

## Chapter 31-34 Study Guide

**Directions:** Part 1 of the study guide is given to you in hopes that you will use this in preparation for the upcoming chapter exam. It is not required and will not be graded. It is expected that you will be able to give a statement of definition for each term and also provide a statement about the significance of each.

### Part I Identifying Key Terms

#### Notable People

George Creel/manipulation of opinion  
Eleanor Roosevelt  
Alice Paul / 19<sup>th</sup> amendment  
Harry Hopkins

Marcus Garvey  
Margaret Sanger  
Alfred E. Smith  
F. Scott Fitzgerald  
Andrew Mellon

Warren G. Harding  
FDR  
Huey Long

#### Terms and Events

Espionage and Sedition acts  
Dust Bowl  
Dawes Plan

Roosevelt coalition  
Wagner Plan  
Ohio Gang

18<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
19<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
14 Points/ League of Nations

### Part II Review Questions

**Directions:** Check your understanding of this chapter by answering the following questions in about four sentences each.

- Analyze and explain the transition from America neutrality to belligerency during the years of 1914-1918.
- Analyze Wilson's attempt to forge a peace based on his 14 points and explain why developments at home and abroad forced him to compromise. Include in your analysis the significance of Henry Cabot Lodge.
- Describe and explain the cultural conflicts that America experienced during the 1920s. Include in your discussion reference to prohibition, evolution with the Scopes trial immigration, and anticommunism. As part of this response, include an analysis of A. Mitchell Palmer and the Red Scare, and the Sacco and Vanzetti case.
- Describe the Cultural Revolution brought about by radio, films and changing sexual standards. Be certain to discuss flappers as an archetypical example of new gender roles and expectations.
- Explain how the cultural changes of the 1920's affected women and African-Americans. Include in your response a discussion of the significance of the Harlem Renaissance.
- Analyze the domestic political conservatism and economic prosperity of the 1920's.
- Discuss the myriad causes of the Great Depression. Make specific reference to the significance of the stock market crash of late 1929, buying on margin, the Hawley-Smoot Tariff and the importance of bank closures.
- Explain how the early New Deal pursued the "three R's" of relief, recovery, and reform.
- Discuss the new economic policy Keynesianism and how this changed the role of the federal government.
- Describe the Supreme Court's hostility to many New Deal programs and explain why FDR's "court packing" plan failed.
- Analyze the arguments presented by both critics and defenders of the New Deal.

### Part III Chronological Awareness

**Directions:** Place the following events in the correct chronological order. Provide the year of each event. Since the events are given to you in a sequence that is out of chronological order, please reorder the events correctly. In the event that one or more of the events listed below do not have a single year in which it took place, provide the appropriate date ranges. Please rewrite this list in the correct chronological order, providing the year of the event, occurrence, or trend.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Zimmermann Note                      | 7. Sacco-Vanzetti Trial                       |
| 2. Work Progress Administration started | 8. Volstead Act                               |
| 3. 19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment           | 9. Glass Steagall Act creates the FDIC        |
| 4. US Enters WWI                        | 10. American Rejection of the League Covenant |
| 5. Palmer Raids                         | 11. Scopes Trial                              |
| 6. Sinking of the <i>Lusitania</i>      | 12. Wagner Act                                |

#### Part IV Multiple Choice Practice

**Directions:** Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then circle the correct answer from the choices given.

1. All of the following are true of Hoover's response to the Great Depression **except**:
  - a. He at first stressed the desirability of localism and private initiative rather than government intervention.
  - b. He saw the Depression as akin to an act of nature, about which nothing could be done except ride it out.
  - c. He urged the nation's business leaders to maintain wages and full employment.
  - d. His strategy for ending the Depression was a failure.
  - e. He was not able to avoid increasing unpopularity.
2. Which of the following was NOT a factor in moving the United States toward participation in the First World War?
  - a. The German use of the tank, machine gun, and poison gas.
  - b. Germany's declaration of its intent to wage unrestricted submarine warfare.
  - c. A German offer to reward Mexico with U.S. territory should it join Germany in a war against the United States.
  - d. The beginning of the Russian Revolution.
  - e. The rapidly deteriorating situation for the Allies.
3. By "normalcy" President Warren G. Harding meant not only peace after the recent war but also
  - a. A renewal of the Progressive reform movement.
  - b. A return to an emphasis on domestic reform in place of Wilson's foreign adventures.
  - c. An end to idealistic crusades and efforts at large-scale reform.
  - d. The establishment of new norms of international behavior.
  - e. U.S. membership in the newly formed League of Nations.
4. Warren G. Harding may best be characterized as
  - a. A personally corrupt and dishonest.
  - b. Unsuccessfully in foreign policy but highly successful in domestic affairs.
  - c. Having made a number of misjudgments in the men he appointed and with whom he associated.
  - d. Probably more dedicated to Progressive reform than either Wilson or Roosevelt had been.
  - e. Quiet and taciturn.
5. All of the following characterized the writing of the "Lost Generation" EXCEPT?
  - a. disillusionment with materialism and consumerism.
  - b. heroes as flawed as the villains they struggle against.
  - c. an acceptance of decadence as the best way to survive in post-World War I society.
  - d. a sense of lost values and purpose.
  - e. repugnance at the loss of spirituality in society.
6. All of the following contributed to the Great Depression except:
  - a. excessive stocks and securities speculation
  - b. protectionist trade measures
  - c. huge farm debt resulting from collapsed crop prices
  - d. lack of credit to help consumers sustain economic growth
  - e. an imbalance of distribution of wealth in which the rich controlled far too much of the available income.
7. The objective of the Bonus Expeditionary Force that marched on

- Washington, D.C., in 1932 was to obtain
- higher commodity prices for farmers
  - better education for children
  - civil rights for African Americans
  - payment of money to veterans of the First World War
  - legal rights for members of the Communist party.
8. Which of the following was NOT a reason given by President Franklin Roosevelt in his attempt to “pack” the Supreme Court?
- he believed he had a mandate after the 1936 election.
  - most Supreme Court justices were interpreting the Constitution too broadly.
  - he wanted to ease the work load of the Court’s older members.
  - most of the Supreme Court justices were conservative.
  - the Court was declaring too many New Deal programs unconstitutional.
9. All of the following showed increases that reflected the varying degrees of prosperity of the 1920s except:
- the stock market
  - consumer goods
  - real estate
  - wages of skilled workers
  - farm income
10. The Red Scare of 1919-1920 was mostly influenced by?
- massive steel strikes in western Pennsylvania.
  - the shock of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia and an epidemic of strikes which rocked the nation.
  - the demobilization of the American Army.
  - the tremendous growth of the Socialist party during World War I.
  - the growth of consumers buying goods on credit.

**Note:** Incomplete study guides will receive a 10 point penalty. This will not be allowed to be made up via a redo. Organize your time and work on your study guide a little bit at a time. Substantially incomplete study guides will be graded, but considered late, and only allowed to be redone up to 25 points.

**Study Guide Grading Rubric. 50 points.**

**20 points Review Questions. 4 questions will be selected from those above. Each will be worth 5 points.**

**10 points. Multiple Choice: This section is worth 10 points. 1 point will be deducted for each incorrect response.**

**10 points – Chronology – This section is worth 10 point. Points will be deducted for each incorrect response.**

**10 points. Overall completion. 10 points will be awarded for completion of all questions and parts.**