

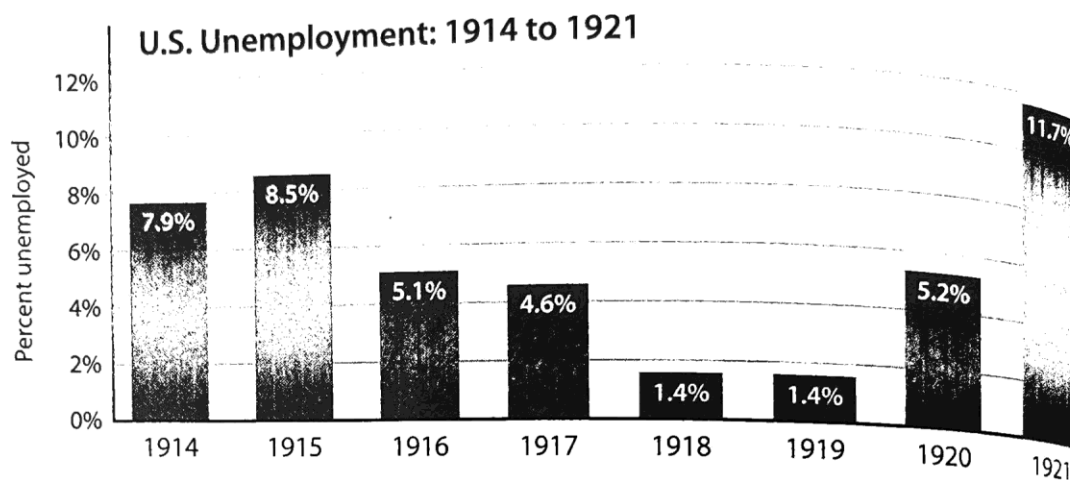
# What Do You Know?

SS.912.A.5.3

1. What did the rejection of the League of Nations, the higher tariffs imposed by the Fordney-McCumber Act, and the Emergency Quota Act all point to during the early 1920s?
- A. increasing militarism
  - B. increasing isolationism
  - C. increasing imperialism
  - D. increasing internationalism

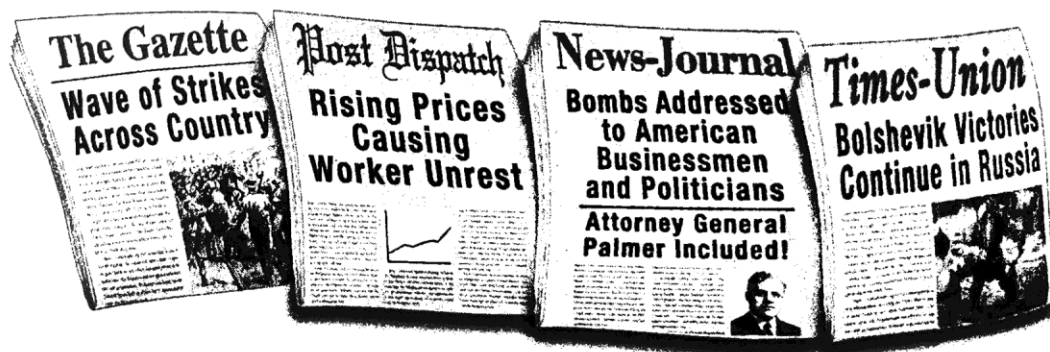
SS.912.A.5.1

The graph below provides information on the percentage of unemployed workers from 1914 to 1921.



2. What was the primary cause of the changes to the unemployment rate in the United States in 1920 and 1921?
- A. the effects of demobilization
  - B. the impact of the "Red Scare"
  - C. the passage of the Emergency Quota Act
  - D. the Bolshevik victory in the Russian Civil War

SS.912.A.5.2



3. Which event do these newspapers describe?
- A. Cold War
  - B. Red Scare
  - C. Prohibition
  - D. Great Migration

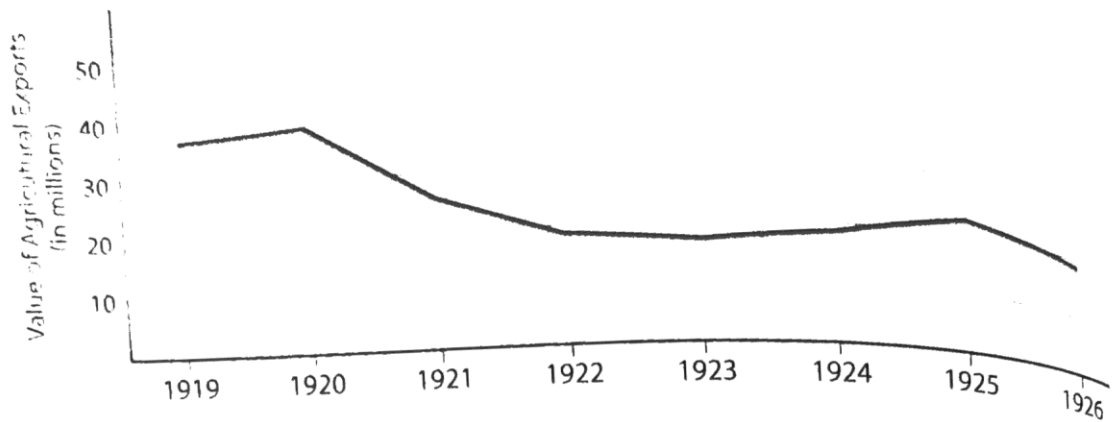
The political cartoon below depicts Uncle Sam in 1920.



4. What is the main idea of the cartoon?
- The land of opportunity is not for Russian immigrants.
  - If an alien is from Latin America, he or she can be deported.
  - Packing vicious aliens like sardines is a serious violation of human rights.
  - Dangerous Communists and anarchists should be sent out of the country.

5. Women had many new experiences as a result of World War I, including working at new jobs, wearing new fashions, and acting more independently. What other new change came to women just after World War I?
- the right to vote
  - the right to drink
  - equal pay for equal work
  - the right to serve in military combat

The graph below provides information about the value of U.S. agricultural goods sold overseas.



6. What was one impact of the changes shown in the graph?
- The U.S. government purchased the agricultural surplus from farmers.
  - Farmers did not generally participate in the prosperity of the 1920s.
  - Speculators bought up American farmland at inexpensive prices.
  - Local food prices remained high because of domestic demand.

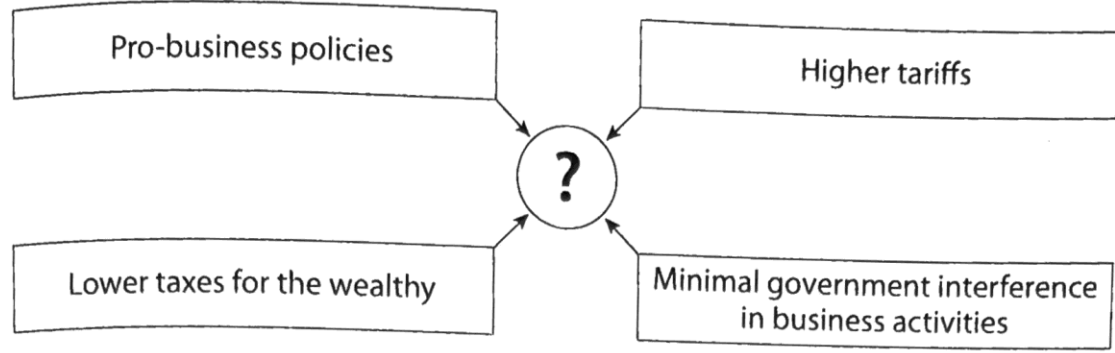
## SS.912.A.5.4

7. Which groups did not generally participate in the prosperity of the 1920s?
- manufacturers and real estate developers
  - stock brokers and automobile workers
  - bankers and construction workers
  - minorities and railroad workers

## SS.912.A.5.10

8. Why was there racial unrest in Northern cities after World War I?
- African Americans had been given the right to vote for the first time.
  - African-American baseball players were being allowed to play on previously all-white teams.
  - The arrival of large numbers of immigrants from Eastern Europe caused tensions with African Americans.
  - The migration of African Americans and returning African-American veterans had created greater competition for jobs and housing.

9. The diagram below provides details about U.S. domestic policies in the 1920s.



Which phrase best completes the diagram?

- A. Led to a wave of strikes across the country
- B. Stimulated a period of Progressive reforms
- C. Spurred a period of economic growth and prosperity
- D. Helped to bring about the Second Industrial Revolution

10. Which best describes the activities of the Ku Klux Klan during the 1920s?

- A. successfully achieved control of both the Congress and the Presidency
- B. assisted Marcus Garvey in transporting African Americans "back to Africa"
- C. were mainly directed at preventing African Americans from voting in the South
- D. promoted anti-immigrant, anti-African-American, anti-Catholic, and anti-Jewish sentiments

11. What did the Washington Naval Conference, the Nine-Power Treaty, and the Kellogg–Briand Pact have in common?

- A. They were attempts at promoting world peace without the League of Nations.
- B. They created secret alliances between the former Allied and Central Powers.
- C. They were a series of naval disarmament treaties involving the Allied Powers of World War I.
- D. They were disarmament treaties that limited the number of tanks, use of poison gas, and airplanes.

**Booker T. Washington**

- Founded the Tuskegee Institute
- Wanted to achieve vocational skills rather than agitate for social equality
- Submitted to segregation as long as given vocational training in public schools
- Limited ambitions to obtaining a vocation and raising standards of living
- Atlanta Compromise

**W.E.B. Du Bois**

- First African American to receive a Ph.D. from Harvard
- Agitated for full social equality and refused to settle for an inferior social and economic status
- African Americans should receive a liberal and professional education
- Launched the Niagara Movement
- Condemned the Atlanta Compromise
- Launched the NAACP

**Marcus Garvey**

- Established the Universal Negro Improvement Association
- Believed "black is beautiful"
- Opposed cooperation with whites in organizations like the NAACP
- Founded African-American businesses such as the Black Star Line
- Started a "Back to Africa" movement
- Urged African Americans to separate from whites and rely upon themselves

12. What do the philosophies of these three African-American leaders suggest?
- African Americans believed that racial equality could not be achieved in the United States.
  - Only Booker T. Washington felt that whites would accept African Americans as equals.
  - Conditions were generally acceptable to the African-American community as they were.
  - Frustrations with continuing inequality led African Americans to fight discrimination in different ways.

## SS.912.A.5.6

13. What did African-American writers, artists, and musicians hope to achieve during the Harlem Renaissance?
- to display their ability as conscientious workers in the workplace
  - to show that the pursuit of material success can often lead to tragedy
  - to demonstrate that African Americans could produce great works of literature and art
  - to reveal that conditions for African Americans in the South were almost as bad as in the North

## SS.912.A.5.12

14. Which problem was demonstrated by events at Rosewood in 1923?
- the growing strength of the Ku Klux Klan in Southern states
  - the continuing prevalence of racism in inland Southern towns
  - racial tensions in Northern cities in the years after World War I
  - the absence of agricultural employment in Southern communities