

#24: The Roaring Twenties

1. During the 1920s, how were immigrants from southern and eastern Europe affected by the new quota system of immigration?
 - A) They continued to immigrate at the same rate as from 1900 to 1914.
 - B) They found it much more difficult to immigrate.
 - C) They found it much easier to immigrate.
 - D) There was a larger quota for them than they could use.
2. In addition to closing its gates to eastern European immigrants in the 1920s, the United States also
 - A) prohibited immigration from Canada.
 - B) experienced increasing anti-Semitism.
 - C) prohibited immigration from Latin America.
 - D) experienced decreasing anti-Catholicism.
3. In the early 1900s, married couples continued the mid-nineteenth century pattern of marrying
 - A) primarily for social position.
 - B) at later ages and having fewer children.
 - C) primarily to please their parents.
 - D) primarily for economic advantage.
4. One of the new urban social patterns of the 1920s was the
 - A) disappearance of the differences between working-class and middle-class family structures.
 - B) emergence of the idea of intrafamily democracy.
 - C) absence of serious public discussion about child raising.
 - D) triumph of patriarchal family values.
5. During the 1920s, young men and women
 - A) replaced "dating" with "paying a call."
 - B) were actually more old-fashioned in their sexual behavior than their grandparents.
 - C) glorified respect for social and parental authority.
 - D) related in an increasingly relaxed and uninhibited fashion.
6. "Love and sex are the same thing... The urge is there, and whether the individual desires it or no, it always manifests itself." So said A.A. Brill, the chief American proponent of whom?
 - A) John B. Watson
 - B) Carrie Chapman Catt
 - C) Margaret Sanger
 - D) Sigmund Freud
7. "The Chicago school" of urban sociology and accounts of the "lady murderesses" Beulah Annan and Belva Gaertner reflected societal concerns about
 - A) birth control.
 - B) women's delicate "constitutions."
 - C) city life.
 - D) the use of alcohol.

8. Feminist Margaret Sanger was one of the
- A) leaders of divorce reform.
 - B) strongest proponents of birth control.
 - C) major critics of an equal rights amendment.
 - D) chief opponents of prohibition.
9. Those considered “social feminists” in the 1920s
- A) were entirely focused on passing the Equal Rights Amendment.
 - B) sought protective legislation for working women.
 - C) were led by Alice Paul.
 - D) fought doggedly for the liberalization of birth control.
10. After winning the vote, most women in the 1920s
- A) made major social and economic gains.
 - B) eliminated the double standard.
 - C) lost interest in agitating for change.
 - D) became actively involved in electoral politics.
11. In the 1920s, _____ led the campaign for an equal rights amendment to the Constitution.
- A) Gertrude Ederle
 - B) Edna St. Vincent Millay
 - C) Margaret Sanger
 - D) Alice Paul
12. The 1920s saw immense changes in popular culture because of the two new technologies of
- A) telephones and telegraphs.
 - B) phonographs and televisions.
 - C) motion pictures and radios.
 - D) microphones and typewriters.
13. The first significant talking movie was
- A) *The Great Train Robbery*.
 - B) *Birth of a Nation*.
 - C) *The Jazz Singer*.
 - D) *Back to the Future*.
14. The greatest film star of his era, who won fame as a sad little tramp, was
- A) Buster Keaton.
 - B) Charlie Chaplin.
 - C) Harold Lloyd.
 - D) Groucho Marx.
15. The major effect of advertising on radio was
- A) an overnight mushrooming of the number of stations.
 - B) limited because early advertising was so unsophisticated.
 - C) production of programs of stimulating intellectual content, aimed at educating the general public.
 - D) production of programs of little intellectual content or controversy, aimed at the lowest tastes.

16. During the 1920s, American sports were
- A) languishing because people had neither money nor time to devote to them.
 - B) extraordinarily popular.
 - C) relatively unaffected by the influence of radio and advertising.
 - D) still regionally based.
17. The Sac and Fox Indian, probably the greatest all-around athlete of the twentieth century, was
- A) Jack Dempsey.
 - B) "Red" Grange.
 - C) "Big Bill" Tilden.
 - D) Jim Thorpe.
18. The "Sultan of Swat" who transformed baseball during the 1920s with his hitting prowess was
- A) Babe Ruth.
 - B) Christy Mathewson.
 - C) Lou Gehrig.
 - D) Cy Young.
19. In the 1920s, many rural Americans thought of the new city-oriented culture as
- A) encouraging people to turn to Christianity.
 - B) blighted by sin and materialism.
 - C) supporting their attempts to preserve traditional values.
 - D) providing good jobs and economic mobility for their children.
20. Urban-rural tensions of the twenties produced a resurgence of
- A) nostalgia for Old World values.
 - B) religious fundamentalism.
 - C) agrarian radicalism.
 - D) urban progressivism.
21. The popular politician who was the greatest asset of religious fundamentalists campaigning against teaching Darwin's theory of evolution in the schools was
- A) William Jennings Bryan.
 - B) Warren G. Harding.
 - C) Charles Evans Hughes.
 - D) Theodore Roosevelt.
22. The chief counsel for the defendant, John T. Scopes, in the famous "Monkey Trial" was
- A) Louis Brandeis.
 - B) Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.
 - C) Clarence Darrow.
 - D) William Jennings Bryan.
23. The 1925 Dayton, Tennessee "Monkey Trial" dealt with
- A) promoting free speech.
 - B) limiting freedom of religion.
 - C) halting cruelty to animals.
 - D) teaching evolution in the public schools.

24. The prohibition movement was most strongly supported by _____ Americans.
- A) rural
 - B) immigrant
 - C) working-class
 - D) Catholic
25. Prohibition was a typical progressive reform because it was
- A) strongly supported in rural America.
 - B) favored by German and Italian immigrants.
 - C) backed by the working class.
 - D) designed to frustrate "the interests."
26. The infamous gangster who grabbed wealth and power in Chicago during prohibition was
- A) "Machine Gun" Kelly.
 - B) Al Capone.
 - C) "Pretty Boy" Floyd.
 - D) Clyde Barrow.
27. The most horrible example of the social malaise of the 1920s, was the
- A) campaign for birth control.
 - B) intimidation of the red scare.
 - C) hypocrisy of prohibition.
 - D) revival of the Ku Klux Klan.
28. The only Northeastern state that was predominately "dry" well in advance of prohibition was
- A) Maine.
 - B) California.
 - C) New Hampshire.
 - D) Massachusetts.
29. A major factor in the collapse of the Ku Klux Klan in the late 1920s was the
- A) growing public awareness of its cruelty.
 - B) federal crack-down on its violence.
 - C) increase in rural prosperity.
 - D) increase in ethnically and racially mixed marriages.
30. The literature of the 1920s reflected the
- A) hopeful experimentation of the progressives.
 - B) disillusionment of the intellectuals.
 - C) romantic innocence of an earlier age.
 - D) liberal faith in the basic goodness and reasonableness of people.
31. The Sacco-Vanzetti case that inspired many intellectuals demonstrated that American justice had little sympathy towards
- A) religious fundamentalism.
 - B) radicals and aliens.
 - C) Roman Catholics.
 - D) unemployed artists.

32. The symbol of the "lost generation" and the author of *The Great Gatsby* was
- A) Stephen Crane.
 - B) Carl Sandburg.
 - C) F. Scott Fitzgerald.
 - D) Ernest Hemingway.
33. The expatriate novelist Ernest Hemingway
- A) was the least talented of the many American expatriates who gained some fame in this era.
 - B) was most famous for his Pulitzer Prize winning novel, *This Side of Paradise*.
 - C) had a verbose, rather uncontrolled style which had almost no influence on other writers.
 - D) portrayed a world of rootless desperation, amorality, and outrage at life's meaninglessness.
34. In an effort to escape postwar life and culture, which of the following authored a portrait of the nineteenth century?
- A) Ernest Hemingway
 - B) Ezra Pound
 - C) Edna Saint Vincent Millay
 - D) Edith Wharton
35. America's foremost cynic of the 1920s, who displayed witty contempt for almost everything, was
- A) H. L. Mencken.
 - B) Edith Wharton.
 - C) Gertrude Stein.
 - D) Sinclair Lewis.
36. Probably America's most popular novelist of the 1920s, _____ satirized contemporary society in *Main Street* and *Babbitt*.
- A) H. L. Mencken
 - B) Sinclair Lewis
 - C) Ernest Hemingway
 - D) F. Scott Fitzgerald
37. During the 1920s black Americans experienced
- A) increasing union membership.
 - B) decreasing militancy and activism.
 - C) discrimination and concentration in northern ghettos.
 - D) optimism based on gains in civil rights.
38. The leader of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, the "Back to Africa" movement, was
- A) Marcus Garvey.
 - B) W. E. B. Du Bois.
 - C) Booker T. Washington.
 - D) Langston Hughes.
39. Jazz was the preferred music of the 1920s because it
- A) emphasized structure and order at a time when many people felt their lives were out of control.
 - B) required little sophistication to play or enjoy.
 - C) expressed many people's desire to break with tradition and throw off conventional restraints.
 - D) demonstrated the desire of many whites to understand the experiences of blacks.

40. The flourishing of black literature, theatre, and music during the twenties was known as the
- A) Back to Africa Movement.
 - B) Cotton Club Rebellion.
 - C) Black Power Movement.
 - D) Harlem Renaissance.
41. The most important cause of prosperity during the "new era" was the
- A) continued federal regulation of the economy.
 - B) improved efficiency among American manufacturers.
 - C) almost complete federal deregulation of the economy.
 - D) program of federal subsidies for basic research.
42. American engineer Frederick W. Taylor pioneered in the development of
- A) internal combustion engines.
 - B) talking motion pictures.
 - C) broadcast quality radio signals.
 - D) time-and-motion studies.
43. Bruce Barton's best-selling book, *The Man Nobody Knows*, described
- A) Charles Lindbergh's early life as an aviator.
 - B) Jesus as the founder of modern business.
 - C) the sexual scandals of the Coolidge administration.
 - D) Charlie Chaplin's career as a singer.
44. During the 1920s, the _____ industry had the single most important impact on the nation's booming economy.
- A) housing
 - B) steel
 - C) automobile
 - D) motion picture
45. The individual most responsible for the growth of the automobile industry was
- A) Tommy Toyota.
 - B) Ramson E. Olds.
 - C) Henry Ford.
 - D) Alfred P. Sloan.
46. It would be accurate to say that Henry Ford
- A) realized mass production could make a car cheap enough for the average consumer.
 - B) was one of America's greatest inventors.
 - C) campaigned against ignorance and anti-Semitism.
 - D) was highly popular with most Americans because of his sophistication and devotion to art.
47. Henry Ford believed that an important aspect in increasing output was
- A) increasing wages.
 - B) replacing humans with machines.
 - C) innovation and new car design.
 - D) giving workers freedom with little supervision.

48. The almost simultaneous developments in airplanes and automobiles in the early twentieth century were due to the fact that both developments were stimulated by the
- A) extensive research funds provided by the federal government.
 - B) growth of consumer culture.
 - C) necessity for new weapons in the Great War.
 - D) invention of the internal combustion engine.



49. The message conveyed by the cartoon above is
- A) the United States has taken the moral high ground by enacting national prohibition.
 - B) America must remain steadfast in its effort to rise above the decadent society caused by use of alcohol.
 - C) the United States will stand tall and not waver in pursuit of its "noble experiment."
 - D) America has sacrificed many liberties in its ill-fated prohibition crusade.
50. In retrospect, the era of the 1920s seems to be clearly a period of
- A) rapid transition during which the complex modern world was emerging.
 - B) peace and tranquility during which Americans shared a fundamental agreement on basic values and issues.
 - C) foolish innocence during which the major issues confronting the country were ignored.
 - D) nostalgic retreat to the lost values of an earlier and simpler society.