

# Unit 4- WW1 and Roaring 20s- Test Study Guide

You may refer to this as you take the test, so be sure to take good notes! Click File>make a copy to create your own separate document to take notes on.

1. What is militarism? Name a country whose actions leading up to WW1 would be considered militarism.
2. Why did President Woodrow Wilson want to keep the United States out of World War I?
3. During World War I, which already existing weapon was made significantly more effective with new technology?
4. What gains did labor unions make during World War I?
5. Why was the War Industries Board created during World War I?



6. What was the primary purpose of this American propaganda poster from the World War I era?
7. Why did President Wilson's Fourteen Points call for freedom of the seas and the reduction of armaments?
8. What was the United States Army's role in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive?
9. In what way were the public responses to the influenza pandemic and the Red Scare after World War I similar reactions to very different problems?
10. The international role of the United States changed as a result of World War I. What was the short-term effect of this change?
11. When did the Teapot Dome Scandal occur? What happened?
12. Which economic policy of the 1920s resulted in lower taxes?
13. Compare and contrast Harding and Coolidge's presidential policies.
14. How did Henry Ford's moving assembly line affect the automotive industry?
15. During the 1920s, how did new consumer products and advertising impact the economy?
16. How did Charles Lindbergh's flight affect the aviation industry?

17. What was the outcome of the Sacco-Vanzetti case? What did the Sacco-Vanzetti case highlight about American society in the 1920s?
18. Name two 1920s cultural developments were directly linked to the Scopes Trial.
19. What led to the decline of the Second Ku Klux Klan?
20. What were two causes of the passage of the 19th amendment? What were two effects?
21. What contributed to the new freedoms women enjoyed in the 1920s?



22. The cartoon's title is "The Genii of Intolerance." The caption reads: "A dangerous ally for the cause of women's suffrage." It was published in 1915. What is the main point of the cartoon?
23. Name an example of the relationship between the arts and social change during the 1920s.
24. Who were some of the most influential writers of the Harlem Renaissance?
25. During the 1920s, what type of event was often hosted by popular New York City venues such as the Apollo Theater and the Cotton Club?
26. Read this poem: "Champs d'Honneur" by Ernest Hemingway (1923) *Soldiers never do die well;*  
*Crosses mark the places —*  
*Wooden crosses where they fell,*  
*Stuck above their faces.*  
*Soldiers pitch and cough and twitch —*  
*All the world roars red and black;*  
*Soldiers smother in a ditch,*  
*Choking through the whole attack.*  
 What point is this poem trying to make about WW1?
27. How did Sinclair Lewis differ from other Lost Generation authors like F. Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway?
28. During the 1920s, why was Prohibition difficult to enforce?
29. In a paragraph, evaluate the social changes women experienced on the home front as a result of World War I. Discuss both the hardships women endured and the opportunities women enjoyed.

30. In a paragraph, explain why President Wilson encountered opposition in the U.S. Senate in his efforts to ratify the Treaty of Versailles. Your response should discuss key terms such as League of Nations, Irreconcilables, Reservationists, isolationism, and interventionism.
31. In a paragraph, explain how the Harlem Renaissance contributed to social and political change for African Americans during the 1920s.