MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) All of the following are associated with the Harding administration EXCEPT:
   A) Graft in the Veterans' Bureau.
   B) Tweed Ring.
   C) Elk Hills.
   E) Teapot Dome.

2) One reason why the coal industry declined was
   A) The natural sources of coal disappeared.
   B) Coal owners switched to other energy sources.
   C) A dramatic shortage.
   D) Coal was too dirty.
   E) Oil and natural gas became the dominant energy sources.

3) The Public Works Administration or PWA was based on the principle of "priming the pump" which meant stimulating the economy through
   A) Encouraging small businesses and self-employment.
   B) Providing jobs and increasing consumer spending.
   C) Making credit available to businesses, banks and industries.
   D) Forcing economic growth through government decree.
   E) Setting prices at 1909 to 1914 purchasing power average.

4) This conservative Democrat and member of the American Liberty League attacked the New Deal on the grounds that it was "socialistic."
   A) Alfred Landon.
   B) William Inge.
   C) Alfred Smith.

5) A major reason why modern corporations were successful in the 1920s was
   A) Concentrating on a single product.
   B) The ability to destroy unions.
   C) Uniform parts.
   D) A willingness to diversify.
   E) Complete control of all decision making by the owner.

6) For his satirizing of small-town life through his famous character, George Babbitt of Zenith, Ohio, this person became the first American author to win the Nobel Prize for literature:
   A) Eugene O'Neill.
   B) Ernest Hemingway.
   C) Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald.
   D) Sinclair Lewis.
   E) Upton Sinclair.
7) The major significance of the Social Security Act of 1935 was
A) It provided unemployment benefits to everyone.
B) It provided retirement funds to all citizens.
C) It allowed for future formation of unions.
D) It established the principle of national responsibility for citizens.
E) It reestablished state control of the dole.

8) President Hoover's plan for recovery focused on restoring the confidence of
A) Business.
B) The consumer.
C) International markets.
D) Stock market.
E) Local governments.

9) The National American Woman Suffrage Association and the National Woman’s Party argued over the following:
A) Which group gave more protection to immigrants.
B) Labor laws to protect women.
C) Methods for achieving full suffrage.
D) Which group had a greater social conscience.
E) Which group should become involved in the next presidential election.

10) Father Charles E. Coughlin regularly attacked the following group on his radio program:
A) Wall Street and international bankers.
B) Protestants.
C) Labor unions.
D) African Americans
E) Immigrants.

11) In 1938 this group withdraws from the American Federation of Labor:
A) African Americans.
B) The Teamsters.
C) UAW.
D) CIO.
E) NLR.A

12) The Federal Theater Project's "Living Newspapers"
A) updated classic plays
B) sponsored new production standards.
C) documented local living conditions.
D) dramatized current events.
E) used oral histories of ordinary Americans.
13) Al Smith was to the American Liberty League as Huey Long was to the
   A) Townsend Clubs.
   B) EPIC Society.
   C) American Socialist Party.
   D) Abraham Lincoln Brigade.
   E) Share Our Wealth Society.

14) Which one of the following did NOT happen in 1935?
   A) The Second New Deal begins.
   B) Boulder Dam completed.
   C) Repeal of the Dawes Severalty Act.
   D) The Committee for Industrial Organization is established.
   E) Dust storms turn southern Great Plains into the Dust Bowl.

15) Writers Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson, and others belonged to a 1920s group called the
   A) New Negro of the Harlem Renaissance.
   B) Lost Generation of expatriate writers.
   C) New Negro Revival.
   D) Fugitives from the South.
   E) Ohio Gang.

16) The CIO differed from the AFL in that
   A) The union organized only women in the garment industry.
   B) The union organized only skilled labor.
   C) The union organized African Americans, women, and unskilled labor.
   D) It distinguished between various gradations of labor.
   E) The union organized only craft labor.

17) Which one of the following was NOT an effect that World War I had on the American economy?
   A) The United States emerged as the strongest economic power in the world.
   B) New York replaced London as the center of international finance.
   C) America had a trade surplus.
   D) Americans invested more and more overseas.
   E) The United States was the leading debtor nation.

18) If you were a western voter in 1932, Roosevelt's support for this was significant in winning your political backing:
   A) All-American Canal.
   B) Grand Hoover Dam.
   C) TVA.
   D) Boulder Dam.
   E) Central Valley Project.
19) The automobile helped bring the following social change:
A) Extend the limits of America.
B) It limited privacy for young people.
C) It encouraged young people to stay home.
D) It encouraged students to challenge their parents more.
E) It brought changes in courtship practices.

20) FDR beats Alfred Landon in an election landslide in

21) The only states outside of the South carried by 1920 Democratic nominee for president, Al Smith, was
A) Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
B) Minnesota and Wisconsin.
D) Iowa and Michigan.
E) Ohio and Illinois.

22) The Fair Labor Standards Act established this:
A) Closed shop.
B) Credit card laws.
C) Open shop.
D) Public housing construction.
E) Federal minimum wage.

23) In the 1920s, radio programs would eventually come to be paid for by
A) State education funds.
B) Advertisers.
C) The listeners.
D) Fund raising drives
E) The federal government.

24) As secretary of commerce in the Coolidge Administration, Herbert Hoover worked with the Chicago banker Charles Dawes on a plan to aid the recovery of
A) The German economy.
B) Revolutionary China.
C) Eastern European refugees.
D) Central American countries.
E) Tenant farmers.

25) Which one of the northern cities did NOT have over 50,000 African Americans as a result of the Great Migration?
A) Chicago.
B) St. Louis.
C) Philadelphia.
D) New York.
E) Detroit.
26) Which one of the following was NOT part of Marcus Garvey’s teachings?  
A) Economic self-determination.  
B) Competition among black businesses.  
C) Trade between black businesses.  
D) Black pride.  
E) Unity of black communities worldwide.

27) Besides providing the cheapest electricity in the U.S., the Grand Coulee Dam also  
A) Destroyed the initiative of local farmers.  
B) Brought new manufacturing to the region.  
C) Produced wealth for Mexican American workers.  
D) Brought African American farmers to the region.  
E) Became a significant tourist attraction.

28) All of the following supported immigration restrictions EXCEPT:  
A) Jane Addams.  
B) Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr.  
C) John Fiske.  
D) Ku Klux Klan.  
E) Madison Grant.

29) Overall federal agricultural and reclamation programs probably helped this group the most:  
A) Sharecroppers.  
B) Farm workers.  
C) Mexican day laborers.  
D) Large-scale farmers.  
E) Indian reservations.

30) Tabloids were successful because  
A) Well-educated people preferred the tabloid format.  
B) The new format brought in millions of previously untapped readers.  
C) Tabloids were superseded by more traditional newspapers.  
D) Radio provided their advertising.  
E) People with money preferred tabloids.

31) Which one of the following did NOT happen in 1920?  
A) Station KDKA in Pittsburgh goes on the air.  
B) Warren G. Harding is elected president.  
C) Prohibition takes effect.  
D) F. Scott Fitzgerald publishes *The Great Gatsby*.  
E) Urban population surpasses rural.
32) Whether shopping at A&P, watching the movies, listening to radio or reading a newspaper, consumers in the 1920s were exposed to more things that
   A) Were produced for a national market.
   B) Challenged them intellectually.
   C) Set them apart from the new immigrant.
   D) Kept them in their place economically.
   E) Reflected local or regional qualities.

33) The "new immigrants" from 1890 to 1920 referred to
   A) Mexican laborers, both legal and illegal.
   B) German and French immigrants.
   C) Asians from the Philippines and Japan.
   D) Southern and Eastern Europeans.
   E) African Americans migrating from the South to the North.

34) The popularity of records did all of the following EXCEPT:
   A) displaced sheet music in the home.
   B) furthered the popularity of country and blues musicians.
   C) ended the use of inconvenient wax cylinders.
   D) dampened public enthusiasm for radios.
   E) inspired new dance crazes.

35) Which one of the following would have been the LEAST likely to promote the idea of politicized domesticity?
   A) National Women's Party.
   B) Florence Kelley.
   C) Women's Trade Union League.
   D) National Consumers' League.
   E) League of Women Voters.

36) Under the direction of Hallie Flanagan, this New Deal arts project was successful:
   A) Photography.
   B) Music.
   C) Painting.
   D) Theater.
   E) Architecture

37) The National Recovery Administration looked to stimulate production through
   A) Government industrial codes.
   B) Government ownership of private corporations.
   C) Increased competition.
   D) Federal government loans to corporations.
   E) Enforced Wage and Price controls.
38) Farm income declined dramatically during the 1920s because of
   A) Changes in the American diet.
   B) Decreased production.
   C) A decade-long drought.
   D) A worldwide surplus of agricultural goods.
   E) Inflation drove prices down.

39) Under John Collier and the Indian Reorganization Act, the Bureau of Indian Affairs did much to improve Indian situations. The heart of the IRA and Collier’s attitude was
   A) Strengthening the assimilation programs of the Dawes Act.
   B) Preserving Indian history through the Federal Writers Project.
   C) The Committee of Indian Reorganization (CIO) to lobby the Congress.
   D) To end the last traces of tribal culture.
   E) To restore tribal structures and tribal power to Indian groups.

40) President Roosevelt’s attempt to restructure the Supreme Court in 1937
   A) Resulted in an overturning of all his New Deal programs.
   B) Delighted conservatives but appalled his liberal supporters.
   C) Passed overwhelmingly in Congress.
   D) Shifted the balance of power to the court.
   E) Cost him in political power in Congress including his own party.

41) This act, which established the first PERMANENT national minimum wage, is enacted in 1938.
   C) The National Housing Act.

42) U.S. economic dominance in Latin America resulted in the following:
   A) Democracy was hampered in the region.
   B) Friendly relations between the U.S. and Latin America.
   C) Democracy was enhanced in the region.
   D) The income distribution in Latin America was evened.
   E) Living standards were raised for Latin Americans.

43) Why was the sit-down strike an effective tool for labor to utilize?
   A) The method encouraged “scab” workers to join unions.
   B) This method frustrated management who did not want to use force and damage machinery.
   C) This method prevented strikebreakers from taking over at plants.
   D) It was never an effective tool.
   E) It allowed workers to continue working in a sitting position.
DO NOT WRITE ON THE EXAM

44) The economic development of the West can be attributed to
   A) Western initiative and rugged individualism.
   B) Federal subsidies and rational planning.
   C) An abundance of natural resources.
   D) Laissez faire economic practices.
   E) The cowboy spirit.

45) President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief bill because he felt
   A) The bill was unwarranted federal interference in the economy.
   B) Farmers demanded to be left alone.
   C) It would create a demand for government aid to industry.
   D) American agriculture was doing fine.
   E) Industrialist Republicans did not want the action.

46) The “associative state” that President Hoover proposed relied on
   A) The pacific tendencies of Americans and Europeans.
   B) An aggressive overseas expansion of business as well as exports.
   C) Voluntary collaboration between business, consumers, farmers, and workers.
   D) Union, government and business cooperation.
   E) Volunteers who performed a variety of civic responsibilities.

47) In what region of the United States was the Central Valley project?
   A) South.
   B) West.
   C) East.
   D) North.
   E) Midwest.

48) In an effort to save the banking structure of the U.S., Franklin Roosevelt declared
   A) Social Security.
   C) A national emergency.
   E) A bank holiday.

49) Which one of the following projects is NOT correctly matched with the area or river affected?
   A) Central Valley Project/Sacramento River.
   B) Boulder Dam/Colorado River.
   C) Grand Coulee Dam/Columbia River.
   D) Bonneville Dam/Mississippi River.
   E) They are all correctly matched.
50) The creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation reflected President Hoover's philosophy that the federal government should

A) Address the public's low purchasing power.
B) Create agencies to do what competition failed to do.
C) Organize work relief through private companies.
D) Intervene when the states would not.
E) Restore business expansion.

51) One of the consequences of FDR's court packing attempt was

A) The Supreme Court began to reject the New Deal more vigorously.
B) The Supreme Court started to uphold the constitutionality of New Deal legislation.
C) He won over his Republican opposition.
D) Southern Democrats gave their full support to FDR.
E) African American labor leaders rejected the president's action.

52) All of the following are members of the New Deal voting coalition EXCEPT:

A) White southern Democrats
B) Industrial workers.
C) Chamber of Commerce members.
D) Big city political machines.
E) Depression hit farmers.

53) Which of the following states was LEAST affected by the Dust Bowl?

A) Colorado.
B) Oklahoma.
C) Montana.
D) Texas.
E) Kansas.

54) Put the following events in proper order.

(1) FDR is elected president for first time.
(2) Sit-down strike begins at General Motors Plant in Flint, Michigan.
(3) Twenty-first Amendment repeals prohibition.
(4) Bonus Army marches on Washington.

A) 4, 1, 3, 2  B) 1, 4, 2, 3  C) 2, 3, 1, 4  D) 3, 1, 2, 4  E) 3, 4, 2, 1

55) The Teapot Dome scandal involved questionable federal involvement on the part of Interior Secretary Albert Fall in leasing

A) Military bases to economic developers.
B) Navy oil reserves to oil developers.
C) National forest to lumber companies.
D) Federal facilities and vehicles to Prohibition violators.
E) Buildings and supplies for the Veterans Bureau.
56) The Kellogg-Briand pact
A) Paved the way for the United States to join the League of Nations.
B) Loaned funds to Germany so that war reparations would be paid.
C) Established ratios of naval tonnage for the major world powers.
D) Was an extension of the Big Stick policy.
E) Renounced war but had no powers of enforcement.

57) Hoover’s most important institutional response to the Depression was
C) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

58) The uniqueness of the flapper was that certain already existing cultural elements became normative for
A) Small isolated rural areas.
B) Minority women.
C) White middle-class Americans including women.
D) The second generation of new immigrant families.
E) Big city upper class men and women.

59) The “Battle of the Running Bulls” referred to
A) Roosevelt’s conflict with conservative Supreme Court justices.
B) The government’s ownership of the cattle industry.
C) Labor strife at General Motors in Flint.
D) The sporting arena atmosphere of the bull market in the 1920s.
E) Republicans opposed to the New Deal.

60) The following were all reasons for a weakened U.S. economy EXCEPT:
A) Overproduction.
B) Weak farm sector.
C) Unequal distribution of wealth.
D) Wages did not keep up with production.
E) Closing of banks.

61) The Agricultural Adjustment Administration established parity pricing based upon the purchasing power enjoyed between:
A) 1909–1914.
B) 1925–1929.
C) 1918–1925.
D) 1914–1918.
E) 1900–1905.
DO NOT WRITE ON THE EXAM

62) FDR’s fireside chats and Charles Coughlin’s Nation Union for Social Justice shared what in common?
   A) Potential power of radio.
   B) More leftist ideas.
   C) Populist/progressive mixtures.
   D) Wanting more federal activism.
   E) A common economic and racial attitude.

63) The following paralleled political nativism in the 1920s:
   A) Religious fundamentalism.
   B) Support for the Catholic Church.
   C) Support for the Democratic Party.
   D) Support for a "one-world" government.
   E) Support for the Republican Party.

64) All of the following contributed to the decline of unions in the 1920s EXCEPT:
   A) Strong government support of labor.
   B) Establishment of company unions.
   C) The open shop.
   D) Weak and timid union leadership.
   E) Supreme Court rulings against unions.

65) Houston, Los Angeles, Miami and other new horizontal cities of the 1920s depended on THESE for its sense of community:
   A) Autos and roads.
   B) Advertising campaigns.
   C) Mass transit lines.
   D) The churches.
   E) Radio and telephone.

66) Western voters delivered the vote to FDR in elections because he supported
   A) The repatriation of Mexicans.
   B) Local Mexican American Democratic politicians.
   C) Government sponsored power projects.
   D) Grazing on government lands.
   E) Keeping public power in the hands of private utility companies.

67) The continued perils of union organizing are shown in the Memorial Day massacre in Chicago in

68) Which one of the following is NOT a 1933 New Deal program?
   A) CCC. B) FERA. C) CIO. D) TVA. E) AAA.
69) Which one of the following was NOT among the southern cities having the highest African American population in 1920?
A) New Orleans.
B) Miami.
C) Atlanta.
D) Birmingham.
E) Memphis.

70) The Republican era of the 1920s was criticized by all of the following EXCEPT:
A) American intellectuals.
B) Mexican Americans.
C) American Protective Association.
D) Feminists.
E) African Americans.

71) Of all Roosevelt's critics, this one probably was the most politically strong and a potential third-party presidential candidate.
A) Huey Pierce Long, Jr.
B) Alfred E. Smith.
C) Charles Coughlin.
D) Upton Sinclair.
E) Francis E. Townsend.

72) California repatriated Mexicans and Mexican Americans because
A) Mexican Americans were willing to go anywhere for work.
B) American Indians demanded these scarce jobs.
C) Mexican Americans found better opportunities in other states.
D) Of pressure from unemployed whites who wanted the work held by Mexicans.
E) Mexico experienced labor shortages.

73) The growth of all of the following media helped fuel the public interest in sports EXCEPT:
A) newspapers.
B) magazines.
C) radio.
D) records.
E) movies.

74) Hoover had a strong commitment to the principle of
A) Executive intervention in Supreme Court decisions.
B) A chicken in every pot.
C) American individualism.
D) Government assistance to individuals.
E) Government assistance to unions.
75) Which one of the following was the LEAST employed in the 1920s advertising?
   A) Consumer surveys.
   B) A celebration of consumption.
   C) Market research.
   D) Product quality.
   E) Language of psychology.

76) Some white women were attracted to the KKK because
   A) White women were as racist as white men.
   B) They were predominantly Catholic.
   C) The KKK offered them a measure of political power.
   D) White women were strong supporters of Christianity.
   E) The KKK offered family and community tradition.

77) African American writers supported the Communist Party because it took a firm stand on
   A) Integration.
   B) Black nationalism.
   C) Lynching.
   D) Repatriation.
   E) Welfare.

78) The following organization attempted to bring economic, social, and racial equality to Mexican Americans:
   A) The League of United Latin American Citizens.
   C) The Urban League.
   E) NAACP.

79) The Equal Rights Amendment was first introduced to Congress in

80) Which one of the following members of the New Deal “women’s network” is NOT correctly
   matched with her position?
   A) Ellen Woodward/head of women’s project in the FERA.
   B) Mary McLeod Bethune/Head of women’s division of the CCC.
   C) Frances Perkins/Secretary of Labor.
   D) Molly Dewson/director of the Women’s division of the Democratic Party.
   E) They are all correctly matched.

81) Workers at the General Motors plant in Flint, Michigan, used the following tactic to win their
   rights:
   A) Destruction of plant machinery.
   B) Sit-down strike.
   C) Slowdown.
   D) Violent revolution.
   E) Walkout strike.
82) Which one of the following has the LEAST association with the other four?  
A) Model greenbelt communities.  
B) Section 7A or NIRA.  
C) Resettlement Administration.  
D) Relocation.  
E) Rexford Guy Tugwell.

83) Why did eugenicists support immigration restrictions?  
A) New immigrants were seen to be genetically inferior.  
B) New immigrants would move America away from its roots.  
C) Immigrants supported Bolshevism.  
D) Immigrants would shift power toward the Catholics.  
E) Immigrants would take up too many professional jobs.

84) Which one of the following programs is NOT correctly matched to its purpose?  
A) TVA/provide cheap electricity.  
B) AAA/active federal role in agricultural planning and price setting.  
C) CCC/employed jobless young men in conservation projects.  
D) NRA/provide jobs through federal construction projects.  
E) FERA/direct relief to states to fund work projects.

85) Robert and Helen Lynd publish their classic community study, *Middletown*, in  
A) 1923.  
B) 1925.  
C) 1927.  
D) 1929.  
E) 1928.

86) Large corporations undercut labor by  
A) Agreeing to collective bargaining.  
B) Enforcing the closed shop.  
C) Enforcing the open shop.  
D) Hiring the police.  
E) Offering higher wages.

87) A major consequence of oligopolies was  
A) Easier access to foreign goods.  
B) A true diversity of products.  
C) A national consumer economy.  
D) An increase in local products.  
E) Decreased regulation.

88) The following allowed investors to buy stock easily in the 1920s:  
A) Buying on margin.  
B) Providing employee stock option.  
C) Buying stock through the mail.  
D) The destruction of the gold standard.  
E) Keeping the nation on the gold standard.
Suburban living during the 1920s was possible because of
A) The growth of the automobile industry and mass transit.
B) Subsidized housing.
C) Government grant money for mortgages.
D) The urban housing debacle.
E) Land grants to construction companies.

The corporate attempt to improve worker well-being and morale in order to challenge the power and appeal of trade unions was known as
A) Welfare capitalism.
B) Associative state.
C) American plan.
D) Oligopoly.
E) "Back door" politics.

Joblessness produced the following conditions for families:
A) Women lost their jobs and became full-time homemakers.
B) Child labor increased dramatically.
C) Women and men equally shared housework.
D) A greater inequality in the home.
E) The traditional authority of the male breadwinner eroded.

Which one of the following was NOT part of the new Hollywood community?
A) Sunny climate for year-round shooting of film.
B) The feel of a frontier boom town.
C) Its isolation.
D) Close to traditional sources of culture.
E) Attracted young, cosmopolitan people.

Steam was to the first Industrial Revolution as THIS was to the second one:
A) Gasoline.
B) Oil.
C) Coal.
D) Electricity.
E) Kerosene.

The Share our Wealth Society attacked the New Deal from the left, proposing to
A) Redistribute government lands according.
B) Distribute the fortunes of the wealth evenly among all Americans.
C) Increase the income tax on the wealthy.
D) Spread the wealth of America abroad.
E) Nationalize the banking system.
95) The most popular form of entertainment in the 1930s was/were
   A) Radio.
   B) Spectator sport.
   C) Movies.
   D) Reading.
   E) Theater.

96) Feminist reformers were able to establish the Sheppard–Towner Act, which created the first federally funded health care program. However, this act was defeated by
   A) The National Woman’s Party.
   B) The American Medical Association.
   C) Democrats in the House of Representatives.
   D) The American Federation of Labor.

97) NBC established the first national radio network in

98) To counter growing calls for government censorship, the movie industry resorted to
   A) Ignoring their critics.
   B) Moving to Canada.
   C) Self-censorship.
   D) Constitutional law.
   E) Demanding their right of free speech.

99) General Motors used the following strategy to be more competitive:
   A) Simplifying all models.
   B) Using only one basic color.
   C) Dropping the price of their cars.
   D) Making one single model.
   E) Organized into separate divisions, each appealing to a different market segment.

100) Warner Brothers brought out THIS first "talkie":
    A) Amos ’n Andy.
    B) The Birth of a Nation.
    C) The Shiek of Araby.
    D) The Jazz Singer.
    E) Cleopatra.

101) The following were the most divisive issues in the international economy after WWI:
    A) War debts and reparations.
    B) The return of various Russian properties.
    C) Loans owed to Europe by the U.S.
    D) Loans owed to Germany by France and England.
    E) Immediate threats to the Monroe Doctrine.
102) Which one of the following was NOT a state that voted for Hoover in the 1932 election?
   A) Connecticut.
   B) Pennsylvania.
   C) Vermont.
   D) Oregon.
   E) Maine.

103) Gene Tunney, Gertrude Ederle, Satchel Paige, and Bill Tilden all illustrate the new celebrity of
   A) Movie writers
   B) Radio announcers.
   C) Sports heroes.
   D) Radio stars.
   E) Sports writers.

104) In 1913 it took thirteen hours to produce one automobile. By 1925, Henry Ford’s new plants were
   producing one
   A) Every ten seconds.
   B) Every ninety minutes.
   C) Every three hours.
   D) In one hour.
   E) Every two hours.

105) Which one of the following is the CAUSE of the others?
   A) Federal Reserve System tightens credit policies.
   B) Federal spending is cut back in the WPA and in farm programs.
   C) Another stock market collapse.
   D) The Roosevelt recession worsens economic conditions.
   E) The Fair Labor Standards Act is passed.

106) This area was the center of the African American population in 1920 after the Great Migration:
   A) Middle South.
   B) Southern California.
   C) Midwest cities.
   D) The South.
   E) The West.

107) The Five-Power treaty to scale down naval power was produced in

108) Which one of the following was NOT a group to which the revived Ku Klux Klan expanded
   their hostility?
   A) Darwinists.
   B) Birth control supporters.
   C) Catholics.
   D) Protestants.
   E) Jews.
109) All of the following were New Deal reform measures implemented in the first 100 days EXCEPT:  
A) The Emergency Banking Act.  
B) Agricultural Adjustment Administration.  
D) The Federal Emergency Relief Administration.  
E) The Civilian Conservation Corps.

110) When militant union leaders John L. Lewis and Sidney Hillman pushed to form a committee within the AFL to study industrial organizing, their goal was to  
A) Draw all unions together into one huge and more powerful organization.  
B) Organize unions, not by crafts, but by mass production workers.  
C) Run an independent presidential candidate for the 1936 election.  
D) Make unions obsolete.  
E) Persuade Roosevelt to enact more social reform programs.

111) Cities like Houston, Los Angeles, Miami and San Diego all shared this in common in the 1920s:  
A) Textile manufacturers from the New England states moved there.  
B) They expanded horizontally as their population grew.  
C) The Great Migration of African Americans concentrated there.  
D) They were centers of new crime waves.  
E) They were automobile suburbs.

112) A call for immigration restrictions resulted from  
A) A dislike of northern and western Europeans.  
B) A form of racism directed at immigrants from eastern and southern Europe.  
C) A feeling that new immigrants would use up too much of the existing farm land.  
D) A dislike of Asians and Hispanic peoples.  
E) A feeling that the U.S. population had reached its maximum capacity.

113) Anti-American feelings were fueled by  
A) American isolationist tendencies.  
B) U.S. insistence that at least part of the European debts be repaid.  
C) American occupation of Europe.  
D) Memories of the Creel Committee.  
E) American corporations buying European businesses at fire sale prices.

114) Which one of the following does NOT happen in 1927?  
A) McNary–Haugen farm bill vetoed.  
B) The Jazz Singer is shown.  
C) Scopes trial proceeds.  
D) Lindbergh solos Atlantic.  
E) All of these took place in 1927.
115) Although consumption of alcohol per capita did decrease overall during Prohibition, it increased in this group:
   A) Youth and college students.
   B) “Lost Generation” writers.
   C) Working class immigrants.
   D) Professionals.
   E) Bohemian radicals.

116) Which one of the following has the LEAST in common with the other four?
   A) Alice Paul.
   B) League of Women Voters.
   C) M. Carey Thomas.
   D) The Equal Rights Amendment.
   E) National Women’s Party.

117) Why did the American economy change from producer-durable goods to a consumer-durable goods economy?
   A) High wages.
   B) Lack of raw materials.
   C) Inflation.
   D) Labor shortages.
   E) Mass production.

118) When FDR became president, one of the first things he did to re-establish confidence in the economy was
   A) Establish the President’s Emergency Committee on Unemployment.
   B) Set up the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration.
   C) Declare a four-day bank holiday to shore up the banking system.
   D) Establish the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
   E) Declare martial law.

119) Women who were employed during the Depression often found themselves victims of on-the-job
   A) Abuse by angry husbands.
   B) Resentment.
   C) Sexual harassment.
   D) Transfers to different locations.
   E) Violent attacks.

120) One of the anti-Roosevelt groups, the American Liberty League
   A) Demanded more socialistic programs from the New Deal.
   B) Proposed a more radical solution to the Depression.
   C) Was made up of Republicans and conservative Democrats.
   D) Funded Father Charles Coughlin’s Wall Street attacks.
   E) Proposed the “old age revolving pension plan.”
121) Which one of the following was not part of the Hollywood "dream factory?"
A) A chance to remake one's very identity.
B) Possibility of material success.
C) Great social authority.
D) The possibility of upward mobility.
E) The ability of the public to identify with movie stars.

122) Walter Winchell typified the 1920s new popularity of
A) Radio announcers.
B) Sports writers.
C) Tabloid gossip.
D) Donut shops.
E) Hollywood stars.

123) Using new sources of power and production, by 1929 the average manufacturing workers
produced this much more per hour than he/she had in 1919:
A) Three-thirds.
B) Three-fourths.
C) One-quarter.
D) One-third.
E) Two-thirds.

124) Large employers implemented welfare capitalism is an effort to
A) Undermine unions.
B) Fulfill their strong social conscience.
C) Keep workers employed.
D) Meet government standards.
E) Strengthen unions.

125) This president lamented that the job was too much for him and his friends were a worse
problem than his enemies:
A) Theodore Roosevelt.
B) Woodrow Wilson.
C) Calvin Coolidge.
E) Herbert Hoover.

126) Which one of the following was NOT true of farming in the 1920s?
A) American farmers had stiffer competition from overseas agriculture.
B) Net farm income and land values dropped compared to the war years.
C) Wheat production jumped 300 percent.
D) Farmers in citrus, dairy, truck and corporate wheatlands thrived.
E) Tenant farming decreased as agricultural laborers left for the cities.
127) Which one of the following groups would have been the LEAST likely to vote for Al Smith in the 1928 election?
   A) American Protective Association.
   B) A person against prohibition.
   C) Newer immigrant groups.
   D) A poor person.
   E) National Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

128) The following was the most powerful sign of a deepening depression in the early 1930s:
   A) Rising unemployment.
   B) Soup kitchens.
   C) Closed offices.
   D) Government welfare.
   E) Inflation.

129) Advertising of the 1920s paid most attention to THIS aspect:
   A) Needs of the consumer
   B) U.S.A. made.
   C) Quality of the product.
   D) Price of the product.
   E) Well-being of the consumer.

130) In its beginnings, radio news
   A) Was not relied on by the average American.
   B) Failed to cover politically controversial events.
   C) Was not particularly popular.
   D) Was seen as covering "harder" news than the papers.
   E) Covered all events, even controversial ones.

131) *Schecter v. the United States* was to the National Recovery Administration as *Butler v. the United States* was to the
   A) Public Works Administration.
   B) National Labor Relations Act.
   C) Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
   D) Federal Theater Project.
   E) Reclamation Bureau.

132) Katherine Bemet Davis’s 1929 study revealed that most middle-class women:
   A) disapproved of homosexuality.
   B) approved of "petting."
   C) described sexual relations in negative terms.
   D) were likely to have premarital sex.
   E) used contraceptives.
133) Which one of the following industries was NOT ailing in the 1920s?
   A) Electrical.
   B) Coal mining.
   C) Agriculture.
   D) Railroads.
   E) Textiles.

134) Religious fundamentalism appealed to millions of Americans because
   A) It allowed church members to build networks with like-minded individuals.
   B) It was a bulwark against the uncertainties they faced in a changing society.
   C) It offered Christians a better place to worship.
   D) It allowed for a more liberal interpretation of the Bible.
   E) It appealed to revelation, reason and tradition.

135) While the New Deal programs were discriminatory, Roosevelt issued an executive order
   banning discrimination in the
   A) Agricultural Administration.
   B) National Recovery Administration.
   C) Tennessee Valley Authority.
   D) Works Progress Administration.
   E) Civilian Conservation Corps.

136) In contrast to the American Federation of Labor, the Committee of Industrial Organization
   organized workers by
   A) Location.
   B) Craft.
   C) Industry.
   D) Level of skill.
   E) Income.

137) Which one of the following was NOT one of the ways that Eleanor Roosevelt saw her job as First
   Lady?
   A) A base for independent action.
   B) A guardian of human values within the administration.
   C) A ceremonial position.
   D) A buffer between depression victims and the government bureaucracy.
   E) An influence with her husband on behalf of her causes.

138) The following was a major target of religious fundamentalism:
   A) The theory of creationism.
   B) The Democratic Party.
   C) Liberal clergymen.
   D) The Republican Party.
   E) The theory of evolution.
139) Why did FDR’s advisors promote turning left and concentrating on social reform during the second 100 days of the New Deal?
   A) Pressure from Coughlin, Liberty League, and Republicans.
   B) Pressure from traditional Democrats.
   C) Pressure from labor unions.
   D) Pressure from Sinclair, Townsend, and Long.
   E) Leftward pressure from the public.

140) The movie industry in the 1920s entered a new phase with the studio system which meant
   A) Exaggerating the star-celebrity cult.
   B) Controlling production, distribution and exhibition.
   C) Depending on Wall Street investors for financing.
   D) Increasing the advertising element of movie making.
   E) Only three studios could produce movies.

141) The following contributed to a more open treatment of sexuality in the 1920s:
   A) The government educated the public on the dangers of puritanical behavior.
   B) The third “Great Awakening.”
   C) Victorian parents allowed more permissiveness.
   D) More education in birth control was provided.
   E) Sigmund Freud stressed Puritanical behavior.