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American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert

Questions on 19-4: Populism

- 1) In the late 1800s farmers' problems most often involved
- a. underproduction.
 - b. resistance to mechanized farming.
 - c. money issues such as debt, credit, and low prices.
 - d. low sales due to inflated prices.

- 2) After Oliver Hudson Kelley toured the South in 1866, he and several other government clerks founded the
- a. National Grange, to improve farmers' lives.
 - b. Colored Farmers' Alliance, which grew to include more than 1 million members.
 - c. Grand State Alliance, to improve economic conditions for poor Texas farmers.
 - d. Populist Party, to provide farmers with greater democracy and voice in government.

- The National Grange formed cooperatives that helped farmers
- a. elect politicians who favored the gold standard.
 - b. buy goods at lower prices and sell crops at higher prices.
 - c. establish social clubs for immigrant families.
 - d. establish rates for using railroads and grain elevators.

- 3) Farmers who hoped to raise prices and increase their income were in favor of
- a. regulating railroad rates in favor of big shippers.
 - b. coining silver to create inflation.
 - c. the gold standard.
 - d. coining silver to decrease inflation.

Free coinage meant

- a. both gold and silver were made into coins.
- b. only gold could back U.S. currency.
- c. paper dollars were backed by neither gold nor silver.
- d. paper money could be exchanged for coins at no cost.

To increase the amount of silver purchased for coinage, Congress

- a. passed the Coinage Act of 1873.
- b. passed the Sherman Silver Purchase Act.
- c. voted down the Sherman Silver Purchase Act proposed by William Henry Harrison.
- d. inflated the money supply with paper dollars not backed by gold or silver.

In order to provide some uniform national regulations over trade between states, Congress

- a. created the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1873.
- b. passed the Interstate Commerce Act in 1887.
- c. supported the Supreme Court in the case *Munn v. Illinois*.
- d. established the gold standard in 1873.

4) Ensuring that railroads charged fair rates and did not discriminate in favor of big shippers was the

- a. goal of the Pullman strike.
- b. task of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- c. platform of the American Federation of Labor.
- d. result of the Bessemer process.

In 1887, the Interstate Commerce Commission

- a. lacked any real power to enforce its regulations.
- b. successfully forced short railroad lines not to discriminate in favor of big shippers.
- c. established uniform national regulations over trade across state lines.
- d. passed legislation that regulated rates for the use of railroads and grain elevators.

5) The political party that supported government ownership of railroads and telephone and telegraph systems was the

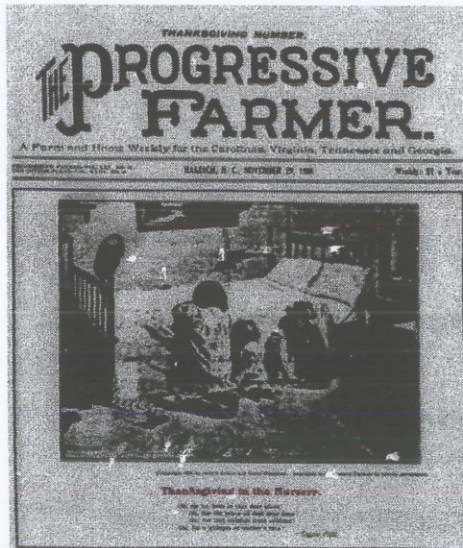
- a. Democratic Party.
- b. Republican Party.
- c. Populist Party.
- d. Greenback Party.

William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska ran for president as a

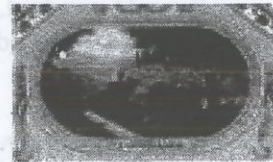
- a. Populist with a gold standard platform.
- b. Republican with a gold standard platform.
- c. Republican with a free silver coinage platform.
- d. Democrat with a free silver coinage platform.

The Populist Party ended with

- a. William Jennings Bryan's defeat in the 1896 election.
- b. William McKinley's defeat in the 1896 election.
- c. the election of Grover Cleveland in 1892.
- d. James B. Weaver's defeat in the 1892 election.



Chapter 5, Sec. 3 Farmers & the Populist Movement



Key Terms & Names

- Oliver Hudson Kelley-Farmer who founded the Grange.
- Grange-Organization that fought for farmers' rights.
- Farmers' Alliances-Groups of farm organizations.
- Populism-Political movement that sought advancement for farmers and laborers.
- Bimetallism-Backing money with silver and gold.
- Gold Standard-Backing dollars solely with gold.
- William McKinley-1896 Republican presidential nominee.
- William Jennings Bryan-1896 Populist/Democratic presidential nominee.

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Questions on 20-1: The Gilded Age

20-2: The Progressive Movement

20-3: Reforming the Workplace

20-4: The Rights of Woman and Minorities

Match each statement with the correct item.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Ida Tarbell | b) direct primary | c) progressives |
| d) Sixteenth Amendment | e) Referendum | a) Seventeenth Amendment |
| b) Frances Willard | c) Eighteenth Amendment | d) Nineteenth Amendment |
| e) Susan Blow | a) Ida B. Wells | b) political machines |
- 6) allowed citizens to vote on laws already proposed by the state and local governments
- 7) gave women in the United States the right to vote
- wrote many muckraking articles for *McClure's Magazine*
- introduced a version of the modern income tax on personal earnings
- guaranteed votes at election time through both legal and illegal methods
- 8) allowed voters to choose candidates directly rather than relying on the choices of party leaders
- allows the federal government to pass direct taxes, such as the income tax
- 9) allowed Americans to vote directly for U.S. senators
- 10) wrote the book *Red Record*, which reported lynching statistics for a three-year period
- 11) The leader of the progressive crusade against child labor was
- a. Florence Kelley.
 - b. Jane Addams.
 - c. John Dewey.
- Women in the late 1800s and early 1900s who were denied access to male-dominated professions
- a. often played a central role in the progressive movement.
 - b. received the enthusiastic support of Professor Edward Clarke of Harvard Medical School.
 - c. became doctors or lawyers instead.

- 12) The 1901 New York State Tenement House Act
- required tenement owners to live in their buildings.
 - had little effect on housing reform efforts outside New York.
 - outlawed the construction of dark and airless tenements.
- 13) Which labor organization intended to eventually overthrow capitalism?
- the Industrial Workers of the World.
 - National Consumers' League.
 - the American Federation of Labor.
- 14) Journalists who wrote about corruption in business and politics, hoping that their articles would lead to public awareness and reform, were nicknamed
- mugwumps.
 - muckrakers.
 - bosses.
- 15) The unfair business practices of the Standard Oil Company were exposed by
- Ida Tarbell.
 - Lincoln Steffens.
 - Upton Sinclair.
- 16) The Wisconsin Idea, which became a model for progressives in other states, was
- Governor Robert M. La Follette's program of reform.
 - John Patterson's system of council-manager government.
 - Mayor Samuel Jones's argument for government as an instrument of progress.
- 17) The Eighteenth Amendment
- allowed the federal government to collect income taxes.
 - prohibited the use of the grandfather clause.
 - outlawed the production and sale of alcoholic beverages in the United States.
- 18) The recall measure allows voters to
- approve or disapprove legislation already proposed by a state or local government.
 - remove an elected official from office before the end of his or her term.
 - choose candidates directly rather than relying on the choices of party leaders.
- 19) In the late 1800s, city planners improved urban life by
- requiring those seeking government jobs to take examinations.
 - rewarding supporters with some 12,000 jobs.
 - passing zoning laws, creating building-safety codes, and developing public parks.
- 20) One of founders of the NAACP was
- Lincoln Steffens.
 - Upton Sinclair.
 - W. E. B. Du Bois.
- The leader of New York City's political machine in the late 1800s was Boss Tweed... His corruption was exposed through the political cartoons of
- Thomas Nast.
 - Walt Disney.
 - Jacob Riis.
- 21) The public could propose new laws by collecting a certain number of signatures on a petition under a measure known as the
- initiative.
 - referendum.
 - recall.

Immigrants, women, African Americans, and migrant workers were unionized by the

- a. American Federation of Labor.
- b. Industrial Workers of the World.
- c. Nineteenth Amendment.

In his Atlanta Compromise speech, Booker T. Washington

- 22)
- a. argued that liberal arts education was more important than job training.
 - b. explained his philosophy that African Americans should focus on improving their own educational and economic well-being.
 - c. brought attention to cases of racial prejudice that demanded immediate action by federal and state governments.

23) 25. The first American women to gain the right to vote lived in the

- a. Northeast.
- b. western states.
- c. southern states.

The National Consumers' League fought for

- a. higher wages and fewer working hours.
- b. coal companies in their struggle against striking miners.
- c. the rights of American Indians.

Businesspeople and professionals wanted to make government more efficient and responsive by

- 24)
- a. electing officials in direct primaries.
 - b. allowing the referendum to propose laws for adoption by city governments.
 - c. running city government more like a business.

A highly successful reform organization with 10,000 local branches was the

- 25)
- a. Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
 - b. Society of American Indians.
 - c. Industrial Workers of the World.
 - d. National Consumers' League.

In *Lochner v. New York*, the Supreme Court ruled against a 10-hour workday law for bakers, saying that states could not

- a. deprive businesses of property without due process of law.
- b. restrict the rights of employers and workers to sign any type of labor agreement.
- c. allow master and employee to contract with each other.
- d. prevent the economy from operating without government interference.

Why did the Supreme Court uphold laws limiting women's hours in the 1908 case *Muller v. Oregon*?

- 26)
- a. That Teddy Roosevelt's teeth were so large that he was made an honorary member of the beaver family
 - b. Because the impact to women's health, supported by social evidence, was overall harmful to society
 - c. That Oregon could not do so because women had worked so hard in the past carving out the Oregon Trail.

Short Answer (Choose 2 of 3 questions to answer) / 5 points each

The Progressive Equation for Success reads as follows:

Human Nature + Information + Good Government = Progress (Social, Economic, Political Reform)

Your questions are related to it...

1. From the "Good Government" part, identify one reform example from local government, one reform example from state government, and one reform example from national government which served to strengthen and expand our democracy during the Progressive Era. No need to fully explain...you must simply identify 3 total reforms, one at each level of government that was achieved during the era.
2. What does it mean to say that Progressives were "Bob The Builder" types in terms of their typical overall attitude and personal background?
3. Describe how, in the big picture, Progressives hoped to change the role and responsibility of government (at all levels) in its relationship to its citizens.

American History 8 -- Mr. Ruppert
Section Quiz 21-2
America and its Southern Neighbors

a) Britain b) Chile c) Venezuela d) United States

1. country which hosted the Pan-American Conference of 1889
2. country where the brawl at the True Blue Saloon took place / saloon located (in city of Valparaiso)
3. country which played the game of "twisting the British lion's tail"
4. country which ignored the "twenty inch gun" for four months before answering

1) _____
2) _____

- 5) To allow a neutral third-party judge to decide the outcome of a dispute is known as
A) mediation B) arbitration C) condensation D) flatulation

3) _____

- 6) The purpose of calling the Pan-American Conference in 1889 was to
A) gain support for the annexation of Hawaii
B) gain support for arbitration of the Venezuela boundary dispute
C) end the Chilean Crisis
D) to find common interests and to increase trade between the U.S. and Latin America

4) _____

- 7) How did Secretary Blaine want the nations of the Western Hemisphere to see themselves?
A) As different nations with different interests
B) As belonging to a group that had common economic and political interests
C) As conquerers of the world
D) As powerless against Europe

- 8) Which of the following newspaper headlines would NOT have been likely to appear in relation to the Chilean Crisis?
A) "UNITED STATES BACKS WINNING SIDE IN CHILEAN CIVIL WAR"
B) "AMERICAN SAILORS MOBBED WHILE CHILEAN POLICE STAND BY"
C) "PRESIDENT THREATENS TO BREAK DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH CHILE"
D) "CHILE APOLOGIZES TO THE UNITED STATES AND PAYS DAMAGES"

- 9) During the Venezuela boundary dispute the United States
A) declared war on Great Britain
B) worked closely with the Venezuelan minister in Washington
C) gave notice to Europe and Latin America that it was the most important nation in the Western Hemisphere.
D) angered the people of Venezuela with its stand against Great Britain

- 10) The settlement of the Venezuela boundary dispute
A) gave Venezuela most of the disputed area
B) was delayed by German threats
C) gave Britain most of the disputed area
D) lowered the prestige and power of the Monroe Doctrine

Bonus:

B) Derogatory name used by Chileans to describe Americans...

11. In order to open trade with Japan, President Millard Fillmore
 - a. endorsed the McKinley Tariff.
 - b. announced the Open Door Policy.
 - c. sent Commodore Matthew Perry there with a fleet.
12. Japan's efforts to modernize and industrialize began in
 - a. 1868 during the Meiji Restoration.
 - b. 1778 with the arrival of Captain James Cook.
 - c. 1895 after Japan invaded and defeated China.
13. In 1867 the United States greatly expanded its territory
 - a. when Secretary of State William Seward annexed Hawaii.
 - b. when the United States annexed Japan
 - c. with the acquisition of Alaska's 600,000 square miles.
14. "Seward's Folly" was what some people called
 - a. the Spanish-American War. c. China.
 - b. the purchase of Alaska.
15. The purchase that some people called Seward's Folly provided the United States with
 - a. control of the Samoan Islands.
 - b. furs, timber, and minerals.
 - c. a naval refueling station in the Midway Islands.
16. Between 1870 and 1914, Europeans built vast colonial empires that seized control of
 - a. most of Alaska and much of Latin America.
 - b. Japan and the Philippines.
 - c. most of Africa and much of Southeast Asia.
17. As a result of the McKinley Tariff in 1890,
 - a. prices for Hawaiian sugar dropped, and the islands' economy collapsed.
 - b. Hawaiians were able to drive out foreign sugar planters.
 - c. Hawaiian sugar was shipped duty-free to the United States for the first time.
18. In 1893 wealthy planters in Hawaii revolted because
 - a. Chief Kamehameha united Hawaiian resistance.
 - b. King Kalakaua removed wealthy planters from the government.
 - c. Queen Liliuokalani attempted to restore power to the Hawaiian monarchy.
19. By the late 1800s no sphere of influence in China had been established by
 - a. Britain
 - b. Germany.
 - c. Russia.
 - d. the United States.
20. The Open Door Policy's main argument was that
 - a. all European nations should have equal access to trade with Japan.
 - b. all nations should have equal access to trade with China.
 - c. Latin American countries were free to trade with all other nations.

Bonus: 2) Full name of "the Boxers" 3) What imperialist poem did Rudyard Kipling write?

B2)

B3)

Name _____

Pd _____

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Chapter 21-2 Quiz (30 points)

- _____ 1. In a prelude (before it) to the Spanish-American War, Cuba revolted against Spain
- in response to the Platt Amendment.
 - for the first time ever in 1905.
 - to free the several hundred thousand Cubans imprisoned in *reconcentrados*, or reconcentration camps.
 - after the U.S. battleship *Maine* exploded and sank in Havana Harbor.

- _____ 2. Congress approved \$50 million that McKinley requested to prepare for war after
- Japan sank the U.S. battleship *Maine* during the Russo-Japanese War.
 - Germany sank the *Maine* while it lay in harbor in China's Shandong Province.
 - the *Maine* exploded and sank in Havana Harbor.
 - Britain sank the *Maine* in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

- _____ 3. William Randolph Hearst got support for military action in Cuba by
- using yellow journalism to "create" a war.
 - sympathizing with the Cubans.
 - sending money to support the war.
 - by writing the Teller Amendment.

- _____ 4. After Commodore George Dewey destroyed Spain's Pacific fleet in Manila Bay,
- Cubans signed the Platt Amendment, which protected Cuba from U.S. interference.
 - U.S. troops commanded by Nelson Miles invaded Cuba and met no resistance.
 - Spain asked for peace and signed a cease-fire immediately before any further fighting.
 - U.S. ships destroyed Spain's Caribbean fleet outside Santiago de Cuba.

- _____ 5. In the naval battle outside of Santiago de Cuba
- the U.S. fleet was taken unprepared.
 - the entire Spanish fleet was destroyed.
 - the Spanish fleet went on to capture Puerto Rico.
 - Cuban revolutionaries detained the Spanish fleet.

- _____ 6. Of the few thousand U.S. forces who died during the Spanish-American War,
- the majority died from food poisoning, disease, and other causes unrelated to battle.
 - most died in naval battles.
 - most were killed while capturing Kettle Hill.
 - the majority were killed in battle taking Puerto Rico.

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7. The peace treaty between Spain and the United States resulted in U.S. control of the Philippines,
a. Brazil, Argentina, and Chile.
b. as well as all spheres of influence in China.
c. as well as the Panama Canal.
d. Puerto Rico, Guam, and Cuba.

8. Which of the following is a FALSE statement about the Spanish-American War and its aftermath?
a. Neither the Cubans nor Filipinos received their independence in the aftermath of the war
b. All of the "Roughriders" rode horses on their famous charge up "Kettle Hill".
c. The invasion force to Cuba left from Tampa, Florida
d. America lost more lives fighting in the Philippines afterward than it had lost in the war itself

9. Which of the following is a FALSE statement about Theodore Roosevelt?
a. TR resigned from the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy to go fight in Cuba.
b. TR showed a reformist attitude and "cleaned up corruption" in his jobs as NYC Police Commissioner and U.S. Civil Service Commissioner.
c. TR was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor by President McKinley in 1898.
d. TR served as governor of New York after the Spanish-American War

10. Chronology: Which of the following took place FIRST?
a. Charge of the Roughriders
b. Vote on the Treaty of Paris
c. Naval battle of Manila Bay

Short Answer: If you were a United States Senator who voted on the Treaty of Paris to end the Spanish-American War, how would you have voted?

Strong Imperialist 10 8 6 4 2 0 Anti-Imperialist
(10-6 = yes vote to ratify treaty / 4-0 = no vote to ratify treaty)

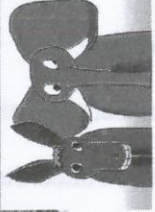
Now explain your vote by referring to the particular pro or anti imperialist arguments that most influenced your decision.

Bonus (max +2):

1. What was the name of one of TR's horses he brought to Cuba?
2. The man who assassinated President McKinley was an _____ ist.
3. Name of the last Spanish ship sunk off the coast of Cuba.

Think about it only

THE BULLY QUIZ – 20-5 AND 21-3



IT IS NOT THE CRITIC WHO COUNTS
 NOT THE MAN WHO POINTS OUT
 HOW THE STRONG MAN STUMBLES
 ON WHERE THE DOER OF DEEDS COULD HAVE DONE THEM BETTER—
 THE CREDIT BELONGS TO THE MAN
 WHO IS ACTUALLY IN THE ARENA
 WHOSE FACE IS MARRIED
 BY DUST AND SWEAT AND BLOOD
 WHO STRIVES VALIANTLY
 WHO ERRS, WHO COMES SHORT AGAIN AND AGAIN
 BECAUSE THERE IS NO EFFORT
 WITHOUT ERROR AND SHORTCOMING
 BUT WHO DOES ACTUALLY STRIVE TO DO THE DEEDS
 WHO KNOWS GREAT ENTHUSIASMS
 THE GREAT DEVOTIONS
 WHO SPENDS HIMSELF IN A WORTHY CAUSE
 WHO AT THE BEST KNOWS IN THE END
 THE TRIUMPH OF HIGH ACHIEVEMENT
 AND WHO AT THE WORST, IF HE FAILS
 AT LEAST FAILS WHILE DARING GREATLY
 SO THAT HIS PLACE SHALL NEVER BE
 WITH THOSE COLD AND TIMID SOULS
 WHO NEITHER KNOW VICTORY NOR DEFEAT

The Peter Pennoyer

"TERRIBLE TEDDY" WAITS FOR "THE UNKNOWN."

Chronology: Choose the earlier of the two events

- 1) a) The Roosevelt Corollary declared
b) The Monroe Doctrine declared
- 2) a) Building of the Panama Canal by the U.S. begins
b) The U.S. signs the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty
- 3) a) Passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act
b) Roosevelt runs for President as the candidate of the Progressive Party

Matching: Answer (A) if the statement relates to the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, (B) if the statement relates to the presidency of William Howard Taft, and (C) if the statement relates to the presidency of Woodrow Wilson.

- 4) Used the presidency as a “bully pulpit” in settling a strike in the coal industry
- 5) Favored a policy of “dollar diplomacy” to try to influence the nations of Latin America.
- 6) Former president of Princeton University and was elected President of the United States as a candidate of the Democratic Party
- 7) Roosevelt was critical of this President’s anti-trust and environmental policies.
- 8) President whose plan was called the New Freedom...which eventually resulted in passage of the Clayton Antitrust Act (which strengthened the Sherman Act)
- 9) This President disapproved of the role of big business in foreign affairs and often spoke out against imperialism...yet he ultimately sent the most US troops into Latin America of the three Presidents listed.

Multiple Choice:

10. Labor unions, corporations, and all private citizens were promised a “Square Deal” by President
 - a. Roosevelt.
 - b. Taft.
 - c. McKinley.
 - d. Wilson.
11. A large railroad trust that Roosevelt tackled was the
 - a. Northern Securities Company.
 - b. Standard Oil Company.
 - c. Niagara Movement.
 - d. Crédit Mobilier.
12. Upton Sinclair’s novel *The Jungle* influenced public opinion to such an extent that
 - a. Roosevelt persuaded Congress to pass the Pure Food and Drug Act.
 - b. many states passed minimum wage laws and maximum hour laws for women.
 - c. state legislatures passed mine and factory safety laws and new inspection regulations.
 - d. Wilson convinced Congress to pass the Keating-Owen Child Labor Act.

13. The president who doubled the number of national parks, created 16 national monuments, and established 51 wildlife refuges was

- a. Cleveland.
- b. Taft.
- c. Roosevelt.
- d. Wilson.

14. The Clayton Antitrust Act and the Keating-Owen Child Labor Act were part of the impressive legislative record of President

- a. Hayes.
- b. Arthur.
- c. Cleveland.
- d. Wilson.

15. Passed in December 1913, the Federal Reserve Act

- a. strengthened federal laws against monopolies.
- b. allowed the investigation of corporations and court orders to prevent "unfair trade practices."
- c. created a banking system called the Federal Reserve.
- d. brought the lowest tariff rates in many years.

16. When nations first began to negotiate for the right to build a canal across Panama,

- a. Panama was controlled by Venezuela.
- b. Spain was still in control of Panama.
- c. Panama was a province of Colombia.
- d. Panama was a part of the Dominican Republic.

17. Before the Panama Canal opened to traffic on August 15, 1914,

- a. the French lost approximately 3,000 workers attempting to build their own canal.
- b. the elimination of mosquitoes had removed all danger from the undertaking.
- c. some 6,000 lives were lost building it.
- d. all of the excavating had been done by hand.

18. Countries whose debt problems led to the development of the Roosevelt Corollary in 1904 were

- a. Nicaragua and Honduras.
- b. Venezuela and the Dominican Republic.
- c. Cuba and Puerto Rico.
- d. Panama and the Philippines.

19. Taft wanted to enforce the Monroe Doctrine by

- a. isolating the United States from the countries in Latin America.
- b. allowing U.S. economic power to influence Latin American governments.
- c. turning Latin American countries such as Nicaragua into U.S. territories.
- d. removing U.S. businesses from Latin America.

20. Although Woodrow Wilson opposed imperialism, he

- a. sent more troops into Latin America than any other president before him.
- b. allowed unrest in Latin America.
- c. supported Taft's idea of dollar diplomacy.
- d. did not care if Latin America supported democracy.

21)

- The party that built its platform around Roosevelt's New Nationalism in 1912 was the
- a. Democratic Party.
 - b. Republican Party.
 - c. Bull Moose Party.
 - d. Socialist Party.

22)

- Phillipe Bunau-Varilla, a Frenchman,
- a. helped put down a revolution that was brewing in Columbia in 1903.
 - b. became Panama's foreign minister to the United States.
 - c. organized a Colombian revolt that threatened to stop U.S. and French construction in the Panama canal zone.

23)

- The Roosevelt Corollary
- a. contradicted the Monroe Doctrine.
 - b. said that the Monroe Doctrine no longer applied to European nations.
 - c. said that the United States would act as an international police power.

24)

- Dr. William C. Gorgas contributed to the digging of the Panama Canal by
- a. discovering that the common housefly can transmit yellow fever.
 - b. organizing a vast effort to rid the canal route of the mosquitoes that carry malaria and yellow fever.
 - c. signing the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty.

25)

- President Wilson's foreign policies differed from Taft's in that he
- a. disapproved of the role of big business in foreign affairs.
 - b. believed in imperialism and wanted to protect America's economic interests in Latin America.
 - c. wanted to expand U.S. businesses in Latin America in order to keep Europeans out of the region.

The life of Theodore Roosevelt: Mark "A" if the statement is true and "B" if it is false.

- 26) Theodore Roosevelt held the position of Secretary of War in the McKinley administration.
- 27) TR visited Panama during the construction of the Panama Canal
- 28) Though in favor of conservation, TR never met John Muir personally.
- 29) TR won the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in ending the Russo-Japanese War.
- 30) TR was successful in gaining the Republican Party nomination to run for President in 1912.
- 31) TR visited more than two continents during his lifetime.

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American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert
Chapter 22 (Sections 1 and 2) Quiz (50 points)

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS QUIZ

Main Idea Multiple Choice (2 points each)

_____ 1. A buildup of armed forces accompanied by a heavy influence of military values on a society is known as

- a. militarism.
- b. imperialism.
- c. mobilization.
- d. nationalism.

_____ 2. An independent Slavic state in the Balkans in 1914 was

- a. Poland.
- b. Serbia.
- c. Alsace-Lorraine
- d. Germany

_____ 3. The fuse of the “powder keg” of Europe was lit

- a. when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.
- b. by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
- c. when Czar Nicholas II mobilized Russian troops.
- d. by Austrian shells launched at the Serbian city of Belgrade.

_____ 4. The first country to declare war in 1914 was

- a. Germany, which declared war on France.
- b. France, which declared war on Russia.
- c. Austria-Hungary, which declared war on Serbia.
- d. Russia, which declared war on Germany.

_____ 5. Russia mobilized for war to defend

- a. Germany.
- b. Austria-Hungary.
- c. Serbia.
- d. Belgium.

_____ 6. The war which later generations would know as World War I was originally called the

- a. European War.
- b. Austria-Hungarian War.
- c. German-Baltic War.
- d. Great War.

_____ 7. World War I was a conflict unlike any other in history in that

- a. it took place on European soil.
- b. ships were used in battle.
- c. new war strategies and new weapons were used in it.
- d. treaties were signed to end it.

_____ 8. In 1915 and 1916 the Allied Powers were

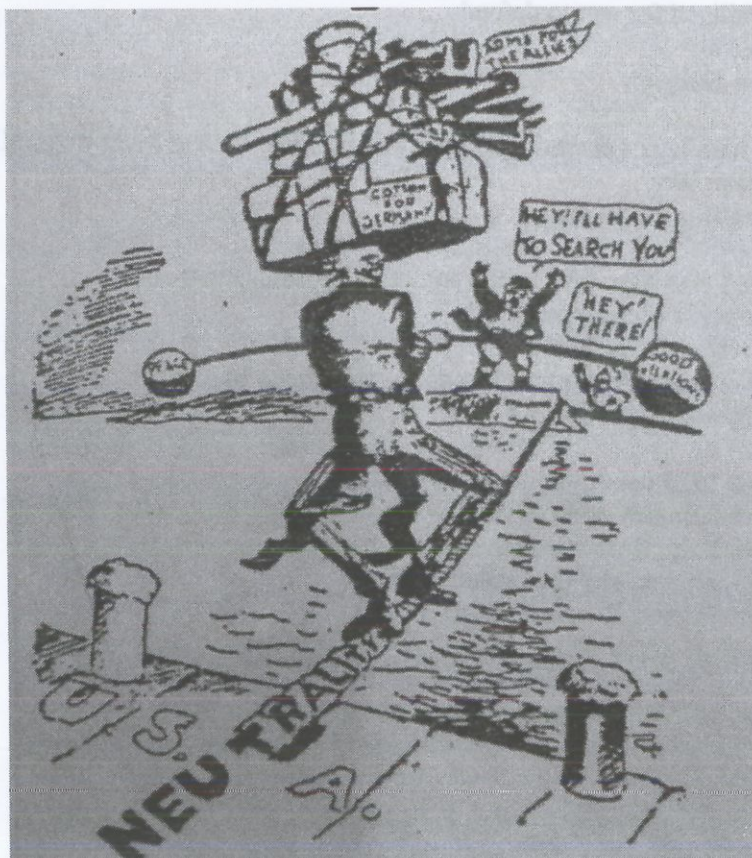
- a. Austria-Hungary and Germany.
- ~~b.~~ France, Italy, Russia, and the United States.
- ~~c.~~ Britain, France, and the United States.
- d. Britain, France, Russia, and Italy.

- 18.
- a) the United States begins making loans to the Allies
 - b) the United States declares war on the Central Powers
- 19.
- a) sinking of the *Lusitania*
 - b) Wilson wins reelection as President
- 20.
- a) Zimmerman Note is discovered by the United States
 - b) A stalemate develops on the Western Front

Short Answer (10 points)

When World War I broke out, President Woodrow Wilson urged Americans to “act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality”. As you look at the cartoon on the front board, consider the ways in which we “walked the walk and talked the talk of neutrality” while balancing on that tightrope from 1914-1917. The question is...

If you had been in President Wilson’s position during the 1914-1917 period, would you have had our nation act differently in any way(s) in order to increase our nation’s chances of staying out of the war? Explain specifically why you support the way we acted as a neutral nation or explain specifically how you feel we should have acted differently if our goal was to stay out of the conflict.



Bonus

Correctly identify which nation is which (.5 each = +2.5 points max)

1)

2)

3)

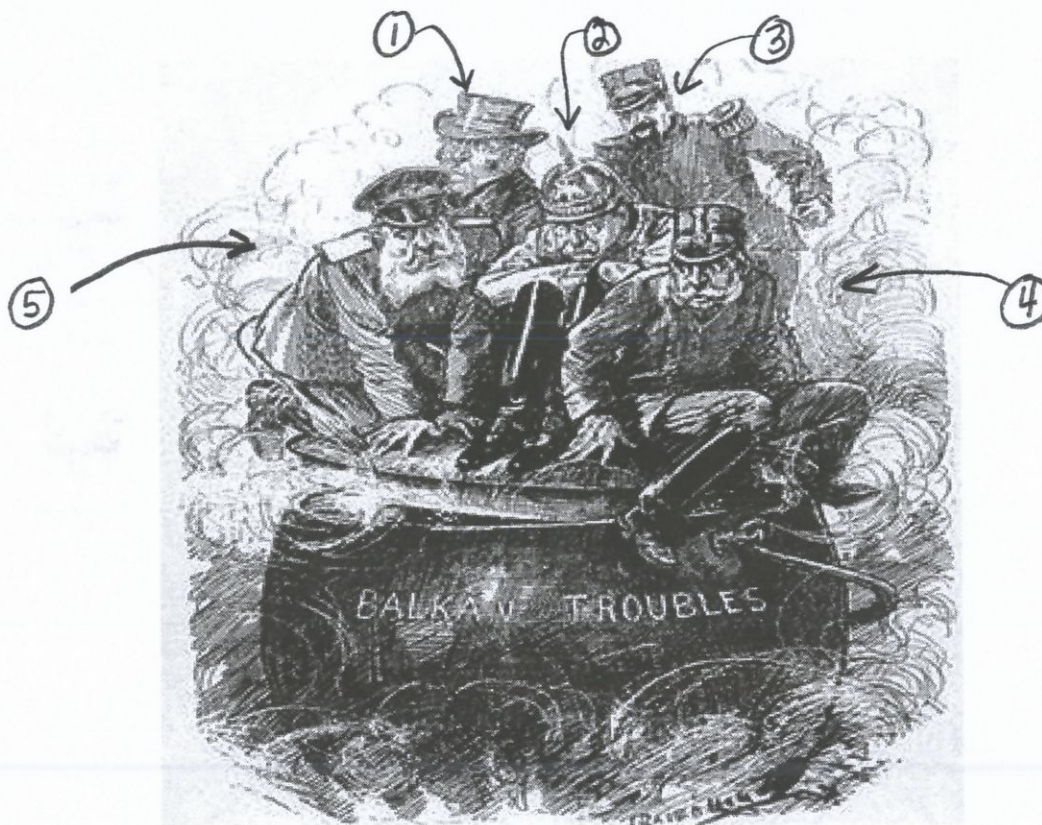
4)

5)

6. Which were Allies? (+.5)

7. Which were Central Powers? (+.5)

8. Which nation did the "Black Hand" hate the most? (+.5)



- _____ 9. Because German submarines were defenseless above water,
- they often attacked merchant ships without warning.
 - they refrained from attacking merchant ships entirely.
 - they warned merchant ships that they were there.
 - they resorted to an above-water strategy.
- _____ 10. Germany violated the rules of neutrality in the Atlantic when
- a U-boat sank the British passenger liner *Lusitania*, killing nearly 1,200 people.
 - a U-boat torpedoed the USS *Minnow*, killing Gilligan and the Skipper
 - Germany issued the *Sussex* pledge.
 - Kaiser Wilhelm I had German merchant ships fitted with guns.
- _____ 11. Germany issued the *Sussex* pledge, which included a promise not to
- attack merchant vessels at all.
 - sink merchant vessels "without warning and without saving human lives."
 - carry war materials on merchant vessels.
 - use merchant vessels to sink submarines.
- _____ 12. Most of the supplies and war materials used by the Allies were carried by
- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| a. U.S. ships. | c. the British merchant ship <i>Lusitania</i> . |
| b. British U-boats. | d. the French merchant ship <i>Sussex</i> . |
- _____ 13. President Wilson won reelection as President in 1916
- over Republican challenger Herbert Hoover.
 - with the slogan "He Kept Us Out Of War"
 - because he had asked Congress to declare war immediately after the *Lusitania* was sunk
- _____ 14. Americans were outraged when the Zimmermann Note revealed a proposed alliance between
- Germany and Belgium against the United States.
 - Austria-Hungary and Germany against the United States.
 - Russia and Germany against the United States.
 - Germany and Mexico against the United States.
- _____ 15. "...the world must be made safe for democracy," was a quote said by
- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| a. President Wilson. | c. Henry Cabot Lodge. |
| b. former president Theodore Roosevelt. | d. David Lloyd George. |
- _____ 16. Upon entering World War I, the United States
- supported the Allies.
 - supported the Central Powers.
 - opposed both the Allies and the Central Powers.
 - supported Austria-Hungary while opposing France.

Chronology: Choose the event which took place FIRST / EARLIEST (2 pts. each)

- _____ 17.
- formation of the Triple Entente
 - assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand

Chronology: Choose the letter of the event which took place FIRST/EARLIEST/

1. A) re-election of President Wilson
B) Wilson delivers his “peace without victory” speech to all nations at war
 2. A) Germany declares war on France
B) Russia drops out of the war, making a separate peace agreement with Germany
 3. A) Germany agrees to the Sussex Pledge
B) the Lusitania is sunk
 4. A) First Battle of the Marne
B) German Spring 1918 offensive at Belleau Wood
 5. A) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
B) Armistice of 11/11/18
-

Matching: Match each statement with the correct item

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. U-boats | d. self-determination |
| b. nationalism | e. balance of power |
| c. militarism | a. Archduke Franz Ferdinand |
| d. stalemate | b. General John J. Pershing |
| e. armistice | c. Selective Service Act |
| a. mobilize | d. War Industries Board |
| b. reparations | e. Committee on Public Information |
| c. Bernard Baruch | a. |
6. Wartime agency which directed much of the United States economy during the war
 7. A situation in which neither side can win a decisive victory
 8. Required men between the ages of 21 and 30 to register to be drafted into the armed forces
 9. Another name for German submarines
 10. The act of preparing your military forces for war
 11. Was in line to become the leader of Austria-Hungary until an assassination took his life
 12. Commanded the American Expeditionary Force
 13. The feeling that a specific nation, language, or culture is superior to all others
 14. Name for the paper signed which signaled the end of the military conflict after four years of war
 15. Headed by George Creel, it was in charge of selling the war and showing the “bloodthirsty Hun”

Multiple Choice Main Idea Questions

16. The war which later generations would know as World War I was originally called the
- European War.
 - Austria-Hungarian War.
 - German-Baltic War.
 - Great War.
17. The fuse of the "powder keg" of Europe was lit
- when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.
 - by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
 - when Czar Nicholas II mobilized Russian troops.
 - by Austrian shells launched at the Serbian city of Belgrade.
18. Russia mobilized for war to defend
- Germany.
 - Austria-Hungary.
 - Serbia.
 - Belgium.
19. The first country to declare war in 1914 was
- Germany, which declared war on France.
 - France, which declared war on Russia.
 - Austria-Hungary, which declared war on Serbia.
 - Russia, which declared war on Germany.
20. In 1915 the Allied Powers included
- Austria-Hungary and Germany.
 - France, Italy, Russia, and the United States.
 - Britain, France, and the United States.
 - Britain, France, Russia, and Italy.
21. Most of the supplies and war materials used by the Allies early in the war were carried by
- U.S. ships.
 - British U-boats.
 - the British merchant ship *Lusitania*.
 - the French merchant ship *Sussex*.
22. Because German submarines were defenseless above water,
- they often attacked merchant ships without warning.
 - they refrained from attacking merchant ships entirely.
 - they warned merchant ships that they were there.
 - they resorted to an above-water strategy.
23. Germany violated the rules of neutrality in the Atlantic when
- a U-boat sank the British passenger liner *Lusitania*, killing nearly 1,200 people.
 - a U-boat torpedoed the British warship *Sussex*.
 - Germany issued the *Sussex* pledge.
 - Kaiser Wilhelm I had German merchant ships fitted with guns.

24. Germany issued the *Sussex* pledge, which included a promise not to
- attack merchant vessels at all.
 - sink merchant vessels "without warning and without saving human lives."
 - carry war materials on merchant vessels.
 - use merchant vessels to sink submarines.
25. The following quote, "... the world must be made safe for democracy," was said by
- President Wilson.
 - former president Theodore Roosevelt.
 - Henry Cabot Lodge.
 - David Lloyd George.
26. President Wilson created the War Industries Board to
- give Herbert Hoover greater control over the war effort.
 - oversee the production and distribution of goods manufactured by the nation's war industries.
 - provide money for loans to the Allies to allow them to purchase war materials manufactured in the United States.
 - establish price and production controls over food and fuel.
27. The purpose of the Committee on Public Information was to
- increase public support for the war effort.
 - provide the public with up-to-date, factual information about the war.
 - encourage the public to support peace efforts.
 - settle disputes between workers and management.
28. The US Food Administration head was
- Herbert Hoover.
 - George Creel.
 - Bernard Baruch.
 - Jeannette Rankin.
29. Under the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918,
- the army built dozens of training camps.
 - more than 1,000 American opponents of the war were jailed.
 - more than one million men between the ages of 21 and 30 were drafted into the armed forces.
 - Kaiser Wilhelm abandoned his throne and fled to the Netherlands.
30. By July 1918, the number of American military personnel in France was about
- 12,000.
 - 64,000.
 - 10 million
 - 1 million.
31. African American soldiers
- were, for the most part, integrated into mostly white combat units.
 - were not allowed into combat at all.
 - were awarded France's Croix de Guerre for their bravery.
 - were treated in the same way as other American soldiers.
32. Which of the following WAS NOT a type of weapon used in World War I?
- tanks
 - radar and sonar
 - machine guns
 - poison gas

33. Two massive systems of opposing trenches stretched
- for 40 miles along France's western boundary.
 - for 400 miles across the western front.
 - from Berlin to Verdun.
 - from Belgrade to the Somme River, in northeastern France.
34. Wilson's Fourteen Points
- outlined a vision for postwar Europe and a system to avoid future wars.
 - called for a 1917 peace conference near Versailles.
 - outlined peace terms that were so hard on the Central Powers that they would not cause another war.
 - was so called because it dealt with the future of fourteen specific nations.

Bonus: Number your scantron 1-9. By letter, correctly identify as many of the nations in the cartoon as you can. Two letters will not be used.

- A) Germany B) Italy C) France D) Russia E) Ottoman Empire F) Serbia
 G) Belgium H) England I) United States J) Austria-Hungary K) Spain

The Crime of the Ages—Who Did It?



Source: John McCutcheon, *The Chicago Tribune*; H. H. Windsor, *Cartoons Magazine* (adapted)

True or False: Mark "A" for true or "B" for false.

1. The 21st Amendment caused the prohibition to be more strongly enforced.
2. Al Capone was best known for his writings during the Harlem Renaissance.
3. After World War I, the economic transition from a wartime based economy to a peacetime based economy was not a smooth transition and involved unemployment and strikes.
4. Advertising became much more modern in the 1920s as it became more aggressive in trying to convince Americans that they needed various consumer products.
5. Because of the political scandals which took place early in the 1920s, the Republican Party lost control of the Presidency for most of the decade.

Chronology: Choose the event which took place FIRST / EARLIEST

- a) Warren G. Harding becomes President
- b) the first "talkie" motion picture is created
- c) the 21st Amendment is passed

6)

- a) Teapot Dome Scandal
- b) Herbert Hoover becomes President
- c) the Model T is replaced by the Model A

Identifications: Not all terms will be used

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| a) John Scopes | b) Nicola Sacco | c) A. Mitchell Palmer | d) Albert Fall |
| | a) Marcus Garvey | b) Henry Ford | c) Alvin "Shipwreck" Kelly |
| d) Mary Pickford | e) Charles Lindbergh | a) Louis Armstrong | b) Langston Hughes |
| c) Jim Thorpe | | | |

7) This U.S. Attorney General was in charge of "rounding up the Reds"

This "black-nationalist" preached respect for the race and that blacks needed to "help themselves" as opposed to expecting help from whites.

8) Along with a partner, this person was executed for a robbery, perhaps being found guilty as much for his political beliefs as anything else.

9) This person's trans-Atlantic flight on the "Spirit of St. Louis" made him a US hero in the 1920s.

10) Nicknamed "Satchmo", this trumpeter was one of the foremost musicians of the Jazz Age.

Along with Babe Ruth and others, this American of Native-American ancestry was one of the greatest of athletes in the Golden Age of Sports which took place in the 1920s.

Along with Charlie Chaplin and others, this person was a hero of the silent film era.

Poet who was one of the creative writers of the Harlem Renaissance.

11) Defended by Clarence Darrow, his "crime" was the teaching of the theory of evolution.

Main Idea Multiple Choice Questions:

Interests followed for a short time with great enthusiasm are called

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a. fads. | c. xenophobias. |
| b. flappers. | d. talkies. |

- 12) During the 1920s, most magazine, newspaper, and radio ads urged people
- a. who lived in apartments into believing that they could afford to buy a home.
 - b. into believing that they could easily repair and maintain a Model T.
 - c. to buy more than they could afford.

- 13) People who smuggled illegal alcoholic drinks into the United States during prohibition were known as
- a. speakeasies.
 - b. bootleggers.
 - c. agents.
 - d. actors.

- The Jazz Singer* was the
- a. first full-length feature talkie, released in 1927.
 - b. first plane to cross the Atlantic Ocean.
 - c. honorary title given to Bessie Smith, who was also known as the Empress of the Blues.

- 14) Some members of the press placed the blame for postwar labor strikes on
- a. Communists and anarchists.
 - b. the Ku Klux Klan.
 - c. immigrants from Mexico, Japan, and southern Europe.

Young writers who criticized what they saw as a lack of moral values in postwar American society during the 1920s were known as

- a. ragtimers.
- b. the Lost Generation.
- c. flappers.
- d. poets.

- The purpose of the Universal Negro Improvement Association was to
- a. campaign against the National Origins Act, which banned African immigrants from the United States.
 - b. protect immigrants from hostility and violence.
 - c. end imperialism in Africa and discrimination in the United States.

- 15) Harding's administration supported the American Plan, in which
- a. the courts upheld workers' rights to join unions.
 - b. immigrants were denied union membership.
 - c. union membership was required.
 - d. union membership was not required and was sometimes forbidden.

- 16) The Red Scare refers to many Americans' fear of
- a. an invasion by Spain.
 - b. postal workers.
 - c. political radicals and Communists.
 - d. textile mill strikers.

17) African American spirituals, European harmonies, and West African rhythms influenced the musical style that came to be known as

- a. jazz.
- b. marches.
- c. rock 'n' roll.
- d. realism.

- Organized crime became big business as a result of
- a. Fundamentalism.
 - b. prohibition.
 - c. the Twenty-first Amendment.
 - d. the Palmer raids.

18) Immediately after the war, the government canceled contracts for war materials, which resulted in a dramatic rise in

- a. manufacturing, especially in the electrical appliances industry.
- b. contracts for cars.
- c. immigration.
- d. prices and unemployment.

Many members of the Ohio Gang were

- a. cabinet members whose illegal actions tainted Coolidge's presidency.
- b. President Harding's friends whose illegal actions resulted in scandal.
- c. undercover government agents who worked to end organized crime in Chicago.
- d. arrested and charged with the murder of Al Capone in Cincinnati, Ohio.

When a city experienced a general strike,

- a. all workers in all the city's industries refused to report to their jobs.
- b. police officers who went on strike were fired.
- c. women gave up their wartime jobs to returning veterans.

19) The re-created Ku Klux Klan targeted and terrorized

- a. Native Americans.
- b. Protestants.
- c. nativists.
- d. foreigners, Jews, Catholics, and African Americans.

Perhaps the greatest athlete of the 1920s was American Indian

- a. Helen Wills.
- b. Jim Thorpe.
- c. Gertrude Ederle.
- d. Red Grange.

20) In 1920, Republican Warren G. Harding won a landslide victory after promising

- a. an end to scandals that had rocked the previous administration.
- b. to limit business growth.
- c. a return to normalcy.

The Twenty-first Amendment

- a. gave American Indians citizenship.
- b. established national prohibition.
- c. ended national prohibition.
- d. gave women the right to vote in all elections.

21) The 1920s are often, in summary, called the

- a. Red Scare.
- b. Jazz Age.
- c. Lost Generation.
- d. Great Migration.

22) Fundamentalism was strongest in

- a. Canada.
- b. New York City, Chicago, and Kansas City.
- c. cities facing problems with organized crime and gang violence.
- d. rural areas and small towns.

- 23) During the 1920s, NBC and CBS provided
- a. coast-to-coast radio shows to millions of the nation's homes.
 - b. the nation with its first talkies.
 - c. free books for schools.
 - d. elaborate theaters where Americans gathered to watch plays.

- In the summer of 1919, 38 people died and 500 were injured in Chicago because of
- a. gang warfare among teenagers.
 - b. racial violence and bloodshed.
 - c. raids on suspected radical and communist organizations.

- After Coolidge became president he
- a. complained that "my . . . friends . . . keep me walking the floor nights."
 - b. accepted bribes in exchange for awarding government contracts for the construction of hospitals.
 - c. fired the people involved in the Harding scandals.

- 24) "The business of America is business," said
- a. Woodrow Wilson.
 - b. Calvin Coolidge.
 - c. Charles Evans Hughes.
 - d. Charlie Chaplin.

- Art deco describes the 1920s style of
- a. music.
 - b. poetry.
 - c. literature.
 - d. architecture.

- 25) The significance of the Teapot Dome scandal was that
- a. herds of cattle were given to Harding.
 - b. injured World War I veterans went without medical supplies.
 - c. federal oil reserves were given to private oil companies.
 - d. navy officials gained illegal access to valuable oil and ore deposits.

Bonus: (+3 max)

1. Jazz music was born in this city.
2. A famous advertising campaign of the 1920s was, "Turn every armpit into a _____"
3. By 1930, Americans owned _____ percent of the world's automobiles.
4. Harry _____ was Henry Ford's feared enforcer in his Rouge assembly plant.
5. Henry Ford gave his son Edsel \$ _____ in gold on his 21st birthday, about what a worker at Ford's at \$5/day could make in about _____ years.



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

The Great Depression

DAILY QUIZ 24.1 *for Extra Credit... Use in Class?*

MULTIPLE CHOICE 10 points each For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- _____ 1. During most of the 1920s the stock market was a
 - a. bear market.
 - b. bull market.
 - c. flat market.
 - d. boom market.
- _____ 2. People who buy stocks on credit with a loan from their broker and then sell them for a higher price are buying on
 - a. time.
 - b. loan.
 - c. trust.
 - d. margin.
- _____ 3. The day the stock market collapsed is often called
 - a. Crash Monday.
 - b. Black Tuesday.
 - c. Dark Wednesday.
 - d. Black Thursday.
- _____ 4. Putting money in a high-risk investment with the hope of making a profit is called
 - a. buying on margin.
 - b. speculation.
 - c. short selling.
 - d. capital investment.
- _____ 5. What economic pattern lasted longer and was more severe during the Great Depression than during any other period?
 - a. international investment
 - b. overproduction
 - c. the business cycle
 - d. bull market
- _____ 6. In 1929 one percent of Americans owned about one third of all personal wealth, a condition known as
 - a. progressive economy.
 - b. recession.
 - c. the banking crisis.
 - d. unequal distribution of wealth.
- _____ 7. What was the name of the group of protesting veterans that federal troops broke up with tear gas?
 - a. Bonus Army
 - b. Washington marchers
 - c. Brain Trust
 - d. Bull Markets
- _____ 8. Which political leader did not believe that the role of government was to support people?
 - a. Herbert Hoover
 - b. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - c. Malcolm Cowley
 - d. Calvin Coolidge
- _____ 9. A continuing drop in stock prices is known as a
 - a. speculative market.
 - b. boom market.
 - c. bull market.
 - d. bear market.
- _____ 10. Which of the following helped cause the Great Depression?
 - a. overproduction
 - b. underproduction
 - c. tight credit
 - d. increased global trade

11. Which of the following increased in the 1920s?
- prices for farm products
 - farmers' debts
 - foreign demand for U.S. products
 - domestic demand for U.S. farm products
12. When consumers agree to buy now and pay later on an installment plan that includes interest, it is called
- Buying on margin
 - Buying on speculation
 - Buying on credit
 - Buying on price support
13. What does buying a stock on margin mean?
- Buying the stock for someone else
 - Borrowing money to help pay for the stock
 - Paying less than the market price of the stock
 - Purchasing the stock outside the regular stock exchange
14. The time period from 1929 to 1940 in which the economy plummeted and unemployment skyrocketed is called
- Black Friday
 - The Great Depression
 - The Dow Jones Industrial Average
 - The Hawley-Smoot Tariff
15. Although it meant to protect business, within a few years, the Hawley-Smoot Tariff led to
- A dramatic drop in world trade
 - Hoover's reelection as president
 - More demand for American manufactured goods across the world
 - An unequal distribution of income in the United States

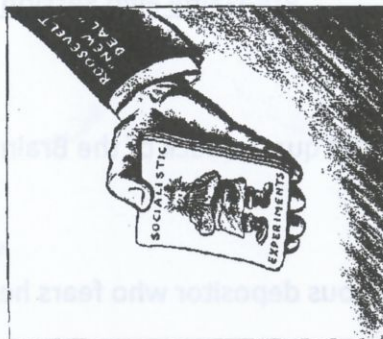
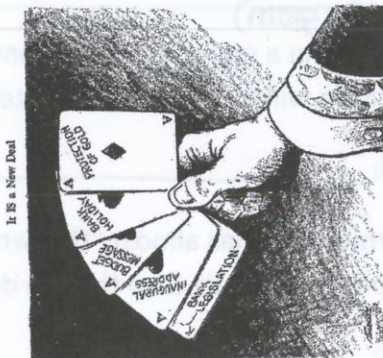
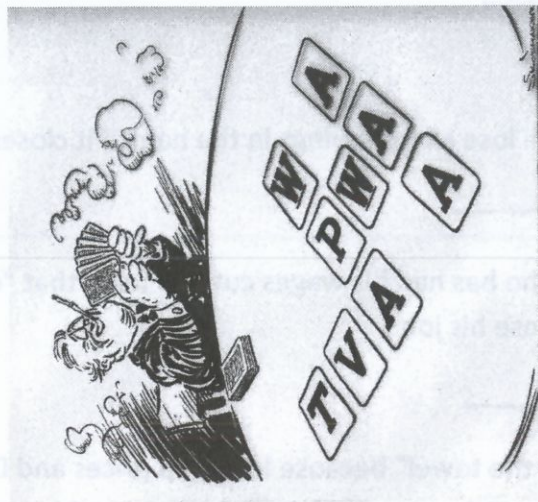
True or False: "A" if true or "B" if false. If it is false, correct the statement by changing the underlined work (do this on the lines of the scantron)

16. Rayon was one of the "sick industries" of the 1920s.
17. The Republicans of the 1920s decreased taxes on corporations and wealthy Americans during the 1920s.
18. Generally speaking, the pattern of the business cycle leads the pattern of the Stock Market
19. Banks and wealthy people like John Rockefeller bought many stocks in October of 1929 to try to slow the downward spiral of the Stock Market.
20. Unemployment went from 3 to 4 percent nationally to approximately 25% during the first 3 years of the Great Depression.

Name _____

Pd _____

The New Deal "Alphabet Soup" – A Winning Hand?



Pre-Game Film Session (Call the Right Offensive and Defensive Plays)

You are the quarterback of the Brain Trust...

You see:

1. A nervous depositor who fears he will lose all his savings in the bank if it closes

Playcall: _____
(New Deal Program)

2. A worker in a manufacturing plant who has had his wages cut and fears that "cut-throat" competition will make him completely lose his job

Playcall: _____

3. A farmer who has almost "thrown in the towel" because low crop prices and Dust Bowl conditions have made it so that he does not have enough income to cover his expenses.

Playcall: _____

4. A resident of the Tennessee who fears he can't afford his electric bill because of job loss and fears in the winter, his power will be shut off.

Playcall: _____

5. A father who has lost his job and can no longer make the mortgage payment on his family's home and will soon be evicted when foreclosure proceedings begin.

Playcall: _____

6. A potential investor who wants to have a better idea of the risks involved in buying stocks in a particular company and not just speculate on things.

Playcall: _____

7. A person who has spent the past two years living in a "Hooverville" and eating at soup kitchens when he can find one.

Playcall: _____

8. An 18 year old (teenager) who has been "Riding the Rails" the last year around the country desperately searching for a job. You would also like to be able to send money home to help your family.

Playcall: _____

Quiz on New Deal programs

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Under the Emergency Banking Act, the government planned to
- inspect each bank's finances and then allow healthy banks to reopen.
 - initiate New Deal programs with money borrowed from the nation's healthiest banks.
 - order failing banks to stay open until depositors retrieved their savings.
 - order banks to close their doors to uninsured depositors.
- _____ 2. The Hundred Days was a
- special session of Congress during which the New Deal was launched.
 - name given to the first Nazi wave of terror that swept through Germany and Austria.
 - period of time during which failed banks were allowed to remain closed.
 - severe drought that struck the Great Plains during the early 1930s.
- _____ 3. During the depression, many state travel guides, oral histories, and collections of American folklore were created by
- a group of artists known as the regionalists.
 - Woody Guthrie, Will Rogers, and gospel artists such as Mahalia Jackson.
 - artists hired by the Federal Arts Project and the Federal Music Project.
 - writers hired by the Federal Writers' Project.
- _____ 4. Roosevelt planned his policies with the help of a group of expert policy advisers known as the
- Brain Trust.
 - Bulls and Bears.
 - New Deal Cabinet.
 - National Recovery Congress.
- _____ 5. Hospitals, schools, parks, and roads were built by millions of workers hired by the
- National Labor Relations Board.
 - Works Progress Administration.
 - Tennessee Valley Authority.
 - National Recovery Administration.
- _____ 6. Young men between 18 and 25 from families on relief helped their families by working for the
- Civilian Conservation Corps.
 - Civil Works Administration.
 - Public Works Administration.
 - Works Progress Administration.
- _____ 7. The National Youth Administration
- aided children who wanted to become farmers.
 - provided part-time jobs that allowed many students to stay in school instead of dropping out to search for work.
 - provided payments to parents whose children had visual impairments and other disabilities.
 - hired young men who lived and worked in camps run by the U.S. Army.
- _____ 8. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, created during the depression, continues to
- regulate companies that sell stocks or bonds.
 - insure bank accounts.
 - guard against stock fraud.
 - oversee the Social Security Administration.

- ___ 9. Congress passed the Social Security Act to
 - a. inspect banks.
 - b. provide retirement income and unemployment benefits.
 - c. restore the nation's banks.
 - d. regulate the sale of bank stocks.
- ___ 10. The New Deal's first goal was to
 - a. raise taxes to pay for programs to battle the depression.
 - b. restore the nation's confidence in the banks.
 - c. provide direct relief payments to the poor and the unemployed.
 - d. regulate the stock market and protect investors' money.
- ___ 11. The National Recovery Administration was
 - a. a new program in the Second New Deal.
 - b. primarily responsible for providing direct relief to the poor.
 - c. an agency of the National Industrial Recovery Act.
 - d. declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Other

Write T if a statement is true or F if it is false.

- 12. ___ The National Labor Relations Act protected unions and upheld their right to collective bargaining.
- 13. ___ The Agricultural Adjustment Act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

For each of the following, identify the letter of the best choice.

- 14. To help the elderly, people with disabilities, children, and job searchers, Congress passed the

a. Social Security Act.	c. Emergency Banking Act.
b. National Labor Relations Act.	d. National Industrial Recovery Act.

Now go back to your "New Deal playbook" chart
Identify each program as one of the "3Rs"

↓
Relief
Recovery
Reform

AMDG

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert

Chapter 24 Test: The Great Depression (100 points)

Main Idea Multiple Choice:

1. Under the Emergency Banking Act, the government planned to
 - a. inspect each bank's finances and then allow healthy banks to reopen.
 - b. initiate New Deal programs with money borrowed from the nation's healthiest banks.
 - c. order failing banks to stay open until depositors retrieved their savings.
 - d. order banks to close their doors to uninsured depositors.

2. On October 29, 1929—Black Tuesday—the stock market
 - a. began a gradual downturn.
 - b. collapsed completely.
 - c. did better than on the following day.
 - d. canceled all stock sales.

3. The Black Cabinet referred to the many
 - a. stock brokers who warned President Hoover that “sooner or later a crash is coming.”
 - b. political and business leaders who attempted to revive the stock market after Black Tuesday.
 - c. Italian officials who secretly supported Mussolini's Blackshirts.
 - d. African American leaders that Roosevelt appointed to his administration.

4. The Hundred Days was a
 - a. special session of Congress during which the New Deal was launched.
 - b. name given to the first Nazi wave of terror that swept through Germany and Austria.
 - c. period of time during which failed banks were allowed to remain closed.
 - d. severe drought that struck the Great Plains during the early 1930s.

5. During the depression, many state travel guides, oral histories, and collections of American folklore were created by
 - a. a group of artists known as the regionalists.
 - b. Woody Guthrie, Will Rogers, and gospel artists such as Mahalia Jackson.
 - c. artists hired by the Federal Arts Project and the Federal Music Project.
 - d. writers hired by the Federal Writers' Project.

6. Roosevelt planned his policies with the help of a group of expert policy advisers known as the
 - a. Brain Trust.
 - b. Bulls and Bears.
 - c. New Deal Cabinet.
 - d. National Recovery Congress.

7. Congress rejected Roosevelt's Judicial Procedures Reform Act because
 - a. bank foreclosures on farmers' loans were tarnishing the administration's reputation.
 - b. Republican members wanted to strengthen their control of Congress.
 - c. they feared it would destroy the checks and balances of the federal government.
 - d. the Supreme Court advised that the bill would be unconstitutional.

8. Hospitals, schools, parks, and roads were built by millions of workers hired by the
- a. National Labor Relations Board.
 - b. Works Progress Administration .
 - c. Tennessee Valley Authority.
 - d. National Recovery Administration.
9. President Hoover did not enact programs to end the depression because he
- a. believed that would only make the the depression worse.
 - b. thought the depression was already ending.
 - c. was unconcerned about people's suffering.
 - d. believed that government should not support the people.
10. Millions of Americans lost their savings during the depression because
- a. they had not taken advantage of the bull market.
 - b. they had not purchased deposit insurance on their savings.
 - c. banks did not have enough money to pay all withdrawing depositors.
 - d. banks turned away all depositors who had bought on margin.
11. Young men between 18 and 25 from families on relief helped their families by working for the
- a. Civilian Conservation Corps.
 - b. Civil Works Administration.
 - c. Public Works Administration.
 - d. Works Progress Administration.
12. Scenes of rural life during the depression were shot by photographer
- a. Benny Goodman.
 - b. Anna "Grandma" Moses.
 - c. Marian Anderson.
 - d. Dorothea Lange.
13. "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself," said
- a. Herbert Hoover.
 - b. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
 - c. Huey Long.
 - d. Harry L. Hopkins.
14. The Louisiana senator who proposed higher taxes on the wealthy was
- a. Harry L. Hopkins.
 - b. Robert C. Weaver.
 - c. Huey Long.
 - d. Charles E. Coughlin.
15. *Little Orphan Annie*, *The Lone Ranger*, and *The Shadow* were
- a. popular plays sponsored by the Federal Theater Project.
 - b. written by novelists employed by Federal Project One.
 - c. radio shows that provided inexpensive entertainment during the Great Depression.
 - d. light, escapist movies that helped people endure the Great Depression.
16. To help Americans afford their products, during the 1920s, manufacturers
- a. abolished the assembly line that lowered production costs.
 - b. gave away free products to every rural family.
 - c. sold them on an installment plan.
 - d. reduced their own salaries.

17. The National Youth Administration
- aided children who wanted to become farmers.
 - provided part-time jobs that allowed many students to stay in school instead of dropping out to search for work.
 - provided payments to parents whose children had visual impairments and other disabilities.
 - hired young men who lived and worked in camps run by the U.S. Army.
18. "All along your green valley I'll work till I die," sang folk musician and songwriter
- Duke Ellington .
 - Will Rogers.
 - Woody Guthrie.
 - Mahalia Jackson.
19. Critics who thought the New Deal went too far tended to
- be Republican.
 - favor Hoover's "Share-Our-Wealth" plan over expensive New Deal programs.
 - support Hoover for re-election in 1936.
 - be members of the conservative Freedom Party.
20. While many Americans supported Roosevelt in 1936, his opponent had strong support from
- Dust Bowl farmers who were disenchanted with the New Deal.
 - African Americans, Mexican Americans, and other minorities.
 - the business community.
 - union leaders in the AFL and the CIO.
21. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, created during the depression, continues to
- regulate companies that sell stocks or bonds.
 - insure bank accounts.
 - guard against stock fraud.
 - oversee the Social Security Administration.
22. Congress passed the Social Security Act to
- inspect banks.
 - provide retirement income and unemployment benefits.
 - restore the nation's banks.
 - regulate the sale of bank stocks.
23. The New Deal's first goal was to
- raise taxes to pay for programs to battle the depression.
 - restore the nation's confidence in the banks.
 - provide direct relief payments to the poor and the unemployed.
 - regulate the stock market and protect investors' money.
24. As the presidential election of 1932 approached, most Americans
- blamed big business for the depression.
 - believed that Hoover would not end the depression.
 - hoped to re-elect Roosevelt.
 - wanted the federal government to lower taxes to stimulate the economy.

25. The so-called Dust Bowl was created when

- a. North Dakota farmers planted corn.
- b. North Texas farmers planted wheat.
- c. the Great Plains experienced a hurricane.
- d. heavy winds swept away dried-out topsoil during a severe drought on the Great Plains.

26. The Bonus Army was made up of a small "army" of

- a. Dust Bowl farmers.
- b. skilled workers who belonged to craft-based unions.
- c. unemployed World War I veterans.
- d. striking workers at the Goodyear Tire Factory and at General Motors plants.

27. During the depression, African American workers

- a. were often the last to be hired and the first to be fired.
- b. received higher wages than white workers due to anti-discrimination codes established by the National Industrial Relations Act.
- c. often abandoned their Dust Bowl farms and headed west, often to California.
- d. voted overwhelmingly against Roosevelt, whose New Deal had not been extended to African-American citizens.

28. The National Industrial Recovery Act was

- a. a new program in the Second New Deal that favored big business.
- b. primarily responsible for providing direct relief to the poor.
- c. an agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under Hoover.
- d. along with the original AAA, declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

29. When people bought on margin, they purchased stocks

- a. on credit with a loan from a corporation.
- b. on credit with a loan from a stock broker.
- c. with their own money.
- d. with cattle.

30. To help the elderly, people with disabilities, children, and job searchers, Congress passed the

- a. Social Security Act.
- b. National Labor Relations Act.
- c. Emergency Banking Act.
- d. National Industrial Recovery Act.

Identifications: Use each term once.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) Frances Perkins | b) Second New Deal | c) Federal Writers' Project |
| d) Great Depression | e) Huey Long | a) Tennessee Valley Authority |
| b) Mary McLeod Bethune | c) Harry L. Hopkins | d) business cycle |
| e) Federal Emergency Relief Administration | | |

31. Overall economic downturn that lasted for more than a decade
32. FERA agency head (part of the Brain Trust) who gave workers jobs building public projects
33. Program that was part of the WPA and employed writers in various literary projects
34. Program which provided grants to states for direct relief payments to the poor and the unemployed
35. Secretary of Labor who was the first female cabinet member in American history
36. Pursued especially after FDR was reelected in 1936 and was described by President Roosevelt as seeking "not only cure of the symptoms but also removal of their cause"... favored labor over business interests.
37. New Deal program designed to help one of the poorest and least-developed parts of the United States... provided jobs and hydro-electric power to residents of the region
38. Was a key participant in FDR's so called "Black cabinet", holding many meetings regarding Civil Rights in her home and reporting back to the President.
39. Normally lasting 3 to 5 years, it is the normal fluctuation of the economy between prosperity and recession or depression over time.
40. From Louisiana, this governor was a frequent critic of the New Deal, saying that it did not do enough to alleviate suffering and that more extreme solutions such as socialism were needed in America.

Chronology: Choose the earliest/first of the events listed.

41. a) the Bank Holiday takes place
b) Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) created
42. a) FDR says "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself"
b) FDR introduces his Supreme Court Reform Plan
43. a) the "First Hundred Days" takes place
b) the Social Security Act is passed as legislation
44. a) Governor Huey Long is assassinated
b) the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) is formed
45. a) FDR's Supreme Court Reform Plan is proposed
b) the original Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) is declared unconstitutional

Short Answer: Choose 1 of 2 (10 points)

1. React to the quote given below. What do you find accurate or inaccurate about what this person is saying in judging the New Deal. In the end, determine whether you think the New Deal was "good, average, or bad medicine" in dealing with the conditions of the Great Depression.
2. Regardless of the relative effectiveness or ineffectiveness of New Deal policies (depending on your point of view), it was significant in leaving a lasting legacy of changes. Identify and explain several examples which illustrate that the effects of the New Deal are still felt right up to the present day.

A Controversial New Deal Quote

"Looking back, most Americans lost some freedom. Federal agencies became involved in more and more aspects of life. This seems to have been a necessary price to pay if such a complex society was to function smoothly. Still, the loss was large."