

# USA, 1920-1973 Multi-question tests



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## USA 1920-1973 Test 1: Background

1. What word is used for the US system in which all states look after their own affairs?
2. What lays out how the US Government is supposed to operate?
3. Who has **executive** power in the US?
4. What kind of power does Congress have?
5. What are its two houses called? (2)
6. Which body decides whether powers are being used fairly?
7. What kind of power does it have?
8. What are the two main political parties in the US called? (2)

## **USA 1920-1973 Test 2: Economic boom and inequality**

1. What had been the basis for the USA's increasing industrial strength before WW1?
2. What did the USA do for the Allies before entering the war? (2)
3. When did the USA enter the war?
4. Which political party was in control of the USA between 1920 and 1932?
5. Give three ways their policies helped the economic boom. (3)
6. Give figures for increasing numbers of:
  - a) cars
  - b) radios
  - c) telephones
  - d) fridgesin the US in the 1920s (4)
7. How did mass production affect prices?
8. How had many advertisers learnt their skills?
9. Give three ways people were encouraged to buy. (3)

10. What was h.p.?
11. Give one reason why people bought shares?
12. What happened to the value of shares because more people wanted to buy them?
13. When and where did Ford set up the first moving production line? (2)
14. Give a figure as an example of how mass production changed the car industry.
15. Name three industries that grew as a result of increased car ownership. (3)
  
16. Approximately what percentage of the population remained in or close to the poverty line?
17. Why did farmers generally not share in the prosperity?
18. Give two older industries that suffered in the 1920s. (2)
19. Approximately what proportion of the potential workforce remained unemployed throughout the 1920s?
20. What was the general policy of the Republicans towards unemployment and poverty?

**Total marks available: 32**

## USA, 1920-1973 Test 3: Social and cultural developments

1. Approximately what proportion of the US population lived in towns and cities during the 1920s?
2. What are the 1920s in the US often called?
3. What two general things did many Americans have more of in the 1920s? (2)
  
4. How many licensed radio stations were there by 1922?
5. Which radio network was making \$150m a year by 1929?
6. What type of music became very popular?
7. Name a new dance of the 1920s.
8. Name two sports that became very popular. (2)
  
9. Where was the booming cinema industry centred?
10. Name three film stars. (3)
  
11. When and what was the first 'talkie'? (2)
12. Give two ways in which cars contributed to social developments. (2)
13. Give two expectations of women **before** the 1920s. (2)
14. Why was 1917 a key date for changing women's roles?

15. When did women throughout the US get the vote?
16. Give three examples of typical behaviour of 'flappers'. (3)
17. How many women were in jobs by 1920?
18. Through which two media were women exposed to a wider range of role models? (2)
19. What 'c-word' describes the continuing more restricted roles for very many women?
20. Give one example of how women were still not treated as equal to men.

**Total marks available: 30**

## America 1920-1973 Test 4: Divided Society

1. Give a word used for those who campaigned for Prohibition.
2. Give two reasons why some people supported Prohibition. (2)
3. Which Act introduced Prohibition throughout the USA?
4. When?
5. How much did alcohol consumption fall in the early 1920s?
6. How many arrests did Izzy and Moe make?
7. Give two reasons why Prohibition was not generally enforced. (2)
8. Who made around \$60m a year from speakeasies in the 1920s?
9. What were stills?
10. What was moonshine?
11. How many people were prosecuted for gangland murders in Chicago in 1926-1927?
12. What happened in the St Valentine's Day Massacre? (2)
13. When did Prohibition end?
14. Give two examples of **non-violent** discrimination against African-Americans. (2)
15. In which direction did many move?
16. What does KKK stand for?
17. Give two examples of their activities. (2)

18. Give three examples of their victims (3)
19. Where was it strongest?
20. How many African Americans were lynched between 1919 and 1925?
21. Give two examples of where people emigrated to America from in large numbers in the early twentieth century. (2)
22. Give two examples of longer-established groups of immigrants. (2)
23. What was the great fear of communism during the 1920s known as?
24. What was the name of the Attorney General nearly killed in 1919?
25. Who led the government reaction?
26. Which two Italian immigrants were arrested for murder and robbery at a shoe factory in Massachusetts?
27. Who was the judge at their trial?
28. When were they executed?
29. When were quota acts introduced? (2)
30. Give an effect of these acts.

**Total marks available: 40**

## **Test 5: Wall Street Crash and Great Depression**

1. Who became President in 1929?
2. In which month and year was the Wall Street Crash? (2)
3. What happened to the value of shares?
4. Why did some banks go bankrupt?
5. How much did production go down by, 1928-1932?
6. How much did average wages go down by, 1928-1932?
7. How many people were unemployed by 1933?
8. What were shanty towns of migrants looking for work known as?
9. How many people died from malnutrition or starvation in New York in 1931?
10. What did total annual farm income fall to?
11. What did the total value of the USA's international trade fall to by 1932?
12. What made things even worse for farmers in central and southern states?
13. How many banks closed between 1929 and 1933?
14. How many businesses went bankrupt between 1929 and 1933?
15. Give two examples of how businessmen reacted. (2)
16. What did the President say about prosperity?
17. Give two examples of things the President did do to try to improve the situation. (2)
18. Who did he think should be responsible for providing relief?
19. What were the servicemen who marched on Washington in June 1932 known as?
20. What happened to them?
21. Who was the President's opponent in the 1932 election?
22. Give three examples of this opponent's outlook or campaign strategies. (3)
23. What was the election result?

**Total marks available: 28**

## Test 6: The New Deal and popular culture in the 1930s

1. What were FDR's four main priorities? (4)
2. What was the period March to June 1933 known as?
3. What were FDR's advisers known as?
4. What crisis did he deal with first?
5. How did FDR explain his ideas to the American people?
6. What does FERA stand for?
7. What did the FERA do? (2)
8. What does CCC stand for?
9. What did the CCC do? (2)
10. What does the AAA stand for?
11. What did the AAA do? (2)
12. What does PWA stand for?
13. What did the PWA do? (2)
14. What does NRA stand for?
15. What did the NRA do? (2)
16. What does HOLC stand for?
17. What did the HOLC do? (2)
18. What does TVA stand for?
19. What did the TVA do? (2)
20. List four further measures of the New Deal taken in 1935? (4)

21. Give three examples of critics of the New Deal – including why they critics it.  
(6)

22. What happened in the 1936 Presidential election?

23. Give three general examples of overall achievements of the New Deal. (3)

24. Give three general examples of overall limitations of the New Deal. (3)

25. Give two examples of how the New Deal affected African-Americans. (2)

26. Give two examples of how the New Deal affected women. (2)

27. Give two examples of how the New Deal affected Native Americans. (2)

28. How many homes had radios by 1939?

29. Which 1936 film starred Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers?

30. Which novel and 1940 film featured 'Okies'?

**Total marks available: 55**

## **Test 7: Impact of the second world war on the USA – test**

1. Which side did the US support in the war (even before they joined it)?
2. What was the support programme that involved supplying arms and other equipment to countries including USSR, China and France called?
3. What did the US get in Allied countries as part of this agreement?
4. Approximately what proportion of weapons being made in the world were made in the US by 1944?
5. What did FDR find it easier to raise during WW2?
6. What was the WPB?
7. Who led it?
8. How many African-Americans found jobs in the war industries?
9. How many women joined a) the armed forces b) the workforce in general during the war? (2 marks)
10. Name two well-known companies that did particularly well during the war. (2 marks)
11. Which industry was revived after nearly 20 years of depressed prices and crisis?
12. What did people buy that contributed \$129bn to the war effort?
13. Did the US suffer many shortages in the shops?
14. Give figures for the increase in government expenditure, 1941-1944 (2 marks)
15. When and why did the US join the war? (2 marks)
16. Why in particular did the war lead to more people challenging racial segregation in the US?
17. Approximately how many African Americans joined the armed forces?

18. What surprised white American soldiers in Britain?
19. What sometimes caused tensions in British communities.
20. Why did many African Americans move from south to north in the US during the war?
21. What does NAACP stand for?
22. Give figures for its increasing membership during the war. (2 marks)
23. Why did many women enter the workforce for the first time?
24. What proportion of aircraft workers were women?
25. Why were women often given welding jobs?
26. What does WACs stand for?
27. What does WAVES stand for?
28. Give figures for the increasing proportion of married women who worked, 1941-1945 (2 marks)
29. Did many men still have prejudices against women working in well-paid jobs?
30. What did returning soldiers often expect of women?

**Total marks available: 36**

## Test 8: Post-war US Society and Economy

1. What happened to the US's Gross National Product during the 1950s?
2. In what particular way had the US **not** been affected by WW2?
3. Give two examples of modern conveniences that became commonplace. (2)
  
4. What was the average living standard of an average American compared to a Briton in 1960?
5. What did the majority of Americans aspire to be a part of?
6. Which musical was made into a film in 1955?
7. Which new term began to be used for young Americans?
8. Name two actors who played rebels in 1950s films. (2)
  
9. Name three rock'n'roll stars of the 1950s. (3)
  
10. What percentage of American households owned TVs by 1958?
11. Give three examples of types of TV shows of the 1950s. (3)
  
12. What had US society developed a fear of spreading from Russia?
13. Why did this fear increase after 1949 in particular?
14. Who started a campaign of half-truths, rumours, smears and lies based on these fears?
15. Who was director of the FBI?
16. What does FBI stand for?
17. During the late 1940s and early 1950s approximately how many suspects did they have files on?
18. Give an example of their techniques.
19. Give an example of someone they had a file on.

**Total marks available: 25**

## **Test 9: Post-war racial tension and civil rights**

1. What were local state laws that enforced segregation known as?
2. What proportion of the African American population of Mississippi was registered to vote?
3. Why was Clemson King committed to a mental asylum?
4. What was the NAACP?
5. Who did they bring an action against in 1964 in an effort to allow Linda Brown to attend a whites-only school?
6. Which judge ruled in favour of Brown and the NAACP?
7. Where did 9 African Americans try to attend a white high school in 1957?
8. Which President over-ruled the state governor and provided troops to protect them?
9. Where and when did Rosa Parks refuse to give up her seat on bus?
10. What was the MIA?
11. What did they organise?
12. What was the outcome?
13. Who led the MIA?
14. What was :
  - The SCLC
  - The SNCC
  - CORE?

(3)

16. Where did the SNCC begin a campaign to end segregation in restaurants in 1960?
17. Were they successful?
18. What did CORE begin in May 1961?
19. Which US President put pressure on the Governor of Alabama to protect freedom riders?

20. Where did approximately 250,000 civil rights protestors march in August 1963?
21. What speech was made at this march?
22. Who led Nation of Islam?
23. Which famous boxer was a member?
24. What was Malcolm Little better known as?
25. Which more radical civil rights activist became leader of the SNCC in 1966?
26. What movement did he lead?
26. Which radical group had around 2,000 members?
27. Give an example of an improvement made by the 1964 Civil Rights Act.
28. Where were civil rights campaigners attacked on a march in 1965?
29. Give an example of an improvement made in the 1965 Voting Rights Act.
30. Name 3 cities that had black mayors after 1965. (3)
  
31. In which year did a further Civil Rights Act prevent discrimination in housing?
32. Had African Americans achieved complete equality by the time of Martin Luther King's assassination in 1968?

**Total marks available: 36**

## Test 10: Great Society and Feminist Movements

1. Give three examples of reforms JFK had passed by Congress. (3)
  2. Which US President planned to create a great Society?
  3. What did each of the following provide:
    - The Economic Opportunities Act, 1964
    - Medicare and Medicaid, 1965
    - The Development Act, 1964?
- (3 marks)
4. Give two further examples of reforms made.
  5. Give two reasons why there were criticisms of these reforms.
  6. Who wrote the Feminine Mystique?
  7. When was it first published?
  8. What phrase began to be used for the campaign to improve women's position?
  9. What was NOW?
  10. In what year was the Equal Pay Act in the USA?
  11. In what year was the Equal Rights Amendment Act?
  12. On average, approximately what percentage of men's pay did women receive?
  13. What did the Supreme Court rule regarding contraception in 1972?
  14. What was declared a fundamental right for women in the Roe v Wade ruling, 1973?
  15. Did all women agree with the changes made?
  16. Give two examples of forms of women's protests. (2)

**Total marks available: 21**