

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. As president, Warren G. Harding proved to be
 - a. thoughtful and ambitious but rather impractical.
 - b. an able administrator and diplomat but a poor politician.
 - c. politically competent and concerned for the welfare of ordinary people.
 - d. weak-willed and tolerant of corruption among his friends.

- ___ 2. The general policy of the federal government toward industry in the early 1920s was
 - a. a weakening of federal regulation and encouragement of trade associations.
 - b. an emphasis on federal regulation rather than state and local controls.
 - c. an emphasis on vigorous antitrust enforcement rather than on regulation.
 - d. a turn toward direct federal control of key industries like the railroads.

- ___ 3. Two groups who suffered severe political setbacks in the immediate post-World War I environment were
 - a. Protestants and Jews.
 - b. organized labor and blacks.
 - c. small businesses and farmers.
 - d. women and city dwellers.

- ___ 4. Two terms that describe the Harding and Coolidge administrations' approach to foreign policy are
 - a. internationalism and moralism.
 - b. interventionism and militarism.
 - c. isolationism and disarmament.
 - d. balance of power and alliance-seeking.

- ___ 5. The proposed ratio of "5-5-3" in the Washington Disarmament Conference of 1921-1922 referred to
 - a. the allowable ratio of American, British, and Japan's troops in China.
 - b. the number of votes Britain, France, and the United States would have in the League of Nations.
 - c. the allowable ratio of battleships and carriers among the United States, Britain, and Japan.
 - d. the number of nations that would sign each of the major treaties to emerge from the conference.

- ___ 6. The very high tariff rates of the 1920s had the economic effect of
 - a. stimulating the formation of common markets among the major industrial nations.
 - b. causing severe deflation in the United States and Europe.
 - c. turning American trade away from Europe and toward Asia.
 - d. causing the Europeans to erect their own tariff barriers and thus reduce international trade.

- ___ 7. The central scandal of Teapot Dome involved members of Harding's cabinet who
 - a. sold spoiled foodstuffs to the army and navy.
 - b. took bribes for leasing federal oil lands.
 - c. violated prohibition by tolerating gangster liquor deals.
 - d. stuffed ballot boxes and played dirty tricks on campaign opponents.

- ___ 8. The one major group that experienced hard economic times amidst the general prosperity of the 1920s was
- small business people.
 - farmers.
 - bankers and stock brokers.
 - the oil and mining industries.
- ___ 9. Besides deep divisions within the Democratic party, the elections of 1924 revealed
- Coolidge's inability to attain Harding's level of popularity.
 - the weakness of profarmer and prolabor Progressivism.
 - the turn of the solid South from the Democrats to the Republicans.
 - The growth of liberalism within the Democratic party.
- ___ 10. The international economic crisis caused by unpaid war reparations and loans was partially resolved by
- private American bank loans to Germany.
 - forgiving the loans and reparations.
 - the creation of a new international economic system by the League of Nations.
 - the rise of Mussolini and Hitler.
- ___ 11. Al Smith's Roman Catholicism and opposition to prohibition hurt him especially
- in the South.
 - among ethnic voters.
 - among African-Americans.
 - among women voters.
- ___ 12. The election of Hoover over Smith in 1928 seemed to represent a victory of
- northern industrial values over southern agrarianism.
 - small business over the ideas of big government and big business.
 - ethnic and cultural diversity over traditional Anglo-Saxon values.
 - big business and efficiency over urban and Catholic values.
- ___ 13. One important cause of the great stock market crash of 1929 was
- overexpansion of production and credit beyond the ability to pay for them.
 - a "tight" money policy that made it difficult to obtain loans.
 - the lack of tariff protection for American markets from foreign competitors.
 - excessive government regulation of business.
- ___ 14. The sky-high Hawley-Smoot Tariff of 1930 had the economic effect of
- providing valuable protection for hard-pressed American manufacturers.
 - lowering the value of American currency in international money markets.
 - crippling international trade and deepening the depression.
 - forcing foreign governments to negotiate fairer trade agreements.
- ___ 15. The federal agency Hoover established to provide "pump-priming" loans to business was the
- Tennessee Valley Authority
 - Bonus Expeditionary Force.
 - Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
 - Norris-La Guardia Authority.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. Poker-playing cronies from Harding's native state who contributed to the morally loose atmosphere in his administration
- _____ 2. Supreme Court ruling that removed workplace protection and invalidated a minimum wage for women
- _____ 3. World War I veterans' group that promoted patriotism and economic benefits for former servicemen
- _____ 4. Agreement emerging from the Washington Disarmament Conference that reduced naval strength and established a ratio of warships among the major ship-building powers
- _____ 5. Toothless international agreement of 1928 that pledged nations to outlaw war
- _____ 6. Naval oil reserve in Wyoming that gave its name to one of the major Harding administration scandals
- _____ 7. Farm proposal of the 1920s, passed by Congress but vetoed by the president, that provided for the federal government to buy farm surpluses and sell them abroad
- _____ 8. American-sponsored arrangement for rescheduling German reparations payments that only temporarily eased the international debt tangle of the 1920s
- _____ 9. "Dry," Protestant southern Democrats who rebelled against their party's "wet" Catholic presidential nominee in 1928 and voted for the Republican candidate
- _____ 10. Sky-high tariff bill of 1930 that deepened the depression and caused international financial chaos
- _____ 11. The climactic day of the October 1929 Wall Street stock-market crash
- _____ 12. Depression shantytowns, named after the president whom many blamed for their financial distress
- _____ 13. Hoover-sponsored federal agency that provided loans to hard-pressed banks and businesses after 1932
- _____ 14. Encampment of unemployed veterans who were driven out of Washington by General Douglas MacArthur's forces in 1932
- _____ 15. The Chinese province invaded and overrun by the Japanese army in 1932

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

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|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ___ 1. Warren G. Harding ___ 2. Charles Evans Hughes ___ 3. Andrew Mellon ___ 4. Henry Sinclair ___ 5. John Davis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The sudden collapse of paper stock values in October 1929 that set off the Great Depression B. Extremely high tariff act that killed international trade and deepened the Great Depression C. The "Happy Warrior" who attracted votes in the cities but lost them in the South D. Harding's interior secretary, convicted of taking bribes for leases on federal oil reserves |
|---|---|

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| ___ 6. Albert B. Fall | E. Weak compromise Democratic candidate in 1924 |
| ___ 7. Harry Daugherty | F. U.S. attorney general and a member of Harding's corrupt "Ohio Gang" who was forced to resign in administration scandals |
| ___ 8. Calvin Coolidge | G. Strong-minded leader of Harding's cabinet and initiator of major naval agreements |
| ___ 9. Robert La Follette | H. Wealthy industrialist and conservative secretary of the treasury in the 1920s |
| ___ 10. Herbert Hoover | I. Weak-willed president whose easygoing ways opened the door to widespread corruption in his administration |
| ___ 11. Al Smith | J. Hoover's secretary of state, who sought sanctions against Japan for its aggression in Manchuria |
| ___ 12. Great crash | K. Secretary of commerce through much of the 1920s whose reputation for economic genius became a casualty of the Great Depression |
| ___ 13. Hawley-Smoot Bill | L. Leader of a liberal third-party insurgency who attracted little support outside the farm belt |
| ___ 14. Douglas MacArthur | M. Wealthy oilman who bribed cabinet officials in the Teapot Dome scandal |
| ___ 15. Henry Stimson | N. Commander of the troops who forcefully ousted the "army" of unemployed veterans from Washington in 1932 |
| | O. Tight-lipped Vermonter who promoted frugality and pro-business policies during his presidency |

E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- ___ Amid economic collapse, Congress raises tariff barriers to new heights and thereby deepens the depression.
- ___ An American-sponsored plan to ease German reparations payments provides a temporarily successful approach to the international war-debt tangle.
- ___ An American-sponsored international conference surprisingly reduces naval armaments and stabilizes Far Eastern power relations.
- ___ The prosperous economic bubble of the 1920s suddenly bursts, setting off a sustained period of hardship.
- ___ A large number of corrupt dealings and scandals become public knowledge just as the president who presided over them is replaced by his impeccably honest successor.

F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

- | Cause | Effect |
|---|---|
| ___ 1. Republican probusiness policies | A. Led to a Republican landslide in the election of 1928 |
| ___ 2. American concern about the arms race and the danger of war | B. Weakened labor unions and prevented the enforcement of progressive antitrust legislation |

- ___ 3. The high-tariff Fordney-McCumber Law of 1922
 - ___ 4. The loose moral atmosphere of Harding's Washington
 - ___ 5. The improved farm efficiency and production of the 1920s
 - ___ 6. America's demand for complete repayment of the Allies' war debt
 - ___ 7. Hoover's media campaign and Smith's political liabilities
 - ___ 8. The stock-market crash
 - ___ 9. Domestic overexpansion of production and dried-up international trade
 - ___ 10. Hoover's limited efforts at federally sponsored relief and recovery
- C.** Plunged the United States into its worst economic depression
 - D.** Drove crop prices down and created a rural economic depression
 - E.** Led to the successful Washington Disarmament Conference and the Five Power Naval Agreement of 1922
 - F.** Encouraged numerous federal officials to engage in corrupt dealings
 - G.** Helped cause the stock-market crash and deepen the Great Depression
 - H.** Failed to end the depression but did prevent more serious economic suffering
 - I.** Sustained American prosperity but pushed Europe into economic protectionism and turmoil
 - J.** Aroused Britain's and France's anger and toughened their demands for German war reparations