

## Chapter 14--Dr. Larson

### Matching

#### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS, PEOPLE, AND PLACES

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the items.

- a. speculation
- b. quota
- c. consumer economy
- d. buying on margin
- e. isolationism
- f. Red Scare
- g. welfare capitalism

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. the policy of avoiding political or economic alliances with foreign countries
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. offering workers higher wages and providing benefits
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. an intense fear of communism and other politically radical ideas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. a numerical limit
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. the practice of making high-risk investments in hopes of a huge return

#### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS, PEOPLE, AND PLACES

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the items.

- a. disarmament
- b. assembly line
- c. laissez faire
- d. Teapot Dome
- e. installment plan
- f. Kellogg-Briand Pact
- g. Gross National Product

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The \_\_\_\_\_ scandal tarnished the reputation of the Harding administration.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The \_\_\_\_\_ made it possible for Henry Ford to produce cars quickly and cheaply.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. In the \_\_\_\_\_, 15 nations pledged not to threaten each other with war in their joint dealings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the total value of goods and services a country produces annually.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Calvin Coolidge supported \_\_\_\_\_ business policy.

#### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS, PEOPLE, AND PLACES

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the items.

- a. Calvin Coolidge
- b. Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti
- c. Vladimir I. Lenin
- d. Henry Ford
- e. Warren G. Harding
- f. Charles Schenk
- g. Herbert Hoover

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Immigrants whose murder convictions provoked controversy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. "Silent" Republican President who opposed government interference in American business
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Businessman and inventor who developed and mass-produced automobiles

- \_\_\_ 14. President who easily won the 1928 election, expecting that Americans would continue to prosper  
\_\_\_ 15. Leader who made communism the official ideology of Russia and the Soviet Union

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS, PEOPLE, AND PLACES**

*Match each item with its correct definition below.*

- a. welfare capitalism  
b. speculation  
c. buying on margin
- \_\_\_ 16. paying part of a stock's price and borrowing the rest  
\_\_\_ 17. making high-risk investments in hopes of a high return

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS, PEOPLE, AND PLACES**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the names.*

- a. Calvin Coolidge  
b. Czar Nicholas II  
c. Herbert Hoover  
d. Alfred E. Smith  
e. Warren G. Harding  
f. John J. Raskob  
g. A. Mitchell Palmer
- \_\_\_ 18. The attorney general who set up a special task force to conduct raids and arrest suspected "subversives" was \_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_ 19. "The business of the American people is business," observed \_\_\_\_, President from 1923 to 1927.
- \_\_\_ 20. Americans in the 1920s trusted corporate leaders such as \_\_\_\_, who wrote an article entitled "Everybody Ought to Be Rich."
- \_\_\_ 21. President \_\_\_\_ called for a return to "normalcy" after World War I.
- \_\_\_ 22. \_\_\_\_, Russia's last absolute ruler, was ousted from power in March 1917.

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

**IDENTIFYING MAIN IDEAS**

- \_\_\_ 23. Key features of Republican administrations of the 1920s included
- a. expansionism and business regulation.  
b. isolationism and laissez-faire business policy.  
c. a buildup of armaments and armed forces.  
d. reduction of quotas and increased immigration.
- \_\_\_ 24. The economy grew in the 1920s as consumers
- a. carefully conserved electricity.  
b. invested most of their money in government bonds.  
c. learned to ignore advertisements.  
d. began to buy goods on credit.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Why did many Americans fear Vladimir I. Lenin and his followers, the Bolsheviks?
- They promoted a system that was hostile to American values.
  - They refused to pay back Russia's war debts.
  - They had abolished the Russian monarchy.
  - They encouraged other nations to reject socialism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Which caused labor unrest in the United States after World War I?
- International trade collapsed.
  - The cost of living rose significantly.
  - Returning veterans refused to work in low-paying factory jobs.
  - Consumer demand outstripped factory production.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. How did installment plans affect the American economy in the 1920s?
- They led to a sharp decline in average wages.
  - They inspired Americans to cut back on luxury items.
  - They fueled the growth of the consumer economy.
  - They reinforced the demand for lower tariffs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Which was a result of the boom in the automobile industry?
- The tourist industry declined.
  - New roads were built.
  - Gasoline had to be rationed.
  - Workers in Ford plants received low wages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. In the case of *Schenk v. United States*, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., said that the government is justified in silencing free speech whenever
- someone mistakenly shouts "Fire!"
  - there is a government scandal.
  - the number of labor strikes climbs above 370.
  - there is a "clear and present danger."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. The main opponent of prohibitionist Herbert Hoover in the 1928 presidential election was
- Andrew Mellon.
  - A. Mitchell Palmer.
  - Alfred E. Smith.
  - Warren G. Harding.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. The National Origins Act of 1924 reduced the number of people who could
- enter the United States
  - leave the United States
  - both enter and leave the United States
  - none of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. A consumer economy is one that depends on a large amount of
- thrift.
  - spending.
  - money in savings.
  - ready cash.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Productivity, a worker's level of output over a given period, rose during the 1920s because of
- new resources.
  - new management methods.
  - new technologies.
  - all of the above.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Many Americans believed that Sacco and Vanzetti were executed because they were
- subversives trying to overthrow the government.
  - Communist agitators who helped organize strikes.
  - responsible for setting off bombs that damaged A. Mitchell Palmer's home.
  - immigrants with radical beliefs during the Red Scare.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. The passage of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff, which raised import taxes to very high levels,
- upset the balance of trade with European nations.
  - hurt both U.S. industry and European nations that had to pay back war debts.
  - was part of the U.S. policy of disarmament after World War I.
  - none of the above.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. The industry that did the most to boost other industries in the 1920s was
- aviation.
  - oil refining.
  - automobile making.
  - steel production.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. Uneven prosperity, personal debt, and overproduction were all warning signs of an unsound economy. Another danger sign was
- welfare capitalism.
  - frequent strikes by unions.
  - isolationism.
  - stock market speculation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. Americans feared the Communists because they were
- known as Bolsheviks.
  - the only political party in Russia.
  - openly hostile to American values.
  - preparing to invade the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. The Palmer raids were organized to root out groups whose activities
- took place in secret.
  - posed a clear danger to the country.
  - upset President Coolidge.
  - did not make a profit or help society.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. Many Americans believed that Communists were behind the
- labor strikes of 1919.
  - election of President Harding.
  - Fordney-McCumber Tariff.
  - immigration policies of the Republicans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. Republican Presidents in the 1920s generally favored
- business.
  - labor.
  - families.
  - subversives.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. Harding and Coolidge both based their foreign policy on a return to
- unionism.
  - nativism.
  - isolationism.
  - Progressivism.

- \_\_\_ 43. Under the Kellogg-Briand Pact, 15 nations agreed not to use
- goods produced in the Soviet Union.
  - evidence gathered unfairly to convict immigrants.
  - raids to root out “subversives.”
  - the threat of war in their dealings with one another.
- \_\_\_ 44. In the 1920s, many American consumers began to adopt the practice of
- recycling.
  - sewing their own clothes.
  - buying goods on credit.
  - publishing their own newspaper.
- \_\_\_ 45. Advertisements in the 1920s changed from an emphasis on quality to an emphasis on
- consumer image.
  - quantity.
  - product location.
  - production.
- \_\_\_ 46. Henry Ford’s dream was to sell cars that
- came in many colors.
  - could travel 100 miles per hour.
  - ordinary people could afford.
  - would attract wealthy business owners.
- \_\_\_ 47. Ford did not invent the assembly line, but he
- shortened it.
  - made it more efficient.
  - sold it to consumers.
  - gave it a new name.
- \_\_\_ 48. The increase in automobiles led to the rise of new businesses such as
- railroads.
  - newspaper and magazine publishing.
  - motels and gas stations.
  - motion pictures.
- \_\_\_ 49. The nation’s business took off in the 1920s, in part because of
- strict government regulation.
  - Republican laissez-faire policies.
  - the dominance of monopolies.
  - the development of new steel processes.
- \_\_\_ 50. When Hoover took office in 1929, most Americans expected
- to become millionaires.
  - a depression or some other disaster.
  - more bank failures.
  - prosperity to continue.
- \_\_\_ 51. Generally, the 1920s were marked by
- rising farm prices.
  - rising stock prices.
  - falling production.
  - falling wages.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 52. Hoover did little to discourage the wild buying of stocks with borrowed money because he had high confidence in the
- business world.
  - intelligence of the American investor.
  - strength of labor unions.
  - farm economy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 53. The huge rise in the stock market in the 1920s mainly benefited
- small business owners.
  - the middle class.
  - the rich.
  - rural banks.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 54. Practices such as buying on margin reflected Americans'
- moral virtue.
  - demand for safe, secure investments.
  - "get-rich-quick" attitude.
  - lack of faith in the stock market.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 55. Despite the prosperity of the 1920s, life remained hard for many
- farmers and factory workers.
  - wealthy investors.
  - employers.
  - brokers and speculators.

### Short Answer

#### KEY TERMS

*Use each key term in a sentence that suggests the meaning of the term.*

56. communism
57. Red Scare
58. isolationism
59. consumer economy
60. assembly line

### Essay

#### CRITICAL THINKING

61. **Recognizing Ideologies** Why did so many Americans fear the spread of Communist ideology?
62. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** Explain how the mass production of automobiles in the 1920s affected the economy of the United States.
63. **Making Comparisons** Compare the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union in the 1920s.