

Chapter 24 Sample Test

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. The Congress of Industrial Organizations differed from the AFL in that the CIO
- refused to admit African Americans, immigrants, and women.
 - organized all workers in major industries—skilled and unskilled—into individual unions.
 - was made up of craft-based unions.
 - turned away unions that admitted unskilled laborers.
- _____ 2. 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.
- _____ 3. On October 29, 1929—Black Tuesday—the stock market
- began a gradual downturn.
 - collapsed completely.
 - did better than on the following day.
 - canceled all stock sales.
- _____ 4. The Black Cabinet referred to the many
- stock brokers who warned President Hoover that “sooner or later a crash is coming.”
 - political and business leaders who attempted to revive the stock market after Black Tuesday.
 - Italian officials who secretly supported Mussolini's Blackshirts.
 - African American leaders that Roosevelt appointed to his administration.
- _____ 5. Mussolini's government was
- called the Third Reich.
 - ruled by the National Socialist Party.
 - based on fascism.
 - based on Nazism.
- _____ 6. 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.
- _____ 7. 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.
- _____ 8. 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.
- _____ 9. Congress rejected Roosevelt's Judicial Procedures Reform Act because
- bank foreclosures on farmers' loans were tarnishing the administration's reputation.
 - Republican members wanted to strengthen their control of Congress.
 - they feared it would destroy the checks and balances of the federal government.
 - the Supreme Court advised that the bill would be unconstitutional.

- _____ 10. 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.
- _____ 11. President Hoover did not enact programs to end the depression because he
- believed that would only make the the depression worse.
 - thought the depression was already ending.
 - was unconcerned about people's suffering.
 - believed that government should not support the people.
- _____ 12. Millions of Americans lost their savings during the depression because
- they had not taken advantage of the bull market.
 - they had not purchased deposit insurance on their savings.
 - banks did not have enough money to pay all withdrawing depositors.
 - banks turned away all depositors who had bought on margin.
- _____ 13. 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.
- _____ 14. Scenes of rural life during the depression were shot by photographer
- Benny Goodman.
 - Anna "Grandma" Moses.
 - Marian Anderson.
 - Dorothea Lange.
- _____ 15. "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself," said
- Herbert Hoover.
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt.
 - Huey Long.
 - Harry L. Hopkins.
- _____ 16. The Louisiana senator who proposed higher taxes on the wealthy was
- Harry L. Hopkins.
 - Robert C. Weaver.
 - Huey Long.
 - Charles E. Coughlin.
- _____ 17. Many businesses slowed production, reduced their workforce, or closed down entirely as a result of
- the bear market.
 - the banking crisis.
 - sit-down strikes by nonunion workers.
 - major strikes organized by the AFL and the CIO.
- _____ 18. Little Orphan Annie, The Lone Ranger, and The Shadow were
- popular plays sponsored by the Federal Theater Project.
 - written by novelists employed by Federal Project One.
 - radio shows that provided inexpensive entertainment during the Great Depression.
 - light, escapist movies that helped people endure the Great Depression.
- _____ 19. During the depression, African American workers
- were often the last to be hired and the first to be fired.
 - received higher wages than white workers due to anti-discrimination codes established by the National Industrial Relations Act.
 - often abandoned their Dust Bowl farms and headed west, often to California.
 - voted overwhelmingly against Roosevelt, whose New Deal had not been extended to African American citizens.

- _____ 20. 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.
- _____ 21. “All along your green valley I’ll work till I die,” sang folk musician and songwriter
- Duke Ellington.
 - Will Rogers.
 - Woody Guthrie.
 - Mahalia Jackson.
- _____ 22. 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.
- _____ 23. 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.
- _____ 24. 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.
- _____ 25. Thomas Hart Benton and Grant Wood
- were Federal Arts Project photographers who recorded rural life during the depression.
 - hosted popular radio shows during the early days of the depression.
 - helped create a new style of jazz, called swing, that swept the nation.
 - were artists who became known as the regionalists.
- _____ 26. 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.
- _____ 27. Eleanor Roosevelt strongly supported
- minority rights.
 - the Liberty League.
 - the Civil Works Administration, launched in 1934.
 - segregation in government work programs.
- _____ 28. 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.

- _____ 29. 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.
- _____ 30. The National Recovery Administration was
- a new program in the Second New Deal.
 - primarily responsible for providing direct relief to the poor.
 - an agency of the National Industrial Recovery Act.
 - declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Matching

Match each statement with the correct item.

- fascism
 - Frances Perkins
 - Second New Deal
 - Mahalia Jackson
 - Federal Writers' Project
 - Huey Long
 - Tennessee Valley Authority
 - Mary McLeod Bethune
 - totalitarianism
 - Harry L. Hopkins
 - Marian Anderson
 - Great Depression
 - Duke Ellington
 - Public Works Administration
 - Federal Emergency Relief Administration
- _____ 31. economic downturn that lasted for more than a decade
- _____ 32. FERA head who gave workers jobs building public projects
- _____ 33. program that employed writers
- _____ 34. provided grants to states for direct relief payments to the poor and the unemployed
- _____ 35. Big Band Leader and swing musician
- _____ 36. secretary of labor who was the first female cabinet member in American history
- _____ 37. described by President Roosevelt as seeking "not only cure of the symptoms but also removal of their cause"
- _____ 38. New Deal program designed to help one of the poorest and least-developed parts of the United States

Essay

39. Describe the political and economic problems of the nations that had an unequal distribution of wealth and practically no middle class during the Great Depression, and tell how the depression affected such nations.

Other

Write T if a statement is true or F if it is false. If a statement is false, explain why.

40. ____ During sit-down strikes, workers remained in factories but refused to work.
41. ____ John Steinbeck wrote the most famous novel set in the depression—Gone With the Wind—in April 1939.
42. ____ In 1929, about 60 percent of all American families made less than \$2,000 a year.
43. ____ The National Labor Relations Act protected unions and upheld their right to collective bargaining.
44. ____ Many African Americans were included in New Deal programs and generally supported President Roosevelt.
45. ____ During the Great Depression, Herbert Hoover gave many fireside chats—radio addresses in which he spoke directly to the American people.
46. ____ The Agricultural Adjustment Act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

For each of the following, identify the letter of the best choice. Next, expand on the subject by answering the second question.

47. When people bought on margin, they purchased stocks
 - a. on credit with a loan from a bank.
 - b. on credit with a loan from a broker.
 - c. with their own money.
 - d. with cattle.

Explain how these buyers profited during a bull market and during a bear market.

48. 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.

How did the Dust Bowl affect farm life in this area?

49. 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.

Describe the three main parts of the program that this act created.

Name: _____

ID: A

50. 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.

Why did the Bonus Army travel to Washington, D.C., in 1932? How did Hoover respond to the Bonus Army, and how did Americans view Hoover’s response?