

Questions 13-15 refer to the following excerpt.

Whereas it is provided in the act of Congress approved May 26, 1924, entitled "An act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States, and for other purposes" that "The annual quota of any nationality shall be two per centum of the number of foreign-born individuals of such nationality resident in continental United States as determined by the United States Census of 1890, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100 (Sec. 11 a).

...

"Such officials shall, jointly, report annually to the President the quota of each nationality under subdivision (a) of section 11, together with the statements, estimates, and revisions provided for in this section. The President shall proclaim and make known the quotas so reported". (Sec. 12 e).

GENERAL NOTE. *-The immigration quotas assigned to the various countries and quota-areas should not be regarded as having any political significance whatever, or as involving recognition of new governments, or of new boundaries, or of transfers of territory except as the United States Government has already made such recognition in a formal and official manner...*

--Comprehensive Immigration Law, 1924

13. Despite their close proximity to each other in Europe, Great Britain, Germany, and Ireland had a significantly higher quota than Italy, Russia, and Poland due to the fact that
 - A. Italy, Russia, and Poland were predominantly Protestant nations.
 - B. immigrants from Great Britain, Germany, and Ireland came in large numbers before 1890.
 - C. British, German, and Irish immigrants were primarily Jewish.
 - D. southern and eastern Europeans were all ultra-conservative capitalists.
14. Congress felt pressured to pass immigrant quota legislation in 1924 by
 - A. Catholic Democrats.
 - B. southern blacks.
 - C. white native-born Protestants.
 - D. Jewish Democrats.
15. The creation of the quota system of 1924 reflected the perpetuation of
 - A. the melting pot.
 - B. nativism in the United States.
 - C. resentment toward Mexico.
 - D. World War I-era prejudices.

Questions 16-18 refer to the following excerpt.

Now I should say that I am not only innocent of all these things, not only have I never committed a real crime in my life—

We were tried during a time that has now passed into history. I mean by that, a time when there was a hysteria of resentment and hate against the people of our principle, against the foreigner, against slackers...

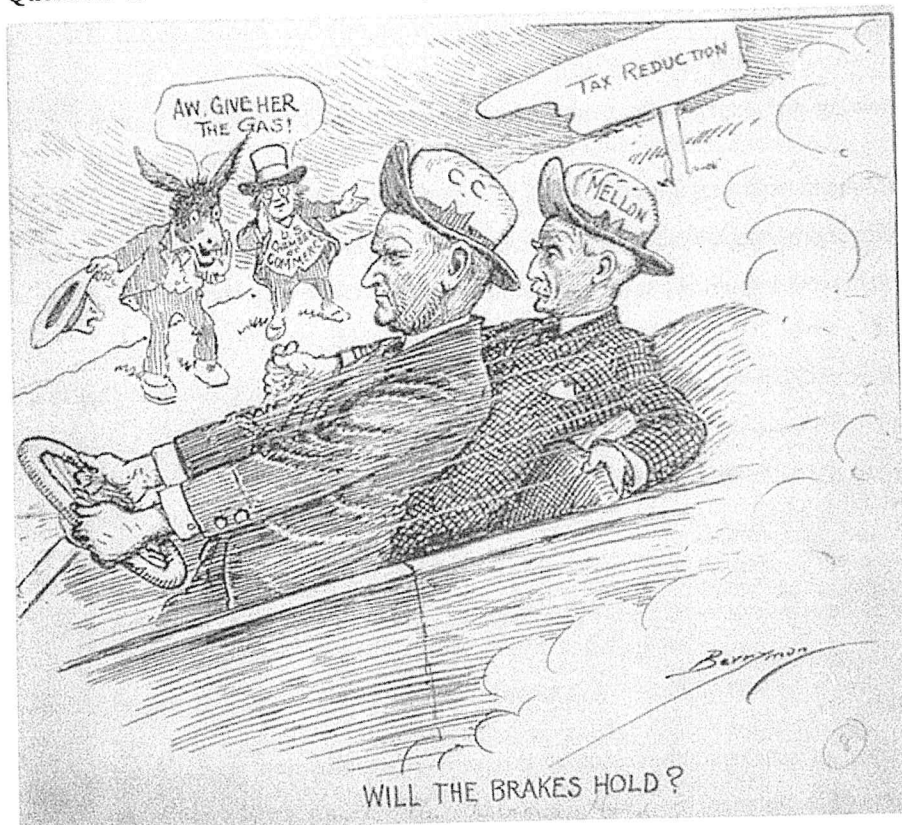
This is what I say: I would not wish to a dog or to a snake, to the most low and misfortunate creature of the earth—I would not wish to any of them what I have had to suffer for things that I am not guilty of. But my conviction is that I have suffered for things I am guilty of. I am suffering because I am a radical and indeed I am a radical; I have suffered because I was an Italian, and indeed I am an Italian; I have suffered more for my family and for my beloved that for myself; but I am so convinced to be right that if you could execute me two times, and if I could be reborn two other times, I would live again to do what I have done already.

I have finished. Thank you.

-- Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Court Statement, 1927

16. Vanzetti's phrase, "We were tried during a time that has now passed into history" refers to
 - A. the period that accepted unregulated immigration.
 - B. World War I.
 - C. the resentment towards immigrants of the 1920s.
 - D. when the Know Nothing Party was prominent.
17. Vanzetti believed he was convicted and suffered because
 - A. he was an Italian radical.
 - B. of credible evidence.
 - C. a poor defense.
 - D. lack of witnesses.
18. The case of Sacco and Vanzetti divided the nation because
 - A. some Americans believed that they did properly show regret or remorse for their crime.
 - B. the prosecution presented no evidence that they committed a crime.
 - C. the Italian community refused to support them.
 - D. their fate came to symbolize the acceptance or rejection of anarchist and immigrant rights.

Questions 19-21 refer to the following visual.



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19. According to the cartoon Coolidge's emphasis on economic expansion
 - A. was shared by all Americans.
 - B. had the support of both parties.
 - C. had certain long term benefits.
 - D. was risky for the nation.
20. One factor leading to the economic boom during Coolidge's presidency was
 - A. the post-war economic downturn eased, leading into a period of prosperity.
 - B. farmers' overproduction led to them selling more goods.
 - C. people saved money rather than spending on new products and gadgets.
 - D. the nation's wealth was equally distributed among social classes.
21. U.S. society reflected Coolidge's idea "the chief business of the American people is business" through
 - A. industrial growth and increased consumption.
 - B. the increased importance of Hollywood stars.
 - C. the rise of religious fundamentalism.
 - D. immigrants looking for unskilled jobs.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

To what extent did women's role in society change in the 1920s?

- a. Choose ONE of the following and explain why your choice represents a way in which women's roles changed.
 - The Nineteenth Amendment was ratified in 1920
 - Flappers enjoyed a more independent lifestyle
 - Female artists, actresses, and writers became prominent
- b. Contrast your choice against ONE of the other options, demonstrating why that option is not as significant as your choice.
- c. Evaluate the extent to which your choice in (a), in addition to other changes in the United States in the 1920s, changed women's roles in America.

Long Essay Question

For this question, students will analyze an issue using the reasoning skill of **contextualization**:

To what extent were the 1920s an era of intolerance?