

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. The red scare of 1919–1920 was provoked by
  - A) the wartime migration of rural blacks to northern cities.
  - B) the strict enforcement of prohibition laws.
  - C) evolutionary science's challenge to the biblical story of the Creation.
  - D) the public's association of labor violence with its fear of revolution.
  - E) the threat created by the Communist Revolution in Russia.
  
2. Businesspeople used the red scare to
  - A) establish closed shops throughout the nation.
  - B) break the backs of fledgling unions.
  - C) break the railroad strike of 1919.
  - D) secure passage of laws making unions illegal.
  - E) refuse to hire Communists.
  
3. The most tenacious pursuer of “radical” elements during the red scare was
  - A) Frederick W. Taylor.
  - B) William Jennings Bryan.
  - C) J. Edgar Hoover.
  - D) F. Scott Fitzgerald.
  - E) A. Mitchell Palmer.
  
4. The Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s was a reaction against
  - A) capitalism.
  - B) new immigration laws passed in 1924.
  - C) the nativist movements that had their origins in the 1850s.
  - D) race riots.
  - E) the forces of diversity and modernity that were transforming American culture.
  
5. Immigration restrictions of the 1920s were introduced as a result of
  - A) increased migration of blacks to the North.
  - B) the nativist belief that northern Europeans were superior to southern and eastern Europeans.
  - C) a desire to rid the country of the quota system.
  - D) the desire to halt immigration from Latin America.
  - E) growing concern about urban overcrowding and crime.

6. The immigration quota system adopted in the 1920s discriminated directly against
- A) Asians.
  - B) northern and western Europeans.
  - C) Latin Americans.
  - D) Jews.
  - E) southern and eastern Europeans.
7. The religion of almost all Polish immigrants to America was
- A) Eastern Orthodoxy.
  - B) Lutheranism.
  - C) evangelical Protestantism..
  - D) Roman Catholicism.
  - E) Judaism.
8. John Dewey can rightly be called the “father of \_\_\_\_\_.”
- A) the research university
  - B) progressive education
  - C) evolutionary science
  - D) modern psychoanalysis
  - E) Hegelian philosophy
9. Of the following, the one *least* related to the other four is
- A) John T. Scopes.
  - B) Clarence Darrow.
  - C) Frederick W. Taylor.
  - D) William Jennings Bryan.
  - E) Dayton, Tennessee.
10. The trial of John Scopes in 1925 centered on the issue of
- A) progressive education.
  - B) the right of parochial schools to exist.
  - C) teachers' membership in the Ku Klux Klan.
  - D) teaching evolution in public schools.
  - E) prayer in the public schools.
11. All of the following helped to make the prosperity of the 1920s possible *except*
- A) government stimulation of the economy.
  - B) rapid expansion of capital.
  - C) increased productivity of workers.
  - D) perfection of assembly-line production.
  - E) advertising and credit buying.

12. The prosperity that developed in the 1920s
- A) was accompanied by a cloud of consumer debt.
  - B) led to a growing level of savings by the American public.
  - C) enabled labor unions to gain strength.
  - D) was concentrated primarily in heavy industry.
  - E) closed the gap between rich and poor.
13. Among the major figures promoted by mass media image makers and the new “sports industry” in the 1920s were
- A) John L. Sullivan and William Cody.
  - B) Henry Ford and Charles Lindbergh
  - C) Babe Ruth and Jack Dempsey.
  - D) Al Jolson and Margaret Sanger.
  - E) Mickey Mantle and Rocky Marciano.
14. Which of the following was *not* among the industries that prospered mightily with widespread use of the automobile?
- A) rubber
  - B) highway construction
  - C) oil
  - D) aluminum
  - E) glass
15. The automobile revolution resulted in all of the following *except*
- A) the consolidation of schools.
  - B) the increased dependence of women on men.
  - C) the spread of suburbs.
  - D) a loss of population in less attractive states.
  - E) altered youthful sexual behavior.
16. The first “talkie” motion picture was
- A) *The Great Train Robbery.*
  - B) *The Birth of a Nation.*
  - C) *The Wizard of Oz.*
  - D) *Gone With the Wind.*
  - E) *The Jazz Singer.*

17. The 1920 census revealed that for the first time most
- A) men worked in manufacturing.
  - B) adult women were employed outside the home.
  - C) Americans lived in cities.
  - D) Americans lived in the trans-Mississippi West.
  - E) families had fewer than four children.
18. To justify their new sexual frankness, many Americans pointed to
- A) increased consumption of alcohol.
  - B) the decline of fundamentalism.
  - C) the rise of the women's movement.
  - D) the theories of Sigmund Freud.
  - E) the influence of erotically explicit movies.
19. Marcus Garvey, founder of the United Negro Improvement Association, is known for all of the following *except*
- A) promoting the resettlement of American blacks in Africa.
  - B) establishing the idea of the talented tenth to lead African Americans.
  - C) cultivating feelings of self-confidence and self-reliance among blacks.
  - D) being sent to prison after a conviction for fraud.
  - E) promoting black-owned businesses.
20. Buying stock “on margin” meant
- A) purchasing only a few shares.
  - B) purchasing inexpensive stock.
  - C) purchasing little-known stock.
  - D) purchasing risky stock.
  - E) purchasing it with a small down payment.