

Period 7-2 (1918-1941)

Test 2

1. Which government action is directly related to the “clear and present danger” doctrine established in Schenck v. United States (1919)?
 - (1) limiting the first amendment rights of antiwar protesters
 - (2) rejecting membership in the League of Nations
 - (3) banning immigration from western Europe
 - (4) passage of the Prohibition amendment



Source: Library of Congress

2. The conditions shown in this 1936 photograph were caused mainly by
 - (1) periods of widespread flooding
 - (2) deforestation and overgrazing
 - (3) global warming
 - (4) drought and poor farming techniques
3. The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s is best known for
 - (1) ending racial segregation in public facilities
 - (2) promoting the cultural creativity of African Americans
 - (3) encouraging passage of new voting rights legislation
 - (4) supporting legislation to eliminate the Ku Klux Klan
4. Which factor best accounts for the affordability of Ford Model T automobiles in the 1920s?
 - (1) the efficiencies created by the assembly line
 - (2) the expertise of individual craftsmanship
 - (3) strong support from labor unions
 - (4) low taxes and government subsidies
5. 6 During the 1920s, Congress established a quota system for immigration in order to
 - (1) ensure that the United States would have enough factory workers
 - (2) keep migrant workers out of the country
 - (3) reduce immigration from southern and eastern Europe
 - (4) assist refugees from war-torn countries
3. Which event is an example of nativism in the 1920s?
 - (1) the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti
 - (2) the verdict in the Scopes trial
 - (3) the Teapot Dome scandal
 - (4) the stock market crash

Source: President Herbert Hoover, February 12, 1931

“The ever-growing complexity of modern life, with its train of evermore perplexing and difficult problems, is a challenge to our individual characters and to our devotion to our ideals. The resourcefulness of America when challenged has never failed. Success is not gained by leaning upon government to solve all the problems before us. That way leads to enervation [lessening] of will and destruction of character. Victory over this depression and over our other difficulties will be won by the resolution of our people to fight their own battles in their own communities, by stimulating their ingenuity to solve their own problems, by taking new courage to be masters of their own destiny in the struggle of life.”

Source: President Franklin D. Roosevelt, March 4, 1933

“I am prepared under my constitutional duty to recommend the measures that a stricken Nation in the midst of a stricken world may require. These measures, or such other measures as the Congress may build out of its experience and wisdom, I shall seek, within my constitutional authority, to bring to speedy adoption.”

4. Which idea would best be supported by President Hoover’s statement?
 - (1) rugged individualism
 - (3) deficit spending
 - (2) unemployment insurance
 - (4) collective bargaining
5. These statements illustrate a difference in opinion between the two presidents over
 - (1) granting subsidies to big business
 - (2) promoting free-trade policies in the Western Hemisphere
 - (3) regulating supply and demand
 - (4) expanding the federal government’s role in the economy
6. Which problem did Franklin D. Roosevelt address first in his presidency?
 - (1) ending the Red Scare
 - (2) standing up to dictators in Europe
 - (3) bringing stability to the banking system
 - (4) approving bonus payments to World War I veterans

They are suffering because they have little control over the prices for what they produce.

They have worldwide competition.

They have difficulty organizing to protect themselves.

They pay high prices for capital goods.

7. Which group’s economic situation in the 1920s is most accurately described in these statements?
 - (1) farmers
 - (2) railroad companies
 - (3) manufacturers
 - (4) factory workers
8. The defeat of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s “court packing” plan by Congress is an example of
 - (1) federalism
 - (2) checks and balances
 - (3) due process
 - (4) the amendment process

Source: Letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt from Albert Einstein, August 2, 1939

This new phenomenon [nuclear chain reaction] would also lead to the construction of bombs, and it is conceivable—though much less certain—that extremely powerful bombs of a new type may thus be constructed.

Yours very truly, Albert Einstein

9. The main reason the United States Senate did not approve the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 was because the treaty
 - (1) did not force Germany to return conquered territory
 - (2) **threatened to draw the nation into future international conflicts**
 - (3) failed to include war reparations
 - (4) was opposed by President Woodrow Wilson
10. The Palmer Raids after World War I were controversial because the federal government
 - (1) led a campaign against discrimination and racial segregation
 - (2) imprisoned suffragists who led protest marches
 - (3) **violated the civil liberties of suspected radicals**
 - (4) granted asylum to European refugees
11. During the 1920s, the influence of the Ku Klux Klan and the passage of laws setting immigration quotas illustrated the
 - (1) rejection of traditional religious values
 - (2) support for integrated public schools
 - (3) negative reaction to the Scopes trial
 - (4) **growth of nativism**
12. Which factor in the late 1920s was a major cause of the Great Depression?
 - (1) **overproduction of manufactured goods**
 - (2) high income tax rates
 - (3) limited use of consumer credit
 - (4) low tariffs on European products
13. What was one reason many banks failed during the early 1930s?
 - (1) **Banks had made risky loans and stock market investments.**
 - (2) Banks were overregulated by the federal government.
 - (3) Large banks had formed a monopoly.
 - (4) Banks charged high interest rates for loans.
14. One major policy difference between President Herbert Hoover and President Franklin D. Roosevelt was that President Roosevelt
 - (1) focused primarily on reducing tariffs
 - (2) stressed tax cuts and subsidies for big business
 - (3) adopted a laissez-faire philosophy
 - (4) **proposed direct aid to farmers and the unemployed**
15. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first 100 days are regarded by many historians as successful because
 - (1) the Senate agreed to join the League of Nations
 - (2) he increased the number of Supreme Court Justices
 - (3) **many of his New Deal proposals were enacted into law**
 - (4) the Great Depression came to an end
16. President Warren Harding's call for a "return to normalcy" meant the United States should
 - (1) **limit the number of exports**
 - (2) reduce its role in world affairs
 - (3) expand efforts to end racial discrimination
 - (4) support woman's suffrage

17. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

- I. _____
- A. Overproduction
 - B. Underconsumption
 - C. Buying on margin
 - D. Unequal distribution of wealth

- (1) Causes of the Industrial Revolution
- (2) Causes of World War I
- (3) Causes of the Great Depression
- (4) Causes of World War II



Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970* (adapted)

18. Which conclusion is most clearly supported by the information provided on the graph?
- (1) Deficit spending ended unemployment.
 - (2) World War II increased unemployment.
 - (3) New Deal programs only partially relieved unemployment.
 - (4) Unemployment after the New Deal was the same as before the stock market crash.
19. During the 1930s, poor land management and severe drought conditions across parts of the Midwest resulted in the
- (1) establishment of the United States Department of Agriculture
 - (2) creation of wheat surpluses
 - (3) decreased support for conservation
 - (4) development of the Dust Bowl conditions on the Great Plains
20. During the 1930s, United States neutrality legislation was primarily designed to
- (1) provide military and economic aid to Italy and Japan
 - (2) give the United States time to plan an attack against Germany
 - (3) protect American lives and property in Latin America
 - (4) avoid foreign policy mistakes that led to involvement in World War I
21. In the 1920s, authors such as F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, and Sinclair Lewis wrote primarily about
- (1) the intolerance of the Ku Klux Klan
 - (2) post-World War I disillusionment and materialism
 - (3) the failure of cultural pluralism
 - (4) the lack of educational opportunities for younger Americans
22. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) were part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's efforts to
- (1) reduce the power of business monopolies during the Great Depression
 - (2) give organized labor a stronger voice in politics
 - (3) reform economic problems that contributed to the Great Depression
 - (4) bring electricity to rural areas

That's Why We're Voting For Roosevelt

Herbie Hoover promised us "Two chickens in each pot,"
Breadlines and Depression were the only things we got.
I lost my job, my bank blew up, and I was on the spot.
That's why I'm voting for Roosevelt.

Hooray! Hooray! Herb Hoover's gone away,
Hooray! Hooray! I hope he's gone to stay.
For now I'm back to work and get my three squares ev'ry day.
That's why I'm voting for Roosevelt. . . .

Wall Street sure is kicking for they know they're on the pan.
Franklin D. in Washington upset their little plan,
And now the one on top is that poor once forgotten man,
That's why we're voting for Roosevelt.

Hooray! Hooray! He banished all our fear.
Hooray! Hooray! Our banks are in the clear.
He brought us back prosperity, he gave us back our beer,
That's why I'm voting for Roosevelt.

— Thomas O'Dowd, 1936

23. Which group would most likely have agreed with the lyrics of this song?
- (1) Prohibition advocates
 - (2) Republican Party leaders
 - (3) **New Deal supporters**
 - (4) Supply-side economists
24. According to the song lyrics, people supported Franklin D. Roosevelt primarily because he
- (1) **implemented economic relief and recovery programs**
 - (2) favored a national suffrage amendment
 - (3) continued Herbert Hoover's economic policies
 - (4) reduced federal income taxes
25. What would be the most appropriate heading for the partial outline below?

- I. _____
- A. Treatment of Japanese Americans
 - B. Segregation of African Americans in the armed forces
 - C. United States reactions to the Nazi Holocaust
 - D. Use of the atomic bomb

- (1) **Issues of Morality during World War II**
 - (2) Domestic Policies during World War II
 - (3) Economic Problems during World War II
 - (4) Reasons for the Success of the Allies during World War II
26. The Neutrality Acts (1935–1937) were passed to
- (1) support the policy of appeasement
 - (2) provide troops to halt Italian aggression
 - (3) increase the profits of United States weapons manufacturers
 - (4) **avoid the actions that led the United States into World War I**

NEVER SATISFIED



Source: Vaughn Shoemaker, *Chicago News*, April 27, 1937 (adapted)

34 This cartoon is critical of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's efforts to

- (1) force Congress to reduce government waste
- (2) convince the Supreme Court to pass a constitutional amendment to balance the budget
- (3) reverse the effects of the Great Depression
- (4) increase his power over the Supreme Court

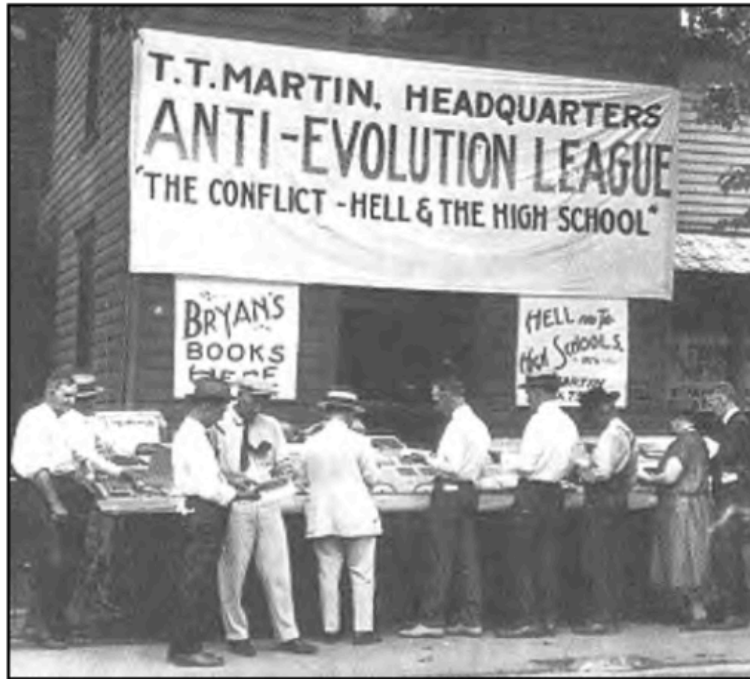
Step by Step



Source: Sid Greene, *New York Evening Telegram*, 1919 (adapted)

24 What is the cartoonist's point of view in this 1919 cartoon?

- (1) Immigrants will easily assimilate into American society.
- (2) Industrial production will expand and create more jobs.
- (3) Civil liberties will be restricted and ordinary American citizens will be hurt.
- (4) The actions of labor unions threaten the American way of life.



Source: Photo taken in Dayton, Tennessee, 1925;
University of Missouri-Kansas City, School of Law (adapted)

25 This photograph shows one side of the 1920s conflict between

- (1) union men and factory owners
- (2) science and religion
- (3) nativists and immigrants
- (4) censorship and free press

I, TOO

I, too, sing America.
I am the darker brother.
They send me to eat in the kitchen
When company comes, But I laugh,
And eat well,
And grow strong.
Tomorrow,
I'll be at the table
When company comes.
Nobody'll dare Say to me,
"Eat in the kitchen," Then.
Besides, They'll see how beautiful I am
And be ashamed –
I, too, am America.

– Langston Hughes, "I, Too," 1926

26 During the 1920s, which development was most closely associated with this poem?

- (1) growth of the motion-picture industry
- (2) emergence of an antiwar party
- (3) blossoming of African American culture
- (4) expansion of mass consumption

27. President Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed a plan in 1937 to add justices to the Supreme Court primarily because the Court
- (1) lacked representation from minority groups
 - (2) had declared major New Deal laws unconstitutional
 - (3) had little judicial experience
 - (4) supported a loose interpretation of the Constitution
28. Which term from the 1920s is most closely associated with Duke Ellington and Langston Hughes?
- (1) Lost Generation
 - (2) Red Scare
 - (3) Teapot Dome scandal
 - (4) Harlem Renaissance
29. Federal economic policies during the 1920s contributed to the start of the Great Depression by
- (1) failing to adequately regulate stock market transactions
 - (2) adopting federal budgets with large deficits
 - (3) lowering protective tariffs
 - (4) abolishing corporate income taxes

Source: President Franklin D. Roosevelt, First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1933

“But in the event that the Congress shall fail ‘to take one of these two courses, and in the event ‘that the national emergency is still critical, I shall ‘not evade the clear course of duty that will then ‘confront me. I shall ask the Congress for the ‘one remaining instrument to meet the crisis— ‘broad Executive power to wage a war against the ‘emergency, as great as the power that would ‘be given to me if we were in fact invaded by a foreign foe.”

30. President Franklin D. Roosevelt dealt with the emergency referred to in this speech primarily by
- (1) submitting problems to the Supreme Court
 - (2) relying on state and local governments to handle the situation
 - (3) gaining congressional support for his programs
 - (4) requesting
31. The main goal of the first Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) was to
- (1) end wasteful funding of irrigation projects
 - (2) increase efforts to export grain
 - (3) encourage more farm mechanization
 - (4) stabilize farm prices by reducing the amount of surplus crops

Source: Karen Hesse, *Out of the Dust*, April 1935

“We’ll be back when it rains, they say, setting out with their bedsprings and mattresses, their cookstoves and dishes, their kitchen tables, and their milk goats tied to their running boards in rickety cages, setting out for California, where even though they say they’ll come back, they might just stay if what they hear about that place is true.”

32. What was the main reason for the migration described in this poem?
- (1) Farmers were given inexpensive, fertile land in the West.
 - (2) An extended drought on the plains forced farmers to seek better conditions in the West.
 - (3) Manufacturing jobs in California paid high wages.
 - (4) African Americans left the South to avoid discrimination.
33. What was the major cause of African American migration from the rural South to northern cities during World War I?
- (1) offers of free public education
 - (2) availability of factory jobs
 - (3) desire to live in integrated neighborhoods
 - (4) opportunity to gain religious freedom

34. After World War I, a “return to normalcy” was most clearly demonstrated by

- (1). **opposition to joining the League of Nations**
- (2). ending farm subsidies under the Agricultural Adjustment Act
- (3). reducing tariff rates on imported goods
- (4). rejection of disarmament agreements

OH, SO THAT'S THE KIND OF SAILOR HE IS



Source: J. N. "Ding" Darling, *Bridgeport Telegram*, March 29, 1937 (adapted)

34. This cartoon suggests that Congress believed President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s proposals concerning the Supreme Court threatened the United States Constitution by

- (1) weakening the system of federalism
- (2) ignoring the amendment process
- (3) **endangering the principle of separation of powers**
- (4) violating the elastic clause

35. During the 1930s, the major foreign policy goal of the United States Congress was to

- (1) **avoid the mistakes that led the country into World War I**
- (2) end the Good Neighbor policy
- (3) increase the size of the armed forces
- (4) strengthen support for Japan’s New Order in Asia

Consumer spending (in billions) on selected items and total value of stock, 1929–1933

	1929	1933
Food	\$19.5	\$11.5
Housing	\$11.5	\$7.9
Clothing	\$11.2	\$5.4
Automobiles	\$2.6	\$0.8
Medical care	\$2.9	\$1.9
Philanthropy	\$1.2	\$0.8
Value of shares on the New York Stock Exchange	\$89.7	\$22.2

Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States*

35. Which conclusion is best supported by the information on the chart?

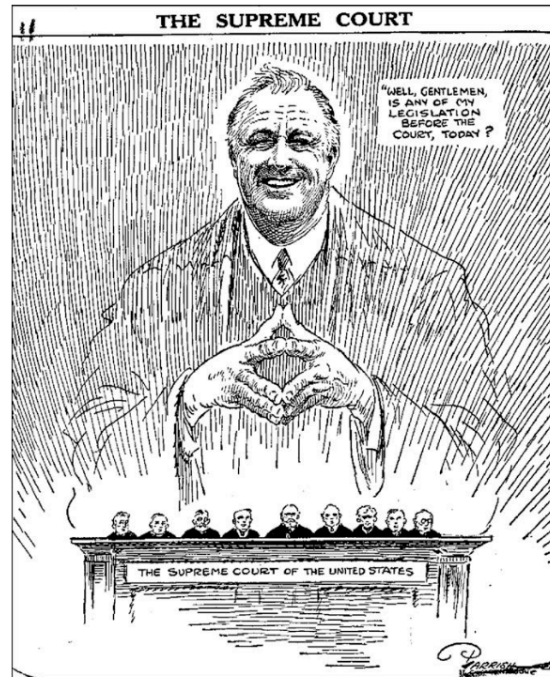
- (1) Business advertising had succeeded in selling more products.
- (2) Violence by labor had increased throughout the country.
- (3) **Economic conditions had become worse.**
- (4) The stock market had recovered in 1933.

Do We Want a Ventriloquist Act in the Supreme Court?



Source: *Waterbury Republican*, February 14, 1937

36. This 1937 cartoon is criticizing President Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan to
- (1) reduce the number of federal courts
 - (2) impeach current Supreme Court justices
 - (3) give states the power to appoint Supreme Court justices
 - (4) increase the number of justices on the Supreme Court
37. One reason President Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed the plan shown in the cartoon was that the Supreme Court had
- (1) challenged his right to run for a third term
 - (2) rejected several important Cabinet appointments
 - (3) ruled against laws to protect the rights of minorities
 - (4) declared parts of key New Deal programs unconstitutional
- Troops Break Up Bonus Army Protest"
FDR Proclaims Bank Holiday"
Misery Created by Dust Bowl"
38. These headlines concern events that occurred during the
- (1) Civil War
 - (2) Progressive Era
 - (3) Great Depression
 - (4) Cold War
39. What was the primary motive behind President Franklin D. Roosevelt's 1937 proposal to add members to the Supreme Court?
- (1). removal of Republican justices from the Court
 - (2). ending the Court's use of judicial review
 - (3). assuring United States neutrality at the start of World War II
 - (4). protection of New Deal programs from unfavorable Court decisions



Source: Joseph Parrish, *Chicago Tribune*, February 8, 1937

40. The main idea of this 1937 cartoon about President Franklin D. Roosevelt is that the president is
- (1). trying to increase the public's respect for the Supreme Court
 - (2). seeking the Supreme Court's help against his political opponents
 - (3). attempting to exercise too much influence over the Supreme Court
 - (4). refusing to allow the Supreme Court to review legislation
41. One outcome of the situation referred to in the cartoon was that
- (1). President Roosevelt decided not to seek reelection
 - (2). the Supreme Court ended most New Deal programs
 - (3). President Roosevelt was impeached for abuse of his powers
 - (4). Congress rejected President Roosevelt's effort to pack the Supreme Court
42. The term *Harlem Renaissance* best describes
- (1). state and federal laws passed to end racial discrimination
 - (2). urban renewal efforts in New York City
 - (3). government programs to promote African American businesses
 - (4). a period of African American cultural achievements
43. In the 1920s, controversies over Prohibition, the National Origins Act, and the Scopes trial all reflected disagreement over the
- (1). effects of demobilization
 - (2). cultural values of the American people
 - (3). role of the federal government in the economy
 - (4). influence of labor unions on American life
44. Which economic condition of the 1920s was a major cause of the Great Depression?
- (1). Farm prices rose dramatically.
 - (2). Industry overproduced consumer goods.
 - (3). Banks were reluctant to lend money.
 - (4). Demand increased faster than supply.
45. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal reflected his belief that during a depression the federal government should
- (1). assume ownership of failed corporations
 - (2). return to laissez-faire capitalistic principles
 - (3). take a leadership role in economic recovery
 - (4). help farmers instead of industrial workers

Source: Senator Huey Long, 1935

2. We propose to limit the amount any one man can earn in one year or inherit to \$1 million to the person.

3. Now, by limiting the size of the fortunes and incomes of the big men, we will throw into the government Treasury the money and property from which we will care for the millions of people who have nothing; and with this money we will provide a home and the comforts of home, with such common conveniences as radio and automobile, for every family in America, free of debt.

46. Based on these statements by Senator Long, one reason for the suffering caused by the Great Depression was the
- (1). failure of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to sign relief legislation
 - (2). overproduction of military equipment
 - (3). **uneven distribution of income that favored the rich**
 - (4). failure of labor unions to accept shorter work days
47. President Franklin D. Roosevelt responded to the circumstances described in this passage by
- (1). renewing New Deal programs to help big business
 - (2). raising taxes to assure a balanced federal budget
 - (3). stressing free market economic principles
 - (4). **increasing New Deal efforts for relief and reform**
48. Hosting the Washington Naval Disarmament Conference (1921) and signing the Kellogg- Briand Pact (1928) were efforts by the United States to
- (1) form new military alliances
 - (2) increase its military preparedness
 - (3) **avoid future wars**
 - (4) collect payment for war debts



Source: C. D. Batchelor, *New York Daily News*, October 11, 1936

49. The main idea of this political cartoon from the 1930s is that President Franklin D. Roosevelt
- (1) continued the laissez-faire policies of earlier presidents
 - (2) supported business over labor
 - (3) favored government ownership of major industries
 - (4) **extended help to those in need**
50. The New Deal attempted to carry out the theme of the cartoon by
- (1) restricting labor union membership
 - (2) loaning money to foreign countries
 - (3) **funding many public works projects**
 - (4) banning the sale of stocks and bonds