**Chapter 22 - The Roaring Twenties**

1. What *best describes* the reason for the large migration of African-Americans from the south to the north during the 1920s?

a. This movement was just a continuation of the same trend that had been occurring in large scale since the end of the Civil War.

b. African-Americans moved north to reunite families that had been divided during the many years of slavery.

c. The African-Americans who had worked in the south had mostly been employed in the manufacturing sector, which suffered a downturn in the 1920s.

**d. Employers in the North who had traditionally hired many immigrants had to search elsewhere when immigration restrictions were imposed.**

2. Which of the following is *not accurate* about the roles of women in the 1920s?

**a. There was a large increase in the number of two earner families.**

b. Women gained the right to vote.

c. There was an increase in educational opportunities for women.

d. Women gained a significant amount of cultural and social freedom.

3. "Marriage bars"

a. became popular with "flappers" during prohibition.

b. became more widespread in the 1920s

c. forced female employees to leave work when they married.

d. Both a and b are correct.

**e. Both b and c are correct.**

4. The 1920s were characterized by large numbers of bank failures each year, especially among country banks. Country banks were particularly inclined to fail because

a. they tended to open too many branches.

b. they were not allowed to issue checking accounts.

c. they were not allowed to join the Federal Reserve system.

**d. farm mortgages constituted the major portion of their loans.**

e. All of the above.

5. Which of the following is *least* accurate about the period between the end of World War I and 1930?

**a. African Americans migrated in large scale from the north to the south.**

b. There was a significant increase in activity by the Ku Klux Klan.

c. A Constitutional Amendment gave women the right to vote.

d. A Constitutional Amendment prohibited the manufacture, distribution, and sale of intoxicating liquor.

6. Which of the following was *not* a major source of economic growth in the 1920s?

**a. construction of residential housing**

b. production of consumer durables

c. railroad construction

d. automobile production

7. For the first time in the nation's history, by 1920 over \_\_\_\_ percent of the population were urban dwellers.

a. 25

**b. 50**

c. 75

d. 90

8. The ownership of radios increased from \_\_\_ percent in 1920 to \_\_\_ percent in 1930.

a. 10; 70

b. 5;10

**c. less than one; 40**

d. Radio was not popularized beyond hobbyists until the 1930s

9. During Prohibition the consumption of alcohol \_\_\_\_\_, crime rate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the amount spent on law enforcement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. fell; fell; decreased by half.

b. fell; increased; more than doubled.

c. increased; fell; stayed the same.

**d. increased; increased, more than doubled.**

10. During the 1920s, income inequality \_\_\_\_\_\_ and the return on schooling was relatively \_\_\_\_\_.

a. increased; low.

**b. increased; high.**

c. decreased; low.

d. decreased; high.

11. In 1910, 8.6 percent of American 17-year olds were high school graduates. By 1938, this figure \_\_\_\_\_.

a. had fallen to 5 percent.

b. equaled 15 percent.

**c. had risen to nearly 50 percent.**

d. had not changed appreciably.

12. Union membership declined during the 1920s due to

a. the growth of the service sector.

b. increased use of high-tech, labor-saving devices in the manufacturing sector.

c. firms’ use of "yellow-dog" contracts.

d. poor union leadership.

**e. All of the above.**

13. In the 1920s, American (non-farm) labor benefited from all of the following except:

a. low unemployment rates.

b. falling weekly hours.

**c. legal limits on immigration.**

d. passage of federal minimum wage legislation.

14. What method was *not* used by the US between 1880 and 1920 to limit the number of immigrants?

a. Outlawing the practice of prepaying the cost of an immigrant’s voyage in exchange for future labor services.

b. Implementing a financial test for potential immigrants.

c. Utilizing a literacy test for potential immigrants.

**d. Allowing only immigrants who had family members in the US to come in.**

15. Which groups were *least likely* to support restrictions on immigration?

a. Organizations like the Ku Klux Klan.

b. Unionized labor.

**c. Employers.**

d. The south.

16. The *best explanation* for the end of free immigration in the 1920s is \_\_\_\_\_.

a. the recognition that immigrants remitted large sums of money to their homelands undermining the balance of payments.

**b. the fear that America would be flooded by immigrants fleeing the war devastated economies of central and eastern Europe.**

c. the growing realization that free immigration produced a burdensome increase in welfare roles.

d. the growing realization that free immigration undermined the incomes of blacks and women.

17. In the 1920s, the Federal Reserve followed a policy of \_\_\_\_\_ because it believed that the insolvent banks \_\_\_\_.

**a. letting insolvent banks fail; were too small to be profitable and were badly managed.**

b. bailing out insolvent banks; too big to be allowed to fail.

c. letting insolvent banks fail; would be purchased by solvent banks anyway.

d. bailing out insolvent banks; this was what the Federal Reserve had been founded to do

18. \_\_\_\_\_ illustrates the speculative temper of the 1920s.

a. The Ponzi scheme

b. The New York pyramid scandal

c. The Florida Land Boom

d. Both a and b are correct.

**e. Both a and c are correct.**

19. During the stock market boom of the late 1920s stock prices \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. rose at about the same rate as dividends.

**b. rose faster than dividends.**

c. rose more slowly than dividends.

20. Between 1922 and 1929 stock prices increased by more than

a. 100%.

b. 200%.

**c. 300%.**

d. 1000%.