

Chapter Thirty-One

American Life in the "Roaring Twenties," 1919-1929

In December 1919, the United States government deported nearly 250 immigrant radicals to

- 1. Cuba.
- 2. Soviet Russia.
- 3. Communist China.
- 4. their original homelands.

In December 1919, the United States government deported nearly 250 immigrant radicals to

2. Soviet Russia.

Hint: See page 721.

The Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s attained its greatest political strength in

- 1. New England and the Middle Atlantic states.
- 2. the Southwest and the Pacific Northwest.
- 3. the Midwest and the South.
- 4. the Appalachian and Ozark Mountain regions.

The Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s attained its greatest political strength in

3. the Midwest and the South.

Hint: See page 722.

The quota system established for immigration in the 1920s was based partly on the idea that

- 1. America could accept the refugees created by war and revolution in Europe.
- 2. immigrants from northern and western Europe were superior to those from southern and eastern Europe.
- 3. immigration from Europe would be largely replaced by immigration from Asia.
- 4. priority in immigration would be based on family relations, profession, and education.

The quota system established for immigration in the 1920s was based partly on the idea that

3. immigration from Europe would be largely replaced by immigration from Asia.

Hint: See page 723.

"Cultural Pluralists" like Horace Kallen and Randolph Bourne argued that

- 1. Spanish and English should both be recognized as official American languages.
- 2. immigrants should not be required to "melt" into the Anglo-American norm but should maintain and develop their diverse cultures within the United States.
- 3. Catholicism and Judaism should be regarded as completely American religions as much as Protestantism.
- 4. the American political system should be reformed to reflect cultural interests instead of the interests of states and regions.

"Cultural Pluralists" like Horace Kallen and Randolph Bourne argued that

2. immigrants should not be required to "melt" into the Anglo-American norm but should maintain and develop their diverse cultures within the United States.

Hint: See pages 724–725.

Who of the following was not among the acclaimed mass cultural heroes of the 1920s?

- 1. Babe Ruth
- 2. Andrew Mellon
- 3. Jack Dempsey
- 4. Charles Lindbergh

Who of the following was not among the acclaimed mass cultural heroes of the 1920s?

2. Andrew Mellon

Hint: See pages 730–733.

In the aftermath of the 1925 Scopes trial about the teaching of evolution,

- fundamentalism remained a vital force in American life despite the scorn heaped upon it in educated circles.
- William Jennings Bryan was acknowledged as a brilliant scientific thinker as well as a political and religious leader.
- 3. almost all Christians and Jews agreed that evolution and the scriptural account of creation were compatible.
- 4. Tennessee revised its laws to permit the teaching of both evolution and "scientific creationism" as potentially valid theories of the origin of life.

In the aftermath of the 1925 Scopes trial about the teaching of evolution,

 fundamentalism remained a vital force in American life despite the scorn heaped upon it in educated circles.

Hint: See page 732.

A dramatic new feature of the booming 1920s consumer economy that fueled its growth but also laid the basis for its eventual collapse was

- 1. buying goods on credit.
- 2. mass advertising.
- 3. mass production.
- 4. excessive saving.

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1. buying goods on credit.

Hint: See page 733.

Feminist Margaret Sanger took the lead in the battle for

- 1. contraception.
- 2. the Equal Rights Amendment.
- 3. the right of women to wear shorter skirts and smoke in public.
- 4. the elimination of the double standard of sexual behavior for women.

Feminist Margaret Sanger took the lead in the battle for

1. contraception.

Hint: See page 738.

Two major American industries that benefited most directly from the widespread use of the automobile were

- 1. plastics and synthetic fibers.
- 2. rubber and petroleum.
- 3. textiles and leather.
- 4. electronics and aluminum.

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1. plastics and synthetic fibers.

Hint: See page 734.

The first widespread commercial use of airplanes was for

- 1. passenger traffic.
- 2. mail delivery.
- 3. bulk cargo shipping.
- 4. crop spraying.

The first widespread commercial use of airplanes was for

2. mail delivery.

Hint: See page 736.