

32-34

32

study guide

## Wilsonian Progressivism at Home and Abroad, 1912-1916

### PART I: Reviewing the Chapter

#### A. Checklist of Learning Objectives

After mastering this chapter, you should be able to

1. discuss the key issues of the pivotal 1912 election and the basic principles of Wilsonian progressivism.
2. describe how Wilson successfully reformed the "triple wall of privilege."
3. state the basic features of Wilson's foreign policy and explain how they drew him into intervention in Latin America.
4. describe America's response to World War I and explain the increasingly sharp conflict over America's policies toward Germany.
5. explain how domestic and foreign controversies played into Wilson's narrow victory over Hughes in 1916.

#### B. Glossary

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms.

1. **entrepreneurship** The process whereby an individual initiates a business at some risk in order to expand it and thereby earn a profit. "Wilson's New Freedom . . . favored small enterprise [and] entrepreneurship. . . ."
2. **self-determination** In politics, the right of a people to shape its own national identity and form of government, without outside coercion or influence. ". . . [the Confederacy] . . . partly inspired his ideal of self-determination for minority peoples. . . ."
3. **piety** Devotion to religious duty and practices. ". . . Wilson was reared in an atmosphere of fervent piety."
4. **graduated income tax** A tax on income in which the taxation rates are progressively higher for those with higher income. "Congress enacted a graduated income tax. . . ."
5. **levy** A forcible tax or other imposition. ". . . [the] income tax [began] with a modest levy on income over \$3,000. . . ."
6. **inelasticity** The inability to expand or contract rapidly. "[The] most serious shortcoming [of the country's financial structure] was the inelasticity of the currency."
7. **commercial paper** Any business document having monetary or exchangeable value. "The . . . paper money [was] backed by commercial paper. . . ."
8. **promissory note** A written pledge to pay a certain person a specified sum of money at a certain time. "The . . . paper money [was] backed by commercial paper, such as promissory notes of business people."

9. **adulteration** Debasing a product or substance by substituting poor-quality components or ingredients. ". . . unfair trade practices . . . included . . . mislabeling, adulteration, and bribery."
10. **agricultural extension** The system of providing services and advice to farmers through dispersed local agents. "Other laws . . . provided for . . . the establishment of agricultural extension work in the state colleges."
11. **enclave** A small territory surrounded by foreign or hostile territory. "Though often segregated in Spanish-speaking enclaves, they helped to create a unique borderland culture. . . ."
12. **gringo** Contemptuous Latin American term for North Americans. "Villa displayed his hatred of the gringos. . . ."
13. **censor** An official who examines publications, mail, literature, and so forth in order to remove or prohibit the distribution of material deemed dangerous or offensive. "Their censors sheared away war stories harmful to the Allies. . . ."
14. **torpedo** To launch from a submarine or airplane a self-propelled underwater explosive designed to detonate on impact. ". . . the British passenger liner *Lusitania* was torpedoed and sank. . . ."
15. **draft** In politics, to choose an individual to run for office without that person's prior solicitation of the nomination. "Instead, they drafted Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes. . . ."

### PART II: Checking Your Progress

#### A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

1. Wilson won the election of 1912 largely because the Republican party split in two. **F**
2. In the 1912 campaign, Wilson's "New Freedom" favored a socially activist government and preserving large regulated trusts, while Roosevelt's "New Nationalist" favored small enterprise and breaking up a big business by antitrust action. **F**
3. Wilson believed that the president should provide national leadership by appealing directly to the people. **I**
4. Wilson successfully used his popular appeal to push through progressive reforms of the tariff, monetary systems, and trusts. **I**
5. Wilson's progressive outlook showed itself clearly in his favorable treatment of blacks. **F**
6. Wilson attempted to reverse the big-stick and dollar-diplomacy foreign policies of Roosevelt and Taft, especially in Latin America. **F**
7. Wilson consistently refused to intervene militarily anywhere in the Caribbean. **F**
8. In his policy toward the revolutionary Mexican government of Huerta, Wilson attempted to walk a middle line between recognition and intervention. **F**
9. The mediation of three Latin American nations saved Wilson from a full-scale war with Mexico. **I**

- F** 10. General Pershing's expedition was an attempt to put the pro-American faction into power.
- F** 11. In the early days of World War I, more Americans sympathized with Germany than with Britain.
- F** 12. The American economy benefited greatly from supplying goods to the Allies.
- F** 13. After the *Lusitania's* sinking, the Midwest and West favored war with Germany, while the East generally favored attempts at negotiation.
- T** 14. After the sinking of the *Sussex*, Wilson successfully pressured Germany into stopping submarine attacks against neutral shipping.
- T** 15. In the 1916 campaign, Wilson's slogan was "He Kept Us Out of War," while his opponent Hughes tried to straddle the issue of a possible war with Germany.

## B. Multiple Choice

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

- C** 1. The basic contrast between the two progressive candidates, Roosevelt and Wilson, was that
- Roosevelt wanted genuine political and social reforms, while Wilson wanted only to end obvious corruption.
  - Roosevelt wanted to promote free enterprise and competition, while Wilson wanted the federal government to regulate the economy and promote social welfare.
  - Roosevelt wanted the federal government to regulate the economy and promote social welfare, while Wilson wanted to restore economic competition and social equality.
  - Roosevelt wanted to focus on issues of jobs and economic growth, while Wilson wanted social legislation to protect women, children, and city-dwellers.
- b** 2. Wilson won the election of 1912 primarily because
- his policies were more popular with the public.
  - Taft and Roosevelt split the former Republican vote.
  - the Socialists took nearly a million votes from Roosevelt.
  - Roosevelt was able to carry only the solid South.
- C** 3. Wilson's primary weakness as a politician was
- his lack of skill in public speaking.
  - his inability to grasp the complexity of governmental issues.
  - his tendency to be inflexible and refuse to compromise.
  - his lack of overarching political ideals.
- b** 4. The "triple wall of privilege" that Wilson set out to reform consisted of
- farmers, shippers, and the military.
  - the tariffs, the banks, and the trusts.
  - the universities, private clubs, and landed gentry.
  - congressional leaders, lobbyists, and lawyers.
- d** 5. During the Wilson administration, Congress exercised the authority granted by the newly enacted Sixteenth Amendment to pass
- prohibition of liquor.
  - women's suffrage.
  - voting rights for blacks.
  - a federal income tax.
- a** 6. The new regulatory agency created by the Wilson administration in 1914 that attacked monopolies, false advertising, and consumer fraud was
- the Federal Trade Commission.
  - the Interstate Commerce Commission.
  - the Federal Reserve System.
  - the Consumer Products Safety Commission.
- b** 7. While it attacked business trusts, the Clayton Anti-Trust Act exempted from antitrust prosecution
- industries essential to national defense.
  - agricultural and labor organizations.
  - the oil and steel industries.
  - professional organizations of doctors and lawyers.
- C** 8. Wilson effectively reformed the banking and financial system by
- establishing a third Bank of the United States to issue and regulate the currency.
  - taking the United States off the gold standard.
  - establishing a publicly controlled Federal Reserve Board with regional banks under bankers' control.
  - transferring authority to regulate banking and currency to the states and the private sector.
- b** 9. Wilson's progressive measures substantially aided all of the following groups *except*
- workers.
  - blacks.
  - farmers.
  - children.
- a** 10. Wilson's initial attitude toward the Mexican revolutionary government was
- a refusal to recognize the legitimacy of General Huerta's regime.
  - a willingness to intervene with troops on behalf of threatened American business interests.
  - strong support and provision of economic assistance to the Huerta regime.
  - an attempt to mobilize other Latin American governments to help oust Huerta.
- C** 11. The threatened war between the United States and Mexico in 1914 was avoided by the mediation of the ABC powers, which consisted of
- Australia, Britain, and China.
  - Antigua, Brazil, and Cuba.
  - Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.
  - the Association of British Commonwealth nations.



- d 12. General Pershing's expedition into Mexico came as a particular response to
- the refusal of Huerta to abandon power.
  - the threat of German intervention in Mexico.
  - the arrest of American sailors in the Mexican port of Tampico.
  - the killing of American citizens in New Mexico by "Pancho" Villa.
- C 13. The sympathy of a majority of Americans for the Allies and against Germany was strengthened by
- the unwillingness of the Germans to trade with neutral America.
  - the Germans' involvement in overseas imperialism.
  - the German invasion of neutral Belgium.
  - the Germans' use of poison gas in warfare.
- d 14. After the *Lusitania*, *Arabic*, and *Sussex* sinkings, Wilson successfully pressured the German government to
- end the use of the submarine against British warships.
  - end its attempt to blockade the British Isles.
  - publish warnings to all Americans considering traveling on unarmed ships.
  - cease from sinking merchant and passenger ships without warning.
- d 15. Wilson's most effective slogan in the campaign of 1916 was
- "The full dinner pail."
  - "Free and unlimited coinage of silver in the ratio of sixteen to one."
  - "A war to make the world safe for democracy."
  - "He kept us out of war."

## Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- bull mssg 1. Four-footed symbol of Roosevelt's Progressive third party in 1912
- sec party 2. A fourth political party, led by a former labor union leader, that garnered nearly a million votes in 1912
- New freedom 3. Wilson's political philosophy of restoring democracy through trust-busting and economic competition
- Fed Reserve Bd 4. Twelve-member agency appointed by the president to oversee the banking system under a new federal law of 1913
- Fed Trade Commission 5. New presidentially appointed regulatory commission designed to prevent monopoly and guard against anticompetitive trade practices
- Clayton Anti-Trust Act 6. Wilsonian law that tried to curb business monopoly while encourage labor and agricultural organization
- Railroad Labor Act 7. Wilsonian reform law that established an eight-hour day for railroad workers
- Hart 8. Troubled Caribbean island nation where a president's murder led Wilson to send in the marines and assume American control of the police and finances
- HRC 9. Term for the three Latin American nations whose mediation prevented war between the United States and Mexico in 1914
- Powers

- Central Powers 10. World War I alliance headed by Germany and Austria-Hungary
- ALLIES 11. The coalition of powers—led by Britain, France, and Russia—that opposed Germany and its supporting nations in World War I
- SUBMARINE 12. New underwater weapon that threatened neutral shipping and apparently violated traditional norms of international law
- Lusitania 13. Large British passenger liner whose sinking in 1915 prompted some Americans to call for war against Germany
- Sussex 14. Germany's highly conditional agreement in 1916 not to sink passenger and merchant vessels without warning
- CA 15. Key electoral state where a tiny majority for Wilson tipped the balance against Hughes in 1916

## D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <u>#</u> 1. Thomas Woodrow Wilson | <u>A</u> Small European nation in which an Austro-Hungarian heir was killed, leading to the outbreak of World War I                                  |
| <u>K</u> 2. Theodore Roosevelt    | <u>B</u> Mexican revolutionary whose assaults on American citizens and territory provoked a U.S. expedition into Mexico                              |
| <u>L</u> 3. Samuel Gompers        | <u>C</u> Port cities where clashes between Mexicans and American military forces nearly led to war in 1914   |
| <u>H</u> 4. Louis D. Brandeis     | <u>D</u> Caribbean territory purchased by the United States from Denmark in 1917   |
| <u>D</u> 5. Virgin Islands        | <u>E</u> Narrowly unsuccessful presidential candidate whose campaign was plagued by confusion on the issue of American policy toward Germany         |
| <u>M</u> 6. General Huerta        | <u>F</u> Small European nation whose neutrality was violated by Germany in the early days of World War I   |
| <u>C</u> 7. Venustiano Carranza   | <u>G</u> Commander of the American military expedition into Mexico in 1916–1917  |
| <u>B</u> 8. Tampico and Vera Cruz | <u>H</u> Southern-born intellectual who pursued strong moral goals in politics and the presidency  |
| <u>G</u> 9. "Pancho" Villa        | <u>I</u> Leading progressive reformer and the first Jew named to the U.S. Supreme Court  |
| <u>S</u> 10. John J. Pershing     | <u>J</u> Caribbean nation where Wilson sent American marines in 1915   |
| <u>E</u> 11. Belgium              | <u>K</u> Energetic progressive and vigorous nationalist who waged a third-party campaign in 1912 but refused to do so again in 1916                  |
| <u>A</u> 12. Serbia               | <u>L</u> Labor leader who hailed the Clayton Anti-Trust Act as the "Magna Carta of labor"  |
| <u>N</u> 13. Kaiser Wilhelm II    | <u>M</u> Huerta's successor as Mexican president, who took aid from the United States but strongly resisted American military intervention in Mexico |
| <u>H</u> 14. Haiti                | <u>N</u> Autocratic ruler who symbolized ruthlessness and arrogance to many pro-Allied Americans   |
| <u>E</u> 15. Charles Evans Hughes | <u>O</u> Mexican revolutionary whose bloody regime Wilson refused to recognize and who nearly ended up fighting the United States in 1914            |



## E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- 5 Wilson extracts a dangerously conditional German agreement to halt submarine warfare.
- 2 Wilson's superb leadership pushes major reforms of the tariff and monetary system through Congress.
- 1 The bull moose and the elephant are both electorally defeated by a donkey bearing the banner of "New Freedom."
- 4 The heavy loss of American lives to German submarines nearly leads the United States into war with Germany.
- 3 Despite efforts to avoid involvement in the Mexican revolution, Wilson's occupation of a Mexican port raises the threat of war.

## F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

- |          |  |          |   |
|----------|--|----------|---|
| <u>2</u> | 1. The split between Taft and Roosevelt  | <u>A</u> | Caused most Americans to sympathize with the Allies rather than the Central Powers  |
| <u>3</u> | 2. Wilson's presidential appeals to the public over the heads of Congress        | <u>B</u> | Helped push through sweeping reforms of the tariff and the banking system in 1913   |
| <u>1</u> | 3. The Federal Reserve Act   | <u>C</u> | Enabled the Democrats to win a narrow presidential victory in the election of 1916  |
| <u>2</u> | 4. Conservative justices of the Supreme Court                                    | <u>D</u> | Allowed Wilson to win a minority victory in the election of 1912  |
| <u>3</u> | 5. Political turmoil in Haiti and Santo Domingo                                  | <u>E</u> | Nullified progressive Wilsonian measures dealing with labor unions and child labor  |
| <u>4</u> | 6. The Mexican revolution  | <u>F</u> | Caused President Wilson and other outraged Americans to demand an end to unrestricted submarine warfare                               |
| <u>5</u> | 7. "Pancho" Villa's raid on Columbus, New Mexico                                 | <u>G</u> | Created constant political instability south of the border and undermined Wilson's hopes for better U.S. relations with Latin America |
| <u>6</u> | 8. America's close cultural and economic ties with Britain                       | <u>H</u> | Provoked General Pershing's punitive expedition into Mexico   |
| <u>7</u> | 9. Germany's sinking of the <i>Lusitania</i> , <i>Arabic</i> , and <i>Sussex</i> | <u>I</u> | Finally established an effective national banking system and a flexible money supply  |
| <u>8</u> | 10. Wilson's apparent success in keeping America at peace through diplomacy      | <u>J</u> | Caused Wilson to send in U.S. marines to restore order and supervise finances   |

## The War to End War, 1917-1918

33

### PART I: Reviewing the Chapter

#### A. Checklist of Learning Objectives

After mastering this chapter, you should be able to

1. explain what caused America to enter World War I.
2. describe how Wilsonian idealism turned the war into an ideological crusade that inspired fervor and overwhelmed dissent.
3. discuss the mobilization of America for war.
4. explain the consequences of World War I for labor, women, and African-Americans.
5. describe America's economic and military role in the war.
6. analyze Wilson's attempt to forge a peace based on his Fourteen Points and explain why developments at home and abroad forced him to compromise.
7. discuss the opposition of Lodge and others to Wilson's League and show how Wilson's refusal to compromise doomed the Treaty of Versailles.

#### B. Glossary

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms.

1. **maelstrom** A violently turbulent and dangerous state of affairs. "... America could [not] pursue the profits of neutral trade without being sucked into the ghastly maelstrom."
2. **depredation** A destructive assault or plundering. "... Wilson had drawn a clear ... line against the depredations of the submarine."
3. **mobilization** The organization of a nation and its armed forces for war. "Creel typified American war mobilization...."
4. **pardon** The official release of a person from punishment for a crime. "... presidential pardons were rather freely granted...."
5. **ration** A fixed allowance of food or other scarce commodity. "He deliberately rejected issuing ration cards...."
6. **conscientious objector** A person who refuses to participate in war on grounds of conscience or belief. "... about 4,000 conscientious objectors were excused."
7. **Bolshevik** The radical majority faction of the Russian Socialist party that seized power in the October 1917 revolution; they later took the name *Communist*. "[A] major American purpose [was] to snatch military supplies from Bolshevik control."
8. **salient** A portion of a battle line that extends forward into enemy territory. "... nine American divisions ... joined four French divisions to push the Germans from the St. Mihiel salient...."



9. **parliamentary** Concerning political systems in which the government is constituted from the controlling party's members in the legislative assembly. "Unlike all the parliamentary statesmen at the table, [Wilson] did not command a legislative majority at home."
10. **messiah** A savior or hero, regarded as divinely chosen and favored. "... the statesmen ... were careful to keep the new messiah at arm's length ..."
11. **trustee** A nation that holds the territory of a former colony as the conditional agent of an international body. "The victors would ... receive the conquered territory ... only as trustees of the League of Nations."
12. **mandate** A specific commission from the League of Nations that authorized a trustee to administer a former colonial territory. "Japan was conceded the strategic Pacific islands under a League of Nations mandate. ...."
13. **barnstorming** Traveling about the country giving speeches or other public performances. "The strenuous barnstorming campaign was undertaken in the face of protests by physicians. ...."
14. **reservation** A portion of a deed, contract, or treaty that places conditions or restrictions on the general obligations. "... he finally came up with fourteen formal reservations. ...."

## PART II: Checking Your Progress

### A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark **T**. Where it is false, mark **F**, and correct it in the space immediately below.

1. Germany responded to Wilson's call for "peace without victory" by proposing a temporary armistice. **F**
2. Wilson's promotion of the war as a crusade to end war and spread democracy inspired intense ideological enthusiasm among Americans. **T**
3. Among Wilson's Fourteen Points were freedom of the seas, national self-determination for minorities, and an international organization to secure peace. **T**
4. The Committee on Public Information used an aroused American patriotism more than formal laws and censorship to promote the war cause. **T**
5. The primary targets of prosecution under the Espionage and Sedition Acts were German agents in the United States. **F**
6. Even during the war mobilization, Americans were extremely reluctant to grant the federal government extensive powers over the economy. **T**
7. Despite bitter and sometimes violent strikes, American labor made economic and organization gains as a result of World War I. **T**
8. War-inspired black migration into northern cities, sometimes as strike-breakers, led to major racial riots in 1917–1919. **T**
9. The passage of the Nineteenth Amendment signaled widespread acceptance of women's roles as vital wage earners in the American economy. **F**
10. American troops actually played only a small role in the Allies' final victory. **T**

### B. Multiple Choice

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

1. The immediate cause of American entry into World War I was **B**
  - a. German support for a possible Mexican invasion of the southwestern United States.
  - b. Germany's resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare.
  - c. the German defeat of France.
  - d. desire of American munitions makers for large profits.
2. Wilson aroused the somewhat divided American people to fervent support of the war by **C**
  - a. seizing control of the means of communication and demanding national unity.
  - b. declaring the German people to be immoral Huns and barbarians.
  - c. proclaiming an ideological war to end war and make the world safe for democracy.
  - d. proclaiming the war a religious crusade.
3. The capstone "Fourteenth Point" of Wilson's declaration of war aims called for **C**
  - a. the establishment of parliamentary democracies throughout Europe.
  - b. guarantees of the human rights of minorities and political dissenters.
  - c. an international organization to guarantee collective security.
  - d. freedom of travel without restrictions.
4. The purpose of George Creel's Committee on Public Information was **B**
  - a. to develop information on American wartime industrial production.
  - b. to whip up public support for the war and promote anti-German propaganda.
  - c. to develop counterintelligence information on German spies and saboteurs in the United States.
  - d. to recruit volunteers for the armed forces.
5. The two key laws aimed at enforcing loyalty and suppressing antiwar dissent were **D**
  - a. the War Mobilization Act and the National Defense Act.
  - b. the Selective Service Act and the Public Information Act.
  - c. the Eighteenth Amendment and the Anti-German Language Act.
  - d. the Espionage Act and the Sedition Act.



- o. Among the primary victims of the prowar propaganda campaign to enforce loyalty were
- German-Americans and socialists.
  - Russian-Americans and communists.
  - Mexican-Americans and immigrants.
  - African-Americans and feminists.

7. Among the political changes the war helped bring about was
- a constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote.
  - a law granting labor unions the right to strike.
  - a constitutional amendment guaranteeing African-Americans the right to travel freely.
  - a constitutional amendment prohibiting child labor.

8. Particularly violent strikes erupted during and after World War I in the
- shipping and railroad industries.
  - mining and steel industries.
  - textile and clothing manufacturing industries.
  - factories employing women war workers.

9. During World War I, African-American military men served primarily in
- segregated, non-combat support units.
  - the navy and the coast guard.
  - the most dangerous trenches in northern France.
  - in northern cities where their presence did not threaten the system of segregation.

10. A major difference between the World War I Selective Service Act and the Civil War draft was that
- in World War I women as well as men were drafted.
  - in World War I it was not possible to purchase an exemption or to hire a substitute.
  - in World War I draftees were guaranteed that they would not be sent into front-line combat.
  - in World War I draftees received the same training as professional soldiers.

11. American soldiers were especially needed in France in the spring of 1918 because
- the Allied invasion of Germany was faltering short of its goal.
  - Britain had moved many of its soldiers from the western front to Russia.
  - a renewed German invasion was threatening Paris.
  - the Russians had just entered the war on the Germans' side.

12. Most of the military supplies for General Pershing's expeditionary force came from
- America's European allies.
  - factories in the United States.
  - captured German materiel.
  - Britain's colonies in Africa.

13. Wilson blundered when choosing the American peace delegation by failing to
- have a set of clear diplomatic plans.
  - include any Republicans in the delegation.
  - consult with the key Allies, Britain and France.
  - become personally involved in the peace process.

14. The European powers and Japan weakened Wilson at the peace conference by
- refusing to support his proposed League of Nations.
  - denouncing the Republicans who were criticizing Wilson at home.
  - rejecting any continuing American involvement in European affairs.
  - forcing him to compromise his ideals on matters of self-determination and punishment of Germany.

15. Wilson bore considerable responsibility for the failure of the United States to join the League of Nations because
- he finally withdrew his own support for the League.
  - he ordered Democratic senators to defeat the pro-League treaty with the Lodge reservations.
  - he failed to take the case for the League to the American public.
  - he demanded that America pay too high a percentage of the cost of the League.

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- Wilson's idealistic statement of American war aims in January 1918 that inspired the Allies and demoralized their enemies  
*Common Public Understanding*
- Message that contained a German proposal to Mexico for an anti-American alliance  
*Zimmerman*
- Wilson's idealistic statement of American war aims in January 1918 that inspired the Allies and demoralized their enemies  
*14 pts*
- Radical antiwar labor union whose members were prosecuted under the Espionage and Sedition Act  
*IWW*
- Weak federal agency designed to organize and coordinate U.S. industrial production for the war effort  
*War Ind. Bd*
- Constitutional provision endorsed by Wilson as a war measure whose ratification achieved a long-sought goal for American women  
*19 Amend*
- Treasury Department bond-selling drives that raised about \$21 billion to finance the American war effort  
*Liberty Loans*
- The nations that dominated the Paris Peace Conference—namely, Britain, France, Italy, and the United States  
*Big Four*
- The proposed international body that, to Wilson, constituted the key provision of the Versailles treaty  
*League of Nations*
- Controversial peace agreement that compromised many of Wilson's Fourteen Points but retained his League  
*Treaty of Versailles*
- A hard core of isolationist senators who bitterly opposed any sort of League; also called the "Battalion of Death"  
*Senate Republican*



Lodge Reservation  
seem  
referring

15. Wilson's belief as to what the presidential election of 1920 would be, if it were presented as a direct popular vote on the League

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <u>E</u>      | A. Inspirational leader of the Western world in wartime who later stumbled as a peacemaker   |
| <u>O</u>      | B. Senatorial leader of the isolationist "irreconcilables," who absolutely opposed all American involvement in the League of Nations |
| <u>R</u>      | C. Clinactic battle of World War I   |
| <u>H</u>      | D. The "tiger" of France, whose drive for security forced Wilson to compromise at Versailles   |
| <u>K</u>      | E. Head of the American propaganda agency that mobilized public opinion for World War I  |
| <u>C</u>      | F. Folksy Ohio senator whose 1920 presidential victory ended the last hopes for U.S. participation in the League of Nations          |
| <u>G</u>      | G. Hated leader of America's enemy in World War I  |
| <u>A</u>      | H. Head of the Food Administration who pioneered successful voluntary mobilization methods   |
| <u>M</u>      | I. Crucial battle of May 1918 in which American troops defended Paris in their first European engagement                             |
| <u>D</u>      | J. Site where state police killed 39 striking miners and their families in 1917  |
| <u>B</u>      | K. Commander of the American expeditionary force in France   |
| <u>J</u>      | L. Site of Wilson's collapse during his last-ditch trip to win public support for his League of Nations                              |
| <u>S</u>      | M. Wilson's great senatorial antagonist, who succeeded in his goal of keeping America out of the League of Nations                   |
| <u>J</u>      | N. Head of the War Industries Board, which attempted to impose some order on U.S. war production                                     |
| <u>L</u>      | O. Socialist leader who won nearly a million votes as a presidential candidate while in federal prison for antiwar activities        |
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## American Life in the "Roaring Twenties," 1919-1929

### PART I: Reviewing the Chapter

#### A. Checklist of Learning Objectives

After mastering this chapter, you should be able to

1. analyze the movement toward social conservatism following World War I.
2. describe the cultural conflicts over such issues as prohibition and evolution.
3. discuss the rise of the mass-consumption economy, led by the automobile industry.
4. describe the cultural revolution brought about by radio, films, and changing sexual standards.
5. explain how new ideas and values were reflected and promoted in the American literary renaissance of the 1920s.
6. explain how the era's cultural changes affected women and African-Americans.

#### B. Glossary

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms.

1. **syndicalism** A theory or movement that advocates bringing all economic and political power into the hands of labor unions by means of strikes. "... a number of legislatures ... passed criminal syndicalism laws."
2. **Bible Belt** The region of the American South, extending roughly from North Carolina west to Oklahoma and Texas, where Protestant Fundamentalism and belief in literal interpretation of the Bible have been strongest. "... the Klan spread with astonishing rapidity, especially in ... the 'Bible Belt' South."
3. **provincial** Narrow and limited; isolated from cosmopolitan influences. "Isolationist America of the 1920s, ingrown and provincial, had little use for ... immigrants..."
4. **racketeer** A person who obtains money illegally by fraud, bootlegging, gambling, or threats of violence. "Racketeers even invaded the ranks of local labor unions..."
5. **underworld** Those who live outside society's laws, by vice or crime. "... the annual 'take' of the underworld was estimated to be from \$12 billion to \$18 billion..."
6. **credit** In business, the arrangement of purchasing goods or services immediately but making the payment at a later date. "Buying on credit was another innovative feature of the postwar economy."
7. **installment plan** A credit system by which goods already acquired are paid for in a series of payments at specified intervals. "... encouraged by the perfecting of installment-plan buying, countless Americans ... acquired the habit of riding as they paid."
8. **magnate** An influential person in a large-scale enterprise. "... an outraged public forced the screen magnates to set up their own rigorous code of censorship."

9. **repression** In psychology, the forcing of instincts or ideas painful to the conscious mind into the unconscious, where they continue to exercise influence. "[Freud] appeared to argue that sexual repression was responsible for a variety of nervous and emotional ills."
10. **impresario** The organizer or manager of a music or dance enterprise. "Caucasian impresarios cornered the profits..."
11. **functionalism** The theory that a plan or design should be derived from practical purpose. "Architecture also married itself to the new materialism and functionalism."
12. **surtax** A special tax, usually involving a raised rate on an already existing tax. "... Congress ... abolish[ed] the surtax, the income tax, and estate taxes."

### PART II: Checking Your Progress

#### A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

1. The "red scare" of 1919-1920 led the U.S. government to attack the Communists in Russia. **F**
2. The Sacco-Vanzetti case aroused liberal and radical protest because of alleged prejudice by the judge and jury against the atheistic immigrant defendants. **F**
3. The Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s was strongest in the East and the far West. **F**
4. The Immigration Act of 1924 reflected "nativist" prejudice against the "new immigration" from southern and eastern Europe. **F**
5. The Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act were frequently violated, especially by big-city dwellers and immigrants. **F**
6. The Scopes trial verdict acquitted biology teacher Scopes and overturned the Tennessee law prohibiting the teaching of evolution in the schools. **F**
7. The 1920s saw a shift from heavy industrial production toward a mass-consumption economy. **T**
8. Henry Ford's great economic achievement was the production of a cheap, reliable, mass-produced automobile. **T**
9. The automobile strengthened such related areas of production as the rubber, glass, and oil industries. **T**
10. The radio and film industries initially emphasized non-commercial and public-information uses of the mass media. **F**
11. The 1920s saw attempts to restore stricter standards of sexual behavior, especially for women. **F**
12. Jazz was initially pioneered by blacks but was eventually taken up and promoted by whites. **F**
13. The center of black literacy and cultural achievement in the 1920s was Atlanta, Georgia. **F**



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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.

B. Multiple Choice

C

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.
  - 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 dominant 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 almost 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 and 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.

A  
C

C

D

B

A

B

D

B

A

7. The essential issue in the Scopes trial was whether
  - a. scientists ought 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.
11. Radio and the movies both had the cultural effect of
  - a. increasing Americans' interest in history and literature.
  - b. increasing mass standardization and weakening traditional forms of culture.
  - c. undermining the tendency of industry toward big business and mass production.
  - d. encouraging creativity and cultural independence among the people.
12. In the 1920s, the major changes pursued by American women were
  - a. voting rights and political equality.
  - b. economic equality and equal pay for equal work.
  - c. social reform and family welfare.
  - d. cultural freedom and expanded sexual experience.
13. The primary achievement of Marcus Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association was
  - a. its promotion of black jazz and blues.
  - b. its impact on black racial pride.
  - c. its economic development program in Harlem.
  - d. 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
  - a. H. L. Mencken.
  - b. W. C. Handy.
  - c. Ernest Hemingway.
  - d. Henry Adams.

9



D

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.

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. Big Red Shirt movement of 1919-1920, spawned by fear of Bolshevik revolution, that resulted in the arrest and deportation of many political radicals
2. KKK Hooded defenders of Anglo-Saxon and "Protestant" values against immigrants, Catholics, and Jews
3. Imm. Act of 1924 Restrictive legislation of 1924 that reduced the number of newcomers to the United States and discriminated against immigrants from southern and eastern Europe
4. B.A.M. New constitutional provision, popular in the Midwest and South, that encouraged lawbreaking and gangsterism in big cities of the East and North
5. Bible Belt Term for area of the South where traditional evangelical and Fundamentalist religion remained strong
6. Scopes trial Legal battle over teaching evolution that pitted modern science against Fundamentalist religion
7. advertisers New industry spawned by the mass-consumption economy that encouraged still more consumption
8. Model T Henry Ford's cheap, mass-produced automobile
9. air park Invented in 1903 and first used primarily for stunts and mail carrying
10. facile 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. birth control The cause promoted by feminist Margaret Sanger, that contributed to changing sexual standards, especially for women
12. Jazz The syncopated style of music, originally created by blacks, that attained national popularity in the 1920s
13. NAACP Marcus Garvey's self-help organization that proposed leading blacks to Africa.
14. American Mercury Wicksen's monthly magazine that led the literary attack on traditional moral values, the middle class, and "Puritanism"
15. stat The New York institution in which continuously rising prices and profits were fueled by speculation in the 1920s
16. market

### D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. A. Mitchell Palmer                   | A. The "Poet Laureate" of Harlem and author of <i>The Wee Blues</i>  |
| 2. Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti | B. Writer whose novels reflected the disillusionment of 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-produce 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                      | H. Former presidential candidate who led the fight against evolution at the 1925 Scopes trial                        |
| 9. Charles A. Lindbergh                 | I. Federal official who attempted to promote business investment by reducing taxes on the rich                       |
| 10. Marcus Garvey                       | J. Founder of the advertising industry and author of a new interpretation on Christ in <i>The Man Nobody Knows</i>   |
| 11. Sigmund Freud                       | K. Viennese psychologist whose writings were interpreted Americans as a call for sexual liberation and gratification |
| 12. H. L. Mencken                       | L. Leading American philosopher and proponent of "progressive education"   |
| 13. F. Scott Fitzgerald                 | M. Humble aviation pioneer who became a cultural hero of the 1920s   |
| 14. Ernest Hemingway                    | N. Minnesota-born writer whose novels were especially popular with young people in the 1920s                         |
| 15. Andrew Mellon                       | O. Jamaican-born leader who enhanced African-American pride despite his failed migration plans                       |

### E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

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

10