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2009

## **The History Success Kit. High School History Resources for the Ohio Graduation Test. Section 4: 1920-1941 The Roaring Twenties and Great Depression**

Miami Valley Teaching American History

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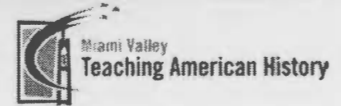
## The Roaring Twenties and Great Depression

1920-1941



# The Roaring Twenties and Great Depression

OVERVIEW 1



Following a brief post WWI economic decline, the 1920s brought a period of prosperity for Americans and a general increase in the **standard of living** for a number of citizens. A time of **technological innovation** and new consumer products, the 1920s saw two-thirds of American homes powered by electricity, and automobiles widely affordable for the middle class. The previous era of **Progressive reform** was replaced by a consumerism boom, when Americans, fueled by installment buying options, eagerly purchased automobiles, radios, new homes, and stocks. Both the middle class and leisure time grew, and along with this, American value systems changed. Materialism and pleasure seeking began to replace the traditional values of faith, home, and thrift. Women, who were finally granted the right to vote nationally in 1920, experienced newfound independence and expressed themselves with new modes of dress, including short hair and shorter skirts that went along with the new “flapper” lifestyle.

Despite the general prosperity of the 1920s, racial, ethnic, and religious prejudice increased along with distrust for immigrants in a wave of post war **isolationism**. The Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 had led to a widespread fear of the radical left in America. This national paranoia, referred to as the “**Red Scare**,” culminated in the conviction and execution of two Italian anarchists — Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. The Immigration Quota Act of 1921 in effect served to limit the number of non-Anglo European immigrants by at least seventy-five percent; Asian immigration to the United States was completely banned. In the meantime, the South saw a resurgence of the Klu Klux Klan. African Americans migrated north beginning in the early 1900s and well into the 1920s to escape the violent, racist climate of the South and to find work in northern urban centers. Though still suffering from racism and discrimination in the North, African Americans were able to build vibrant communities. The African American arts movement known as the Harlem Renaissance flourished as a result of northern migration to New York. The arts flourished, and Jazz became the new music of the era — in America, and around the world.

“The Jazz Age,” or “Roaring Twenties,” became associated with prohibition. The official ban on alcohol was enforced

nationally starting in 1920, and with this began a subculture of speakeasies, bootleggers, and organized crime — of which Chicago-based Al Capone was the most notorious. The freewheeling times of the 1920s would soon end with the stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression that followed. The newly elected president, Herbert Hoover, had been in office little over six months, when on October 24th, 1929, the stock market plummeted by fifty percent. Over production, over consumption, market speculation including — **buying on margin**, world events, and government policy contributed to the crash. The stock market crash had catastrophic effects and sent America spiraling into an economic **depression** that would last until 1941.

The Great Depression worsened after 1932, and was made worse by a devastating drought in the southern plains states, including Kansas, Oklahoma, and portions of Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico. Over-farming coupled with over a decade of drought had reduced farms to dusty wasteland in what became known as the Dust Bowl. The rest of the industrialized world had fallen into economic depression as well. Despite the global nature of the depression, Americans tended to blame their president for their troubles—shanty homes that were popping up near large urban centers were being called “Hoovervilles.” Not surprisingly, Franklin Delano Roosevelt won an overwhelming victory in the 1932 election, offering Americans a “**New Deal**.” Despite FDR’s efforts, New Deal programs were not enough to pull the United States out of its economic disaster. Though social programs like the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and **legislation** like the Social Security Act could not rescue the country’s economy, the FDR administration forever transformed the nation through the introduction of the concept of the welfare state and federal responsibility for the stability of the nation’s economy.

The Great Depression and its devastating world wide impact would soon become one of the causes of WWII. Ironically, it took the Second World War and the subsequent economic stimulation from war production and industry to bring an end to the Great Depression in America.



## America at Home

- 1919** Race Riots:  
Occur in Chicago, Seattle, and other cities
- 1920** 19th Amendment:  
Women gain Federal voting rights
- Harding Elected President
- 1920s** Flapper Generation Begins:  
Flapper was a term coined to describe young women of the twenties who shunned conventional dress and manners



## America and the World

- 1918** Suffrage Granted to Women in the Following European Countries:  
United Kingdom, Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Russian Federation
- 1919** League of Nations  
Mandates Created:  
Former colonial holdings in Africa, Middle East, and Asia divided into mandates administered by the WWI victors





## The Roaring Twenties and Great Depression



### America at Home

- 1920** Prohibition Begins Nationally
- 1921** **Palmer Raids:**  
Controversial raids on U.S. citizens and non-citizens for their political affiliations
- Immigration Quota Law:**  
Set immigration quotas primarily based on ethnicity
- Sacco and Vanzetti Convicted**
- 1923-1924** **Teapot Dome Government Scandal Exposed:**  
Oil reserve scandal during the Harding administration
- 1925** **Scopes Trial:**  
Controversial trial about the right to teach evolution in the classroom
- 1927** **Charles Lindbergh Completes First Solo Flight Around the World**
- Sacco and Vanzetti Executed**
- 1928** **Stock Market Soars**  
Hoover Elected President
- 1929** **Stock Market Crash:**  
Great Depression begins
- 1931** **Scottsboro Affair:**  
Controversial trial where nine African American men were convicted of the rape of two white women
- 1932** **Bonus March on Washington D.C.:**  
Demonstration by WWI veterans demanding promised bonus pay; police used tear gas and opened fire on the demonstrators
- 1932-1939** **Dust Bowl:**  
Extreme draught that decimated agriculture in the Plains region
- Franklin D. Roosevelt Elected:**  
New Deal programs begin
- 1932** **Federal Relief Act**
- 1933** **Emergency Banking Relief Act**
- 1934** **Unemployment Peaks**
- 1935** **Works Progress Administration Started (WPA)**  
**Social Security Act**  
**National Labor Relations Act (NLRA)**
- 1937** **Farm Security Administration Act (FSA)**
- 1938** **10.4 Million Americans Unemployed**
- 1939** **Steinbeck Writes Grapes of Wrath:**  
Novel that depicts life in the Dust Bowl
- 1940** **Roosevelt Wins Election:**  
Begins unprecedented third term in office
- Fair Employment Practices Committee:**  
Prevented discrimination in war industry and government
- 1941** **U.S. Entry into WWII:**  
Wartime production brings end to Great Depression



### America and the World

- 1920** **Gandhi Launches National Campaign for Non-Violent Resistance to British Rule**
- 1921-1922** **Post War Economic Depression in Europe**
- 1922** **Mussolini Comes to Power in Italy**  
**Stevenson Act Passed in Great Britain:**  
Attempt to stabilize rubber prices
- 1923** **Devaluation of German Mark**
- 1925** **Josephine Baker Performs in Paris:**  
Female African American performer who gained popularity in France
- 1928** **Stalin Banishes Trotsky for Criticizing Communist Government**
- 1929** **Stock Market Collapse:**  
Global economic implications
- German Unemployment Reaches Five Million**
- 1930** **Worldwide Economic Recession**  
**London Naval Treaty:**  
Signed between United States, United Kingdom, and Japan — limits shipbuilding and regulates submarine warfare
- 1931** **Collapse of Austrian Banking System**  
**Great Britain Goes off the Gold Standard**  
**Mukden Incident:**  
Japanese annex Manchuria
- 1932** **Forty-Three Percent of German Labor Force Unemployed**  
**German Economic Recovery**
- 1933** **Collapse of Weimar Republic in Germany**  
**Hitler Establishes Nazi Regime**
- 1934** **French Anti-Parliamentary Riots**
- 1936** **Popular Front Wins French National Elections:**  
Radical Socialist Party that gained power as a result of French financial instability
- "Great Purge" Begins in Soviet Union:**  
Persecution of suspected communist traitors; millions were exiled or executed
- 1936-1939** **Spanish Civil War:**  
Francisco Franco establishes dictatorship
- 1937** **French Riots:**  
Riots sparked by French Fascists
- 1939** **WWII Begins**





# The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

Standards – History, Economics, Government

## Worksheet 1



Exercising a few days before the test will help reduce stress.



When you are not sure what the answer is, use common sense and take an educated guess. For example, this question is asking about the 1920s so you can rule out the television as a possible answer.

1. Which of the following countries experienced an economic boom during the 1920s?
  - a. Germany
  - b. United States
  - c. Great Britain
  - d. China
  
2. During the 1920s, a movement to restrict the selling, distributing, and consuming of alcohol had support nationwide. In fact the states ratified an amendment outlawing alcohol. Which amendment was this?
  - a. 18th Amendment
  - b. 19th Amendment
  - c. 20th Amendment
  - d. 21st Amendment
  
3. After the Great War, people wanted to return to the “good life.” The decade’s presidents were elected for their “hands off” approach to governing to allow big business to grow. Which political party were all three of the presidents, in the 1920s, a member of?
  - a. Communist
  - b. Socialist
  - c. Republican
  - d. Democratic
  
4. The “hands off” approach was evident in the way that the 1920’s presidents allowed big business to grow. They felt that government should have little, if any, restrictions for business. This concept is called:
  - a. Command market
  - b. Traditional market
  - c. Mixed market
  - d. Laissez Faire

Short Answer — Two points

5. The prosperity of the 1920s was also evident in the growth of consumerism. Technology produced items which were affordable for most people, improving their standard of living. Explain two products, in the 1920s, which were part of this consumerism.

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# The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

Standards – History, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities, Government

## Worksheet 2



Show up to class early so you won't have to worry about being late.



For short answer questions, make sure you stick to the point.

1. **The most important new consumer product in the 1920s was:**
  - a. Washer
  - b. Ironing board
  - c. Radio
  - d. Automobile
  
2. **One side effect of the 1920s Presidents' reluctance to regulate business was:**
  - a. Corruption in government offices
  - b. Scandals such as the Tea Pot Dome
  - c. Great Depression
  - d. All of the above
  
3. **During the 1920s, the United States underwent a "Red Scare." Which of the following best describes this situation?**
  - a. Fear of communists and anarchists
  - b. Increase of red tide along the coastal regions
  - c. Decrease nationwide in the support of Red Cross activities
  - d. The controversy over using the color red in stop signs and street lights
  
4. **One group of people who fought for voting rights and were able to achieve them with the passage of the 19th Amendment was:**
  - a. Native Americans
  - b. Women
  - c. African Americans
  - d. Chinese Americans

Short Answer — Two points

5. **Prohibition outlawed the use of alcohol. Explain two arguments that supported the reasoning behind prohibition.**

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# The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

Standards – History, Government

Worksheet  
3



Write down important facts, definitions and /or keywords in the margin first so you won't worry about forgetting them.



Look for "action" words like describe, explain, list, and argue.

**Black Population Trends**

	1890	1960
Southern	90.3%	10%
Rural	90%	5%
Northern	9.7%	90%
Urban	10%	95%

Information from <http://us.history.wisc.edu>

- According to the chart, which of the following statements is true?**

  - During the 1890s, more African Americans lived in the North than the South
  - During the 1890s, more African Americans worked in the city than in the country
  - During the 1890s, more African Americans lived in the South than the North
  - During the 1890s, more African Americans wanted to live in the North
- The chart above shows migration between the northern and southern sections of the United States. What does the chart fail to address?**

  - The successful experiences of the people who moved into the North
  - The percentage of people who moved into the western states
  - The percentage of people who returned to either the South or rural regions
  - All of the above
- This period of African American movement in the 1920s is referred to as the Great Migration. The main reason for the movement was:**

  - Better job opportunities in the North
  - Less racism and restrictions in the North
  - More freedoms and educational opportunities in the North
  - All of the above
- The migration of African Americans to northern cities led to the:**

  - The Harlem Renaissance
  - Easing of restrictions on African Americans, especially in the South
  - Acceptance of African Americans by other immigrant groups in the North
  - All of the above

Short Answer — Two points

- Not everyone thought that women should receive the right to vote. Describe two arguments against giving women the right to vote.**

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## The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

*Standards – History, Economics, People in Societies*

### Worksheet 4



Do the simple questions first to help build up your confidence for the harder questions.

- 1. The trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, two immigrant laborers who were convicted of murdering a payroll clerk on very weak evidence, occurred at the height of:**
  - a. The Harlem Renaissance
  - b. The Great Depression
  - c. The New Deal
  - d. The Red Scare
- 2. Which of the following contributed to the development of African American culture in Harlem and other Northern cities during the 1920s?**
  - a. Improved opportunities for sharecroppers in the South
  - b. Increased interest in leisure activities such as sports
  - c. Migration of African Americans from the South to the North
  - d. A surge of creativity and talent due to the decades of oppression in the South
- 3. During the Red Scare, there was labor union support for the government to take a more active role in industry and business, to the degree that the United States would create a:**
  - a. Mixed economy
  - b. Command economy
  - c. Market economy
  - d. Traditional economy
- 4. The end of the Progressive Era, a period of reform and increased citizen participation in the government, came shortly after the passage of:**
  - a. 19th Amendment
  - b. 20th Amendment
  - c. 21st Amendment
  - d. 26th Amendment
- 5. During the Harlem Renaissance, literature, poetry, music, and art drew heavily from:**
  - a. European roots
  - b. Asian roots
  - c. African roots
  - d. Native American roots





## The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

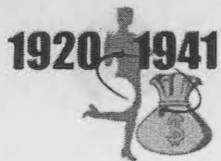
*Standards – History, People in Societies*

### Worksheet 5



Focus on the question at hand; don't let your mind wander to other things.

- 1. One of the main results of the *Red Scare* were the limitations placed on immigration. Most Americans wanted to keep out people who did not fit the "American category." This included:**
  - a. Asians
  - b. Catholics and Jews
  - c. Mexicans
  - d. All of the above
- 2. Which group or groups suffered the most job losses during the Great Depression?**
  - a. Cattle ranchers
  - b. Big business owners
  - c. Women, African Americans, and unskilled workers
  - d. Farmers
- 3. Which of the following is a major reason why Prohibition failed?**
  - a. People didn't support it
  - b. It created widespread poverty since alcohol was not available for taxation
  - c. It went against the Constitution
  - d. People associated it with Communism
- 4. Which phrase best describes the Harlem Renaissance?**
  - a. A cultural movement
  - b. A political movement
  - c. An economic movement
  - d. A reform movement
- 5. Which of the following best characterizes the Roaring Twenties?**
  - a. Unchecked immigration
  - b. Growth in consumerism
  - c. Hard time for businessmen
  - d. Disappearance of racial prejudice



## The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

*Standards – People in Societies, Economics*

### Worksheet 6



Don't worry about how fast other people finish their test. Concentrate on your own test.

- 1. Jim Crow laws were attempts to restrict the rights of:**
  - a. African Americans
  - b. Chinese
  - c. Women
  - d. Native Americans
- 2. Race riots occurred after World War I. Many African Americans had served overseas during the war, fighting for democracy, only to return to a segregated United States. Segregation was upheld by the Supreme Court decision:**
  - a. Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas
  - b. Regents of University of California v. Bakke
  - c. Plessey v. Ferguson
  - d. Schenck v. United States
- 3. Along with the race riots and the Red Scare, during the 1920s a white-supremacist organization reemerged. Initially this group was created after the Civil War by Confederate veterans. This group is:**
  - a. Ku Klux Klan
  - b. Black Panthers
  - c. Immigration Restriction Organization
  - d. Southern Men's Alliance
- 4. During the Harlem Renaissance, a popular form of music which came from blues, ragtime, and New Orleans brass bands became nationally known. Artists such as Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, and Bessie Smith were popular performers. This period of time became known as the:**
  - a. Victorian Age
  - b. Jazz Age
  - c. Blues Age
  - d. Roaring 20s
- 5. Although during the 1920s business appeared to be doing well, in fact many groups were suffering. Which of the following did not prosper during the 1920s?**
  - a. Consumer business
  - b. Automobile industry
  - c. Banks
  - d. Farmers



## The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

*Standards – History, Economics, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities*

### Worksheet 7



Eat before a test. Having food in your stomach will give you energy and help you stay focused, but avoid heavy foods which can make you sleepy.

1. **Read the quote and answer the question.**

“We ask of our rulers . . . no special privileges, no special legislation. We ask justice, we ask equality, we ask that all civil and political rights that belong to citizens of the United States be guaranteed to us and our daughters forever.”

*Susan B. Anthony*

**The above quotation was in support of:**

- African American rights
  - End to the war in Europe
  - Prohibition
  - Women’s Rights movement
2. **The practice of buying stocks during the 1920s at a small fraction of their full price is called:**
- Depression
  - Buying on margin
  - Command market
  - Comparative advantage
3. **The Stock Market crash itself did not cause the Great Depression. What other factor contributed to the economic slowdown?**
- Closing of banks
  - High unemployment
  - Lower wages
  - All of the above
4. **President Hoover’s response to the Great Depression was:**
- Do nothing; it would fix itself
  - Establish programs to give aid to the farmers
  - Print more money to keep money in circulation
  - Close the stock market
5. **President Wilson created the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve System is important to the United States economy, because through its policies, it:**
- Determines the tax rate for businesses and individuals
  - Decides the rate of unemployment
  - Decides how many banks will exist
  - Determines the money supply for the country



# The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

Standards – Economics, People in Societies

## Worksheet 8



Don't linger on one question too long – mark your best guess and come back to the question if time permits.



Create a brief outline of your response in the margins; this will help you organize your answer and stay on point.

1. **During the Great Depression, to ensure protection of American business, the government placed a tax on imports. This is called a:**
  - a. Tariff
  - b. Blockade
  - c. Quota
  - d. Competition
  
2. **In a period of high inflation and high unemployment, the Federal Reserve System would most likely:**
  - a. Raise interest rates to increase the amount of money in circulation
  - b. Lower interest rates to increase the amount of money in circulation
  - c. Raise interest rates to reduce the amount of money in circulation
  - d. Lower interest rates to reduce the amount of money in circulation
  
3. **During the Great Depression, the government enacted a policy of protectionism. The best example of protectionism is:**
  - a. Limitations placed on suspicious immigrants trying to come into the U.S.
  - b. Tax on imports
  - c. Extra locks on doors of government buildings
  - d. More border patrol along Canada and Mexico
  
4. **The Great Depression also affected society on a cultural level. All of the following are examples of how the Great Depression effected society EXCEPT:**
  - a. Photographers hired by the government to document people's living conditions
  - b. John Steinbeck's *Grapes of Wrath*
  - c. Creation of baseball leagues
  - d. Woody Guthrie's folk songs

Short Answer — Two points

5. **Describe two ways in which the New Deal expanded the role of the government.**

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## The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

Standards – History, Government

### Worksheet 9



Context clues can often point to the correct answer.

- 1. Who said the following?**

“I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a new deal for the American people.”

  - a. Herbert Hoover
  - b. Langston Hughes
  - c. Franklin Roosevelt
  - d. Lucretia Mott
- 2. What was the New Deal?**
  - a. A reform program intended to ease the effects of the Depression and encourage economic recovery
  - b. A government policy intended to stimulate the economy by raising tariffs to protect businesses against foreign competition
  - c. A national movement to outlaw the sale and manufacture of alcohol in hopes of improving the nation’s moral standards
  - d. A reform program meant to encourage people to work hard, save money, and fix the nation’s economic problems by themselves
- 3. The New Deal programs were nicknamed “Alphabet Soup” because:**
  - a. It was a mixture of programs to aid all types of people
  - b. The programs were typically called by their initials
  - c. The programs began in the state of Alabama and then spread to the other states alphabetically
  - d. None of the above
- 4. This agency was created in order to regulate the banks and protect citizens from future bank failures. It is called:**
  - a. Social Security System
  - b. National Labor Relations Board
  - c. Federal Housing Administration
  - d. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- 5. How did the New Deal mark a major change in the role of American government?**
  - a. The government no longer took care of the poor
  - b. The government took over all industries and businesses
  - c. The government began letting the market dictate prices
  - d. The government took a more active role in society and the economy





# The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

*Standards – Economics, Geography, History*

## Worksheet 10



Read each question very carefully – look out for absolute words like “always” and “never.”



On extended response questions, give the major points first and details last.

1. **The Great Depression spread from the United States to:**
  - a. South America
  - b. Rest of the world
  - c. Europe
  - d. Asia
  
2. **One of the causes of World War II can be found in:**
  - a. Treaty of Versailles
  - b. Great Depression
  - c. Rise of militaristic leaders
  - d. All of the above
  
3. **In addition to the hardships of the Great Depression, a drought coupled with over-farming reduced a large portion of the southern plains states including Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico to a wasteland. This was called:**
  - a. The Great Drought
  - b. The Dust Bowl
  - c. Hoovervilles
  - d. The Second Great Depression
  
4. **The Great Depression ended when:**
  - a. More money was printed and placed into circulation
  - b. World War II started, causing an economic stimulation to occur
  - c. President Roosevelt was elected
  - d. The United States stopped using the gold standard

Short Answer — Two points

5. **The New Deal enacted many measures in response to the Great Depression that remain in effect today. Describe two.**

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## The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

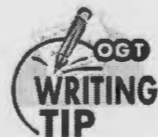
Standards – History, Economics, Government

### Answer Key

1



Exercising a few days before the test will help reduce stress.



When you are not sure what the answer is, use common sense and take an educated guess. For example, this question is asking about the 1920s so you can rule out the television as a possible answer.

1. Which of the following countries experienced an economic boom during the 1920s?
  - a. Germany
  - b. United States
  - c. Great Britain
  - d. China
2. During the 1920s, a movement to restrict the selling, distributing, and consuming of alcohol had support nationwide. In fact the states ratified an amendment outlawing alcohol. Which amendment was this?
  - a. 18th Amendment
  - b. 19th Amendment
  - c. 20th Amendment
  - d. 21st Amendment
3. After the Great War, people wanted to return to the “good life.” The decade’s presidents were elected for their “hands off” approach to governing to allow big business to grow. Which political party were all three of the presidents, in the 1920s, a member of?
  - a. Communist
  - b. Socialist
  - c. Republican
  - d. Democratic
4. The “hands off” approach was evident in the way that the 1920’s presidents allowed big business to grow. They felt that government should have little, if any, restrictions for business. This concept is called:
  - a. Command market
  - b. Traditional market
  - c. Mixed market
  - d. Laissez Faire

Short Answer — Two points
5. The prosperity of the 1920s was also evident in the growth of consumerism. Technology produced items which were affordable for most people, improving their standard of living. Explain two products, in the 1920s, which were part of this consumerism.

Zero points

During the 1920s America was booming with new things. It was the era of flappers and illegal consumption of alcohol. New products in the 1920’s were the stock market and the assembly line.

One point

Two products that were part of the consumerism were the automobile and the airplane. These means of transportation made it easier for people to move from place to place.

Two points

Two products that were part of the consumerism were the car and the washer. Due to the prosperity and the assembly line, products were made faster and at a lower cost. Most people in the 20s had a car and a washing machine.



## The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

*Standards – History, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities, Government*

### Answer Key 2



Show up to class early so you won't have to worry about being late.



For short answer questions, make sure you stick to the point.

1. The most important new consumer product in the 1920s was:
  - a. Washer
  - b. Ironing board
  - c. Radio
  - d. Automobile
  
2. One side effect of the 1920s Presidents' reluctance to regulate business was:
  - a. Corruption in government offices
  - b. Scandals such as the Tea Pot Dome
  - c. Great Depression
  - d. All of the above
  
3. During the 1920s, the United States underwent a "Red Scare." Which of the following best describes this situation?
  - a. Fear of communists and anarchists
  - b. Increase of red tide along the coastal regions
  - c. Decrease nationwide in the support of Red Cross activities
  - d. The controversy over using the color red in stop signs and street lights
  
4. One group of people who fought for voting rights and were able to achieve them with the passage of the 19th Amendment was:
  - a. Native Americans
  - b. Women
  - c. African Americans
  - d. Chinese Americans

Short Answer — Two points

5. Prohibition outlawed the use of alcohol. Explain two arguments that supported the reasoning behind prohibition.

Zero points

Two arguments that supported the reasoning behind prohibition were that people were going to sneak and have it anyway and it's a form of celebration.

One point

Some of the reasons people supported prohibition was because they believed alcohol was the origin for a lot unnecessary violence. If alcohol was outlawed, people would be in their right minds so there would be less violence. That is what people thought would happen.

Two points

Two reasons to support prohibition were:

- 1) Alcohol was the cause for many criminal acts, such as robbing and raping women.
- 2) Men who over used alcohol would sometimes go home and abuse their wives and children



# The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

Standards – History, Government

## Answer Key 3



Write down important facts, definitions and /or keywords in the margin first so you won't worry about forgetting them.



Look for "action" words like describe, explain, list, and argue.

### Black Population Trends

	1890	1960
<b>Southern</b>	90.3%	10%
<b>Rural</b>	90%	5%
<b>Northern</b>	9.7%	90%
<b>Urban</b>	10%	95%

Information from <http://us.history.wisc.edu>

- According to the chart, which of the following statements is true?**
  - During the 1890s, more African Americans lived in the North than the South
  - During the 1890s, more African Americans worked in the city than in the country
  - During the 1890s, more African Americans lived in the South than the North
  - During the 1890s, more African Americans wanted to live in the North
- The chart above shows migration between the northern and southern sections of the United States. What does the chart fail to address?**
  - The successful experiences of the people who moved into the North
  - The percentage of people who moved into the western states
  - The percentage of people who returned to either the South or rural regions
  - All of the above
- This period of African American movement in the 1920s is referred to as the Great Migration. The main reason for the movement was:**
  - Better job opportunities in the North
  - Less racism and restrictions in the North
  - More freedoms and educational opportunities in the North
  - All of the above
- The migration of African Americans to northern cities led to the:**
  - The Harlem Renaissance
  - Easing of restrictions on African Americans, especially in the South
  - Acceptance of African Americans by other immigrant groups in the North
  - All of the above

Short Answer — Two points

- Not everyone thought that women should receive the right to vote. Describe two arguments against giving women the right to vote.**

Zero points

There is no sayings in the constitution about women, only men.

One point

Two arguments against giving women the right to vote were that their emotion might influence the way they voted and

Two points

Two arguments against giving women the right to vote are, women might make rash decisions based on emotion if they're upset or not, and two, women are not usually politically active. They are busy raising children and taking care of the home so women would not be aware of what is going on in the government.





## The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

*Standards – History, Economics, People in Societies*

### Answer Key 4



Do the simple questions first to help build up your confidence for the harder questions.

1. **The trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, two immigrant laborers who were convicted of murdering a payroll clerk on very weak evidence, occurred at the height of:**
  - a. The Harlem Renaissance
  - b. The Great Depression
  - c. The New Deal
  - d. The Red Scare
  
2. **Which of the following contributed to the development of African American culture in Harlem and other Northern cities during the 1920s?**
  - a. Improved opportunities for sharecroppers in the South
  - b. Increased interest in leisure activities such as sports
  - c. Migration of African Americans from the South to the North
  - d. A surge of creativity and talent due to the decades of oppression in the South
  
3. **During the Red Scare, there was labor union support for the government to take a more active role in industry and business to the degree that the United States would create a:**
  - a. Mixed economy
  - b. Command economy
  - c. Market economy
  - d. Traditional economy
  
4. **The end of the Progressive Era, a period of reform and increased citizen participation in the government, came shortly after the passage of:**
  - a. 19th Amendment
  - b. 20th Amendment
  - c. 21st Amendment
  - d. 26th Amendment
  
5. **During the Harlem Renaissance, literature, poetry, music, and art drew heavily from:**
  - a. European roots
  - b. Asian roots
  - c. African roots
  - d. Native American roots





## The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

*Standards – History, People in Societies*

### Answer Key 5



Focus on the question at hand; don't let your mind wander to other things.

1. One of the main results of the *Red Scare* were the limitations placed on immigration. Most Americans wanted to keep out people who did not fit the "American category." This included:
  - a. Asians
  - b. Catholics and Jews
  - c. Mexicans
  - d. All of the above
2. Which group or groups suffered the most job losses during the Great Depression?
  - a. Cattle ranchers
  - b. Big business owners
  - c. Women, African Americans, and unskilled workers
  - d. Farmers
3. Which of the following is a major reason why Prohibition failed?
  - a. People didn't support it
  - b. It created widespread poverty since alcohol was not available for taxation
  - c. It went against the Constitution
  - d. People associated it with Communism
4. Which phrase best describes the Harlem Renaissance?
  - a. A cultural movement
  - b. A political movement
  - c. An economic movement
  - d. A reform movement
5. Which of the following best characterizes the Roaring Twenties?
  - a. Unchecked immigration
  - b. Growth in consumerism
  - c. Hard time for businessmen
  - d. Disappearance of racial prejudice



## The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

*Standards – People in Societies, Economics*

### Answer Key 6



Don't worry about how fast other people finish their test. Concentrate on your own test.

1. Jim Crow laws were attempts to restrict the rights of:
  - a. African Americans
  - b. Chinese
  - c. Women
  - d. Native Americans
2. Race riots occurred after World War I. Many African Americans had served overseas during the war, fighting for democracy, only to return to a segregated United States. Segregation was upheld by the Supreme Court decision:
  - a. Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas
  - b. Regents of University of California v. Bakke
  - c. Plessey v. Ferguson
  - d. Schenck v. United States
3. Along with the race riots and the Red Scare, during the 1920s a white-supremacist organization reemerged. Initially this group was created after the Civil War by Confederate veterans. This group is:
  - a. Ku Klux Klan
  - b. Black Panthers
  - c. Immigration Restriction Organization
  - d. Southern Men's Alliance
4. During the Harlem Renaissance, a popular form of music which came from blues, ragtime, and New Orleans brass bands became nationally known. Artists such as Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, and Bessie Smith were popular performers. This period of time became known as the:
  - a. Victorian Age
  - b. Jazz Age
  - c. Blues Age
  - d. Roaring 20s
5. Although during the 1920s business appeared to be doing well, in fact many groups were suffering. Which of the following did not prosper during the 1920s?
  - a. Consumer business
  - b. Automobile industry
  - c. Banks
  - d. Farmers



## The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

*Standards – History, Economics, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities*

### Answer Key 7



Eat before a test. Having food in your stomach will give you energy and help you stay focused, but avoid heavy foods which can make you sleepy.

1. Read the quote and answer the question.

“We ask of our rulers . . . no special privileges, no special legislation. We ask justice, we ask equality, we ask that all civil and political rights that belong to citizens of the United States be guaranteed to us and our daughters forever.”

*Susan B. Anthony*

The above quotation was in support of:

- African American rights
  - End to the war in Europe
  - Prohibition
  - Women’s Rights movement
2. The practice of buying stocks during the 1920s at a small fraction of their full price is called:
- Depression
  - Buying on margin
  - Command market
  - Comparative advantage
3. The Stock Market crash itself did not cause the Great Depression. What other factor contributed to the economic slowdown?
- Closing of banks
  - High unemployment
  - Lower wages
  - All of the above
4. President Hoover’s response to the Great Depression was:
- Do nothing; it would fix itself
  - Establish programs to give aid to the farmers
  - Print more money to keep money in circulation
  - Close the stock market
5. President Wilson created the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve System is important to the United States economy, because through its policies, it:
- Determines the tax rate for businesses and individuals
  - Decides the rate of unemployment
  - Decides how many banks will exist
  - Determines the money supply for the country



## The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

Standards – Economics, People in Societies

### Answer Key 8



Don't linger on one question too long – mark your best guess and come back to the question if time permits.



Create a brief outline of your response in the margins; this will help you organize your answer and stay on point.

- 1. During the Great Depression, to ensure protection of American business, the government placed a tax on imports. This is called a:**
  - a. Tariff
  - b. Blockade
  - c. Quota
  - d. Competition
- 2. In a period of high inflation and high unemployment, the Federal Reserve System would most likely:**
  - a. Raise interest rates to increase the amount of money in circulation
  - b. Lower interest rates to increase the amount of money in circulation
  - c. Raise interest rates to reduce the amount of money in circulation
  - d. Lower interest rates to reduce the amount of money in circulation
- 3. During the Great Depression, the government enacted a policy of protectionism. The best example of protectionism is:**
  - a. Limitations placed on suspicious immigrants trying to come into the U.S.
  - b. Tax on imports
  - c. Extra locks on doors of government buildings
  - d. More border patrol along Canada and Mexico
- 4. The Great Depression also affected society on a cultural level. All of the following are examples of how the Great Depression effected society EXCEPT:**
  - a. Photographers hired by the government to document people's living conditions
  - b. John Steinbeck's *Grapes of Wrath*
  - c. Creation of baseball leagues
  - d. Woody Guthrie's folk songs

Short Answer — Two points

- 5. Describe two ways in which the New Deal expanded the role of the government.**

**Zero points**

The New Deal expanded the role of the government by having them put more effort into business and cities.

**One point**

The New Deal expanded the role of government by:

- 1) creating government checks on the economy so the depression couldn't happen again but giving the government power to change things if they thought it was needed.
- 2) creating welfare policies

**Two points**

The New Deal gave the government the role of contractor, giving and creating thousands of jobs. Also, the government became very important in the handling of business affairs. The government was much more active in business than before. Regulations of the stock market such as keeping people from buying on the margin were one New Deal program.





## The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

Standards – History, Government

### Answer Key 9



Context clues can often point to the correct answer.

- 1. Who said the following?**

“I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a new deal for the American people.”

  - a. Herbert Hoover
  - b. Langston Hughes
  - c. Franklin Roosevelt
  - d. Lucretia Mott
- 2. What was the New Deal?**
  - a. A reform program intended to ease the effects of the Depression and encourage economic recovery
  - b. A government policy intended to stimulate the economy by raising tariffs to protect businesses against foreign competition
  - c. A national movement to outlaw the sale and manufacture of alcohol in hopes of improving the nation's moral standards
  - d. A reform program meant to encourage people to work hard, save money, and fix the nation's economic problems by themselves
- 3. The New Deal programs were nicknamed “Alphabet Soup” because:**
  - a. It was a mixture of programs to aid all types of people
  - b. The programs were typically called by their initials
  - c. The programs began in the state of Alabama and then spread to the other states alphabetically
  - d. None of the above
- 4. This agency was created in order to regulate the banks and protect citizens from future bank failures. It is called:**
  - a. Social Security System
  - b. National Labor Relations Board
  - c. Federal Housing Administration
  - d. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- 5. How did the New Deal mark a major change in the role of American government?**
  - a. The government no longer took care of the poor
  - b. The government took over all industries and businesses
  - c. The government began letting the market dictate prices
  - d. The government took a more active role in society and the economy





## The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

*Standards – Economics, Geography, History*

### Answer Key 10



Read each question very carefully – look out for absolute words like “always” and “never.”



On extended response questions, give the major points first and details last.

1. **The Great Depression spread from the United States to:**
  - a. South America
  - b. Rest of the world
  - c. Europe
  - d. Asia
  
2. **One of the causes of World War II can be found in:**
  - a. Treaty of Versailles
  - b. Great Depression
  - c. Rise of militaristic leaders
  - d. All of the above
  
3. **In addition to the hardships of the Great Depression, a drought coupled with over-farming reduced a large portion of the southern plains states including Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico to a wasteland. This was called:**
  - a. The Great Drought
  - b. The Dust Bowl
  - c. Hoovervilles
  - d. The Second Great Depression
  
4. **The Great Depression ended when:**
  - a. More money was printed and placed into circulation
  - b. World War II started, causing an economic stimulation to occur
  - c. President Roosevelt was elected
  - d. The United States stopped using the gold standard

Short Answer — Two points

5. **The New Deal enacted many measures in response to the Great Depression that remain in effect today. Describe two.**

**Zero points**

One effect was to have allies when at war.

Another was that we'd only supply the ally with supplies rather than send soldiers.

**One point**

Two measures in response to the Great Depression that remain in effect today are:

- 1) stock markets – they fixed them so people wouldn't be able to buy so much on credit .

**Two points**

The FDIC ensures Americans that their money is safe in approved banks. This keeps money insured up to \$100,000.

There was also a job program set up to help create national parks.

The creation of these parks helped preserve wildlife and the environments.

These parks are still popular today.