

Review Questions for Chapter 31

1. Responding to continuing upheavals in the postwar world order and to significant social changes that upended traditional American culture and values, most Americans in the 1920s did all of the following EXCEPT
(A) denounce radical foreign political ideas.
(B) condemn un-American lifestyles.
(C) struggle to achieve economic prosperity.
(D) shun diplomatic commitments to foreign countries.
(E) support severe restrictions on immigration.
2. How did the business sector use the red scare to its advantage in the 1920s?
(A) The business sector established the closed shop throughout the nation.
(B) It cooperated with federal and state governments to destroy fledgling unions such as the IWW.
(C) It generally accepted the rights of the unions to organize and collectively bargain in order to gain labor peace.
(D) It secured passage of a federal law making most union-organizing activity illegal.
(E) Businesspeople refused to hire any socialists, communists, or other workers advocating radical ideologies.
3. Which of the following was most important in prompting Americans to support the Immigration Act of 1924?
(A) Increased migration of blacks to the North
(B) A nativist belief that northern Europeans were culturally superior to the waves of eastern and southern Europeans who had arrived in America over the last forty years
(C) A desire to abolish the quota system in the United States
(D) A desire to halt immigration from Latin America
(E) Fierce economic competition for jobs between northern Europeans, on the one hand, and eastern and southern Europeans, on the other
4. Which of the following would a cultural pluralist such as Horace Kallen, Randolph Bourne, or Louis Brandeis NOT support?
(A) An American melting-pot cultural ideology that advocated eliminating ethnic differences
(B) Tighter legal restrictions on immigration from all parts of Europe
(C) Greater cross-fertilization among all immigrants to promote a cosmopolitan interchange of customs, cultural ideas, and traditions
(D) Requiring that all recent immigrants display the American flag outside their homes to demonstrate their 100 percent Americanization
(E) Permitting immigrants to celebrate their respective cultural and religious holidays publicly in the United States
5. Which of the following represented a key obstacle to working-class solidarity and union organizing in the United States during this period?
(A) Employers' devious use of ethnic tensions and rivalries among workers to thwart union activities and working-class solidarity
(B) The absence of a progressive reform impulse in America
(C) The growing influence of communists and other radicals in the labor movement
(D) The general satisfaction of most workers with the wages, benefits, and working conditions provided by their employers
(E) The hostility of the Catholic Church to social reform
6. All of the following undermined the effective enforcement of prohibition laws against alcohol in America EXCEPT
(A) historically weak central government control over the private spheres of Americans' lives.
(B) a libertine and iconoclastic postwar cultural milieu that crossed social and economic class lines.
(C) the fierce hostility of the majority—or a strong minority—of Americans to the prohibition of alcohol.
(D) alcohol smuggling and distribution operations sponsored in Canada and the West Indies and by organized crime syndicates.
(E) overwhelming popular opposition to prohibition in the South and the West.

7. According to John Dewey, the primary goal of progressive education should be to
 - (A) instill discipline and character in young people.
 - (B) emphasize the liberal arts over the natural sciences in teaching curricula.
 - (C) undermine students' naïve religious beliefs.
 - (D) develop specialized functional skills for employment.
 - (E) educate students for life through active, participatory learning methods.
8. Which of the following was NOT an outcome of the 1925 Scopes Monkey Trial?
 - (A) Fundamentalist religion continued to be a vibrant force in American spiritual life.
 - (B) It was a hollow victory for the fundamentalist cause because the scientific absurdities of its position were revealed.
 - (C) It was a complete legal vindication of a teacher's right to teach evolution in the public schools of Tennessee.
 - (D) It was the final appearance in influential civic life of former presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan.
 - (E) There was a progressive reconciling of the theological beliefs of religion with the findings of modern science by increasing numbers of mainline Christians.
9. How did American business in the 1920s attempt to solve the problem of developing enormous universal markets for its mass-produced goods?
 - (A) American business developed a large range of product variations.
 - (B) American business nurtured the birth and development of consumer advertising.
 - (C) American business engaged in fierce price-competition wars.
 - (D) American business introduced direct selling through catalogues and door-to-door solicitations.
 - (E) American business offered government-backed guarantees on product performance.
10. What dark cloud hung over the economic prosperity enjoyed by Americans in the 1920s?
 - (A) An enormous amount of American consumer debt
 - (B) The inability of American business to produce sufficient numbers of products to meet increasing consumer demand
 - (C) A takeover of the union movement by political radicals that threatened labor-business peace
 - (D) Superfluous government spending that threatened to crowd out private investment in the booming economy
 - (E) An excessive level of savings by Americans that dampened consumer spending
11. All of the following were an outgrowth of the automobile revolution 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.
12. What did the 1920 census reveal about the lives of Americans?
 - (A) For the first time in the nation's history, most men worked in manufacturing.
 - (B) For the first time in the nation's history, most adult women were employed outside the home.
 - (C) For the first time in the nation's history, more Americans lived in the cities than in the countryside.
 - (D) For the first time in the nation's history, most Americans lived in the trans-Mississippi West.
 - (E) For the first time in the nation's history, most American families had fewer than four children.
13. What did many Americans point to in order to justify their new sexual frankness?
 - (A) The 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
14. Which socioeconomic group bore the heaviest tax burden in the 1920s as a result of the tax policies of Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon?
 - (A) Middle-income groups
 - (B) The wealthy
 - (C) The working class
 - (D) The business community
 - (E) The estates of those deceased

Chapter 31: 1 (C); 2 (B); 3 (B); 4 (A) 5 (A); 6 (E); 7 (E); 8 (C); 9 (B); 10 (A); 11 (B); 12 (C); 13 (D); 14 (A)