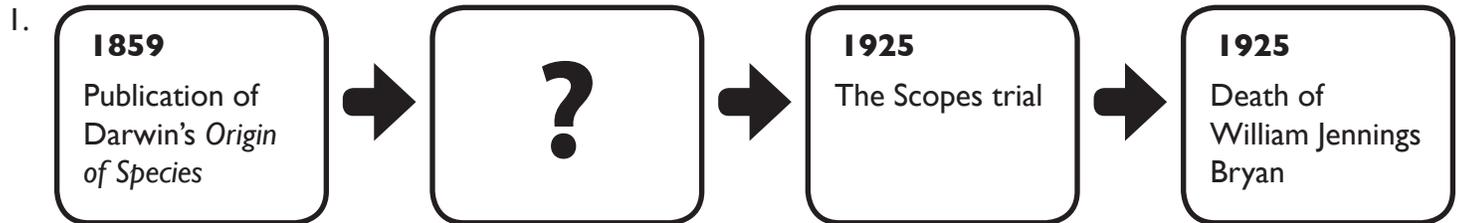


NAME _____ DATE _____

TEACHER _____ PERIOD _____

End of Unit 3 Test **KEY**



Which event best completes the time line?

- A** Growing popularity of mass media
 - B** **Rise of Christian fundamentalism**
 - C** Decline of the cultural value of science
 - D** Creation of a public education system
2. Which of the following statements is true regarding American prosperity in the twenties?
- A** **Factory workers benefited from welfare capitalism.**
 - B** Women benefited from the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.
 - C** African Americans benefited from nondiscrimination policies held by all employers in northern cities.
 - D** Farmers benefited from the passage of the McNary-Haugen Bill.
3. Consumer economies primarily depend on consumers':
- A** Willingness to buy products with credit
 - B** Susceptibility to false advertising
 - C** **Willingness to purchase new products**
 - D** Demands that the market produce a variety of goods
4. The shrinking European need for American goods following World War I most affected which industry?
- A** Automobile
 - B** Electricity
 - C** Steel
 - D** **Agriculture**

5. Which of the following is a true statement regarding shifts in demographics in the United States in the twenties?
- A** Immigration returned to prewar levels, with the majority of immigrants coming from southern and eastern Europe.
 - B** The Great Migration was the movement of farmers into cities.
 - C** Many wealthy Americans moved to suburbs because of economic opportunities available there.
 - D** Ethnic neighborhoods disappeared as African Americans pushed immigrants out of city housing.
6. Harding's call for a "return to normalcy" appealed to many Americans primarily because:
- A** The message aligned with fundamentalist desires for a return to traditional values
 - B** Americans were eager to return to everyday life following the pain of World War I
 - C** Fears of a second world war led many to argue that the nation needed to return to its patriotic roots
 - D** Americans were eager to return to the values of Anglo-Saxon culture
7. Which of the following statements about the effects of Prohibition is NOT true?
- A** Prohibition exposed the cultural differences between cities and rural areas.
 - B** Prohibition exposed Americans' capacity for disregarding the law.
 - C** Prohibition exposed the problem of excessive drinking among immigrant groups.
 - D** Prohibition exposed the federal government's inability to stop organized crime.
8. The economic troubles that farmers faced in the twenties should have served as an early warning sign that:
- A** Mass production of goods can be problematic when production outpaces demand
 - B** The use of modern production technologies can raise the price of goods too high for consumers
 - C** Money spent on advertising could be better used to create a wider variety of products
 - D** Consumers who purchase goods on credit often default and leave the manufacturer without payment
9. Which of the following is NOT a commonality of jazz, the popularity of the flapper, and the Scopes trial?
- A** Each demonstrated the ability of a minority group to have a voice on a national stage.
 - B** Each was the target of much criticism.
 - C** Each served as an example of the social revolution that was under way.
 - D** Each reflected the cultural values of America's urban areas.

10. The decade of the twenties is often referred to as the “Jazz Age” primarily because:
- A African Americans were free to express themselves in the broader culture through music
 - B The influence of speakeasy culture dominated American culture
 - C Jazz was improvisational and syncopated, much like the broader cultural mood
 - D Jazz exemplified the spirit of American innovation, which was an important cultural value
11. Which of the following is NOT a sign that a social revolution occurred in the twenties?
- A The birth of jazz
 - B Lindbergh’s flight across the Atlantic
 - C The abundance of flappers
 - D The Scopes trial
12. The assembly line dramatically changed the workday because laborers:
- A No longer worked closely together; the assembly line reduced the need for communication about tasks
 - B Worked on one or two tasks repeatedly, rather than building a product from start to finish
 - C No longer had to fear injuries on the job, due to safety mechanisms installed on the assembly line
 - D Worked more efficiently because they did not depend on other workers to complete the final product
13. Which of the following is a correct match between an event in the twenties and its cause?
- A Consumers wanted to purchase new easily available goods, so they bought them using credit.
 - B African Americans wanted a piece of the profits in bootlegging, so they migrated north.
 - C Women wanted the right to vote, so they pushed for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.
 - D World War I veterans lobbied Congress to pass the Volstead Act, so they could receive veteran benefits.
14. Which of the following is NOT a significant problem that the country faced in the twenties?
- A Increasing acts of violence among immigrant groups
 - B Corruption of high levels of government officials
 - C Increasing acts of violence by the Ku Klux Klan
 - D Corruption of law enforcement officials
15. Who of the following was most responsible for promoting the idea that government should interfere as little as possible with businesses and individuals?
- A Henry Ford
 - B Warren Harding
 - C Al Capone
 - D Calvin Coolidge

Organized Crime

1. In January 1920, the 18th Amendment became law. It banned the manufacture, transportation, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States. Known as Prohibition, the amendment was the culmination of more than a century of attempts by various temperance organizations to remove alcohol from American society. Americans could no longer legally drink or buy alcohol. The people who illegally made, imported, or sold alcohol during this time were called bootleggers.
2. Bootleggers counterfeited prescriptions and liquor licenses to gain access to alcohol. The most common practice was to import liquor from other countries aboard ships. The river between Detroit and Canada was a thriving entry point, as was the overland cargo transport routes on the long border between the U.S. and Canada. Bootleggers also evaded authorities by building secret breweries with intricate security systems and lookouts. In addition to eluding the police, bootleggers also had to fend off other bootleggers, who would steal the cargo and sell it. Bootleggers began a national controversy by selling poorly manufactured and even poisonous liquor, which resulted in countless fatalities.
3. In contrast to its original intent, Prohibition caused a permanent change in the way the nation viewed court officials, police, and institutions of legal authority. Bootlegging grew into a vast, illegal empire partially because of widespread networks of bribery that protected bootleggers. Many enforcement agents received monthly payments (some receiving \$300,000 a month) to look the other way. The corruption among Prohibition Bureau agents was so prevalent that President Warren G. Harding commented on it in his State of the Union Address in 1922.
4. This lack of strong law enforcement led to the rise of the mob and notorious criminals. Bootlegging became big business in the era, as immigrants took hold of power in urban centers. Bootlegging operations varied in size. They ranged from a small network of bootlegging middlemen and local suppliers, up to America's bootlegging king, George Remus, who operated from Cincinnati. Remus lived a lavish lifestyle and amassed a \$5 million fortune. To escape prosecution, men like Remus used bribery, heavily armed guards, and prescription distribution licenses to circumvent the law. More ruthless gangsters, such as Al Capone, were notorious for brutal crime, intimidation, and murders that kept their bootlegging businesses thriving.
5. With the lack of law enforcement and the rise of organized crime, the nation's cities were ripe for criminal activity in the 1920s. In Pittsburgh and Cleveland, numerous ethnic gangs fought to control the local bootlegging activities. In Chicago, 800 gangsters were killed, primarily during fighting over alcohol sales.

16. Which of the following was NOT an effect of Prohibition?

- A** Bootlegging grew into a huge empire.
- B** Criminal activity was on the rise.
- C** Corruption became common among law enforcement.
- D** Warren G. Harding was elected as president.

17. What is the author's purpose for writing this passage?
- A** To inform the reader about events that took place during Prohibition
 - B** To emphasize the rise of the mob and criminals during Prohibition
 - C** To entertain the reader with interesting stories about Prohibition
 - D** To explain how bootleggers got out of control during Prohibition
18. Which of the following is a reason why people may have died after consuming bootlegged alcohol?
- A** Alcoholism was a rampant problem during Prohibition.
 - B** There were no regulations on the manufacturing of alcohol, so some was poisonous.
 - C** The alcohol became tainted as it was transported on ships from Canada.
 - D** Government officials poisoned the substances because they were illegal.
19. In which city did George Remus operate?
- A** Chicago
 - B** Cincinnati
 - C** Detroit
 - D** Pittsburgh
20. Why did Warren G. Harding most likely mention Prohibition in his State of the Union Address?
- A** Too many Americans were consuming bootlegged alcohol.
 - B** The trade across the Canadian border was getting out of hand.
 - C** Prohibition agents were exhibiting corruption and greed.
 - D** Al Capone and his gang were killing too many innocent citizens.