

5. In 1920, U.S. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer organized a new federal agency to investigate radicals, headed by

- X
- (A) Calvin Coolidge
 - (B) J. Edgar Hoover
 - (C) William Z. Foster
 - (D) Oliver Wendell Holmes
 - (E) Charles Beard

6. Which individual convicted under the Espionage Act of 1917 ran as a presidential candidate in 1920 while still in prison?

- X
- (A) William Z. Foster
 - (B) Eugene Debs
 - (C) James M. Cox
 - (D) J.F. Hanley
 - (E) Norman Thomas

7. One of the sparks which ignited the Red Scare of 1919-1920 was the

- E
- (A) Bonus March
 - (B) presidential candidacy of Al Smith
 - (C) trial of Sacco and Vanzetti
 - (D) stroke which paralyzed President Wilson
 - (E) fear of Communism arising from the Bolshevik Revolution

8. Although President Wilson publicly rejected the "big stick" foreign policy of Theodore Roosevelt and the dollar diplomacy of William H. Taft, he pursued an interventionist policy by sending American marines to

- X
- (A) the Philippines
 - (B) Japan
 - (C) Panama
 - (D) China
 - (E) Haiti

13.



The cartoon above represents the intended consequences of an immigration policy enacted in which year?

- (A) 1886
 (B) 1921
 (C) 1924
 (D) 1965
 (E) 1986

B

14. The power of Protestant Christian Fundamentalism was best displayed during the 1920's in

- (A) the Sacco and Vanzetti trial
 (B) the Scopes trial
 (C) *Birth of a Nation*
 (D) the Red Scare
 (E) *The Great Gatsby*

B

15. The "flapper" as depicted in movies and novels of the 1920's embodied which of the following traits?

- E
- (A) she spoke only when spoken to
 - (B) she wore modest clothes
 - (C) she stayed at home with the children
 - (D) she read books about the lost generation
 - (E) she drank bootleg liquor

16. Which generalization is an accurate statement about journalism during the 1920's?

- X
- (A) newspaper circulation peaked in the early 1920's
 - (B) photographs were still uncommon
 - (C) tabloid style newspapers appealed to traditional, well-educated newspaper readers
 - (D) mergers led to consolidation of most newspapers into a few chains
 - (E) the federal government began to regulate journalism

17. At the heart of Hollywood's early success was the "star system," which produced all of the following "stars" of the 1920's EXCEPT

- X
- (A) Charlie Chaplin
 - (B) Mary Pickford
 - (C) Rudolph Valentino
 - (D) Shirley Temple
 - (E) Greta Garbo

18. In terms of total value by the end of the 1920's, which was the most productive industry in the United States?

- C
- (A) plastics
 - (B) movies
 - (C) automobiles
 - (D) steel
 - (E) electrical appliances

19. For more than a week during the summer of 1919, Chicago was virtually at war because of events emanating from

- B
- (A) the Democratic National Convention
 - (B) a prolonged race riot
 - (C) a draft riot
 - (D) the Bonus Army
 - (E) a series of anarchist bombing

20. Which statement accurately describes the condition of African-Americans at the end of World War I?

- D
- (A) the number of lynchings decreased
 - (B) northern factories hired black workers even when white workers returned from the war
 - (C) black veterans were welcomed as heroes in the South
 - (D) racial incidents led to urban riots
 - (E) no organization worked to promote African-American pride

21. "Nordic Americans for the last generation have found themselves increasingly uncomfortable and finally deeply distressed...One by one all our traditional moral standards went by the boards, or were so disregarded that they ceased to be binding."

The author of this 1926 statement would be most likely to support the

- B
- (A) National American Women's Suffrage Association
 - (B) Ku Klux Klan
 - (C) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
 - (D) American Federation of Labor
 - (E) Progressive Education Association

22. Which of the following describes the experience of American soldiers in World War I?

- X
- (A) few soldiers died of wounds
 - (B) recruits were generally well educated
 - (C) drinking was allowed on military bases
 - (D) African-American soldiers were assigned to segregated units
 - (E) women were not allowed to enlist

23. Of all the ideas that President Wilson championed at the Paris Peace Conference following World War I, his critics in the Senate were particularly opposed to the

- X
- (A) American mandate in the Middle East
 - (B) concept of self-determination
 - (C) principle of free trade
 - (D) idea of collective security contained in the League of Nations
 - (E) removal of troops from Russia

24. One important discovery of the Federal Census taken in 1920 was that

- D
- (A) the frontier was closed
 - (B) more Americans lived in suburbs than in cities
 - (C) more Americans lived in rural communities than in cities
 - (D) more Americans lived in cities than in rural communities
 - (E) more men than women lived in the United States

25. In their attempt to focus on the needs of the consumer, advertising agencies of the 1920's began to rely on

- E
- (A) newspaper advertisements
 - (B) government studies
 - (C) scientific evidence
 - (D) radio "personalities"
 - (E) psychology

Chapter X

1929–1945

1. In light of the Stock Market crash of October 1929, President Hoover shared the popular assumption that
 - (A) the economy was strong enough to rebound by itself
 - (B) immediate government intervention was needed to end the depression
 - (C) American bankers were to blame for the depression
 - (D) international speculators had manipulated the stock market crash
 - (E) the heavy U.S. debt during World War I had to be repaid to European bankers immediately

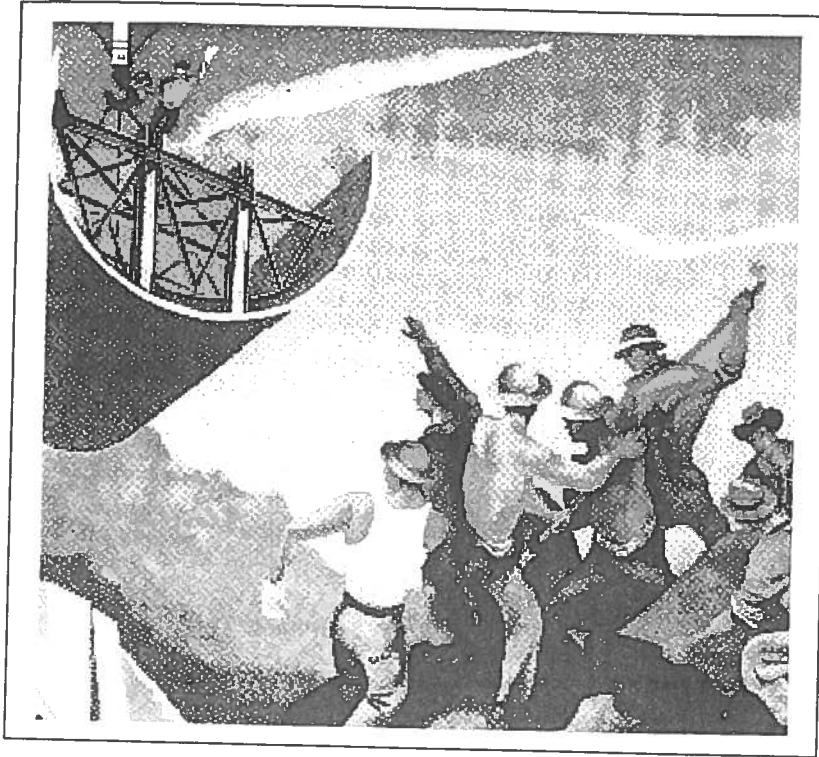
2. Eleanor Roosevelt was an outspoken advocate primarily for groups that supported
 - (A) women and African-Americans
 - (B) the environment
 - (C) Mexican Americans
 - (D) recent immigrants
 - (E) tenement dwellers

3. In 1932, thousands of World War I veterans demanded immediate payment of promised financial benefits in a protest led by the
 - (A) Farmers Holiday Association
 - (B) American Legion
 - (C) Bonus Expeditionary Force
 - (D) Communist Party
 - (E) Federal Emergency Relief Association

4. The purpose of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was to
 - (A) loan federal money to banks and insurance companies
 - (B) channel loans directly to individuals
 - (C) provide direct relief payments to the poor
 - (D) exempt businesses from antitrust laws
 - (E) balance the federal budget

5. President Hoover supported the Hawley-Smoot Tariff of 1930 because it
- (A) lowered tariffs generally
 - (B) raised duties on foreign goods
 - (C) ended payments of World War I debts
 - (D) lent money to cooperatives to buy products
 - (E) guaranteed a balanced budget
6. The Great Depression affected marriage patterns and family life in all of the following ways EXCEPT
- (A) people postponed marriages
 - (B) married couples postponed having children
 - (C) the number of divorces increased
 - (D) desertion of families by husbands increased
 - (E) family members spent more time together
7. The Tennessee Valley Authority accomplished all of these objectives EXCEPT it
- (A) built dams on the Tennessee River to control floods
 - (B) generated hydroelectric power
 - (C) granted pensions to the elderly
 - (D) stimulated economic activity in a depressed area
 - (E) hired the unemployed
8. Father Charles Coughlin, a Roman Catholic priest, criticized the New Deal because it
- (A) did not provide equity for black sharecroppers
 - (B) created too many jobs for the unemployed
 - (C) did not provide projects for the elderly
 - (D) failed to redistribute wealth in a meaningful way
 - (E) did not promote collective ownership
9. All of the following were critics of the New Deal EXCEPT
- (A) Charles Coughlin
 - (B) Francis Townsend
 - (C) Huey Long
 - (D) Frances Perkins
 - (E) Upton Sinclair

24.



National Museum of American Art, Washington D.C./Art Resource, NY

The above mural depicting American workers is an example of art commissioned during the New Deal by the

- B
- (A) Public Works Administration
 - (B) Works Progress Administration
 - (C) Civilian Conservation Corps
 - (D) National Recovery Administration
 - (E) National Youth Administration

25. In his attempt to influence the Supreme Court, President Franklin Roosevelt

- D
- (A) removed justices from the Court
 - (B) rejected the Court's decisions
 - (C) interfered in the Court's deliberation
 - (D) tried to appoint additional justices to the Court
 - (E) prohibited the Court from hearing certain cases