1. For American farming, the years 1921 to 1929 were a period of:
   A. Increase in the size of the farming population
   B. Rapid inflation in the price of farmland
   C. **Low prices for agricultural products**
   D. Increased government subsidization
   E. Increase in the number of small, family-owned farms

2. Charles Lindbergh became a national hero for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
   A. He was seen as a modest, handsome daredevil
   B. He made a solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean
   C. **He advocated American leadership in world affairs**
   D. He embodied American traditional values in the new industrialized society
   E. His success incorporated elements of technology and individualism

3. American writers of the 1920s have been called the “lost generation” because they:
   A. Found it difficult to get their work published
   B. Were disillusioned with the course of American life
   C. Failed to achieve fame in their lifetime
   D. Were politically radical in a conservative era
   E. Preferred to write for a European rather than an American audience

4. Which of the following BEST describes the Harlem Renaissance?
   A. The rehabilitation of a decaying urban area
   B. **The outpouring of Black artistic and literary creativity**
   C. The beginning of the NAACP
   D. The most famous art show of the early twentieth century
   E. The establishment of the motion picture industry

5. The assembly-line production of Henry Ford’s Model T automobile resulted in which of the following by the end of the 1920s?
   A. A sharp decrease in railroad passenger traffic
   B. The federal government’s abandonment of research on air travel
   C. The development of a large international market for American automobiles
   D. **Widespread purchase of automobiles by average American families**
   E. Construction of federal interstate highway system

6. Which of the following BEST characterizes the writers associated with the literary flowering of the 1920s, such as Sinclair Lewis and F. Scott Fitzgerald?
   A. Sympathy for Protestant fundamentalism
   B. Nostalgia for the “good old days”
   C. Commitment to the cause of racial equality
   D. Advocacy of cultural isolationism
   E. **Criticism of middle-class conformity and materialism**
7. Which event of the 1920s symbolized a conflict over cultural events?
   A. Election of Herbert Hoover
   B. Transatlantic flight of Charles Lindbergh
   C. Scopes Trial
   D. Stock market crash

8. The data in the chart support the idea that the immigration laws of 1921 and 1924 were primarily designed to:
   A. Stop illegal entry into the country
   B. Admit skilled workers
   C. Encourage immigration from southern Europe
   D. Reduce immigration from specific regions

9. The US adopted the immigration policies shown in the chart above mainly because of:
   A. Pressure from nativists and unions
   B. Hardships caused by the Great Depression
   C. Prejudices generated during WWI
   D. Threats from other nations to stop immigration to the US

10. Which group of Americans generally failed to experience the economic opportunities of the 1920s?
    A. Farmers
    B. Retailers
    C. Consumers
    D. Manufacturers

11. The economic boom of the 1920s was primarily caused by the:
    A. New economic policies of the League of Nations
    B. Development of new consumer goods industries
    C. Advent of advertising on radio
    D. Elimination of barriers to international trade

12. During most of the 1920s, which group experienced the most severe economic problems?
    A. Owners of small family farms
    B. Workers in the automobile industry
    C. Bankers in urban centers
    D. Entertainers in the field of radio
13. Who were Sacco and Vanzetti?
   A. Anarchists who were accused of mailing bombs to politicians around the country
   B. Communist leaders of the Red Scare
   C. **Anarchists who were accused of killing a paymaster and guard in a holdup**
   D. Two men in the Gambino family who were able to fix the 1919 World Series

14. Which of the following statements regarding the Palmer Raids is/are true?
   A. They were authorized by the Attorney General
   B. They were a response to a wave of mail bombs being sent around the country
   C. They resulted in the arrest of 5,000 people and the confiscation of 3 guns
   D. **Both “A” and “C”**
   E. All of the above

15. When was the first presidential election in which women were allowed to vote?
   A. 1916
   B. **1920**
   C. 1924
   D. 1928

16. Why was Calvin Coolidge called a “hands off” president?
   A. **He believed that government did not have to do much to make the U.S. prosper and he only worked about 4 hours a day**
   B. He allowed his Ohio Gang to make most of the important decisions
   C. He wanted to make the federal government smaller by giving more power to Congress
   D. He only worked 4 hours a day because he suffered from a stroke, but the public thought he was just lazy

17. The Democratic platform of 1920 included:
   A. **A Progressive plan to increase the government’s role in the economy and support of the League of Nations**
   B. A plan to regulate the stock exchange and support of the League of Nations
   C. Criticism of the League of Nations and a plan for reforms for factory workers
   D. Laissez-faire views on the economy and plans to reform the stock exchange

18. What was the Teapot Dome scandal?
   A. President Harding sold government land to oil speculators, who were his friends, for pennies an acre
   B. President Harding allowed oil companies to lease government land for a small fee but did not make them pay the government money for the oil they took from the land they leased
   C. **The Secretary of the Interior leased government oil reserves to a private company that paid him kickbacks**
   D. The Secretary of the Interior leased land to a railroad company that cut down a protected National Forest and sold the trees for profit

19. Which of the following statements about President Herbert Hoover is/are true?
   A. He was a Democrat
   B. **He decreased the size of the military**
   C. He believed in Laissez-faire principles
   D. He invented the vacuum cleaner
   E. Both “B” and “C”
20. Why did the price of farm products drop in the early 1920s?
   A. Farm products were not in high demand because the war (WWI) was over
   B. More land was farmed, which created a large supply, which caused prices to drop
   C. Farmers were working hard to produce more food so they could sell it and pay off the loans they took out during WWI to buy equipment and land
   **D. All of the above**

21. Who was the person who won the election of 1924?
   A. Warren Harding
   **B. Calvin Coolidge**
   C. Franklin Roosevelt
   D. Herbert Hoover

22. Immigration laws in the 1920s:
   A. Created opportunities for a large number of people to enter the U.S.
   B. Reflected the U.S. policy of isolationism
   C. Set quotas on the number of immigrants coming from other nations
   D. All of the above
   **E. Both “B” and “C”**

23. Why were there so many strikes in 1919?
   A. Because factory owners decreased workers’ wages
   B. Because strikes had been delayed for the good of the country during WWI, and now the war was over
   C. Because more women were entering the workforce and this competition hurt unions
   D. Because Communists joined unions and forced them to strike in order to start a Communist revolution in the U.S.

24. Why was there an increase in inflation soon after WWI?
   A. Soldiers returned from the war with back pay ready to buy lots of products
   **B. Shortages during the war forced people to save money because products weren’t available, now they were since the war was over**
   C. Factories needed time to switch from producing items for the war to items needed in peacetime; this delay caused the prices of peacetime products to rise
   D. All of the above
   **E. Both “A” and “B” only**

25. The trial of John Scopes in 1925 centered on the issue of:
   A. Progressive education
   B. School’s efforts to create socially useful adults
   C. Teacher’s membership in the Ku Klux Klan
   **D. Teaching evolution in a public school**
   E. Mandatory attendance laws

26. Margaret Sanger was most noted for her advocacy of:
   A. Abortion rights
   B. Women’s suffrage
   **C. Birth control**
   D. Free love
   E. The “Lost Generation”
27. The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920’s was a period when African Americans:
   A. Left the United States in large numbers to settle in Nigeria
   B. Created noteworthy works of art and literature
   C. Migrated to the West in search of land and jobs
   D. Used civil disobedience to fight segregation in the Armed Forces

28. Public disregard for Prohibition and for laws prohibiting gambling indicates that:
   A. The American film industry has great influence on public opinion
   B. The system of checks and balances does not work
   C. Attempts to legislate public morality may be met with strong resistance
   D. American citizens have little, if any, respect for laws

29. The 1920’s are sometimes called the "Roaring Twenties" because:
   A. Foreign trade prospered after World War I
   B. The United States assumed a leadership role in world affairs
   C. Political reforms made government more democratic
   D. Widespread social and economic change occurred

30. During the Great Depression, “Hoovervilles” were:
   A. Government relocation camps were indigent workers
   B. Model communities established by the Hoover administration
   C. Shantytowns of unemployed and homeless people
   D. Soup kitchens financed under the New Deal legislation
   E. Work projects established by the Hoover administration to revitalize the economy

Use the following chart to help you answer the next question.
31. Which of the following were most responsible for the change shown between 1938 and 1942 on the chart above?
   A. The illness and death of unemployed workers
   B. A redefinition of unemployed by the US Census Bureau
   C. Legislation during the 2nd 100 days
   D. **Industrial mobilization related the Second World War**
   E. A global economic boon following the Great Depression

32. Of the following, the MOST important cause of the Great Depression was:
   A. Soaring energy costs
   B. Serious dislocations in international trade
   C. **European abandonment of the gold standard**
   D. Overbearing Social Security taxes
   E. Excessive government spending

33. Which heading would be most appropriate for the partial outline below?

   A. ________________________________________________________________
      1. Wages lagging behind the cost of living
      2. Overproduction of consumer goods
      3. Excessive buying on credit

   A. Mercantilist Economic Theory
   B. Features of a Bull Stock Market
   C. Monopolistic Business Practices
   D. **Causes of the Great Depression**
   E. Effects of World War I

34. What term is used to describe the practice of a group of investors trading 1 stock among themselves at inflated prices, before selling it to outsiders for a profit?
   A. A stock pool
   B. Buying on margin
   C. **Over speculation**
   D. A run on the banks

35. Why did farmers dump milk out onto the ground instead of selling it during the Great Depression?
   A. They were protesting the high price of milk
   B. They were trying to stop the effects of the Dust Bowl
   C. **They wanted to decrease the supply of milk in order to increase its price**
   D. They wanted to decrease the supply of milk in order to decrease its price

36. Why was the Great Depression different from other depressions the U.S. had suffered through in the past?
   A. It affected both rich and poor people
   B. It lasted for several years
   C. It hurt the stock market too
   D. It caused a lot of unemployment

37. What region was most affected by the Dust Bowl?
   A. **The Midwest**
   B. The Northeast
   C. The western states
   D. The South
38. Which of the following books best illustrated the plight (hardship) of the Oakies?
   A. *A Raisin in the Sun*
   B. *The Grapes of Wrath*
   C. *The Oakie from Muskogee*
   D. *The New Deal*

39. The New Deal attempted to revive the farm economy of the 1930s by:
   A. **Reducing the amount of land under cultivation**
   B. Opening up more federal land for homesteads
   C. Making cash payments to encourage more productions
   D. Increasing tariffs to eliminate foreign competition
   E. Selling farm commodities abroad

40. In 1932 Franklin D. Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover disagreed most strongly about the desirability of:
   A. A balanced federal budget
   B. Farm price supports
   C. Federal aid to corporations
   D. A program of public works
   E. Federal relief to individuals

41. The National Industrial Recovery Act sought to combat the Great Depression by:
   A. Ending private ownership of basic industries
   B. **Reducing competition**
   C. Lowering prices
   D. Weakening organized labor
   E. Breaking up trusts

42. The objective of the Bonus Expeditionary Force that marched on Washington, D.C., in 1932 was to obtain:
   A. Higher commodity prices for farmers
   B. Better education for children
   C. Civil rights for African Americans
   D. **Payment of money to veterans of the First World War**
   E. Legal rights for members of the Communist party

43. Which of the following statements about the Tennessee Valley Authority is correct?
   A. It was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court
   B. It provided land for immigrants who wanted to become farmers
   C. It was a state-sponsored agency established to restore eroded soil
   D. **It built dams that made rural electrification possible**
   E. It built interstate highways in the upper South

44. All of the following concerns were addressed during the “Hundred Days” of the New Deal EXCEPT:
   A. Banking regulations
   B. Unemployment relief
   C. Agricultural adjustment
   D. Homeowner mortgage support
   E. **Court restructuring**
45. Which statement best illustrates a basic idea of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal?
   A. Communism provides the only real solution to economic problems
   B. Unemployed workers should rely on the states rather than the federal government for help
   C. The United States reached its economic peak in the 1920s and is now a declining industrial power
   D. The economy sometimes needs public money to encourage business activity

46. Which action by President Franklin D. Roosevelt challenged the principle of checks and balances?
   A. Frequently vetoing New Deal legislation
   B. Trying to increase the number of members on the Supreme Court
   C. Taking over the Senate's treaty ratification power
   D. Desegregating defense industries

47. New Deal programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) were primarily intended to help:
   A. Farmers
   B. Homeowners
   C. Businesses
   D. Unemployed workers
   E. WWI veterans

48. What was the most likely cause of the election results shown on the map?
   A. Most voters blamed President Herbert Hoover for the Great Depression
   B. It is difficult to defeat an incumbent President
   C. Franklin D. Roosevelt had more business experience than Herbert Hoover
   D. Republican Party popularity had been declining for several elections
49. Congress refused to enact President Franklin D. Roosevelt's court-packing plan because the plan:
   A. **Threatened to upset the constitutional system of checks and balances**
   B. Entrusted too much power to the judicial branch
   C. Called for an increase in income taxes
   D. Required passage of a constitutional amendment

50. The Smoot-Hawley tariff of 1930:
   A. Set a low tariff which brought international trade to a halt
   B. **Set a high tariff which brought international trade to a halt**
   C. Increased the amount of income taxes people had to pay
   D. Helped to prevent the Great Depression from becoming worse

51. President Roosevelt’s fireside chats:
   A. **Were radio programs used to explain his programs and policies to the American people**
   B. Were private conversations used to convince his major critics to change their minds
   C. Were radio announcements used to persuade the American people to support his plan to pack the Supreme Court
   D. Were a radio program about FDR’s life which tried to convince people that he was not crippled
   E. Were used to convince the Bonus Army to leave Washington DC

52. What was the New Deal?
   A. Franklin Roosevelt’s plan to end WWI, which included the League of Nations
   B. Theodore Roosevelt’s plan to recover from the stock market crash
   C. **Franklin Roosevelt’s plan to deal with the effects of the Great Depression**
   D. Theodore Roosevelt’s plan to deal with the effects of high unemployment during the depression

53. Why was the American Liberty League critical of the New Deal?
   A. They believed that Roosevelt had sold out to bankers and industrialists
   B. They wanted the U.S. to end the depression by increasing international trade
   C. **They believed that government limits on free enterprise could lead to government limits on other freedoms**
   D. Both “A” and “C”

54. The Share-Our-Wealth program called for:
   A. Federal government to pay $200 a month to everyone over 60 years old, so long as they spent the money within 1 month
   B. Putting people to work in closed factories making food and goods. They would be paid in money that could only be used to buy goods created by this program
   C. **All personal income over a million dollars would be confiscated and used to give poor people a $5,000 home and a $2,000 income**
   D. Government ownership of all businesses, and “double scheduling” (people working a week and then being off the next week while a different group of people worked the job)

55. The Townsend Plan called for:
   A. Federal government to pay $200 a month to everyone over 60 years old, so long as they spent the money within 1 month
   B. Putting people to work in closed factories making food and goods. They would be paid in money that could only be used to buy goods created by this program
   C. All personal income over a million dollars would be confiscated and used to give poor people a $5,000 home and a $2,000 income
   D. Government ownership of all businesses, and “double scheduling” (people working a week and then being off the next week while a different group of people worked the job)
56. The E.P.I.C. Plan called for:
   A. Federal government to pay $200 a month to everyone over 60 years old, so long as they spent the money within 1 month
   B. Putting people to work in closed factories making food and goods. They would be paid in money that could only be used to buy goods created by this program
   C. All personal income over a million dollars would be confiscated and used to give poor people a $5,000 home and a $2,000 income
   D. Government ownership of all businesses, and “double scheduling” (people working of a week and then being off the next week while a different group of people worked the job)

57. Why did Father Charles Coughlin lose popularity? Note: “A” is the closest answer. Coughlin was not assassinated, but he was highly and publicly anti-Semitic.
   A. Angry Jews assassinated him because of his anti-Semitic remarks
   B. The plan he wanted to use to replace the New Deal was too costly
   C. People began to distrust him because he was Catholic
   D. He did not have any plan or ideas of how to recover from the depression; he just criticized the New Deal

58. What was the Bonus Army demanding in May of 1932?
   A. More military jobs to relieve some of the unemployment in the country
   B. The money they had lost in the stock market crash
   C. $1,000 they were promised because they fought in WWI
   D. The impeachment of President Hoover

59. In Washington DC the Bonus Army:
   A. Made a Hooverville and tried to influence Congress
   B. Were dispersed by President Franklin Roosevelt who used his fireside chats to convince them to leave
   C. Were dispersed by the army, which used tanks, tear gas, and machine guns
   D. Both “A” and “C”
   E. None of the above

Use the following quotes for the next question.
Speaker A: "The business of America is business, and we would be wise to remember that."
Speaker B: "Government ownership of business is superior to private enterprise."
Speaker C: "Strict government regulation of business practices is a means to insure the public good."
Speaker D: "Only through personal effort can wealth and success be achieved."

60. Which speaker best expresses the main idea of rugged individualism?
   A. Speaker A
   B. Speaker B
   C. Speaker C
   D. Speaker D
61. Why did the depression cause some Europeans to turn to dictators?
   A. The dictator’s responded to the will of the people
   B. The depression was blamed on the communists and people wanted a strong leader to remove all communist influence from their country
   C. The depression was blamed on the U.S. so Europeans wanted to separate themselves from all democratic ideals
   D. Democracy had seemed to have failed and they needed strong leader to get them out of the depression

62. Which of the following were political positions held by Huey Long?
   A. Vice president and governor
   B. Senator and vice president
   C. Mayor and governor
   D. Senator and governor

63. Why did President Franklin Roosevelt try to “pack” the Supreme Court in 1937?
   A. The court had declared some of his New Deal programs and agencies constitutional
   B. The court had declared his New Deal unconstitutional
   C. The court had tried to impeach him
   D. The court had declared some of his New Deal programs and agencies unconstitutional

64. In the 1930’s, the enactment of New Deal programs demonstrated a belief that:
   A. Corporations were best left to operate without government interference
   B. State governments should give up control over commerce inside their states
   C. The Federal Government must concern itself with the people’s economic well-being
   D. The United States Constitution was not relevant to 20th-century life

65. The effectiveness of the New Deal in ending the Great Depression is difficult to measure because:
   A. President Franklin D. Roosevelt died during his fourth term
   B. United States involvement in World War II rapidly accelerated economic growth
   C. The Supreme Court declared most New Deal laws unconstitutional
   D. Later Presidents failed to support most New Deal reforms