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11. Which of the following best characterizes the writers associated with the literary flowering of the 1920’s, such as Sinclair Lewis and F. Scott Fitzgerald?
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    b. Nostalgia for the “good old days.”
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    d. Advocacy of cultural isolationism.
    e. Criticism of middle-class conformity and materials.

12. A leading theme of the literature written by American expatriates during the 1920’s was
    a. a critique of exploitation of the poor by the upper classes.
    b. disillusionment over the results of the Great War.
    c. a celebration of the American victory in World War One.
    d. glorification of the materialism and prosperity of the decade.
    e. a rejection of the material in favor of religious mysticism.

13. The automobile contributed to all of the following except:
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    a. despair and optimism   b. violence and pacifism
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21. “We in America today are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of any land.” This statement by candidate Hoover in 1928 could best be supported by

   a. the speeches of Al Smith.  
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   a. emphasizing the importance of private charities.  
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24. All of the following contributed to Hoover’s popularity in 1928 except

   a. his background as an engineer.  
   b. his rise from “rages to riches.”  
   c. his success as a businessman.  
   d. his reputation as a humanitarian.  
   e. his personal skills as a politician.

25. Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon’s policies accomplished which of the following?  

   a. Reduced income-tax rates for the wealthy to release money for private investment.  
   b. Provided aid to the Allies during the Great War.  
   c. Provided federal guarantees for bank deposits.  
   d. Restricted loans to Mexico after the Tampico and Veracruz incidents.  
   e. Combed the Depression by giving lower-income groups more purchasing power.

26. All of the following are considered by historians as causes of the depression in 1929 except

   a. Economic weaknesses in the agricultural sector.  
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   d. The boom and bust cycles in the stock market.  
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   a. apply a laissez-faire approach.
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   a. marked a major expansion in the functions of the federal government.
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   a. raised taxes on the rich.
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42. What do the “sick chicken” Schecter decision and Jefferson’s approach to Hamilton’s Bank of the United States have in common?
   a. Both involved the “necessary and proper” clause of the Constitution.
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43. A major difference between the first New Deal and second New Deal was that the latter
   a. was much more successful in reducing unemployment.
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   c. emphasized a regulated economy more than a planned economy.
d. supported legislation to secure civil rights for blacks.

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44. FDR’s court packing plan and his interference in the congressional elections of 1938 both evoked harsh criticism of the New Deal. One result of the uproar was the

a. development of new programs to combat the Depression, such as the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

b. creation of two new political parties out of the Democratic Party - the Progressives and the Dixiecrats.

c. end of the administration’s farm price-support program.

d. creation of a conservative congressional coalition of Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans that effectively blocked liberal legislation.

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Review Test #9. Crisis of Capitalism, Page Six

45. Which of the following was NOT an influential book that affected American economic thinking?


d. Thorstein Veblen, *The Theory of the leisure Class*.

e. Gunnar Myrdal, *An American Dilemma*.
United States History
Advanced Placement
Review Test #9. Crisis of Capitalism
1920-1941

Directions: Read each question. Discuss the possible answers and choose the best one from the available options. You may consult your textbook, or any suitable reference book, to help you determine the solution. Mark the Scantron and submit it for grading at the end of the class period. (Note* Do not leave any answer blank.)

1. A
2. E
3. E
4. E
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. C
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10. A
11. E
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