**APUSH Dr. I. Ibokette**

**Units 9 & 10 Review Questions**

**True or False**

**Ch 22:**

1. To be most effective, the trade associations of the 1920s worked best in small industries.

Page: 635

1. The theory of modulation was pioneered by Canadian scientist Reginald Fessenden. P634
2. In the 1920s, airplanes were largely curiosities and a source of entertainment. P634
3. Most working-class Americans saw their standard of living decline during the 1920s. P635
4. The practice of “welfare capitalism” in the 1920s involved most industrial workers. P635
5. The American Federation of Labor began turning away from the idea of craft unions. P638
6. During the 1920s, union membership fell by more than 40 percent. Page: 639
7. In the 1920s, as agriculture brought millions of acres of new land under cultivation, three million people left the farm sector. Page: 640
8. Champions of parity for farmers urged high tariffs against foreign agricultural competition. Page: 640
9. By the end of the 1920s, there were 60 million automobiles in the United States. P 641
10. During the 1920s, most employed women were nonprofessional, lower-class workers. P643
11. Feminists such as Alice Paul championed the Sheppard-Towner Act because it provided federal funds for child health-care. Page: 645
12. H. L. Mencken, Sinclair Lewis, and F. Scott Fitzgerald are all examples of writers who promoted a return of the progressive reform spirit in American society. Page: 648
13. When prohibition went into effect in 1920, it had the support of not only most middle-class Americans, but most progressives as well. Page: 649
14. Prohibition did substantially reduce drinking in some parts of the United States. Page: 649
15. The nativism of the 1920s was confined largely to the issue of immigration restrictions. P650
16. The film *The Birth of a Nation* glorified the early Ku Klux Klan. Page: 650
17. During the 1920s, the Ku Klux Klan grew increasingly focused on southern segregation.

 Page: 651

1. To the great alarm of modernists, fundamentalism was gaining political power during the middle of the 1920s. Page: 652
2. The *Scopes* trial of 1925 resulted in a guilty verdict, but it also put fundamentalists on the defensive. Page: 653
3. More so than the Republicans, the Democrats of the 1920s consisted of a diverse coalition of interest groups. Page: 653
4. In 1928, Democratic candidate Al Smith did quite well in large cities, but he was the first Democrat since the Civil War not to carry the entire South. Page: 653
5. During the 1920s, the federal government enjoyed a supportive relationship with the American business community. Page: 654
6. Both Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge took essentially passive approaches to the presidency. Page: 654
7. Both Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge failed to serve out their presidential terms.

 Page: 654-655

1. The election of Herbert Hoover in 1928 was seen as a blow to the interests of progressives. Page: 656

**Ch 23**

1. In 1928, Herbert Hoover predicted an end to poverty in America was near. Page: 659
2. In the year prior to its crash, the stock market had been soaring upward. Page: 660
3. The Great Depression was caused by the stock market crash of October 1929. Page: 660
4. The automobile and construction industries were both experiencing economic declines prior to the stock market crash. Page: 660
5. During the 1920s, most American banks were quite conservative, but some major banks were quite reckless in their stock market investments. Page: 660
6. In order to ease economic problems in Europe, the U.S. government reduced Europe’s debts to America stemming from World War I. Page: 661
7. Following the “great crash,” the Federal Reserve system lowered interest rates in an effort to revive the American economy. Page: 661-662
8. Farm income declined by 60 percent between 1929 and 1932. Page: 663
9. As the Depression began, more than half of all black Americans still lived in the South. Page: 665
10. Those blacks who migrated to northern cities during the Great Depression found conditions little better than in the South. Page: 665
11. Traditional patterns of segregation and disenfranchisement in the South were not significantly challenged during the Great Depression. Page: 665
12. In 1932, the Supreme Court overturned the convictions of the “Scottsboro boys.” Page: 665
13. The last of the Scottsboro defendants was not freed until 1950. Page: 665
14. Despite hard economic times in the United States, few Hispanics left for Mexico during the Great Depression. Page: 667
15. Popular culture in the 1930s held that married women should not work outside the home. Page: 668
16. At the end of the 1930s, a higher percentage of black women were employed than were white women. Page: 669
17. During the Great Depression, both the marriage rate and the divorce rate declined. P 669
18. American social values were changed dramatically by the Great Depression. Page: 669
19. The staple of radio broadcasting during the 1930s was news. Page: 670
20. In the 1930s, listening to the radio was often a family or community experience. Page: 670
21. The power of censors in the film industry declined as the Depression progressed. Page: 671
22. It is accurate to state that filmmaker Frank Capra admired the American people more than American democracy. Page: 671
23. As the Depression progressed, popular literature and journalism came to be dominated by a group of writers who openly challenged the American way of life. Page: 673
24. Under the Popular Front, American Communists softened their criticism of capitalism.

Page: 674

1. During the 1930s, the American Communist Party was always under the close supervision of the Soviet Union. Page: 674
2. Although it was a segregated organization, the Southern Tenant Farmers Union sought to improve the lives of all sharecroppers. Page: 674
3. President Hoover did attempt to use federal spending to fight the Great Depression.

Page: 675-676

1. Both the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Hawley-Smoot Tariff provided significant help to American farmers. Page: 676
2. Much of the money lent by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation went to large banks and corporations. Page: 677
3. Farm strikes in the Midwest during the Great Depression were initially successful. P. 677
4. The “Bonus Army” of 1932 demanded that Congress make an early payment of a promised “bonus” for World War I veterans. Page: 667
5. Prior to 1932, Franklin Roosevelt had never held elective office. Page: 678
6. In national politics, Franklin Roosevelt had generally avoided divisive cultural issues.

Page: 678

1. Franklin Roosevelt won in a landslide in 1932, but it was not clear what he would do as president. Page: 678-679
2. Prior to his inauguration, Franklin Roosevelt promised outgoing President Hoover that he would not create more debt in the federal budget. Page: 679

**Ch 24**

1. Much of Franklin Roosevelt’s early success as president was a result of his personality.

Page: 684

1. During his first hundred days in office, President Roosevelt let it be known that balancing the federal budget was a high priority of his administration. Page: 684
2. The Agricultural Adjustment Act did not bring about a rise in farm prices in the years immediately following its passage in 1933. Page: 685
3. The Supreme Court declared both the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act to be unconstitutional. Page: 685, 688
4. The Rural Electrification Administration was more effective and affected more people than did the Resettlement Administration. Page: 685
5. The National Industrial Recovery Act sought to tighten antitrust provisions and make important concessions to labor. Page: 685
6. The industrial codes set up under the National Recovery Administration set floors below which no company could lower prices or wages. Page: 685
7. The provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act included a promise to workers that they could participate in collective bargaining, but there were no enforcement mechanisms in the legislation. Page: 688
8. Under the National Industrial Recovery Act, the code writing was to be done by Congress. Page: 688
9. During his first term, President Roosevelt considered relief to be the most important task.

Page: 684

1. The Home Owners’ Loan Corporation provided funds for refinancing home mortgages.

Page: 690

1. President Roosevelt had misgivings about establishing a federal “dole” for the jobless. P690
2. The Social Security Act was part of what has been called the Second New Deal. Page: 694
3. Charles Coughlin quickly moved from supporting to opposing President Roosevelt. P 691
4. Senator Huey Long’s Share-Our-Wealth Plan concerned the Roosevelt administration.

Page: 691

1. During his first term, President Roosevelt grew increasingly willing to openly attack corporate interests. Page: 691
2. President Roosevelt was dissatisfied with the National Labor Relations Act, but he did sign it. Page: 692
3. The Congress of Industrial Organizations was more receptive to women and blacks than the American Federation of Labor had been. Page: 692
4. Despite the challenge of the CIO, the AFL remained committed to the craft union idea. Page: 692
5. In general, the CIO was a more militant labor organization than the AFL. Page: 692
6. The sit-down strike was an effective way to prevent companies from using strikebreakers. Page: 693
7. During the 1930s, the smaller steel companies were more willing to accommodate unions than were the large steel companies. Page: 694
8. The original Social Security Act included a system of unemployment insurance. Page: 694
9. The New Deal had moved far enough to the left by 1935 that the poorest of workers, including domestic servants and agricultural laborers, were covered by the Social Security Act. Page: 694
10. New Deal programs tried to make a distinction between those who had earned social protection and those who needed it. Page: 694
11. The principal government aid to women was not work relief, but cash assistance. Page: 695
12. President Roosevelt’s 1936 reelection was the greatest landslide victory to that point in the history of American presidential elections. Page: 697
13. Roosevelt’s “Court-packing plan” called for replacing conservative justices with liberal ones. Page: 697
14. Roosevelt’s Court-packing plan became unnecessary once the Supreme Court began supporting New Deal legislation. Page: 698
15. The recession of 1937 seemed to be the result of reductions in federal spending by the Roosevelt administration. Page: 699
16. By 1936, the black vote had become evenly split between Republicans and Democrats.

Page: 701

1. The New Deal was not hostile to black Americans, but it did not give the issue of race a high priority. Page: 700
2. On the prompting of Eleanor Roosevelt, New Deal agencies tried to eliminate racial segregation in their programs. Page: 700-701
3. Theories of cultural relativism fed into New Deal plans to assimilate the American Indian into the larger white society. Page: 701-702
4. The New Deal generally supported the notion that in hard economic times, women should leave the workplace in order to open up jobs for men. Page: 704
5. During the New Deal, the federal government maintained a much greater and more visible bureaucratic presence in the West than in any other region of the country. Page: 704
6. A primary reason the New Deal failed to end the Depression was its programs being inadequately funded to resolve the economic challenges of the 1930s. Page: 705
7. Largely as a result of the New Deal, many Americans in the 1930s became convinced that the government should regulate various aspects of the economy. Page: 705

**Ch 25**

1. The United States failed to join the League of Nations. Page: 709
2. During the 1920s, the United States played a very active role in global politics. Page: 710
3. In 1921, Charles Evans Hughes feared an arms race would develop on the world’s oceans.

Page: 710

1. The Kellogg-Briand Pact declared war illegal. Page: 710
2. During the 1920s, the United States became increasingly dependent on unstable European economies. Page: 710
3. Under the Dawes Plan, the United States lent money to European countries to repay war debts owed to the United States. Page: 710
4. President Hoover upheld the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. Page: 711
5. The Hoover administration imposed economic sanctions against Japan for its takeover of Manchuria in the early 1930s. Page: 712
6. The Good Neighbor Policy of the Roosevelt administration expanded on earlier changes in foreign policy made by the Hoover administration. Page: 714
7. The neutrality legislation of the mid-1930s was designed to protect traditional American neutral rights. Page: 715
8. The American stance of militant neutrality gained support in October 1935 when Mussolini finally launched his long-anticipated attack on Somalia. Page: 715
9. President Franklin Roosevelt made his “quarantine” speech in an effort to block Hitler’s takeover of Austria. Page: 716
10. At the time of its announcement, President Roosevelt approved of the Munich agreement.

Page: 717

1. Stalin’s Non-aggression pact with Hitler was signed before the start of World War II in Europe. Page: 717
2. Like Woodrow Wilson before him, President Roosevelt asked the American people to be neutral in thought when war erupted in Europe in 1939. Page: 718
3. President Roosevelt’s first response to the war in Europe was to request that Congress extend lend-lease to the Allies. Page: 718-719
4. By 1940 the American ambassador to Great Britain, Joseph Kennedy, thought that the British cause was hopeless. Page: 720
5. President Roosevelt’s decision to give American destroyers to Great Britain was consistent with the “cash-and-carry” provisions of the Neutrality Acts. Page: 720
6. By the time President Roosevelt ran for a third term, a significant majority of the American people believed that Nazi Germany posed a direct military threat to the United States. P721
7. On foreign policy matters, President Roosevelt and his Republican challenger, Wendell Willkie, were in essential agreement. Page: 721
8. Lend-lease to Great Britain led directly to an American decision to convoy goods across the Atlantic Ocean. Page: 721-722
9. President Roosevelt responded to the Nazi invasion of Russia by extending lend-lease to Russia. Page: 722
10. President Roosevelt’s August 1941 meeting with Winston Churchill off the coast of Newfoundland led to a private commitment to use the American military in the war against Hitler. Page: 723
11. The Roosevelt administration refused to issue economic sanctions against Japan prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor. Page: 724
12. Prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States knew that a Japanese attack was imminent, but it did not know where the attack would take place. Page: 724
13. In December of 1941, Germany declared war on the United States before the United States declared war on Germany. Page: 724

**Ch 26**:

1. Despite the power of prewar isolationism, there was a large degree of unity once the United States was involved in World War II. Page: 729
2. In June 1942, the United States gained control of the central Pacific with the Battle of Midway. Page: 729
3. Britain and the Soviet Union were not in agreement on where to strike at the Nazis. P729
4. The Soviet Union favored the Allied African campaign as a way to divert German resources from the eastern front. Page: 729
5. The Allied invasion of Sicily led to the collapse of the Mussolini government. Page: 730
6. The U.S. government consistently resisted calls to make an Allied effort to save Jews caught in the Holocaust. Page: 731
7. The federal government’s budget in 1945 had increased more than ten-fold from 1939.

Page: 733

1. During World War II, around 6 million Americans joined the armed forces. Page: 736
2. World War II gave a great boost to union membership, even though the government extracted “no-strike” pledges from unions for the duration of the war. Page: 736
3. Congress enacted a system of automatic tax withholding through payroll deductions as a wartime measure. Page: 736
4. By the end of 1942, Allied technology had caught up with that of Germany and Japan.

Page: 737

1. The Allied introduction of an “acoustic” mine was a major advance in naval warfare.

Page: 737

1. Germany’s rocket-propelled bombs caused more psychological harm than actual damage in England. Page: 737
2. American intelligence broke the Japanese coding system prior to Pearl Harbor. Page: 739
3. African Americans’ strategy for social and economic improvement during World War II was to gain favor with the Roosevelt administration rather than make demands of it.

Page: 739

1. At the start of World War II, black leaders carried out a massive march on Washington to call attention to racial discrimination. Page: 739
2. Native American languages were useful in American military communications. Page: 739
3. The *braceros* program allowed Mexicans to enter the United States and become citizens if they agreed to work in war plants for the duration of the war. Page: 740
4. The repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Acts in 1943 resulted in a flood of Chinese immigrants into the United States. Page: 745
5. During World War II, most jobs were categorized by gender. Page: 740
6. Working mothers during World War II usually relied on private child-care facilities. P740
7. Swing music was a product of the African American music world. Page: 742
8. The 1944 presidential campaign revolved primarily around domestic, rather than foreign, policy issues. Page: 746
9. During the 1944 presidential campaign, Franklin Roosevelt was gravely ill. Page: 746
10. Congress abolished both the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Association during World War II. Page: 746
11. Near the end of World War II, American, British, and Russian troops battled Nazi troops in the streets of Berlin. Page: 748
12. Harry Truman did not know of the existence of the Manhattan Project at the time that he became president. Page: 751-752
13. The United States was preparing to drop an atomic bomb on Germany when it surrendered. Page: 751
14. The dropping of the bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was followed by the firebombing of Tokyo. Page: 749, 752-753
15. When President Truman ordered the use of the atomic bomb he believed he was making a simple military decision. Page: 752