

Name:

Chapter 31
American Life in the
"Roaring Twenties," 1919-1920

Directions: Where the statement is True, mark T. Where the statement is False, mark F.

- ___ 1. The "red scare" of 1919-1920 led the U.S. government to attack the Communists in Russia.
- ___ 2. The Sacco-Vanzetti case aroused liberal and radical protest because of alleged prejudice by the judge and jury against the atheistic immigrant defendants.
- ___ 3. The Ku Klux Klan of the 1920's was strongest in the East and far West.
- ___ 4. The Immigration Act of 1924 reflected "nativist" prejudice against the "new immigration" from southern and eastern Europe.
- ___ 5. The Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act were frequently violated, especially by big-city dwellers and immigrants.
- ___ 6. The Scopes trial verdict acquitted biology teacher Scopes and overturned the Tennessee law prohibiting the teaching of evolution in the schools.
- ___ 7. The 1920s saw a shift from heavy industrial production toward a mass-consumption economy.
- ___ 8. Henry Ford's great economic achievement was the production of a cheap, reliable, mass produced automobile.
- ___ 9. The automobile strengthened such related areas of production as the rubber, glass, and oil industries.
- ___ 10. The radio and film industries initially emphasized non-commercial and public information uses of the mass media.
- ___ 11. The 1920s saw attempts to restore stricter standards of sexual behavior, especially for women.
- ___ 12. Jazz was initially pioneered by blacks but was eventually taken up and promoted by whites.
- ___ 13. The center of black literacy and cultural achievement in the 1920s was Atlanta, Georgia.
- ___ 14. The most prominent writers of the 1920s upheld the moral virtues of small-town American life against the critical attitudes and moral questioning of the big cities.
- ___ 15. The real estate and stock market booms of the 1920s included large elements of speculation and excessive credit risk.

Directions: Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. The "red scare" of the early 1920s was initially set off by
 - a. The Sacco-Vanzetti case
 - b. The rise of the radical Industrial Workers of the World
 - c. The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia
 - d. An influx of radical immigrants
- ___ 2. Besides attacking minorities like Catholics, blacks, and Jews, the Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s opposed contemporary cultural and social changes such as
 - a. Evolution and birth control
 - b. Prohibition and higher education
 - c. Automobiles and airplanes
 - d. Patriotism and immigration restriction
- ___ 3. The quota system established for immigration in the 1920s was based partly on the idea that
 - a. America could accept the refugees created by war and revolution in Europe

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- b. Immigrants from northern and western Europe were superior to those from southern and eastern Europe
 - c. Immigration from Europe would be largely replaced by immigration from Asia.
 - d. Priority in immigration would be based on family relations, profession and education.
- ___ 4. The separation of many American ethnic groups into separate neighborhoods with their own distinct cultures and values meant that
- a. English was no longer the dominate language in the United States
 - b. the United States was intolerant of ethnic differences
 - c. Catholics and Jews had a political base from which to gain the presidency
 - d. It was impossible to organize the American working class across ethnic and religious lines.
- ___ 5. One product of prohibition was
- a. A rise in criminal organizations that supplied illegal liquor
 - b. An improvement in family relations an the general moral tone of society
 - c. A turn from alcohol to other forms of substance abuse
 - d. The rise of voluntary self-help organizations like Alcoholics Anonymous
- ___ 6. The American city where gangsterism flourished most blatantly in the 1920s was
- a. New York City
 - b. Los Angeles
 - c. Chicago
 - d. New Orleans
- ___ 7. The essential issue in the Scopes trial was whether
- a. Scientists out to be allowed to investigate the biological origins of humanity.
 - b. The teachings of Darwin could be reconciled with those of religion
 - c. Darwinian evolutionary science could be taught in the public schools
 - d. Fundamentalist Protestantism could be taught in the public schools
- ___ 8. The most highly acclaimed industrial innovator of the new mass-production economy was
- a. Babe Ruth
 - b. Bruce Barton
 - c. Ransom E. Olds
 - d. Henry Ford
- ___ 9. Two major American industries that benefited economically from the widespread use of the automobile were
- a. Plastics and synthetic fibers
 - b. Rubber and petroleum
 - c. Textiles and leather
 - d. Electronics and aluminum
- ___ 10. One of the primary social effects of the new automobile age was
- a. A weakening of traditional family ties between parents and youth
 - b. A strengthening of intergenerational ties among parents, children, and grandchildren
 - c. A tightening of restrictions on women
 - d. A closing of the gap between the working class and the wealthy

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- ___11. Radio and movies both had the cultural effect
- Increasing Americans' interest in history and literature
 - Increasing mass standardization and weakening traditional forms of culture
 - Undermining the tendency of industry toward big business and mass production
 - Encouraging creativity and cultural independence among the people
- ___12. In the 1920's, the major changes pursued by American women were
- Voting rights and political equality
 - Economic equality and equal pay for equal work
 - Social reform and family welfare
 - Cultural freedom and expanded sexual experience
- ___13. The primary achievement of Marcus Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association was
- Its promotion of black jazz and blues
 - Its impact on black racial pride
 - Its economic development program in Harlem
 - Its transportation of numerous blacks to Liberia
- ___14. The literary figure who promoted many new writers of the 1920s in his magazine, *The American Mercury*, was
- H.L. Mencken
 - W.C. Handy
 - Ernest Hemingway
 - Henry Adams
- ___15. Many of the prominent new writers of the 1920s were
- Fascinated by their historical roots in old New England
 - Disgusted with European influences on American culture
 - Interested especially in nature and social reform
 - Highly critical of traditional American "Puritanism" and small-town life.

Directions: Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. The movement of 1919-1920, spawned by fear of Bolshevik revolution, that resulted in the arrest and deportation of many political radicals.
- _____ 2. Hooded defenders of Anglo-Saxon and "Protestant" values against immigrants, Catholics, and Jews.
- _____ 3. Restrictive legislation of 1924 that reduced the number of newcomers to the United States and discriminated against immigrants from southern and eastern Europe.
- _____ 4. New constitutional provision, popular in the Midwest and South, that encouraged lawbreaking and gangsterism in big cities of the East and North.
- _____ 5. Term for area of South where traditional evangelical and Fundamentalist religion remained strong.
- _____ 6. Legal battle over teaching evolution that pitted modern science against Fundamentalist religion.

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- _____ 7. New industry spawned by the mass-consumption economy that encouraged still more consumption.
- _____ 8. Henry Ford's cheap, mass-produced automobile.
- _____ 9. Invented in 1903 and first used primarily for stunts to mail carrying.
- _____ 10. One of the few new consumer products of the 1920s that encouraged people to stay at home rather than pulling them away from home.
- _____ 11. The cause, promoted by feminist Margaret Sanger, that contributed to changing sexual standards, especially for women.
- _____ 12. The syncopated style of music, originally created by blacks, that attained national popularity in the 1920s.
- _____ 13. Marcus Garvey's self-help organization that proposed leading blacks to Africa.
- _____ 14. H.L. Mencken's monthly magazine that led the literary attack on traditional moral values, the middle class, and "Puritanism"
- _____ 15. The New York institution in which continuously rising prices and profits were fueled by speculation in the 1920s.

Directions: Match the person, place or event with its proper definition.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ___ 1. A Mitchell Palmer | A. The "Poet Laureate" of Harlem and author of <i>The Weary Blues</i> |
| ___ 2. Nicola Sacco & Bartolomeo Vanzetti | B. Writer whose novels reflected the disillusionment of many Americans with propaganda and patriotic idealism |
| ___ 3. Al Capone | C. Italian-American anarchists whose trial and execution aroused widespread protest |
| ___ 4. John Dewey | D. Mechanical genius and organizer of the mass-produced automobile industry |
| ___ 5. William Jennings Bryan | E. Federal official who rounded up thousands of alleged Bolsheviks in the Red Scare of 1919-1920 |
| ___ 6. Henry Ford | F. Baltimore writer who criticized the supposedly narrow and hypocritical values of American Society |
| ___ 7. Bruce Barton | G. Top Chicago Gangster of the 1920s |
| ___ 8. Langston Hughes | I. Federal official who attempted to promote business investment by reducing taxes on the rich |
| ___ 9. Charles A. Lindbergh | J. Founder of the advertising industry and author of a new interpretation on Christ in <i>The Man Nobody Knows</i> . |
| ___ 10. Marcus Garvey | K. Viennese psychologist whose writings were interpreted by many Americans as a call for sexual liberation and gratification |
| ___ 11. Sigmund Freud | L. Leading American philosopher and proponent of "progressive education" |
| ___ 12. H.L. Mencken | M. Humble aviation pioneer who became a cultural hero of the 1920s |
| ___ 13. F. Scott Fitzgerald | |
| ___ 14. Ernest Hemingway | |
| ___ 15. Andrew Mellon | |

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- N. Minnesota-born writer whose novels were especially popular with young people in the 1920s.
- O. Jamaican-born leader who enhanced Africa-American pride despite his failed migration plans.

Directions: Put the following events in correct order from 1 to 5.

- ___ The trial of a Tennessee high-school biology teacher symbolizes a national conflict over values of religion and science.
- ___ Fear of the Bolshevik Revolution sparks a crusade against radicals and Communists in America.
- ___ A modest young man becomes a national hero by accomplishing a bold feat of aviation.
- ___ Two Italian immigrants are convicted of murder and robbery, provoking charges of prejudice against the judge and jury.
- ___ A new immigration law tightens up earlier emergency restrictions and imposes discriminatory quotas against the "New Immigrants."

Directions: Match cause and effect

- | | |
|---|---|
| ___ 1. American fear of Bolshevism | a. Caused the rise of the Ku Klux Klan and the imposition of immigration restrictions. |
| ___ 2. Nativist American fear of immigrants and Catholics | b. Caused many disillusioned writers of the 1920s to criticize traditional values and search for new moral standards. |
| ___ 3. Prohibition | c. Caused the red scare and the deportation of foreign radicals |
| ___ 4. The automobile industry | d. Enabled many ordinary citizens to join in the speculative Wall Street boom. |
| ___ 5. The Radio | e. Stimulated highway construction, petroleum production, and other related industries. |
| ___ 6. Rising prosperity and changing sexual attitudes | f. Created an intense mass involvement with sports, advertising and politics |
| ___ 7. Resentment against conventional small-town morality | g. Reduced the tax burden on the wealthy and perhaps strengthened the stock-market boom |
| ___ 8. The economic boom of the 1920s | h. Greatly raised the incomes and living standards of many Americans |
| ___ 9. The ability to buy stocks with only a small down payment | i. Created a new atmosphere of sexual frankness and liberation, especially among the young. |
| ___ 10. Andrew Mellon's tax policies | j. Helped spawn "bootlegging" and large-scale organized crime |