

US History II - AP
Chapters 25 & 26 Test – The Great Depression

Multiple Choice – 3 points each

1. The statement, “By 1929, much of the money that was invested in the stock market did not actually exist” can best be explained by which of the following causes of the crash?
 - A. corruption
 - B. buying on margin
 - C. overvaluation
 - D. speculation

2. President Hoover chose to call the economic downturn a depression because
 - A. He was depressed
 - B. Previous declines were known as panics and he didn’t want people to relate current events to those problems of the past
 - C. Previous declines were called depression and he figured, “ain’t broke don’t fix it”
 - D. He didn’t coin the phrase, FDR did

3. The five years prior to 1929, the stock market had been characterized by rising prices creating an enormous
 - A. Bull Market
 - B. Bear Market
 - C. Meat Market
 - D. SuperMarket

4. The Great Depression
 - A. Had a negative effect on every major nation in the world
 - B. Affected only the US, Britain and France
 - C. Was limited to the US and Europe only
 - D. None of the above

5. At the onset of the Great Depression, the “Bonus Army”
 - A. was put to work on building roads and other public works projects
 - B. marched on Washington DC demanding premature payment of their deferred WWI bonus which was to be paid to them in 1945
 - C. was drafted to stop Japanese aggression in the Far East
 - D. none of the above

6. Old newspapers that people slept under during the Hoover years of the Great Depression came to be known as
 - A. Hoovevilles
 - B. Hoover blankets
 - C. Hooverflags
 - D. Hooverings

7. Farmers were especially hard-hit by the Depression
 - A. because they had huge debts from purchasing machines and land
 - B. since low crop prices wiped out potential profits
 - C. as it was coupled with the Dust Bowl drought in the trans-Mississippi West
 - D. all of the above

8. Will Rogers commented, “We’re the first nation in the history of the world to go to the poor house in an automobile.” This statement was referencing
 - A. The shallow nature of the depression
 - B. The feelings of helplessness Americans were experiencing
 - C. The large increase of automobiles being purchased during the 1930s
 - D. The ways of coping with and escaping from the depression, such as going for drives

9. FDR's three R's were
- A. Relief, Recovery, Reform
 - B. Relief, Remember, Rebuild
 - C. Reading, Writing, 'rithmetic
 - D. None of the above
10. If I gave each of you an A, it would weaken your self-esteem and motivation. You need to achieve and work hard on your own without a handout for your own well-being. This was government policy known as
- A. FDR's Rugged Individualism
 - B. Hoover's Rugged Individualism
 - C. FDR's Square Deal
 - D. Hoover's Square Deal
11. Frances Perkins
- A. became the first female cabinet member in US history
 - B. was a member of the "brain trust"
 - C. is the name of the Department of Labor building in Washington DC
 - D. all of the above
 - E. none of the above
12. Which act of the New Deal created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation?
- A. Emergency Banking Relief Act
 - B. Social Security Act
 - C. Glass-Steagall Act
 - D. Federal Securities Act
13. Which new agency of the New Deal provided employment for 3 million young men in the fields of reforestation, fire fighting, flood control and swamp drainage?
- A. Civilian Conservation Corps
 - B. Peace Corps
 - C. Tennessee Valley Authority
 - D. Civil Works Administration
14. The National Bank Holiday was successful
- A. because it shut down all banks, thus securing deposits for those who had yet to withdraw their savings
 - B. because it allowed the government time to inspect all banks, shutting down those that were risky and reopening those that met the strict federal standards
 - C. at restoring consumer confidence, so much so that when banks reopened deposits exceeded withdrawals.
 - D. All of the above
15. The most complex and far-reaching effort by New dealers to combine immediate relief with long range recovery and reform came with the passage of this triple barreled agency aimed to assist industry, labor and the unemployed
- A. Federal Housing Administration
 - B. National Recovery Administration
 - C. Public Works Administration
 - D. Securities and Exchange Commission
16. This New Deal Agency, headed by the Secretary of the Interior, spent over \$ 4 Billion on 34,000 public projects including, in its most spectacular achievement, the Grand Coulee Dam, the largest structure erected by humans since the Great Wall of China.
- A) US Housing Authority
 - B) Federal Emergency Relief Administration
 - C) Tennessee Valley Authority
 - D) Public Works Administration

17. This gigantic New Deal project brought full employment, cheap electric power, low-cost housing, abundant cheap nitrates, restoration of eroded soil, reforestation, improved river navigation and flood control to the Southern-Mid Western US.
- A) US Housing Authority B) Federal Emergency Relief Administration
C) Tennessee Valley Authority D) National Recovery Administration
18. Which act of the New Deal provided for federal-state unemployment insurance and for elderly retired workers to receive regular payments financed by a payroll tax?
- A) Unemployment Relief Act B) Social Security Act
C) Fair Labor Standards Act D) Wagner Act
19. An immediate success of FDR's first administration was
- A. The Social Security Act
B. The NIRA
C. The National Bank Holiday
D. The AAA
E. All of the above
20. "Every man a king, but no one wears a crown"
- A. was Huey Long's appeal to the lower and middle classes
B. was Father Coughlin's appeal to the lower and middle classes
C. was Huey Long's appeal to the upper and middle classes
D. was Father Coughlin's appeal to the upper and middle classes
21. Which of the following statements about the "Kingfish" Huey Long are true?
- I. He was a social conservative, a powerful New Deal critic and practiced "Neo-Populism"
II. He espoused a type of Robin Hood Economic Theory, tax the rich to help the poor
III. He initiated Share-Our-Wealth Clubs which had 7 million members
IV. He promised small confiscatory taxes on income, inheritances and purchases
V. To many he was a socialist, to some a fascist, to others he was both.
- A) Only I is correct B) I, II & III are correct
C) II, III, & IV are correct D) II, III, IV & V are correct
E) all are correct
22. "Do something... and if it doesn't work, then do something else" is a phrase best attributed to
- A. FDR concerning the First New Deal
B. FDR concerning the Second New Deal
C. FDR concerning WWII
D. No one, I made it up
23. In 1936, the Democrats broadened their base of support, creating the Roosevelt Coalition, by appealing to which of the following groups?
- I. African-Americans IV. Small farmers
II. Jews V. Ethnic Blue Collar Workers
III. Urban Political Bosses
- A) Only I is correct B) I, II & III are correct
C) I, II, III, & IV are correct D) II, III, IV & V are correct
E) all are correct

24. Attempting to balance the federal budget, cutting New Deal programs and thus adding 4 million more Americans to the unemployment lines were
- results of The Second New Deal
 - FDR's reasons for The Judicial Reorganization Bill
 - causes of The Roosevelt Recession in 1937
 - results of Keynesian Economic Theories put into practice
25. What do the Reconstruction Finance Corp., the Glass-Steagall Act and the National Credit Corp. all have in common?
- Hoover vigorously opposed all three
 - They were all social-welfare programs for dispensing various forms of welfare to the needy
 - They all made loans to banks or businesses with the intent of revitalizing the economy
 - They were all private, voluntary approaches to revitalizing the economy
26. The power struggle between Harold Ickes and Harry Hopkins over federal public relief policies
- Contrasted Ickes' cautious attitude toward dispensing relief with Hopkins' view that people had to have money quickly, even through "make-work" projects
 - Centered on whether giving aid to women and children would lead to a breakdown of the family
 - Pitted Ickes, as a proponent of socialism, against Hopkins, as the defender of capitalism
 - Became irrelevant when the Supreme Court ruled public relief was the responsibility of the states
27. The Townsend Plan put forth by Dr. Francis E. Townsend
- instituted Medicare for the elderly
 - instituted social security for the elderly
 - eliminated property taxes for the elderly
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
28. After the 1936 election, FDR attempted to undermine the power of
- The military
 - Congress
 - The Supreme Court
 - Southern Segregationists
29. A conservative coalition in Congress thwarted Roosevelt during his second term in all the following ways *except*
- Passing the Hatch Act to forbid federal workers from participating in electoral campaigns
 - Slashing relief appropriations
 - Rejecting FDR's proposal to reorganize the executive branch into super-departments under the president's direct authority
 - Rejecting the Fair Labor Standards Act
30. John Maynard Keynes' economic theory
- Suggests that deficit spending by the government can stimulate economic recovery
 - Was closely followed by FDR and his New Deal
 - Stresses the importance of a government's maintaining a balanced budget at all times
 - Was proved wrong by America's experience in the 1930s.

Name: _____ (Matching – 1 point each)

Matching: Match the New Deal Legislation with its description below.

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|---------------------|--|
| _____ 1. AAA | _____ 7. Social Security Act |
| _____ 2. CCC | _____ 8. Wealth Tax Act |
| _____ 3. TVA | _____ 9. SEC |
| _____ 4. NIRA | _____ 10. Resettlement
Administration |
| _____ 5. WPA | |
| _____ 6. Wagner Act | |

- A. Designed to stabilize prices and limit overproduction, while creating the first direct government subsidies to farmers.
- B. Allots \$5 billion for discretionary spending to establish Administration for public works
- C. Provides part-time employment for high school & college students
- D. Coordinated businesses to stabilize prices and production, and set up fair practices codes
- E. Created to investigate, oversee and regulate the Stock Market
- F. Made funds available as loans to end sharecropping and tenant farming
- G. Extended the powers of the Federal Reserve System
- H. Operated under the Army, it promoted environmental conservation by employing young men to plant trees, clear beaches and stock lakes
- I. Ended speculation in the interstate transmission of electricity and other utilities
- J. Offered loans to utilities and farmers' cooperatives to provide electricity
- K. Created a federal-state system to provide unemployment compensation and old-age insurance
- L. Built dams and power plants to bring power to the rural areas of seven states
- M. Promoted the building of streets, post offices, and the Arts and American Culture
- N. Brought sudden increase in taxes on excess business profits and inheritances
- O. Guaranteed workers the right to unionize and to collective bargaining with government support to enforce these rights