Roaring ‘20s Practice Quiz

1. How would you describe the economic status of Americans during the 1920s?
   a. Americans were experiencing huge gaps in wealth.
   b. Americans were sacrificing because of WWI and living simple lifestyles.
   c. Americans were standing in bread lines and creating Hoovervilles.
   d. Americans were all extremely wealthy because of jazz music.

2. How was the overall US economy changing in the 1920s?
   a. It was considered a “boom” because manufacturing increased the supply of goods, credit allowed consumers to purchase more products, technology improved, and the automobile industry dominated the global market.
   b. It was considered a “boom” because farming was at an all-time high with farmers earning more than ever before, and providing enough food supply to end hunger in America and abroad.
   c. It was considered a “bust” because unemployment was high, the auto industry had failed, farmers were impoverished and forced to file bankruptcy, and immigrants were taking jobs from native-born Americans.

3. Trevon is expanding his business. He offers a small part of his company’s profits to a group of people wanting to invest in his company in exchange for money. This story describes
   a. supply and demand
   b. the stock market
   c. the fish tank
   d. needs vs. want

4. Who was known as the “Father of the Blues”?
   a. W.C. Handy
   b. Duke Ellington
   c. Bessie Smith
   d. Austin Peay

5. Describe the issue of Prohibition during time in 3-5 sentences using ALL of the following terms:
   Wets       speakeasies       organized crime       21st Amendment
   Drys       Prohibition       18th Amendment       moonshine

6. Choose one of the following and briefly describe its effect on the culture of the 1920s in complete sentences: blues, gramophones, motion pictures, radio, washing machines.
7. What does the following scenario describe?
A man wants to purchase a new couch, but does not have the money necessary to buy it. The owner of the shop allows him to take the couch, and make monthly payments on it.
   a. supply and demand
   b. buying on credit
   c. investing in a product
   d. opportunity cost

8. When officials at the National Life and Accident Insurance Company in Nashville realized they could use the radio to sell insurance, they created
   a. ragtime music.
   b. the Ryman Auditorium.
   c. the Grand Ole’ Opry.
   d. the Spirit of St. Louis.

9. Governor Austin Peay is known for all of the following except:
   a. creating a solid road system to attract tourists and businesses.
   b. organizing the “Lift Tennessee Out of the Mud” campaign.
   c. convincing the General Assembly to improve Tennessee’s schools.
   d. creating an innovative state park system throughout the Smokey Mountains.

10. What did the Peay General Education Act state?
    a. Taxes from the sale of tobacco would be used to fund education.
    b. Each county would be given enough money to operate public schools.
    c. Each county must obey all state school laws including an eight-month school year and a superintendent to manage education.
    d. All of the above.

Match the amendment by writing the letter next to the correct amendment.
11. _____ 18th amendment
    a. this repealed an earlier amendment that prohibited the production, distribution, and sale of alcohol
12. _____ 19th amendment
    b. this amendment allowed for women’s suffrage
13. _____ 21st amendment
    c. this amendment, the Volstead Act, made creation, distribution, and the sale of alcohol illegal

14. During World War I, farmers were given subsidies (payment from the government) to grow huge amounts of food. After the war, that surplus of food was no longer needed. What happened to farmers as a result?
15. What was the result of the Scopes Monkey Trial?

True or False. Label each statement true or false.

16. _______ The 1920s were a time of hope, innovation, improvement, discovery and invention.
17. _______ Buying on credit made fewer consumers able to purchase more goods.
18. _______ The Volstead Act led to an increase in organized crime.
19. _______ During Prohibition, no one in America drank alcohol.
20. _______ Vacuum cleaners, washing machines, and toasters were popular, but unaffordable.
21. _______ The Scopes Monkey Trial decided whether or not to teach evolution in public schools.
22. _______ The automobile industry grew in the 1920s and created most of the world's cars.
23. _______ The 1920s would be described as an economic boom because the economy grew.
24. _______ Wealth was equally distributed among all people in the 1920s.
25. _______ Farmers were worse off because there were many farm products and low prices.