[**Chapter 31 American Life in the Roaring Twenties**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35864564807/chapter-31-american-life-in-the-roaring-twenties)

1.       The red scare of 1919-1920 was provoked by the public’s association of labor violence with its fear of revolution.

2.       Disillusioned by war and peace, Americans in the 1920s did all of the following; denounce “radical” foreign ideas, condemn “un-American” life styles, shun diplomatic commitments to foreign countries, and restrict immigration.

3.       Business people used the red scare to break the backs of fledgling unions.

4.       The most tenacious pursuer of “radical” elements during the red scare was A. Mitchell Palmer.

5.       The post- World War I Ku Klux Klan advocated all of the following; fundamentalist religion, opposition to birth control, repression of pacifists, anti-Catholicism.

6.       The KKK of the 1920s was a reaction against the forces of diversity and modernity that were transforming American culture.

7.       Immigration restrictions of the 1920s were introduced as a result of the nativist belief that Northern Europeans were superior to southern and eastern Europeans.

8.       “Cultural pluralists” like Horace Kallen and Randolph generally advocated that immigrants should be able to retain their traditional cultures rather than blend into a single American “melting pot”.

9.       The immigration quota system adopted in the 1920s discriminated directly against Southern and Eastern Europeans.

10.   One of the primary obstacles to working class solidarity and organization in America was ethnic diversity.

11.   Enforcement of the Volstead Act met the strongest resistance from eastern city dwellers.

12.   The religion of almost all Polish immigrants to America was Roman Catholics.

13.   Many Polish peasants learned about America from all of the following sources; agents from U.S. railroads, letters from friends and relative, agents from steamship lines, and Polish American business people.

14.   Most Americans assumed that prohibition would be permanent.

15.   The most spectacular example of lawlessness and gangsterism in the 1920s was Chicago.

16.   John Dewey can rightly be called the “father of progressive education”.

17.   According to John Dewey, a teacher’s primary goal is to educate a student for life.

18.   Of the following, Frederick W. Taylor is least associated to John T. Scopes, Clarence Darrow, William Jennings Bryan, and Dayton, Tennessee.

19.   The trial of John Scopes in 1925 centered on the issues of teaching evolution in public school.

20.   After the Scopes “Monkey Trial” fundamentalist religion remained a vibrant force in American spiritual life.

21.   All of the following helped to make the prosperity of the 1920s possible; rapid expansion of capital, increased productivity of workers, perfection of assembly-line production, and advertising/credit buying.

22.   The main problems faced by American manufacturers in the 1920s involved developing expanded markets of people to buy their products.

23.    Bruce Barron, author of The Man Nobody Knows , expressed great admiration for Jesus Christ because Barton believed that Christ was the best advertising man of all time.

24.   The prosperity that developed in the 1920s was accompanied by a cloud of consumer debt.

25.   Among the major figures promoted by mass media image makers and the new “sports industry” in the 1920s were Bade Ruth and Jack Dempsey.

26.   Henry Ford’s contribution to the automobile industry was relatively cheap automobiles.

27.   Fredrick W. Taylor, a prominent inventor and engineer, was best known for his promotion of industrial efficiency and scientific management.

28.   Rubber, highway construction, oil, and glass was among the industries that prospered mightily with widespread use of the automobile.

29.   The automobile revolution resulted in all of the following; the consolidation of school, the spread of suburbs, a loss of population in less attractive states, and altered youthful successful behavior.

30.   Charles Lindbergh’s solo flight across the Atlantic made him an American hero especially because his wholesome youthfulness contrasted with the cynicism and debunking of the Jazz age.

31.   The first “talkie” motion picture was The Jazz Singer.

32.   With the advent of radio and motion pictures, much of the rich diversity of immigrant culture was lost.

33.   Automobiles, radios, and motion pictures contributed to the standardization of American life.

34.   The 1920 census revealed that for the first time most Americans lived in cities.

35.   Margaret Sanger was most noted for he advocacy of birth control.

36.   Job opportunities for women in the 1920s tended to cluster in a few low-paying fields.

37.   To justify their new sexual frankness, many Americans pointed the theories of Sigmund Freud.

38.   Jazz music was developed by American blacks.

39.   Marcus Garvey, founder of the United Negro Improvement Association, is known for all of the following; promoting the resettlement of American blacks in Africa, cultivating feelings of self-confidence and self-reliance among blacks, being sent to prison after a conviction for fraud, and promoting black-owned businesses.

40.   March each literary figure below with the correct work.

Ernest Hemingway- The Sun Also Rises

F. Scott Fitzgerald- The Great Gatsby

Sinclair Lewis-Main Street

William Faulkner- The Sound and the Fury

41.   Baying stock “on the margin” meant purchasing it with a small down payment.

42.   Joseph “King” Oliver, “Jelly Roll” Morton, Langston Hughes, and W.C. Handy were prominent African American Culture figures of the 1920s.

43.   As secretary of treasury, Andrew Mallon placed the tax burden on the middle- income groups.