

Period 7-2 (1918-1941)

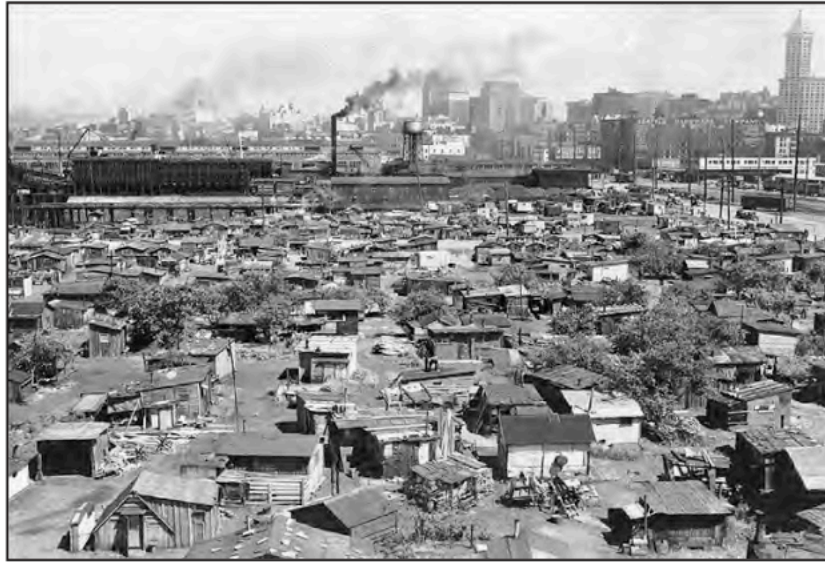
Test 1

- After World War I, senators who opposed United States participation in the League of Nations argued that American membership in the organization would
 - limit the power of the president
 - make trade with nonmember nations more difficult
 - force the country to end traditional military alliances
 - involve the nation in future world conflicts
- What was a major factor leading to the erosion of regional cultural differences in the 1920s?
 - development of television
 - growing popularity of radio and motion pictures
 - publication of novels by F. Scott Fitzgerald and Sinclair Lewis
 - expansion of air travel after Charles Lindbergh's flight
- During the 1920s, the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Palmer raids, and the revival of the Ku Klux Klan demonstrate that
 - nativist sentiments were on the rise
 - cultural values were similar between urban and rural Americans
 - popular support for international involvement was increasing
 - public support for limiting immigration was declining
- A major difference between the philosophies of President Herbert Hoover and President Franklin D. Roosevelt in responding to the Great Depression is that Roosevelt
 - wanted to rely on private charities to provide assistance
 - stressed the need for individual self-reliance
 - supported direct relief to people out of work
 - thought the government should not be involved in economic reform
- Which federal agency, created during the New Deal, was intended to prevent serious problems in the stock market?
 - Social Security Administration
 - Works Progress Administration
 - Agricultural Adjustment Administration
 - Securities and Exchange Commission
- Which trend in United States foreign policy is shown by the passage of the Neutrality Act of 1939, the destroyers for bases deal of 1940, and the Lend-Lease Act of 1941?
 - withdrawal from overseas colonies
 - expansion of trade with the Axis powers
 - increase in support for the Allied powers
 - reduction in war preparedness
- The Supreme Court decision in *Schenck v. United States* (1919) supported the position that during a national emergency
 - internal migration may be restricted
 - civil liberties of United States citizens may be limited
 - Congress may take control of the economy
 - minority groups may be segregated from the general population
- During the 1920s, the Palmer raids, immigration quotas, and the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti resulted from
 - racial prejudice against African Americans
 - opposition to the Ku Klux Klan
 - the fear that American values were threatened by radical ideas
 - the need to strengthen national defense

9. Which factor led to agricultural overproduction and falling farm prices during the 1920s?

- (1) decline in European demand after World War I
- (2) lower tariffs enacted by Congress
- (3) lack of access to cheap credit
- (4) decreasing population in cities of the South

“Hooverville,” Seattle, Washington



Source: University Libraries, University of Washington (adapted)

10. What was the main reason for the emergence of “Hoovervilles” like the one shown in the photograph?

- (1) Many Americans had lost jobs during the Great Depression.
- (2) Thousands of homes had been destroyed by the effects of the Dust Bowl.
- (3) Housing projects could not keep up with the demand for homes needed by the poor.
- (4) Preparations for World War II had created a shortage of building materials.

11. The New Deal of President Franklin D. Roosevelt attempted to address the problem shown in the photograph by

- (1) expanding the armed services
- (2) using the police to evict “Hooverville” residents
- (3) delivering food, water, and medical supplies to residents
- (4) providing jobs and home loans to American workers

12. During the early 1930s, the main goal of the Bonus Army was to pressure the administration to Hoover

- (1) strengthen the nation’s defenses
- (2) end the military draft
- (3) bring American troops home from overseas
- (4) support the early payment of money promised to veterans

13. Opponents of the New Deal criticized President Franklin D. Roosevelt for

- (1) expanding the role and size of the federal government
- (2) permitting banks to operate without government regulation
- (3) weakening the executive branch
- (4) reducing spending to balance the budget

14. The Lend-Lease Act of 1941 significantly changed United States policy toward nations involved in World War II because it

- (1) supplied war materials to Allied nations without a declaration of war
- (2) imposed a trade boycott on Germany and Japan
- (3) authorized the seizure of British assets in the United States
- (4) approved the appeasement policies of the French and British governments

15. The scientists working on the Manhattan Project during World War II were responsible for
- (1) designing weapons for the D-Day invasion
 - (2) building satellites to spy on the Axis nations
 - (3) creating materials for biological and chemical warfare
 - (4) **developing the atomic bomb**



Source: Western Historical Manuscript Collection, University of Missouri-St. Louis (adapted)

16. The instructions referred to in this public notice resulted in the
- (1) deportation of most Japanese aliens to Japan
 - (2) protection of the homes and property of Japanese Americans
 - (3) **removal of Japanese Americans to internment camps**
 - (4) drafting of all young Japanese American men into the United States military

IF CAPITAL AND LABOR DON'T PULL TOGETHER



Source: John McCutcheon, *Chicago Tribune*, 1919 (adapted)

17. Which statement most accurately describes the main argument made in this 1919 cartoon?
- (1) Labor and management have the same economic goals.
 - (2) The federal government should take ownership of major industries.
 - (3) Organized workers are more productive than nonunion workers.
 - (4) **Disputes between labor and the leaders of business are hurting the economy.**
18. The United States Supreme Court in *Schenck v. United States* (1919) ruled that freedom of speech may be limited during national emergencies when the speech
- (1) threatens the principle of States rights
 - (2) conflicts with national economic policies
 - (3) interferes with a presidential campaign
 - (4) **presents a clear and present danger to the nation**

Dust Bowl, 1936



Source: Farm Security Administration

19. The situation shown in this photograph occurred in which region?
- (1) Ohio River valley
 - (3) Rocky Mountains
 - (2) Great Plains
 - (4) Northeast

Source: President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Address at Chautauqua, NY, August 14, 1936

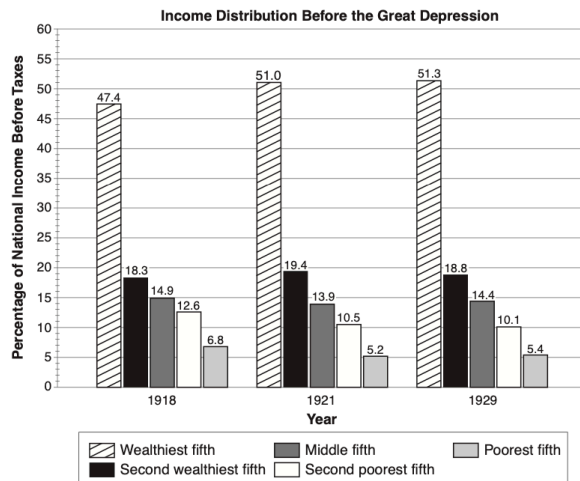
“Of all the Nations of the world today we are in many ways most singularly blessed. Our closest neighbors are good neighbors. If there are remoter [distant] Nations that wish us not good but ill, they know that we are strong; they know that we can and will defend ourselves and defend our neighborhood.

“We seek to dominate no other Nation. We ask no territorial expansion. We oppose imperialism. We desire reduction in world armaments.”

20. Which policy is President Franklin D. Roosevelt supporting in this speech?
- (1) neutrality in foreign relations
 - (2) a growth in military spending
 - (3) an increase in foreign aid
 - (4) formation of military alliances
21. In the mid–1930s, which action did the federal government take in an attempt to avoid the situations that drew the United States into World War I?
- (1) passing the Neutrality Acts
 - (2) allowing only the United States Navy to deliver military goods overseas
 - (3) investing money in nations threatened by Germany
 - (4) forming a military alliance with the Soviet Union
 - (4) West
22. In the 1920s, the passage of the Quota Acts and the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti illustrate that many Americans were
- (1) intolerant of ethnic minorities
 - (2) committed to racial integration
 - (3) worried about foreign wars
 - (4) determined to increase immigration



23. The low level of immigration between 1930 and 1945 is most directly related to
- (1) passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act
 - (2) the Great Depression and World War II
 - (3) the Cold War and the civil rights movement
 - (4) improvements in living standards in Europe and Asia
24. The Great Migration of African Americans between 1915 and 1930 was mainly a movement from
- (1) cities to suburban developments
 - (2) northern farms to northern cities
 - (3) southern cities to free land in the West
 - (4) the rural South to northern cities



25. Which statement about the period from 1918 through 1929 is most clearly supported by information in the graph?
- (1) The percentage of income controlled by the wealthiest Americans declined.
 - (2) The income gap between the wealthiest fifth and the rest of the population increased.
 - (3) The overall per capita income in the United States declined.
 - (4) The percentage of income controlled by the poor steadily increased.
26. Which New Deal agency had the creation of new jobs as its primary goal?
- (1) Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)
 - (2) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
 - (3) Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
 - (4) Works Progress Administration (WPA)

27. The Wagner Act (National Labor Relations Act) of 1935 helped organized labor by
- (1) mandating government control over industry
 - (2) **guaranteeing workers the right to collective bargaining**
 - (3) banning the closed shop in the workplace
 - (4) requiring all workers to join unions

QUALIFYING TEST FOR SUPREME COURT JOBS



Source: Edward S. Brown, *New York Herald Tribune*, February 12, 1937 (adapted)

28. The main idea of the cartoon is that President Franklin D. Roosevelt wanted to
- (1) impeach justices who did not support him
 - (2) **control the decisions of the Supreme Court**
 - (3) create higher qualifications for justices
 - (4) encourage the Supreme Court to act more efficiently
29. Many members of Congress opposed the plan shown in the cartoon because it would
- (1) reduce the power of the president
 - (2) **upset the system of checks and balances**
 - (3) destroy the system of federalism
 - (4) cost too much to implement

Source” Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acceptance Speech, Democratic National Convention, 1932

“I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a new deal for the American people. Let us all here assembled constitute ourselves prophets of a new order of competence and of courage. This is more than a political campaign; it is a call to arms. Give me your help, not to win votes alone, but to win in this crusade to restore America to its own people.”

30. In this statement, Franklin D. Roosevelt promised to
- (1) build up the military
 - (2) reduce government interference in business
 - (3) end an isolationist foreign policy
 - (4) **provide government assistance to combat the Great Depression**

31. President Franklin D. Roosevelt believed that declaring a bank holiday and creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) would aid the nation's banking system by
- (1) restricting foreign investments
 - (2) eliminating government regulation of banks
 - (3) restoring public confidence in banks
 - (4) granting tax relief

Source: President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Second Inaugural Address, January 20, 1937

"I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished.

"It is not in despair that I paint you that picture. I paint it for you in hope—because the Nation, seeing and understanding the injustice in it, proposes to paint it out. We are determined to make every American citizen the subject of his country's interest and concern; and we will never regard any faithful, law-abiding group within our borders as superfluous. The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little."

32. President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed the situation described in this speech by
- (1) reducing the influence of labor unions
 - (2) supporting programs to aid the poor and unemployed
 - (3) promoting the interests of big business
 - (4) adopting the trickle-down economic theory



Source: *Detroit News*, 1930 (adapted)

33. Which New Deal agency was created to provide employment for individuals such as the man in the photograph?
- (1) Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)
 - (2) Social Security Administration (SSA)
 - (3) Works Progress Administration (WPA)
 - (4) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
34. Breadlines, Hoovervilles, and the Bonus Army were all direct results of
- (1) housing shortages in the 1920s
 - (2) relief efforts of the New Deal
 - (3) mechanization of agriculture
 - (4) unemployment during the Great Depression

35. During the 1920s, members of the Ku Klux Klan were closely associated with
- (1) favoring increased urbanization
 - (2) promoting nativist ideas and policies
 - (3) expanding educational opportunities for minorities
 - (4) opposing the deportation of political dissidents

The Spirit of '37



Source: Fred O. Seibel, *Richmond Times Dispatch*, January 8, 1937

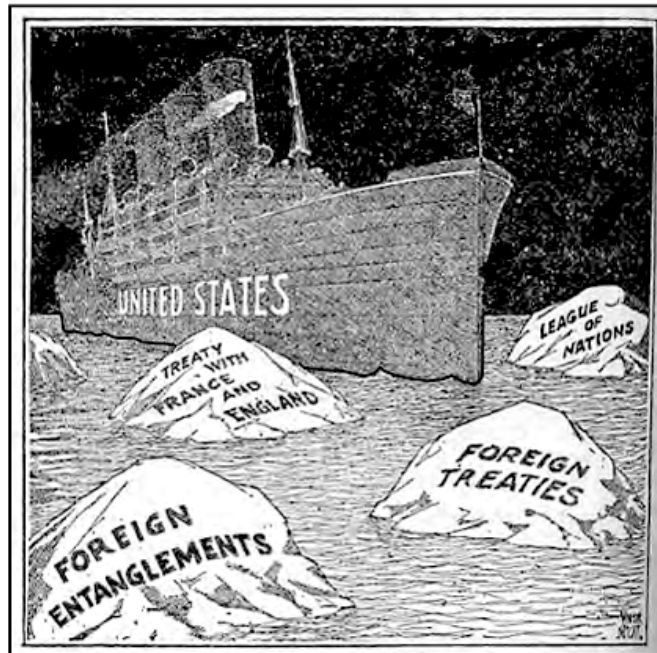
36. What is the main idea of this cartoon?
- (1) President Franklin D. Roosevelt wanted to end Supreme Court opposition to the New Deal.
 - (2) Congress refused to pass New Deal legislation.
 - (3) President Franklin D. Roosevelt had not faced any opposition to his New Deal.
 - (4) Congress voted to increase the size of the Supreme Court.
- (1) Federal regulation of business was strengthened.
 (2) The purchase of stocks steadily declined.
 (3) Mass production increased the supply of consumer goods.
 (4) Republican Party presidents supported unemployment insurance.
37. The Harlem Renaissance was influenced by the
- (1) migration of African Americans from the rural South to the urban North
 - (2) passage of federal laws outlawing racial discrimination in public facilities
 - (3) racial integration of the military during World War I
 - (4) use of affirmative action after World War II
38. The 1920s are often called the Roaring Twenties because the decade was noted for
- (1) political reform
 - (2) economic depression
 - (3) social and cultural changes
 - (4) ending Prohibition
39. The Great Migration that took place between 1915 and 1930 refers to
- (1) workers who left the northeast for the south
 - (2) Native American Indians who left their reservations
 - (3) middle-class whites who left cities to settle in the suburbs
 - (4) African Americans who left the rural south for northern cities



Source: Clifford Berryman, *Washington Star*, August 31, 1930

40. This cartoon is portraying a situation that resulted from the
- (1) public rejection of the New Deal
 - (2) economic downturn of the late 1920s
 - (3) failure of the Civilian Conservation Corps
 - (4) opposition to the Treaty of Versailles

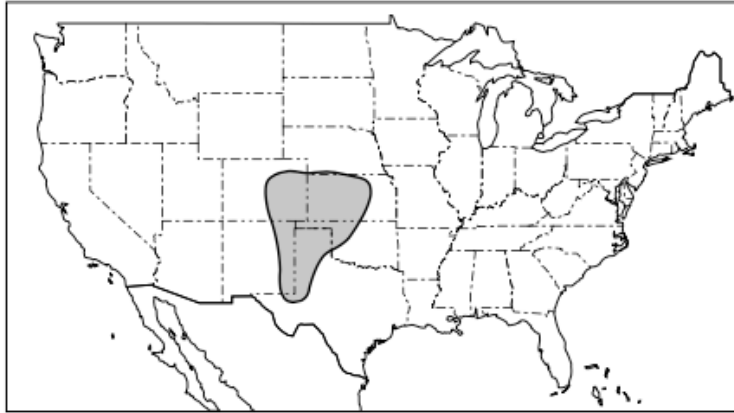
“BETTER KEEP TO THE OLD CHANNEL”



Source: Winsor McCay, *New York American*, 1919 (adapted)

41. What is the main idea of the cartoon?
- (1) Travel on ocean-going ships was dangerous and should be banned.
 - (2) The United States should return to an isolationist foreign policy.
 - (3) The United States should take the lead in creating an international peacekeeping organization.
 - (4) The United States Navy should make efforts to improve its fleet.

42. In the United States Senate, those who agreed with the opinion expressed in the cartoon were able to
- (1) end United States involvement in World War I
 - (2) change the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles to reflect American ideals
 - (3) gain public support for United States aid to war-torn European nations
 - (4) reject President Woodrow Wilson's proposal for membership in the League of Nations
43. A major effect of the Harlem Renaissance was that it
- (1) exposed corruption in New York City politics
 - (2) led to the end of the Great Migration
 - (3) increased awareness of African American culture
 - (4) inspired the Progressive movement



Source: Andrew Cayton et al., *America: Pathways to the Present*, Prentice Hall, 2000 (adapted)

44. In the 1930s, the shaded area outlined on the map became known as the
- (1) Rust Belt
 - (2) Dust Bowl
 - (3) Continental Divide
 - (4) Mississippi Delta
45. In the 1930s, what was a major impact of the events that occurred in the shaded area on the region's population?
- (1) A large number of people migrated west.
 - (2) Many people arrived seeking economic opportunity.
 - (3) Farm prosperity raised land values.
 - (4) Major dam building ended annual flooding.
46. The Fair Labor Standards Act (1938) helped American workers by
- (1) establishing health plans
 - (2) legalizing strikes and boycotts
 - (3) establishing a minimum wage in many industries
 - (4) making labor unions accept women and African Americans as members
47. Adoption of the "cash and carry" policy in 1939 and passage of the Lend-Lease Act in 1941 showed a growing commitment of the United States to
- (1) provide aid to the Allied nations
 - (2) force the Japanese out of Korea
 - (3) increase trade with Italy
 - (4) end German violations of American territory
48. What was the major reason that African Americans migrated to northern cities during and after World War I?
- (1) A surplus of cotton led to widespread farm foreclosures in the South.
 - (2) Discrimination had been eliminated in the North.
 - (3) Political opportunities had expanded in the South.
 - (4) Industrial jobs were available in the North.



Source: Vaughn Shoemaker, *Chicago Daily News*, January 1937 (adapted)

48. This cartoonist believes that President Franklin D. Roosevelt's actions related to the Supreme Court were
- (1) embraced by most of the American public
 - (2) necessary to protect the Bill of Rights
 - (3) harmful to the system of checks and balances
 - (4) needed to navigate safely through the Great Depression

"Touch Not a Single Bough [Branch]!"



Source: *Literary Digest*, August 9, 1919 (adapted)

50. The situation shown in this cartoon was mainly caused by the
- (1) cost of paying reparations after World War I
 - (2) failure of President Woodrow Wilson to promote the Treaty of Versailles
 - (3) overwhelming public rejection of the peace terms in the Treaty of Versailles
 - (4) disagreement over United States participation in the League of Nations

51. Which constitutional principle is shown in this cartoon?
- (1) due process
 - (2) checks and balances
 - (3) popular sovereignty
 - (4) judicial review
52. One major goal of President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points (1918) was to
- (1) collect war reparations for the United States
 - (2) maintain United States naval superiority
 - (3) punish the nations that started World War I
 - (4) create a League of Nations to prevent future wars

Source: Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, "The Case Against the 'Reds,'" 1920

"It has been impossible in so short a space to review the entire menace of the internal revolution in this country as I know it, but this may serve to arouse the American citizen to its reality, its danger, and the great need of united effort to stamp it out, under our feet, if needs be. It is being done. The Department of Justice will pursue the attack of these "Reds" upon the Government of the United States with vigilance, and no alien, advocating the overthrow of existing law and order in this country, shall escape arrest and prompt deportation."

53. Based on this passage, in 1920 the Attorney General of the United States advocated the deportation of
- (1) communist and anarchist immigrants
 - (2) men who avoided the draft in World War I
 - (3) citizens who criticized the government
 - (4) wartime workers from Latin America
54. The alleged danger referred to in this passage contributed to the
- (1) elimination of the military draft
 - (2) ratification of the Treaty of Versailles
 - (3) changing of United States immigration policy
 - (4) failure of the American Federation of Labor
55. During the 1920s, the Scopes trial and the dispute over Prohibition showed the clash between
- (1) rich people and poor people
 - (2) traditional values and modernism
 - (3) business owners and labor unions
 - (4) the national government and state governments