

#### **Chapter Thirty-Two**

The Politics of Boom and Bust, 1920-1932

## Warren G. Harding's greatest political asset as president was

- 1. his knowledge of policy issues.
- 2. his administrative skill and adeptness at political maneuvering.
- 3. his sound judgment of people and his wise appointments.
- 4. his handsome looks and easygoing personality.

## Warren G. Harding's greatest political asset as president was

4. his handsome looks and easygoing personality.

Hint: See page 746.

#### The Supreme Court in the 1920s

- 1. overturned some of the key progressive laws and judicial decisions favoring labor and women.
- 2. provided a check on the rampantly pro-business policies of the Harding administration.
- 3. upheld federal laws providing special protections and minimum wages for working women.
- 4. ruled that independent regulatory agencies like the Interstate Commerce Commission and Federal Trade Commission were unconstitutional.

#### The Supreme Court in the 1920s

1. overturned some of the key progressive laws and judicial decisions favoring labor and women.

Hint: See pages 747–748.

## The primary goal of veterans' groups like the American Legion was

- 1. to push for American involvement in maintaining peace and security in Europe.
- 2. to lobby for expanded veterans' benefits.
- 3. to promote patriotic practices in public education.
- 4. to expand the budget for the army and navy.

## The primary goal of veterans' groups like the American Legion was

2. to lobby for expanded veterans' benefits.

Hint: See pages 748-749.

# Besides general isolationist withdrawal from international affairs, a primary motive for American disarmament in the 1920s was

- 1. the desire to maintain peaceful relations with the European great powers and Japan.
- 2. a recognition that America's current military forces were more than adequate to defend the "homeland."
- 3. the unwillingness of business and the public to raise taxes for the military.
- 4. a strategy of reliance on smaller, mobile, less expensive armed forces.

Besides general isolationist withdrawal from international affairs, a primary motive for American disarmament in the 1920s was

3. the unwillingness of business and the public to raise taxes for the military.

Hint: See page 750.

## The proposed ratio of "5–5–3" in the Washington Disarmament Conference of 1921–1922 referred to

- 1. the allowable ratio of American, British, and Japanese troops in China.
- 2. the respective number of votes Britain, France, and the United States would have in the League of Nations.
- 3. the allowable ratio of battleships and carriers among the United States, Britain, and Japan.
- 4. the number of nations from Europe, the Americas, and Asia, respectively, that would have to ratify the treaties before they went into effect.

The proposed ratio of "5–5–3" in the Washington Disarmament Conference of 1921–1922 referred to

3. the allowable ratio of battleships and carriers among the United States, Britain, and Japan.

Hint: See page 750.

### The very high tariff rates of the 1920s had the economic effect of

- 1. stimulating the formation of common markets among the major industrial nations.
- 2. causing severe deflation in the United States and Europe.
- 3. turning American trade away from Europe and toward Asia.
- causing the Europeans to erect their own tariff barriers and thus severely reduce international trade.

### The very high tariff rates of the 1920s had the economic effect of

4. causing the Europeans to erect their own tariff barriers and thus severely reduce international trade.

Hint: See page 751.

## Which of the following was not among the major scandals that afflicted the Harding administration?

- 1. taking bribes for leasing federal oil lands to favored companies
- 2. selling overnight stays in the White House in exchange for campaign contributions
- 3. selling federal pardons and illegal liquor permits
- 4. stealing millions of dollars intended for the construction of veterans' hospitals

Which of the following was not among the major scandals that afflicted the Harding administration?

2. selling overnight stays in the White House in exchange for campaign contributions

Hint: See pages 751–753.

## President Calvin Coolidge differed from Warren Harding most dramatically in his

- 1. policies toward big business.
- 2. introverted personality and transparent honesty.
- 3. openness toward greater American involvement in international affairs.
- 4. sharper criticism of the cultural liberationism of the 1920s.

## President Calvin Coolidge differed from Warren Harding most dramatically in his

2. introverted personality and transparent honesty.

Hint: See page 753.

## The third-party candidate who garnered nearly five million votes in 1924 was

- 1. the Socialist party's Eugene V. Debs.
- 2. the Progressive party's Robert La Follette.
- 3. the Prohibition party's Carrie Nation.
- 4. the Communist party's William Foster.

The third-party candidate who garnered nearly five million votes in 1924 was

2. the Progressive party's Robert La Follette.

Hint: See page 755.

# In the 1920s, Britain and France demanded the complete payment of harsh reparations from Germany primarily because

- 1. they badly needed these funds to repay their American loans.
- 2. they believed that driving the Germans into poverty would prevent another war.
- 3. they saw these reparations and essential to maintaining their overseas empires.
- 4. they hoped that collecting reparations would bring the United States into the League of Nations.

In the 1920s, Britain and France demanded the complete payment of harsh reparations from Germany primarily because

1. they badly needed these funds to repay their American loans.

Hint: See page 756.