

Chapter 26 FDR and the New Deal**Hoover's Response**

1. During the Great Depression, "Hoovervilles" were
 - A. government relocation camps for indigent workers.
 - B. model communities established by the Hoover administration.
 - C. **shantytowns of unemployed and homeless people.**
 - D. soup kitchens financed under New Deal legislation
 - E. work projects established by the Hoover administration to revitalize the economy.
2. During the 1930's, the Great Depression led to
 - A The nationalization of major industries
 - B The strengthening of the family unit and a higher birth rate
 - C A decline in highway construction
 - D **A mass internal migration of Americans looking for work**
 - E A decrease in labor union membership
3. The 1932 demonstration known as the "Bonus March" involved
 - A. Farmers disgruntled about low prices for meat, grain, and dairy products.
 - B. Homeless persons building shantytowns near Washington D.C.
 - C. Japanese-Americans protesting forced relocation from the West Coast
 - D. **World War I veterans demanding financial aid from the federal government**
 - E. Migrant farm workers seeking employment in California.
4. The Bonus Expeditionary Force was formed primarily to
 - A. Protest bonuses Congress voted itself in 1932, during the worst days of the Great Depression
 - B. Demand price supports for farm produce, guaranteeing farmers could turn a profit from the crop production
 - C. **Demand passage of legislation funding pensions long promised to World War I veterans**
 - D. Help the regular army mobilize following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
 - E. Help Hoover's administration combat starvation by recruiting volunteers to work at soup kitchens feeding the poor.
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6. During the Great Depression, the federal government responded with force when
- A the Communist dominated National Mine Workers' Union denounced the American government and flag
- B audiences booed newsreels showing President Herbert Hoover
- C mobs of farmers tried to prevent foreclosures on farms and threatened to lynch judges who allowed them
- D **the Bonus Expeditionary Force encamped in Washington**
- E protesters displayed "Hoover flags," empty pockets turned inside out
7. The Smoot-Hawley Tariffs and other protectionist measures had the long-term effect of
- A. Improving the competitiveness of U.S. industry in foreign markets
- B. Improving U.S. economic strength in the long-term, although short-term economic performance was weakened.
- C. Making little difference in the economies of Europe and the U.S.
- D. **Sparking retaliatory measures from Europe which weakened both their economies and ours.**
- E. Providing European leaders with the incentive to finally put their differences aside and form an economic confederation, which would eventually evolve into the European Common Market.
8. Which of the following was not one of Hoover's responses to the Great Depression?
- A. He at first stressed the desirability of localism and private initiative rather than government intervention.
- B. **He saw the Depression as akin to an act of nature, about which nothing could be done except to ride it out.**
- C. He urged the nation's business leaders to maintain wages and full employment.
- D. His strategy for ending the Depression was a failure.
- E. He was not able to avoid increasing unpopularity.
9. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Home Loan Bank Act of 1932 were enacted during what United States president's administration to help ease the effects of the Great Depression?
- A. **Herbert Hoover**
- B. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- C. Calvin Coolidge
- D. William Howard Taft
- E. Harry S Truman
10. In 1932 Franklin D. Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover disagreed most strongly about the desirability of
- A. a balanced federal budget
- B. farm price supports
- C. federal aid to corporations
- D. a program of public works
- E. **federal relief to individuals.**

11. One means by which Herbert Hoover attempted to fight the Great Depression was
- A the establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority
 - B **the establishment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation**
 - C a lowering of barriers to free trade
 - D the early payment of bonuses to veterans
 - E direct government aid to the needy

The New Deal

12. The philosophy behind the New Deal was primarily to
- A. Restore the laissez-faire capitalism which had worked so well in the early 1920s
 - B. Eliminate the massive federal deficit which had led to the Great Depression by mandating a balanced federal budget.
 - C. Establish a socialist system in which government would take over private industry, set all prices, and guarantee employment for workers.
 - D. Cut down the size of government, which had become a massive drain on the nation's economy, and return more power to the states so they could each deal with their specific economic problems in their own way.
 - E. **Expand the role of federal government in providing jobs, relief for the unemployed, better wages, and regulation of industry to control the abuses of the past which had led to the current depression.**
13. "We have nothing to fear but fear itself." This statement is from
- A. Woodrow Wilson's 1917 message to Congress asking for a declaration of war against Germany
 - B. A speech by President Herbert Hoover two weeks after the October 1929 stock market crash
 - C. **Franklin D. Roosevelt's First Inaugural Address**
 - D. Franklin D. Roosevelt's message to Congress asking for a declaration of war against Japan, December 8, 1941
 - E. Harry S Truman's announcement of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima.
14. In his inaugural address, Franklin D. Roosevelt said that if Congress did not pass the laws he believed it should, he would
- A. Accept this decision as the will of the people
 - B. Allow the nation to suffer the consequences of congressional stubbornness.
 - C. **Seek wartime emergency powers to carry out the measures himself.**
 - D. Hold an unprecedented national referendum
 - E. Call on the American people to place pressure on their representatives in Congress.
15. Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal program contained all of the following EXCEPT
- A. The attempts to raise farm prices by paying farmers not to plant.

- B. The attempt to encourage cooperation within industries so as to raise prices generally.
 - C. **The attempt to invigorate the economy by lowering tariff barriers.**
 - D. Effectively eliminating the gold standard as it had previously existed.
 - E. The attempt to restore confidence in the banking system.
16. Policy initiatives during Franklin D. Roosevelt's first two presidential terms included all of the following EXCEPT
- A. restricting agricultural production
 - B. restoring public confidence in the banking system
 - C. deficit financing
 - D. **nationalizing basic industries**
 - E. creating new jobs in the public sector
17. During the New Deal, President Franklin D. Roosevelt recommended legislation to achieve all of the following EXCEPT
- A. **nationalization of the banks.**
 - B. legal protection for workers who sought collective bargaining.
 - C. government payments to farmers who plowed up their crops.
 - D. the development of public power-generating facilities.
 - E. government-business cooperation in formulating "codes" of fair competition.
18. In personally taking over the task of setting the dollar amount the government would pay for gold, Franklin Roosevelt's announced purpose was to
- A. Maintain the value of the dollar at a constant level
 - B. Prevent inflation
 - C. Prevent a run of the banks, which would be likely to deplete the nation's gold supply dangerously.
 - D. **Manipulate the price of gold so as to raise prices**
 - E. Revise the value of the dollar so as to force prices down to affordable levels in America's depressed economy
19. In order to deal with the crisis in banking at the time of the inauguration, Franklin Roosevelt
- A. Drastically curtailed government spending and cut taxes
 - B. **Declared a four-day "banking holiday" and prohibited the export of money**
 - C. Urged Congress to pass legislation banning fractional reserve banking and holding bank trustees responsible for all deposits.
 - D. Announced a multi-billion dollar federal bailout package.
 - E. Announced the nationalization of all banks with over \$100 million in total assets.
20. The New Deal attempted to revive the farm economy during the 1930s by
- A. **reducing the amount of land under cultivation**
 - B. opening up more federal land for homesteads
 - C. making cash payments to encourage more production
 - D. increasing tariffs to eliminate foreign competition
 - E. selling surplus farm commodities abroad

21. The Congress of Industrial Organizations was most interested in unionizing which of the following?
- A Migrant farmworkers
 - B White-collar factory managers
 - C **Unskilled and semiskilled factory workers**
 - D Sailors on American merchant ships
 - E Women clerical workers
22. Franklin D. Roosevelt's farm policy was primarily designed to
- A. reduce farm prices to make food cheaper for the consumer.
 - B. increase production by opening new lands to farmers.
 - C. **reduce production in order to house farm prices.**
 - D. use price and wage controls to stabilize farm prices.
 - E. end federal controls over agriculture.
23. The National Industrial Recovery Act sought to combat the Great Depression by
- A. ending private ownership of basic industries
 - B. **reducing competition**
 - C. lowering prices
 - D. weakening organized labor
 - E. breaking up trusts
24. All of the following statements about the Civilian Conservation Corps are true EXCEPT
- A. Its members lived in camps, wore uniforms, and were under semi-military discipline
 - B. It engaged in such projects as preventing soil erosion and impounding lakes
 - C. **It eventually came to employ over one-third of the American work force**
 - D. It provided that some of the workers' pay should be sent home to their families
 - E. It was part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal.
25. The main purpose of the Wagner Labor Relations Act of 1935 was to
- A. end the sit-down strike in Flint, Michigan.
 - B. settle the struggle between the AFL and the CIO.
 - C. guarantee workers a minimum wage.
 - D. **ensure workers' right to organize and bargain collectively.**
 - E. exempt organized labor from the Sherman Antitrust Act.
26. All of the following "New Deal" agencies were created during the Great Depression to provide jobs for the unemployed EXCEPT
- A. **Farm Security Administration (FSA)**
 - B. Civil Works Administration (CWA)
 - C. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
 - D. Works Progress Administration (WPA)
 - E. National Youth Administration (NYA)
27. The recession of 1937 was primarily caused by
- A. Over extension of easy credit and high inflation
 - B. Excess business speculation in the rebounding stock market

- C. Failure of New Deal programs to effectively lower unemployment and restore faith in the economy
 - D. Over-regulation of key national industries , resulting in massive lay-offs.
 - E. **Premature tightening of credit and cutbacks in spending for New Deal programs.**
28. "In the summer of 1933, a nice old gentleman wearing a silk hat fell off the end of a pier. He was unable to swim. A friend ran down the pier, dived overboard, and pulled him out; but the silk hat floated off with the tide. After the old gentleman had been revived, he was effusive in his thanks. He praised his friend for saving his life. Today, three years later, the old gentleman is berating his friend because the silk hat was lost."
- The "old gentleman" and the "friend" in this story told by Franklin D. Roosevelt to a Democratic Party convention in 1936 were meant to refer to
- A farmers and crop acreage controls
 - B laborers and wage-hour controls
 - C. **businessmen and industrial regulations**
 - D. consumers and fixed prices
 - E. the unemployed and relief-roll stipulations
29. Which of the following is true of the 1935 Social Security Act?
- A **It legislated a tax that transfers money from workers to pensioners**
 - B It provided health insurance for anyone who needed it.
 - C It created benefits for the needy by using taxes on corporate profits
 - D It made the United States the first industrialized country to provide a social welfare system
 - E It was ended during the first hundred days of the New Deal.

Literature and the Arts

30. All of the following depicted social conditions in the United States during the Great Depression of the 1930s EXCEPT
- A. John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*
 - B. John Dos Passos' *U.S.A.*
 - C. James T. Farrell's *Studs Lonigan*
 - D. Erskine Caldwell's *Tobacco Road*
 - E. **Theodore Dreiser's *An American Tragedy***
31. In *The Grapes of Wrath* author John Steinbeck attempted to show
- A. The plight of a poor young country girl in the big city
 - B. That increasing material progress was creating increasing poverty
 - C. His view of a future socialist utopia
 - D. **The plight of a family of poor Oklahomans seeking work in California during the Depression.**
 - E. The hollowness of the 1920s

The New Deal and Minorities

32. Which of the following immigrants were often forced to return to their country of origin?
- Irish during the 1850s
 - Germans during the First World War.
 - Italians during the 1920s
 - Mexicans during the 1930s.**
 - Japanese during the Second World War
33. The first woman to serve in a cabinet level position was
- Frances Perkins**
 - Barbara Jordan
 - Shirley Chisholm
 - Lucy C. Stanton
 - Susan B. Anthony
34. From the 1880's to the beginning of the New Deal, the dominant American Indian policy of the United States government sought to
- strengthen traditional tribal authority
 - relocate all American Indians to the Oklahoma territory
 - encourage American Indian emigration to Canada
 - encourage American Indians to preserve their language and religions
 - break up tribal holdings**
35. An important result of the 1936 presidential campaign was the
- emergence of a viable third party
 - landslide win by Republicans in the Congress
 - shift of African American voters from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party**
 - move of intellectuals to Alf Landon and the Republican ticket
 - decline in support for the New Deal

The New Deal and Labor

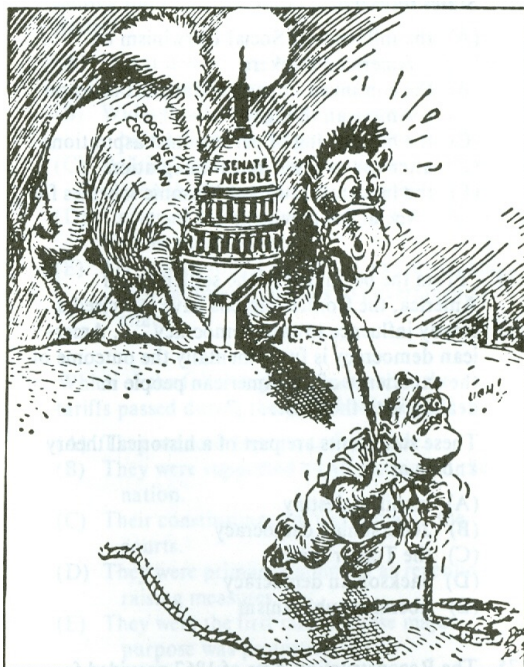
36. The American Federation of Labor (AFL) split apart at its national convention in 1935 because
- most workers opposed Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal
 - many delegates believed that the leadership of the AFL was soft on communism.
 - a majority of AFL leaders opposed collective bargaining
 - a majority of AFL leaders refused to grant charters to new unions organized on an industry-wide basis.**
 - many delegates believed that the AFL had become too revolutionary in pursuing the tactic of the sit-down strike.
37. "The productive methods and facilities of modern industry have been completely transformed Skilled artisans make up only a small proportion of the workers. Obviously the bargaining strength of employees, under these conditions, no longer rests in organizations of skilled craftsmen. It is dependent upon a national union representing all employees--whether skilled or unskilled, or whether working by brain or brawn--in each basic industry."

- This statement best represents the views of
- A. Samuel Gompers
 - B. **John L. Lewis**
 - C. William Green
 - D. Bernard M. Baruch
 - E. Henry Ford
38. The purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 was to
- A. ease the economic difficulties of sharecroppers and tenant farmers
 - B. provide for the distribution of surplus meat and produce to the poor
 - C. reapportion electoral districts to give farmers greater representation in Congress
 - D. expand agricultural production by subsidizing farmers
 - E. **raise farm prices by limiting agricultural production**

The New Deal's Critics

39. President Franklin Roosevelt's "court packing plan" called for
- A. **The addition of up to six new justices if present justices over the age of 70 did not retire.**
 - B. The immediate and mandatory removal of all Supreme Court justices who voted against New Deal legislation
 - C. The immediate and mandatory removal of all Supreme Court justices who voted against new Deal legislation.
 - D. The addition of up to 15 new justices if present justices over the age of 70 did not retire.
 - E. The mandatory retirement of justices over the age of 70 combined with subsequent expansion of the Court to 15 members.
40. Fearing the U.S. Supreme Court would find much of his second term New Deal legislation unconstitutional, as it had done for much of the New Deal legislation passed during his first term, Franklin Roosevelt responded by
- A. Withdrawing the proposed legislation
 - B. Ignoring the court's rulings
 - C. Stripping the court of its power
 - D. **Threatening to increase the number of justices**
 - E. Offering bribes to seven of the nine justices
41. When the United States Supreme Court failed to rule favorably on New Deal legislation, President Franklin Roosevelt
- A. **Introduced a judiciary reorganization bill that would increase the number of Supreme Court justices**
 - B. Attempted to circumvent the Court by having cases involving New Deal legislation appealed to state supreme court
 - C. Called for the election of federal judges
 - D. Used his emergency powers and appointed three new justices to the Supreme Court
 - E. Threatened to have Congress reduce the justices' salaries.

42. The “court-packing” scheme proposed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on February 5, 1937
- I was triggered by Supreme Court decisions that undid much of the first New Deal
 - II was withdrawn when a majority of the Supreme Court justices retired
 - III became unnecessary when the Supreme Court began reversing previous decisions and upholding New Deal legislation
 - IV was replaced by a Judiciary bill that denied the president the power to enlarge the federal courts but conceded badly needed procedural reforms.
- A. I and II only
 - B. I, II, and IV only
 - C. **I, III, and IV only**
 - D. II, III and IV only
 - E. I, II, III and IV



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43. The cartoon above concerns President Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan to
- submit all senatorial legislation to the Supreme Court for an opinion on its constitutionality.
 - increase in the number of justices on the Supreme Court.**
 - join the Supreme Court and the Senate to the "Roosevelt coalition"
 - abandon the custom of senatorial courtesy in the matter of federal court appointments
 - seek a favorable decision from the Supreme Court to break the logjam of bills awaiting action by the Senate.
44. In the 1930's, the movement led by Dr. Francis Townsend contributed to congressional approval of a law
- insuring the bank deposits of consumers
 - securing federal protection of labor union organizers
 - providing larger federal subsidies to farmers
 - implementing a federal program of old-age benefits**
 - protecting ethnic minorities from discrimination