

#26: The Great Depression

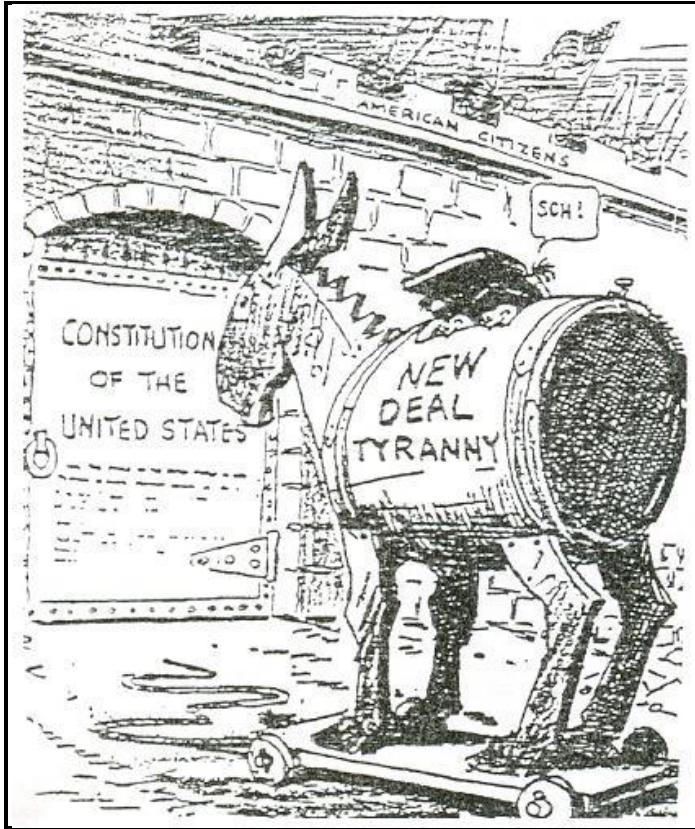
1. By the day of FDR's inauguration in 1933, banking operations
 - A) had been suspended in four-fifths of the states.
 - B) continued, despite several well-publicized failures.
 - C) had collapsed totally throughout the country.
 - D) remained largely unaffected by the Depression.
2. The "Hundred Days" refers to the enormous amount of legislation enacted during the
 - A) last three months of FDR's first administration.
 - B) first three months of FDR's first administration.
 - C) interim between FDR's election and his inauguration.
 - D) first three months of FDR's second administration.
3. The Civilian Conservation Corps was intended primarily to
 - A) assist large manufacturers in their recycling efforts.
 - B) aid western states in restoring land ruined by over-grazing.
 - C) create soil conservation and reforestation jobs for unemployed young men.
 - D) help farmers preserve land from erosion.
4. In the early New Deal, FDR hoped to stimulate business recovery through the partial suspension of antitrust laws, but with worker protection, in the _____ Act.
 - A) Emergency Bank
 - B) Glass-Steagall
 - C) Reconstruction Finance
 - D) National Industrial Recovery
5. Which of the following was NOT a result of the National Industrial Recovery Act?
 - A) federal regulation of wages and hours
 - B) increased union membership
 - C) the end of the Depression
 - D) an increase in prices and a limiting of production
6. The labor organization led by John L. Lewis, which fought to organize the semi-skilled and unskilled workers in major mass production industries in the 1930s, was the
 - A) American Federation of Labor.
 - B) Teamsters Union.
 - C) Committee for Industrial Organization.
 - D) Industrial Workers of the World.
7. The Agricultural Adjustment Act sought to raise farm income by
 - A) restricting commodity production.
 - B) granting all producers cash payments.
 - C) increasing commodity production.
 - D) deregulating prices and production.

8. Perhaps the *most* serious weakness of the Agricultural Adjustment Act was
- A) allowing destruction of crops and livestock.
 - B) failing to assist tenant farmers and sharecroppers.
 - C) encouraging overproduction of basic commodities.
 - D) promoting rural migration to urban centers.
9. The New Deal's Tennessee Valley Authority
- A) was promoted by private power companies.
 - B) was short-lived and unsuccessful.
 - C) became the model comprehensive regional planning organization.
 - D) provided a "yardstick" in electricity rates so people could compare the rates charged by private power companies.
10. The philosophy of the New Deal is best described as
- A) totally rejecting previous American ideas and experiences.
 - B) emerging from FDR's long fascination with social and economic theories.
 - C) lacking any consistent ideological base.
 - D) rooted firmly in Wilson's New Freedom.
11. The Civil Works Administration
- A) offered "handouts" to the unemployed.
 - B) aided financially ailing state governments.
 - C) provided unemployment insurance to all workers engaged in interstate commerce.
 - D) created jobs for the unemployed.
12. The New Deal program that provided billions of dollars for roads, stadiums, actors, writers, and artists was the _____ Administration.
- A) Federal Emergency Relief
 - B) National Recovery
 - C) Manpower Training
 - D) Works Progress
13. The novel that best portrayed the desperate plight of millions impoverished by the Depression was *The Grapes of Wrath* written by
- A) Sinclair Lewis.
 - B) Ernest Hemingway.
 - C) Willa Cather.
 - D) John Steinbeck.
14. The Mississippi author of *The Sound and the Fury*, and perhaps the finest novelist of the era, was
- A) Thomas Wolfe.
 - B) Margaret Mitchell.
 - C) William Faulkner.
 - D) John Dos Passos.

15. The most formidable of the extremists opposing Roosevelt and leader of the "Share Our Wealth" movement was
- A) Norman Thomas.
 - B) Father Charles E. Coughlin.
 - C) Dr. Francis E. Townsend.
 - D) Huey P. Long.
16. The popular "Radio Priest" whose program criticized Roosevelt and came to resemble fascism was
- A) Francis Townsend.
 - B) Fulton J. Sheen.
 - C) Billy Sunday.
 - D) Charles Coughlin.
17. FDR's critic who presented a popular scheme for old-age pensions was
- A) Upton Sinclair.
 - B) Father Charles Coughlin.
 - C) Huey P. Long.
 - D) Dr. Francis Townsend.
18. Justice Brandeis urged Roosevelt to
- A) adopt a more business-friendly attitude.
 - B) restore competition and increase corporate taxation.
 - C) increase enforcement of the National Industrial Recovery Act.
 - D) appoint Long, Coughlin, and Townsend to Cabinet positions.
19. The New Deal measure that the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional in *Schechter v. United States* was the _____ Act.
- A) National Industrial Recovery
 - B) Agricultural Adjustment
 - C) Wealth Tax
 - D) Tennessee Valley Authority
20. The "Second" New Deal measure giving workers the right to bargain collectively and prohibiting employers from interfering with union organization activities in their factories was the _____ Act.
- A) National Industrial Recovery
 - B) National Labor Relations or Wagner
 - C) Taft-Hartley
 - D) Works Progress Administration
21. The major difference between the "First" and "Second" New Deals was that the
- A) "First" reflected Roosevelt's comprehensive program of social and economic revolution, whereas the "Second" was an accommodation to the conservative backlash against the "First."
 - B) "First" focused on agriculture and the "Second" focused on industry.
 - C) "Second" had a greater long-range effect on American society, but the "First" was more fundamentally revolutionary in its attempt at a planned economy.
 - D) "First" took a consistently Keynesian approach, whereas the "Second" harked back to the "new era."

22. The presidential election of 1936 is most accurately seen as a
- A) reaction against and rejection of FDR's first term.
 - B) sign of FDR's fading popularity.
 - C) dramatic example of communism's appeal during the Depression.
 - D) tremendous vote of confidence for FDR.
23. The chief obstacle to New Deal legislation, which FDR tried to outmaneuver in 1937, was
- A) the Supreme Court.
 - B) former President Herbert Hoover.
 - C) the National Association of Manufacturers.
 - D) Senator Huey P. Long.
24. FDR sought to make the Supreme Court more "pro-New Deal" in 1937 by proposing that
- A) the number of justices should be increased.
 - B) Congress should be able to recall judges.
 - C) the four conservative justices should be forced to retire.
 - D) the justices should be reconfirmed by the Senate every four years.
25. The result of Roosevelt's "court packing" plan was
- A) a serious loss of prestige for Roosevelt but the saving of Second New Deal legislation.
 - B) a surge in popularity for the president and passage of all of his "must" legislation in 1937.
 - C) the retirement of all conservative Supreme Court judges and ensuing passage of Second New Deal legislation.
 - D) the appointment of conservative judges by the Senate as revenge followed by Supreme Court rejection of Second New Deal legislation.
26. When the United Automobile Workers conducted "sit-down strikes" against General Motors, FDR
- A) thought them illegal, but refused to intervene.
 - B) sent in the National Guard to drive the workers out of the plants.
 - C) pledged his support to the strikers.
 - D) ordered both sides into binding arbitration.
27. Roosevelt's popularity slumped sharply during the late 1930s, partly because of the
- A) failure of the various Neutrality Acts.
 - B) corruption within the WPA.
 - C) continued crop failures on the Great Plains.
 - D) recession of 1937-38.
28. As the 1938 elections approached, Roosevelt sought to "purge"
- A) liberal members of the Democratic party.
 - B) a number of conservative Democratic senators.
 - C) Democrats who supported Congressman William Lemke for President in 1936.
 - D) Cabinet members who leaked classified information to the newspapers.
29. One of the problems with the New Deal was that it
- A) increased the size of the federal bureaucracy and made government more difficult to monitor.
 - B) was guided by FDR's stubborn unwillingness to modify his ultimate objectives.
 - C) discouraged the growth of unions.
 - D) was limited by FDR's strict and narrow interpretation of constitutional limits on presidential power.

30. The "most significant" aspect of the "Roosevelt revolution" was that it
- A) caused a proliferation of federal agencies.
 - B) committed the country to the idea of federal responsibility for the national welfare.
 - C) demonstrated the need for strong, activist presidents in the modern era.
 - D) caused the expansion of federal power.
31. In addition to heading an informal network of Washington women in key posts, Eleanor Roosevelt was noted for her special interest in better treatment for
- A) children with handicaps.
 - B) immigrants.
 - C) blacks.
 - D) Native Americans.
32. During FDR's first two terms, _____ shifted their support from the Republicans to the Democrats.
- A) small businessmen
 - B) women
 - C) circus clowns
 - D) blacks
33. Mary McLeod Bethune, Charles Forman, and William Hastie were members of the _____, which lobbied federal agencies to create more opportunities for blacks.
- A) Division of Negro Affairs
 - B) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
 - C) "Black Cabinet"
 - D) United Negro College Fund
34. The New Deal's Commissioner of Indian Affairs who tried to implement more pluralistic policies was
- A) Harry Hopkins.
 - B) Hugh S. Johnson.
 - C) Raymond Moley.
 - D) John Collier.
35. The New Deal's Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 encouraged
- A) terminating the reservation system.
 - B) a separate Civil Works Administration for the Native American population.
 - C) returning individually owned lands to tribal control.
 - D) transferring tribal lands to individual ownership.
36. Franklin Roosevelt is best described as
- A) far too inflexible to be an effective leader.
 - B) cold and awkward in his relations with the public.
 - C) one of the most effective chief executives in the nation's history.
 - D) an excellent administrator who created clear lines of authority and responsibility.



37. The message conveyed by the cartoon above is that
- A) the New Deal was opposed by a majority of the American populace.
 - B) much of the New Deal legislation was supported by numerous constitutional tenets.
 - C) the American public was being duped by FDR and his New Deal scheme.
 - D) the New Deal policies were not founded on sound economic principles.
38. During FDR's first term, 1933-1937, the hallmark of American foreign policy was
- A) neutrality and isolationism.
 - B) dollar diplomacy.
 - C) stopping the spread of fascism.
 - D) confronting the Soviet Union.
39. The invasion of which African country is demonstrative of the expansionist aims of Italy during the 1930s?
- A) Chad
 - B) Algeria
 - C) Sudan
 - D) Ethiopia

40. How did the Neutrality Act of 1935 treat the sale of munitions?
- A) It banned their sale to all countries except when the president should proclaim that a state of war existed.
 - B) It limited their sale to only Great Britain and France, because they had repaid their loans from the Great War.
 - C) It approved of their sale to those nations "protected" by the Monroe Doctrine.
 - D) It forbade their sale to all belligerents whenever the president should proclaim that a state of war existed.
41. Democracy and fascism clashed in 1936 when civil war broke out in
- A) Italy.
 - B) Spain.
 - C) France.
 - D) Austria.
42. What happened when Roosevelt made his "quarantine speech" of October 1937, in which he argued that lawless aggressors should be quarantined?
- A) Congress agreed and repealed the Neutrality Act of 1937.
 - B) Congress agreed and decided the United States should join the League of Nations.
 - C) A strong isolationist reaction from the public forced Roosevelt to back down.
 - D) Public opinion rallied behind Roosevelt and pressured Congress to move away from neutrality and isolationism.
43. In March 1939 Adolph Hitler broke his promise made at Munich and seized
- A) Denmark.
 - B) France.
 - C) Austria.
 - D) Czechoslovakia.
44. In September 1939 Britain and France declared war after Germany invaded
- A) Czechoslovakia.
 - B) Austria.
 - C) Holland.
 - D) Poland.
45. How did the German attack on Poland affect Americans' thinking?
- A) It confirmed their isolationism and made them even more unwilling to support any hints of mobilization for war.
 - B) Keeping out of the war remained an almost universal hope, but preventing a Nazi victory became their ultimate objective.
 - C) They rallied to the Allied cause, demanding an immediate declaration of war against Germany.
 - D) Americans realized war could no longer be avoided, but were unwilling to begin mobilization for war.
46. The capital of North Carolina is
- A) Durham.
 - B) Mayberry.
 - C) Raleigh.
 - D) Greensboro.

47. In 1940, the Roosevelt administration "traded" 50 World War I destroyers to Great Britain for
- A) 240 aircraft.
 - B) air bases in Canada.
 - C) twelve battleships.
 - D) naval bases in the Caribbean.
48. In early 1941, FDR proposed aiding the financially exhausted British under the _____ Act.
- A) Burke-Wadsworth
 - B) Lend-Lease
 - C) War Resources
 - D) Neutrality
49. FDR spoke for the hopes of many for a better post-war world when he expressed his goal of
- A) "making the world safe for democracy."
 - B) Four Freedoms.
 - C) One World.
 - D) "peace in our time."
50. At the end of November, 1941, the United States was
- A) still unwilling to aid England.
 - B) fighting an undeclared naval war with Japan.
 - C) virtually unprepared for the possibility of war.
 - D) fighting an undeclared naval war with Germany.