**U.S. History Final Exam Review**

***Your final will consist of 100 matching, 50 true/false***

*Chapter 14*

**True/False**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Many “Chain immigrants” came to America to join their families or friends who were already here.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The police in many European countries were cruel and mistreated citizens.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. In order to make it through processing, immigrants had to have a clean bill of health and show they had a skill, money or a sponsor in America.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Roughly 12 million men, women and children passed through Ellis Island.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Most ships leaving Europe headed for New York.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Tuberculosis was the main medical condition that caused immigrants to be denied at Ellis Island.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Ellis Island was a very undemocratic place where they held immigrants for sometimes weeks or months and refused to feed them adequately.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Immigrants coming to America were allowed to bring as many of their possessions and belongings as they wanted.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. The circulation of newspapers in America grew greatly during the Gilded Age because of sensationalistic journalism.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Immigrants had to have money to come to America.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Most Asian immigrants passed through Angel Island upon their arrival in America.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Some immigrants felt like they were arriving in “heaven” when they first saw the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Volunteer institutions known as settlement houses helped newcomers learn English and adopt American dress and diet.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. At processing centers, sometimes immigrants were separated from their families.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Challenges such as learning a new language and adapting to a new culture were just some of the hurdles new immigrants faced in America.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. The U.S. was very strict about immigrants being healthy before they let them in because the U.S. needed people who would not spread infectious diseases and people who could work.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17. “New” immigrants coming to America were skilled, educated and came to America with money looking for careers.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. Most European immigrants passed through Ellis Island upon their arrival in America.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. In some cases, immigrants brought letters from relatives to prove they were not a public charge, a contract laborer or a dangerous alien.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20. Steam ship operators knew there was profit in numbers and so they packed as many immigrants as possible onto ships.

**Matching**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. When a number of cities and people living in them increased dramatically

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. When Americans all across the country became more and more alike in their consumption patterns

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. An education reformer who sought to enhance student learning by introducing new teaching methods

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Movie theaters of the Gilded Age that introduced the motion picture

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The end of the 19th century is sometimes called this because the rich were richer than ever and the middle-class was able to imitate their lifestyle

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. He opened the world’s first roller coaster at Coney Island

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. When people wanted and bought the many new products on the market; when Americans became consumers.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. He was publisher of *Morning Journal* who employed the sensationalistic journalism tactics

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Musical theater that was a medley of musical dramas, songs and comedy for all ages.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Mark Twain named the first 3 decades of the 19th century this, describing America as having a rotten core covered in golden paint.

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| --- | --- |
| 1. Conspicuous consumerism | F. Victorian Era |
| 1. John Dewey | G. Lamarcus Thompson |
| 1. Mass culture | H. William Randolph Hearst |
| 1. Urbanization | I.Gilded Age |
| 1. Vaudeville shows | J. Nickelodeons |

*Chapter 16*

**True/False**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Disenfranchisement laws are laws to keep blacks and whites segregated in public places.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Literacy tests required voters to be able to read, write and sometimes accurately interpret parts of the Constitution before they could vote.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Populist Party died out in the early 1900s

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. William McKinley was the first presidential candidate to tour the country making speeches and meeting voters.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The assassination of President James Garfield finally led to reform in the civil service system.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Politics of the Gilded Age were plagued by corruption.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Tariffs were created to protect newly developed American industries.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Democrats favored a high tariff, arguing it would allow American industries to grow and promote jobs in manufacturing

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. The goal of Famers’ Alliances was to create sub-treasuries, to provide farmers with low-interest loans.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. William Jennings Bryan used party loyals to cast his opponent in the election of 1896 as a dictator and a threat to the U.S. republic.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. The Granger Movement was successful in establishing Granger Laws, which set maximum rates for shipping freight and for grain storage.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. The Populist Party supported women’s suffrage

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. The Pendleton Civil Service Act on 1883 made it illegal to require exams for civil service workers.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Republicans argued that high tariffs increased the costs of goods to consumers and made it harder for American farmers to sell their goods abroad.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Booker T. Washington was a famous black leader during the Gilded Age

**Matching**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Laws passed to keep blacks and whites segregated.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Taxes placed on goods shipped into the U.S.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. A system that includes federal jobs in the executive branch.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. A brilliant mind and speaker who ran for president in 1896 and again in 1900.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Required voters to pay a fee in order to vote.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Fought against the lynching of blacks; traveled all over the U.S. and Europe writing books and pamphlets

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Where politicians gave government jobs to loyal party workers, no matter their qualifications; basically, the people who helped with a certain politician’s campaign would be awarded a government job

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Allowed a person to vote as long as his ancestors had voted prior to 1866

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Favored abolishing slavery, but felt betrayed when the government did not include women in the 14th and 15th amendments

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. A social and political revolt, which displayed the dissatisfaction of millions of ordinary Americans and produced one of the largest third-party movements in American history

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Won the election of 1896

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. The separation of blacks and whites in public places

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Formed the National Women’s Suffrage Association in 1869 to fight for a constitutional amendment that would grant women the right to vote

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| --- | --- | --- |
| A.Jim Crow Laws | F. Poll tax | J. Grandfather Clause |
| B. Segregation | G. Ida Wells | K. Elizabeth Cady Stanton |
| C. Susan B. Anthony | H. Spoils system | L. Civil Service System |
| D. Tariffs | I. Populism | M. William Jennings Bryan |
| E. William McKinley |  |  |

*Chapter 17*

**True/False**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Progressives tried to make the U.S. a model society by encouraging everyone to follow white, middle-class ways of life.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Progressives believed that new ideas and honest, efficient government could bring about social justice.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Florence Kelley helped improve the lives of women by ushering in birth control.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The women’s suffrage movement was split over how to effectively win the vote for women.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The NAACP aimed to help blacks be physically free from forced, low-paid labor; mentally free from ignorance; politically free from disenfranchisement; and socially free from insult

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Theodore Roosevelt had a reputation for being impatient and bullying.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Progressives believed that immigration and naturalization created social and political problems.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. The naturalist novel was a new genre of writing that honestly portrayed human misery and the struggles of common people.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. The National Female’s Party was one of the major women’s suffrage groups during the movement.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. A riot killing 2 blacks and burning over 40 homes in Washington DC got the attention of white reformers and led them to join the movement for black equality.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. The NAACP stands for the “North American Advancement of Colored People.”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. The goal of the NAACP was to get unfair laws into the courts.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. President Roosevelt responded to *The Jungle* by passing the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act.

**Matching**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. A movement in response to the challenges and social problems caused by urbanization, industrialization and immigration.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Strengthened earlier antitrust laws by spelling out those activities in which businesses could not engage.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Nickname for socially conscious journalists and other writers helped push the need for reform; their sensational investigative reports uncovered a wide range of problems affecting Americans.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The name given to the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry in the Spanish-American War.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. This set up a system that helps protect the American economy from having too much money in the hands of one person, bank or region.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. A famous muckraker who published a book called The Shame of the Cities, a collection of articles on political corruption, in 1903.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. A community center that provided social services to the urban poor.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. An election in which citizens themselves vote to select nominees for upcoming elections.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Felt that family life and women’s health would improve if mothers had fewer children; opened the country’s first birth-control clinic.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. The right to vote.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Best-known social activist and a leader in the women’s suffrage movement who believed drastic steps were needed to win the vote.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. President Roosevelt’s program to keep the wealthy and powerful from taking advantage of small business owners and the poor.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Leading muckraker and naturalist novelist who published *The Jungle*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Established an income tax.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Muckraker who photographed the crowded, unsafe, rat-infested tenement buildings where the urban poor lived; published *How the Other Half Lives.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Became a leading figure in the settlement house movement; opened the Hull House in 1889.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17. Stated that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. Provided federal agents to inspect meat sold across state lines and required federal inspection of meat-processing plants.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Had members who monitored business practices that might lead to a monopoly and they also watched out for false advertising or dishonest labeling.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20. Gave people the power to put a proposed new law directly on the ballot in the next election by collecting citizens’ signatures on a petition; meant voters themselves could pass laws instead of waiting for politicians to act

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 21. Placed safety controls on other foods and on medicines and banned the interstate shipment of impure food and the mislabeling of food and drugs.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 22. Allowed citizens to approve or reject laws passed by a legislature.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 23. President Wilson’s program for good government, which placed strict government controls on corporations.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 24. Gave voters the power to remove public servants from office before their terms ended.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 25. Reenergized the national suffrage effort by traveled around the country urging women to join the National Women’s Suffrage Association (NAWSA).

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| A. 16th Amendment | I. Upton Sinclair | Q. Square Deal |
| B. 19th Amendment | J. Jane Addams | R. Jacob Riis |
| C. Alice Paul | K. Suffrage | S. Margaret Sanger |
| D. Direct primary | L. Settlement house | T. Lincoln Steffans |
| E. Federal Reserve Act | M. Rough Riders | U. New Freedom |
| F. Initiative | N. Federal Trade Commission | V. Meat Inspection Act |
| G. Muckrakers | O. Clayton Anti-Trust Act | W. Progressivism |
| H. Recall | P. Referendum | X. Pure Food and Drug Act |
| Y. Carrie Chapman Catt |  |  |

*Chapter 19*

**True/False**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The cause of World War I goes back to Europe’s string of nationalism, alliances, regional tensions, economic rivalries, militarism and imperial ambitions.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The sinking of the *Leviathan* on May 7, 1915 by the Germans killed many passengers, some Americans, and outraged the American public.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. In *Schenk v. U.S.* (1919) the Supreme Court stated that it was never acceptable for the government to restrict a citizen’s First Amendment right to freedom of speech.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. President Wilson’s main idea for the Fourteen Points of Light was a peace inspired by noble ideals, not greed and vengeance.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Warren G. Harding ran in the election of 1920 campaigning against Wilson idealism and Progressivism.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. The contest between Germany and Britain at sea and between Germany, France and Russia on land guaranteed that the next major war would involve more troops and more technologically advanced weapons than ever before.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Central Powers of World War I included Germany, Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Battles of Somme and Verdun, both taking place in 1916, were particularly deadly and sustained some of the highest casualties of the war.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Germany surrendered to the Allies on November 11, 1918 in Versailles, France.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. 6.5 million Americans were killed in World War I.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. America eventually voted against the Treaty of Versailles because they could not agree on *how* they wanted to be involved in world affairs.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. New technological advancements used during World War I included machine guns, trenches, and U-boats.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. One brutal result of warfare on the Western Front was trench foot.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Major changes brought on by World War I included the small pox epidemic, inflation, and changes for women and African Americans.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. The point of the League of Nations was to secure “mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Alsace-Lorraine was a strip of strategic land between Germany and France and was a source of tension between the two countries

**Matching**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Glorification of the military

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Battle area between the Allies and Central Powers in Western Europe during World War I

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. German submarine

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Political, military and economic domination of strong nations over weaker territories

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. His assassination triggered the beginning of World War I

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. German emperor during World War I

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Group who believed that the war was none of America’s business and that the nation should isolate itself from the hostilities

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Name for goods such as weapons and other articles needed for war.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Formed to create an array of new federal administrative agencies to oversee different phases of the war effort.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. People who avoided the draft because their moral or religious beliefs forbid them to fight in wars.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Nickname for American infantry soldiers

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Movement of 1.2 million African Americans from the rural South to the industrial North from 1910-1920.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Group opposed to the Treaty of Versailles as it was written but only wanted small changes; felt that Article 10 of the treaty could lead the U.S. into war without Congress’ consent.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Group who believed that the U.S. should play an active role in world affairs and work toward achieving a just peace but not enter the war

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Authorized the draft of young men for military service in Europe

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Expanded the size of the U.S. Army

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17. Set prices high for wheat and other foods to encourage farmers to increase production; also asked Americans to conserve food as a patriotic gesture.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. Made it unlawful to use “disloyal, profane or abusive language” about the American form of government, the Constitution, or the military forces.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Opposed any treaty with a League of Nations in it because they believed that the U.S. should not get entangled in world politics or be involved in world organizations

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20. Ordered the building of more warships in the U.S.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 21. Regulated all industries engaged in the war effort; determined what products industries would make, where those products went and how much they would cost.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 22. Allowed postal authorities to ban treasonable or seditious newspapers, magazines or printed materials from the mail; also enacted severe penalties for anyone engaged in disloyal or treasonable activities.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 23. Groups of merchant ships sailed together, protected by warships; designed to provide mutual safety at sea.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 24. Group who felt that the war did affect American interests and that the U.S. should intervene in the conflict on the side of the Allies

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| A. Conscientious objectors | I. Doughboys | Q. Great Migration |
| B. Espionage Act | J. Convoy | R. Interventionists |
| C. Imperialism | K. Franz Ferdinand | S. Kaiser William II |
| D. Irreconcilables | L. Naval Construction Act | T. War Industries Board |
| E. Isolationists | M. Contraband | U. Council of National Defense |
| F. Militarism | N. Western Front | V. U-boat |
| G. National Defense Act | O. Food Administration | W. Sedition Act |
| H. Reservationists | P. Internationalists | X. Selective Service Act |

*Chapter 20*

**True/False**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The one area that rural and urban Americans agreed on was education.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2. The 1920s is considered the first decade of our modern era because technology created the leisure interests of the American people.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The “problem” with Prohibition is that people continued to drink even though it was illegal.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Jack Dempsey was the most famous athlete of the 1920s.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. One of the ways the automobile changed America is that it led to the development of the numbered highway system.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. The “New Klan” targeted Jews, Catholics and immigrants and also opposed labor unions.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. The 21st amendment outlawed alcohol in America.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Rural Americans fought so hard for Prohibition because they believed that liquor and crime were tied to other divisive issues and the debate over Prohibition became part of a battle over the future.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. The flapper was an important aspect of the 1920s because “she” represented the independence and control that women wanted and most achieved during the decade.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. F. Scott Fitzgerald’s *The Great* Gatsby was important because it explored the reality of the American dream of wealth, success and emotional fulfillment.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. The Harlem Renaissance was the flowering of American culture led by African Americans in the 1920s.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. The term “New Negro” suggested a radical break with the past; no longer would African Americans silently endure the old ways of exploitation and discrimination.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. The automobile gave Americans more independence and freedom by making them more mobile.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. *The Harlem Renaissance* was the first “talkie” movie.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. The phonograph and radio are important because they helped create a standardized culture in America.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. “Wets” opposed Prohibition because the ban on alcohol did not stop people from drinking and because Prohibition helped create an atmosphere of hypocrisy and increased organized crime.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17. The most widespread revolution taking place in women’s lives during the 1920s was they were living longer, marrying later, and having fewer children, which freed them to pursue other interests.

**Matching**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The rapid manufacture of large numbers of identical products

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. A flood of new, affordable goods became available to the public during the 1920s

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The act of purchasing stock by making a 10% down payment and then paying rest off in monthly payments.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. A law passed to enforce Prohibition

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The most famous silent film star

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. The 1920s was called this because radio coverage and newspaper readership made athletes famous.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. A young woman with short skirts and makeup who had their hair cropped close in a style known as a bob.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. He became the unofficial ambassador of jazz. He became a legend and influenced the development of jazz.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. A reliable car produced by Henry Ford that most Americans could afford

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. When a consumer would make a small down payment and then pay the rest off in regular monthly payments

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. The banning of alcohol use in America

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Probably the most powerful literary voice of the 1920s who felt the force of the movement was not politics but a celebration of African American culture and life.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Name for people who sold alcohol illegally to consumers

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Writers of the 1920s were called this because they no longer had faith in cultural guideposts of the Victorian Era.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. A system where, at each step, a worker added something to construct a product

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Name for a period of rising stock prices

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17. Secret drinking clubs of the 1920s

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. He became one of the most important figure in early jazz and probably its greatest composer.

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| A. Bootlegger | G. Lost Generation | M. Assembly line |
| B. Consumer revolution | H. Charlie Chaplin | N. Flapper |
| C. Golden Age of Sports | I. Louie Armstrong | O. Model T |
| D. Installment buying | J. Prohibition | P. Langston Hughes |
| E. Mass production | K. Volstead Act | Q. Buying on margin |
| F. Speakeasy | L. Bull market | R. Duke Ellington |

*Chapter 21*

**True/False**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Great Depression was felt by every American because everyone either experienced directly or knew someone who suffered.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The association of President Hoover’s name with the suffering and want of the Great Depression caused Hoover to change tactics and attempt to provide relief to all Americans.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. During the 1920s, the rich lost money and the poor became rich.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The problems in the American economy were temporarily hidden by the booming stock market.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Great Plains became known as the Dust Bowl because there were so many homeless farmers there who kicked up dust as they wandered.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Herbert Hoover was elected president in 1928.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Farmers faced difficult times during the 1920s due to large debt and falling crop prices.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. President Hoover was very successful in meeting the needs of the nation during the Great Depression.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Farmers responded to the devastation in the Great Plains by migrating out of the region due to lack of opportunities.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. The crash of the stock market sparked the beginning of the Great Depression.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. President Hoover believed in a hands-off economic approach to the depression because he felt it was up to Americans themselves to overcome the hardships.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. The biggest problem caused by the uneven distribution of wealth in America during the 1920s was the lack of money in circulation.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. On September 3, 1929, investors began to lose confidence, which had been crucial for keeping the stock market up.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Hoover adopted the policy of volunteerism in which he asked business and industrial leaders to keep employment, wages and prices at current levels; he also called for the government to reduce taxes and lower interest rates.

**Matching**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Name for makeshift shanty towns of tents and shacks built on public land or vacant lots where homeless people gathered.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The policy whereby problems could best be solved at local and state levels.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. This “group” did well during the 1920s and participated in the consumer revolution.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. A period lasting from 1929 to 1941 in which the economy faltered and unemployment soared.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Where people lined up for handouts from charities or public agencies during the Great Depression; often the only place for a family to get a meal

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Government program which gave more than a billion dollars of government loans to railroads and large businesses.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. A sign of poverty in which the homeless and unemployed walked the city streets looking for work with their pants pockets turned inside out.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. Great Depression | E. Industrial Workers |
| B. Hoover flags | F. Bread line |
| C. Localism | G. Hoovervilles |
| D. Reconstruction Finance Corporation |  |

*Chapter 22*

**True/False**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Franklin Roosevelt suffered a great personal tragedy in his life from the adult on-set polio he contracted in 1921.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Franklin Roosevelt’s first 100 days in office are significant because he passed many bills to help relieve the pains of the depression in a short period of time.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Economist John Maynard Keynes felt that the U.S. government’s deficit spending on New Deal programs was irresponsible and wasteful.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The main complaint against the New Deal was that it gave the federal government too much power.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Fair Labor Standards Act required employers to negotiate with union leaders through collective bargaining.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. The American people could relate easily to Franklin Roosevelt because he came from a poor family.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Franklin Roosevelt believed the federal government should not be involved in providing aid to the people, but that the state and local governments should be responsible for this.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Eleanor Roosevelt is important because she changed the role of First Lady by serving as FDR’s “eyes and ears” by traveling all over the country and listening to people.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. The *Second* New Deal focused on banks and the stock market.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. The 22nd amendment limited the President to two consecutive terms.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Fireside chats were important because they protected American workers.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. The Public Works Administration is important because it improved the nation’s infrastructure and created millions of new jobs for workers

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. The Wagner Act was the most significant and popular New Deal program.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. The New Deal affected African Americans by creating a “black cabinet” made up of black leaders who unofficially advised the President.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. The government paid for New Deal programs by raising taxes.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. The New Deal hurt Native Americans by leaving them out of relief legislation.

**Matching**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The group of diverse men and women who were experts in their fields that helped FDR come up with ways to implement the New Deal and battle the depression.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Where the government assumes responsibility for providing for the welfare of children, poor, elderly, sick, disabled and unemployed.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. First female cabinet member

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Gave the President broad powers—including the power to declare a “bank holiday.”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Insured bank accounts up to $5,000

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Informal radio speeches that FDR regularly delivered to the American people

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Regulates the stock market and make it safer for investments.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Built a series of dams to control floods and to generate electric power and also replanted forests, built fertilizer plants, created jobs and attracted industry with the promise of cheap power.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Loaned money at low interest rates to homeowners who could not meet mortgage payments

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Provided jobs for more than 2 million young men. They replanted forests, built trails, dug irrigation ditches and fought fires.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Established a pension for the elderly, unemployment insurance for victims of work-related accidents and provided aid for poverty-stricken mothers and children, the blind and disabled.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Theory stating that putting people to work on public works projects puts money into the hands of the consumers who then buy more goods, stimulating the economy.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. An unlikely group of Americans that formed a strong political force which kept the Democrats in power for a long time.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Sought to end overproduction and raise crop prices. To accomplish these goals the AAA provided financial aid, paying farmers subsidies not to plant part of their land and to kill off excess livestock.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Granted federal funds to state and local agencies to help the unemployed

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Provided jobs on public works programs

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17. Insured bank loans used for building and repairing homes

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. Worked with businesses and labor leaders to develop codes of fair compensation to govern whole industries.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Built bridges, dams, power plants, and government buildings

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20. Provided electricity to American *farms*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 21. Built or improved a good part of the nation’s highways, dredged rivers and harbors, and promoted soil and water conservation

* + 1. Agricultural Adjustment Act
    2. Brain Trust
    3. Civil Works Administration
    4. Civilian Conservation Corps
    5. Emergency Banking Bill
    6. Federal Deposit Insurance Company
    7. Federal Emergency Relief Act
    8. Federal Housing Administration
    9. Fireside chats
    10. Francis Perkins
    11. Home Owners Loan Corporation
    12. National Recovery Administration
    13. New Deal coalition
    14. Public Works Administration
    15. Pump priming
    16. Rural Electric Administration
    17. Securities and Exchange Commission
    18. Social Security Act
    19. Tennessee Valley Authority
    20. Welfare state
    21. Works Progress Administration