RLP-USHA · RLP U.S. History A — Founding Ideals, Industrial America and a World Power

Unit 4: World War I and the Twenties

Practice Workbook. The same problems, in the same order, as the Practice sections of the online lessons.

Name _____ Period _____

Lesson 4.1 — Over There and Over Here — World War I and the Home Front

FLUENCY

1. Order: Zimmermann Telegram published; sinking of the Lusitania; U.S. declaration of war; Schenck v. United States; Fourteen Points.

2. Use 'Great Migration' in a sentence that explains why it accelerated during the war.

APPLICATION

3. Source Wilson's line 'The world must be made safe for democracy.' When and to whom did he say it, and what was he asking for?

4. Holmes wrote in Schenck (1919) that speech may be punished if it creates 'a clear and present danger.' Compare his point of view with Wilson's 1917 message. Whose liberty is each protecting, and from whom?

5. Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare in early 1917 and the United States declared war in April. Was the submarine campaign the only cause?

REVIEW

6. From Unit 3: which president's diplomacy was called 'Moral Diplomacy', and which Mexican intervention tested it before the war?

Lesson 4.2 — Normalcy and the Machine Age — Harding, Coolidge, Hoover and the New Economy

FLUENCY

1. Order: The Jazz Singer; KDKA's first commercial broadcast; Ford's moving assembly line; Teapot Dome scandal breaks during Harding's term; Kellogg-Briand Pact.

2. In Harding's phrase 'not nostrums, but normalcy', what are nostrums?

APPLICATION

3. Coolidge said in 1925: 'After all, the chief business of the American people is business.' Who was his audience, and why might that matter?

4. Average income rose in the 1920s. Which other evidence from the lesson would you use to test the claim that 'everyone prospered'?

5. Ford's assembly line began in 1913; car registrations roughly tripled in the 1920s. Cause or sequence?

REVIEW

6. From Unit 2: which Gilded Age policy favored by industrial leaders did the Fordney-McCumber Act (1922) continue?

Lesson 4.3 — Seminar — Liberty under Pressure in the 1920s

FLUENCY

1. Order: Scopes trial; ADL founded; ACLU founded; Immigration Act with national origins quotas based on 1890; Palmer Raids; Twenty-first Amendment.

2. What did the Volstead Act do?

APPLICATION

3. Holmes wrote in his Abrams dissent (November 1919): 'The best test of truth is the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market.' Compare with his Schenck opinion that March. What does the change suggest?

4. Read the Eighteenth Amendment: it prohibited 'the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors.' What does the text not prohibit, and why might that matter for enforcement?

5. Prohibition took effect in 1920 and the second Klan grew rapidly in the early 1920s. A student concludes Prohibition caused the Klan. Evaluate.

REVIEW

6. From Unit 2: which 1882 law was the first federal law to bar immigrants by nationality — a precedent for the 1924 quotas?

7. From Unit 1: which movement of the 1850s was anti-Catholic, like the second Klan?

Lesson 4.4 — Workshop — New Women, New Voices: Suffrage and the Harlem Renaissance

FLUENCY

1. Order: Nineteenth Amendment ratified; Wyoming Territory grants women the vote; Missouri women win the vote for president; NAWSA formed; Indian Citizenship Act.

2. Who edited The New Negro (1925), and what did the phrase mean?

APPLICATION

3. McKay's 'If We Must Die' (The Liberator, July 1919) begins 'If we must die, let it not be like hogs / Hunted and penned in an inglorious spot'. The poem never names race. Using its date, explain what readers in 1919 would have understood.

4. The Nineteenth Amendment says the vote 'shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.' Corroborate: what evidence shows the text did not secure the vote for all women in 1920?

5. Wilson endorsed suffrage in 1918, and Congress passed the amendment in 1919. Did Wilson's endorsement cause passage?

REVIEW

6. From Unit 1: which 1848 convention first demanded women's suffrage in a declaration modeled on 1776?

Unit 4 checkpoint

1. What did the Zimmermann Telegram propose?
   A. A German-British alliance
   B. That Mexico join the war against the United States and recover Texas, New Mexico and Arizona
   C. Peace talks
   D. Unrestricted submarine warfare against Mexico
2. True or false: The Senate ratified the Treaty of Versailles and joined the League of Nations.
3. The Committee on Public _____ ran wartime propaganda; the Espionage and _____ Acts punished anti-war speech.
4. Which scandal involved leasing federal oil reserves for bribes?
   A. Crédit Mobilier
   B. Teapot Dome
   C. Watergate
   D. Whiskey Ring
5. Which film introduced synchronised dialogue to feature films?
   A. The Birth of a Nation
   B. The Jazz Singer
   C. Metropolis
   D. The Kid
6. True or false: Farm prices stayed depressed throughout the 1920s.

7. On which census did the 1924 Immigration Act base its quotas?
   A. 1920
   B. 1910
   C. 1890
   D. 1850

8. Marcus _____ led the Universal Negro Improvement Association; the _____ was founded in 1920 to defend civil liberties.

9. Which amendment repealed Prohibition?
   A. Eighteenth
   B. Nineteenth
   C. Twenty-first
   D. Twenty-fourth

10. True or false: Alice Paul's National Woman's Party picketed the White House from 1917.

11. Which writer published 'How It Feels to Be Colored Me' in 1928?
   A. Langston Hughes
   B. Zora Neale Hurston
   C. Claude McKay
   D. Countee Cullen

12. Which claim confuses sequence with cause?
   A. Mass production lowered car prices, helping car ownership grow
   B. Prohibition began in 1920 and the Klan grew, so Prohibition caused the Klan
   C. The war cut off immigration, drawing Black Southerners north to fill jobs
   D. Garfield's assassination spurred civil-service reform

Sejal Learning Systems · Royal Legacy Preparatory School · Generated from the course's practice files; generated problems are checked by computer, authored problems by their author.