

CGI Economic History
Progressive Era, 1920s, Depression, & New Deal Test – HONORS Version

1. As one progressive explained, the “real heart” of the progressive movement was to

- [A] to promote economic and social equality.
- [B] ensure the Jeffersonian style of government.
- [C] reinstate the policy of laissez-faire.
- [D] use the government as an agency of human welfare.
- [E] preserve world peace.

2. Progressives, who were among the strongest critics of injustice in early-twentieth-century America, received much of their inspiration from

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| [A] the Greenback Labor party and the Populists. | [C] the Federalists. |
| [B] progressive theorists, like Jacob Riis. | [D] foreign nations. |
| | [E] social Darwinists. |

3. Match each late-nineteenth-century social critic below with the target of his criticism.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| ___ A. Thorstein Veblen | 1. “bloated trusts” |
| ___ B. Jack London | 2. slum conditions |
| ___ C. Jacob Riis | 3. “conspicuous consumption” |
| ___ D. Henry Demarest Lloyd | 4. destruction of nature |

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| [A] A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2 | [D] A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1 |
| [B] A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4 | [E] A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1 |
| [C] A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3 | |

4. Progressivism

- [A] offered little to the ever-growing women’s movement.
- [B] supported only the demand for woman suffrage.
- [C] followed examples set by women’s reform movements in Europe.
- [D] supported many reforms advocated by feminists.
- [E] reflected the views of working-class women.

5. President Theodore Roosevelt branded reporters who tried to uncover injustice as muckrakers because

- [A] he was annoyed by their excessive zeal.
- [B] he saw them as trying to clean up society.
- [C] of their work in the muck of the slums.
- [D] of their coverage of the meat-packing industry.
- [E] they brought ugly problems to public attention.

6. Match each early-twentieth-century muckraker below with the target of his or her exposé.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ___ A. David G. Phillips | 1. the United States Senate |
| ___ B. Ida Tarbell | 2. the Standard Oil Company |
| ___ C. Lincoln Steffens | 3. city governments |
| ___ D. Ray Stannard Baker | 4. the condition of blacks |

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| [A] A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3 | [D] A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4 |
| [B] A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 | [E] A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1 |
| [C] A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1 | |

7. Lincoln Steffens, in his series of articles entitled “The Shame of the Cities,”

- [A] unmasked the corrupt alliance between big business and municipal government.
- [B] laid bare the practices of the stock market.
- [C] exposed the deplorable condition of blacks in urban areas.
- [D] attacked the United States Senate.
- [E] uncovered official collusion in prostitution and white slavery

8. The muckrakers signified much about the nature of the progressive reform movement because they

- [A] thrived on publicity rather than social change.
- [B] counted on drastic political change to fight social wrongs.
- [C] sought not to overthrow capitalism but to cleanse it with democratic controls.
- [D] refused to look beyond middle-class concerns.
- [E] believed that the cure for the ills of American democracy lay in less democracy and more government control.

9. Most muckrakers believed that their primary function in the progressive attack on social ills was to

- [A] link up with movements for social justice.
- [B] formulate a consistent philosophy of social reform.
- [C] explain the causes of social ills.
- [D] devise solutions to society’s problems.
- [E] make the public aware of social problems.

10. The two key goals pursued by progressives were to curb the threats posed by _____ on the one hand and _____ on the other.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| [A] the Old Guard, muckrakers | [D] the social gospel, the gospel of wealth |
| [B] trusts, socialists | [E] New Immigrants, blacks |
| [C] feminists, patriarchal males | |

11. Progressive reformers were mainly men and women from the

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| [A] upper class. | [D] small towns. |
| [B] lower class | [E] new wave of immigrants. |
| [C] middle class. | |

12. According to progressives, the cure for American democracy’s ills was

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| [A] more democracy. | [D] technical and scientific expertise. |
| [B] socialism. | [E] a third political party. |
| [C] a more conservative government. | |

13. All of the following were prime goals of earnest progressives *except*

- [A] the elimination of graft.
- [B] ending prostitution and “white slavery.”
- [C] woman suffrage.
- [D] the direct election of senators.
- [E] opposition to Prohibition.

14. The progressive movement was instrumental in getting both the Seventeenth and Eighteenth amendments added to the Constitution. The Seventeenth called for _____, and the Eighteenth called for _____.

- [A] direct election of senators, prohibition
- [B] prohibition, woman suffrage
- [C] income taxes, direct election of senators
- [D] woman suffrage, income taxes
- [E] woman suffrage, direct election of senators

15. In *Muller v. Oregon*, the Supreme Court upheld the principle promoted by progressives like Florence Kelley and Louis Brandeis that

- [A] female workers should receive equal pay for equal work.
- [B] the federal government should regulate occupational safety and health.
- [C] factory labor should be limited to ten hours a day five days a week.
- [D] female workers required special rules and protection on the job.
- [E] child labor under the age of fourteen should be prohibited.

16. The public outcry after the horrible Triangle Shirtwaist fire led many states to pass

- [A] laws guaranteeing unions the right to raise safety concerns.
- [B] mandatory fire escape plans for all businesses employing more than ten people.
- [C] zoning regulations governing where factories could be located.
- [D] restrictions on female employment in the clothing industry.
- [E] safety regulations and workmen's compensation laws for job injuries.

17. The case of *Lochner v. New York* represented a setback for progressives and labor advocates because the Supreme Court in its ruling

- [A] upheld the constitutionality of a law enabling business to fire labor organizers.
- [B] declared that prohibiting child labor would require a constitutional amendment.
- [C] declared a law limiting work to ten hours a day unconstitutional.
- [D] ruled that fire and safety regulations were local and not state or federal concerns.
- [E] declared unconstitutional a law providing special protection for women workers.

18. While president, Theodore Roosevelt chose to label his reform proposals as the

- [A] Fair Deal.
- [B] New Deal.
- [C] Big Deal.
- [D] Square Deal.
- [E] Big Stick.

19. As a part of his reform program, Teddy Roosevelt advocated all of the following *except*

- [A] control of corporations.
- [B] conservation of natural resources.
- [C] control of labor.
- [D] an end to railroad rebates.
- [E] consumer protection.

20. Teddy Roosevelt helped to end the 1902 strike in the anthracite coal mines by

- [A] passing legislation making the miners' union illegal.
- [B] threatening to seize the mines and to operate them with federal troops.
- [C] using the military to force the miners back to work.
- [D] appealing to mine owners' and workers' sense of the public interest.
- [E] helping the mine owners to import strike-breakers.

21. The Elkins and Hepburn acts dealt with the subject of
[A] women's working conditions. [D] the purity of food and drugs.
[B] railroad regulation. [E] regulation of municipal utilities.
[C] conservation of natural resources.
22. Teddy Roosevelt believed that trusts
[A] were too powerful to be regulated.
[B] were here to stay with their efficient means of production.
[C] could be destroyed without damage to the American economy.
[D] should be balanced by strong labor unions.
[E] were greedy for power and wealth.
23. President Roosevelt believed that the federal government should adopt a policy of _____ trusts.
[A] ignoring [D] regulating
[B] collusion with [E] monitoring
[C] dissolving
24. Passage of the Federal Meat Inspection Act was facilitated by the publication of
[A] Henry Demarest Lloyd's *Wealth Against Commonwealth*.
[B] Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*.
[C] Jack London's *Call of the Wild*.
[D] Theodore Dreiser's *The Titan*.
[E] Jacob Riis's *How the Other Half Lives*.
25. When Upton Sinclair wrote *The Jungle*, he intended his book to focus attention on the
[A] corruption in the United States Senate.
[B] plight of workers in the stockyards and meat-packing industry.
[C] deplorable conditions in the drug industry.
[D] unhealthy effects of beef consumption.
[E] unsanitary conditions that existed in the meat-packing industry.
26. According to the text, Teddy Roosevelt's most enduring, tangible achievement may have been
[A] his efforts at consumer protection.
[B] the Panama Canal.
[C] his trust busting.
[D] mediating an end to the Russo-Japanese War.
[E] his efforts supporting the environment.
27. The panic of 1907 stimulated reform in _____ policy.
[A] industrial [D] banking
[B] stock-trading [E] land-use
[C] tariff
28. President Taft's foreign policy was dubbed
[A] the Good Neighbor policy. [D] big-stick diplomacy.
[B] the Open Door policy. [E] sphere-of-influence diplomacy
[C] dollar diplomacy.

Multiple-Answer Multiple Choice. Questions 29 & 30 may have two, three, four, or five correct answers. Mark all correct answers for each question. All other questions have only one correct answer.

29. Early-twentieth-century progressive state governors included

- a. Hiram W. Johnson.
- b. Robert La Follette.
- c. William Howard Taft.
- d. Charles Evans Hughes.
- e. Nelson Aldrich.

30. President Taft's image as a progressive was tarnished when he

- a. signed the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill.
- b. refused to support progressive congressmen to challenge the power of the conservative Speaker of the House.
- c. dismissed Gifford Pinchot.
- d. proved less aggressive at trust busting than Theodore Roosevelt.
- e. aligned himself with Republican senatorial reactionaries.

31. Before he was elected president in 1912, Woodrow Wilson had been a

- [A] Presbyterian minister.
- [B] state governor.
- [C] United States Senator.
- [D] Progressive Republican.
- [E] successful businessman.

32. In 1912, Woodrow Wilson ran for the presidency on a Democratic platform that included all of the following *except* a call for

- [A] support for small business.
- [B] monetary reform.
- [C] antitrust legislation.
- [D] dollar diplomacy.
- [E] tariff reductions.

33. Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom

- [A] advocated social-welfare programs.
- [B] opposed banking and tariff reform.
- [C] supported minimum-wage laws.
- [D] opposed fragmentation of big industrial combines.
- [E] favored small enterprise and entrepreneurship.

34. Match each 1912 presidential candidate below with his political party.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| ___ A. Woodrow Wilson | 1. Socialist |
| ___ B. Theodore Roosevelt | 2. Democratic |
| ___ C. William Howard Taft | 3. Republican |
| ___ D. Eugene V. Debs | 4. Progressive |

- [A] A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
- [B] A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
- [C] A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2
- [D] A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
- [E] A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3

35. According to the text, the runaway philosophical winner in the 1912 election was

- [A] socialism.
- [B] conservatism.
- [C] progressivism.
- [D] capitalism.
- [E] feminism.

36. Congress passed the Underwood Tariff because

- [A] Wilson gained Western support for tariff reduction.
- [B] the tariff kept the graduated income tax from being enacted.
- [C] President Wilson aroused public opinion to support its passage.
- [D] big business favored its passage.
- [E] the general public had been demanding a higher tariff.

37. When Woodrow Wilson became president in 1912, the most serious shortcoming in the country's financial structure was that the

- [A] banking system had been overregulated by the federal government.
- [B] large banks were scattered too widely around the country.
- [C] currency was inelastic.
- [D] Bank of the United States had been greatly weakened.
- [E] U.S. dollar was tied to gold.

38. When Congress passed the Underwood Tariff Bill in 1913, it intended the legislation to

- [A] essentially maintain the existing tariff schedule.
- [B] raise tariff rates.
- [C] aid American farmers.
- [D] lower tariff rates.
- [E] eliminate tariffs as a source of revenue.

39. The Sixteenth Amendment provided for

- [A] a personal income tax.
- [B] prohibition.
- [C] abolition of child labor.
- [D] direct election of senators.
- [E] woman suffrage.

40. The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 guaranteed a substantial measure of public control over the American banking system through the final authority given to the

- [A] Federal Reserve Board.
- [B] president.
- [C] regional banks.
- [D] Secretary of the Treasury.
- [E] Senate.

41. The Federal Reserve Act gave the government the authority to

- [A] print paper currency.
- [B] close weak banks.
- [C] govern federal banks without public control.
- [D] increase the amount of money in circulation.
- [E] none of these.

42. The Clayton Anti-Trust Act

- [A] held that trade unions fell under the antimonopoly restraints of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
- [B] helped Congress to control interstate commerce.
- [C] explicitly legalized strikes and peaceful picketing.
- [D] exempted farm cooperatives from antitrust action.
- [E] regarded labor as an article of commerce.

43. Because of the benefits that it conferred on labor, Samuel Gompers called the _____ “labor’s Magna Charta.”

- [A] Federal Reserve Act
- [B] Underwood Tariff Act
- [C] Clayton Anti-Trust Act

- [D] Workmen’s Compensation Act
- [E] Sixteenth Amendment

44. Immigration restrictions of the 1920s were introduced as a result of

- [A] the desire to halt immigration from Latin America.
- [B] growing concern about urban overcrowding and crime.
- [C] increased migration of blacks to the North.
- [D] a desire to rid the country of the quota system.
- [E] the nativist belief that northern Europeans were superior to southern and eastern Europeans.

45. The Immigration Act of 1924 was formulated to impose immigration quotas based on

- [A] religious beliefs.
- [B] family status.
- [C] nationality.
- [D] literacy.
- [E] economic skills.

46. Enforcement of the Volstead Act met the strongest resistance from

- [A] westerners.
- [B] southerners.
- [C] women.
- [D] older people.
- [E] eastern city dwellers.

47. Most Americans assumed that prohibition

- [A] would soon be overturned.
- [B] was unworkable in the cities.
- [C] would be a total failure.
- [D] would be permanent.
- [E] could never be enforced in the South.

48. All of the following helped to make the prosperity of the 1920s possible *except*

- [A] increased productivity of workers.
- [B] perfection of assembly-line production.
- [C] rapid expansion of capital.
- [D] government stimulation of the economy.
- [E] advertising and credit buying.

49. The main problem faced by American manufacturers in the 1920s involved

- [A] developing a market of people to buy their products.
- [B] reducing the level of government involvement in business.
- [C] keeping labor unrest to a minimum.
- [D] increasing the level of production.
- [E] finding a skilled labor force.

50. Bruce Barton, author of *The Man Nobody Knows*, expressed admiration for Jesus Christ because Barton

- [A] believed that Christ was the best advertising man of all time.
- [B] was a deeply religious man.
- [C] thought Christ taught the proper use of money.
- [D] respected Christ's image of self-sacrifice.
- [E] felt that Christ supported capitalism.

51. The prosperity that developed in the 1920s helped

- [A] close the gap between rich and poor.
- [B] to reduce buying on credit.
- [C] enable the railroads to make more profits.
- [D] to accumulate a cloud of debt.
- [E] labor unions to gain strength.

52. Henry Ford's contribution to the automobile industry was

- [A] relatively cheap automobiles.
- [B] the internal combustion engine.
- [C] an enormous variety of automobile models with varied colors and styles.
- [D] installment credit buying of cars.
- [E] design changes that improved speed.

53. Frederick W. Taylor, a prominent inventor and engineer, was best known for his

- [A] concern for worker safety.
- [B] development of the gasoline engine.
- [C] efforts to promote efficiency by eliminating wasted motions.
- [D] efforts to clean up polluted cities.
- [E] thoughts on Darwinian evolution.

54. Before the automobile, the _____ industry dominated the American economy.

- [A] electricity
- [B] farming
- [C] steel
- [D] oil
- [E] railroad

55. The 1920 census revealed that for the first time most

- [A] men worked in manufacturing.
- [B] Americans lived in the trans-Mississippi West.
- [C] adult women were employed outside the home.
- [D] families had fewer than four children.
- [E] Americans lived in cities.

56. Job opportunities for women in the 1920s

- [A] offered higher-paying positions than before.
- [B] existed mainly in the area of education.
- [C] expanded dramatically.
- [D] were plentiful in Hollywood and radio.
- [E] tended to cluster in a few low-paying fields.

57. Buying stock “on margin” meant

- [A] purchasing inexpensive stock.
- [B] purchasing risky stock.
- [C] making only a small down payment.
- [D] purchasing little-known stock.
- [E] purchasing only a few shares.

58. During Andrew Mellon’s long tenure as secretary of the treasury, his policies

- [A] lowered the national debt.
- [B] discouraged capital investment.
- [C] helped equalize personal incomes.
- [D] provided substantial government regulation of the stock market.
- [E] raised taxes.

59. Republican economic policies under Warren G. Harding

- [A] sought to continue the same laissez-faire doctrine as had been the practice under William McKinley.
- [B] aimed at supporting increased competition in business.
- [C] hoped to encourage the government to guide business along the path to profits.
- [D] aided small business at the expense of big business.
- [E] worked to get standpatters out of administration bureaus.

60. In the 1920s the Fordney-McCumber Tariff _____ tariff rates and the Hawley-Smoot Tariff _____ tariff rates, so that by 1930 the tariff rates had been substantially _____ from the opening of the decade.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| [A] raised, lowered, lowered | [D] lowered, lowered, lowered |
| [B] raised, lowered, raised | [E] raised, raised, raised |
| [C] lowered, raised, raised | |

61. Because the United States raised its tariffs in the 1920s,

- [A] international economic distress deepened.
- [B] American foreign trade declined.
- [C] the postwar chaos in Europe was prolonged.
- [D] European nations raised their tariffs.
- [E] all of these.

62. During Coolidge’s presidency, government policy was set largely by the interests and values of

- [A] racial and ethnic minorities.
- [B] progressive reformers.
- [C] farmers and wage earners.
- [D] conservative New Englanders.
- [E] the business community.

63. One of the major problems facing farmers in the 1920s was

- [A] the inability to purchase modern farm equipment.
- [B] the prosecution of cooperatives under antitrust laws.
- [C] drought and insects like the boll weevil.
- [D] overproduction.
- [E] passage of the McNary-Haugen Bill.

64. The intended beneficiaries of the McNary-Haugen Bill were _____; the intended beneficiaries of the Norris-LaGuardia Act were _____.

- [A] farmers, labor unions
- [B] farmers, banks
- [C] banks, railroads

- [D] railroads, farmers
- [E] railroads, labor unions

65. The Federal Farm Board, created by the Agricultural Marketing Act, lent money to farmers primarily to help them to

- [A] organize producers' cooperatives.
- [B] learn a new and more profitable trade.
- [C] take land out of production.
- [D] purchase expensive new farm machinery.
- [E] open new land to cultivation.

66. As a result of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff of 1930,

- [A] campaign promises to labor were fulfilled.
- [B] American economic isolationism ended.
- [C] American industry grew more secure.
- [D] duties on agricultural products decreased.
- [E] the worldwide depression deepened.

67. In America, the Great Depression caused

- [A] a decade-long decline in the birthrate.
- [B] a shift in the economic philosophy of business.
- [C] the price of common stock to remain low while blue-chip stocks suffered only moderate losses.
- [D] an increase of foreign investment because prices were so low.
- [E] people to blame the economic system, not themselves, for their problems.

68. President Herbert Hoover believed that the Great Depression could be ended by doing all of the following *except*

- [A] continuing to rely on the American tradition of rugged individualism.
- [B] directly assisting businesses and banks.
- [C] providing direct aid to the people.
- [D] keeping faith in the efficiency of the industrial system.
- [E] lend funds to feed farm livestock.

69. President Hoover's approach to the Great Depression was to

- [A] adopt unprecedented federal initiatives to combat it.
- [B] blame it on big business.
- [C] nationalize major industries.
- [D] leave the economy alone to work itself out of trouble.
- [E] encourage the states to stimulate spending.

70. The _____ was an alphabetical agency set up under Hoover's administration to bring the government into the antidepression effort.

- [A] Works Progress Administration (WPA)
- [B] Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
- [C] Securities Exchange Commission (SEC)
- [D] National Recovery Administration (NRA)
- [E] Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)

71. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was established to

- [A] lend money for federal public works projects.
- [B] make loans to businesses, banks, and state and local governments.
- [C] outlaw “yellow dog” contracts.
- [D] provide direct economic assistance to labor.
- [E] provide money for construction of dams on the Tennessee River.

72. The Bonus Expeditionary Force marched on Washington, D.C., in 1932 to demand

- [A] the removal of American troops from Nicaragua.
- [B] immediate full payment of bonus payments promised to World War I veterans.
- [C] punishment for those who had forced unemployed veterans to leave Washington, D.C.
- [D] housing and health care assistance for veterans.
- [E] passage of legislation introducing a lower tariff.

73. President Hoover’s public image was severely damaged by his

- [A] handling of the dispersal of the Bonus Army.
- [B] decision to abandon the principle of rugged individualism.
- [C] construction of Hoovervilles for the homeless.
- [D] refusal to do anything to try to solve the Great Depression.
- [E] agreement to provide a federal dole to the unemployed.

74. The 1932 Democratic party platform on which Franklin Roosevelt ran for the presidency called for

- [A] adherence to the gold standard.
- [B] breaking up monopolistic corporations.
- [C] repeal of prohibition.
- [D] higher tariffs.
- [E] deficit spending.

75. In 1932 Franklin Roosevelt campaigned on the promise that as president he would attack the Great Depression by

- [A] returning to the traditional policies of laissez-faire capitalism.
- [B] experimenting with bold new programs for economic and social reform.
- [C] mobilizing America’s youth as in wartime.
- [D] continuing the policies already undertaken by President Hoover.
- [E] nationalizing all banks and major industries.

76. The phrase “Hundred Days” refers to

- [A] the “lame-duck” period between Franklin Roosevelt’s election and his inauguration.
- [B] the time that all banks were closed by FDR.
- [C] the worst months of the Great Depression.
- [D] the first months of Franklin Roosevelt’s presidency.
- [E] the time it took for Congress to begin acting on President Roosevelt’s plans for combating the Great Depression.

77. The Works Progress Administration was a major _____ program of the New Deal; the Public Works Administration was a long-range _____ program; and the Social Security Act was a major _____ program.

- [A] relief, reform, recovery
- [B] reform, relief, recovery
- [C] relief, recovery, reform
- [D] recovery, relief, reform
- [E] reform, recovery, relief

78. The most pressing problem facing Franklin Roosevelt when he became president was

- [A] the need to silence demagogic rabble-rousers such as Huey Long.
- [B] unemployment.
- [C] a chaotic banking situation.
- [D] the farm crisis.
- [E] the national debt.

79. The _____ was probably the most popular New Deal program; the _____ was one of the most complex; and the _____ was the most radical.

- [A] Agricultural Adjustment Act, Public Works Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority
- [B] Civilian Conservation Corps, National Recovery Act, Tennessee Valley Authority
- [C] Works Progress Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Act, Civilian Conservation Corps
- [D] National Recovery Act, Tennessee Valley Authority, Social Security Act
- [E] Social Security Act, Civilian Conservation Corps, Works Progress Administration

80. Match each New Deal critic below with the cause or slogan that he promoted.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ___ A. Father Coughlin | 1. "social justice" |
| ___ B. Huey Long | 2. "every man a king" |
| ___ C. Francis Townsend | 3. "a holy crusade for liberty" |
| ___ D. Herbert Hoover | 4. old-age pensions |

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| [A] A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4 | [D] A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3 |
| [B] A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2 | [E] A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2 |
| [C] A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1 | |

81. Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana gained national popularity by

- [A] making Louisiana a model for ordinary citizens.
- [B] advocating social justice for all.
- [C] supporting a \$200-a-month old-age pension.
- [D] promising to give every family \$5,000.
- [E] blaming Jews for the Depression.

82. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) aimed to do all of the following *except*

- [A] produce works of art.
- [B] provide loans and jobs for college students.
- [C] provide employment on useful projects.
- [D] quiet the groundswell of protest produced by Huey Long and Dr. Francis Townsend.
- [E] provide handouts to the unemployed.

83. The National Recovery Act (NRA) began to fail because

- [A] it did not provide enough protection for labor to bargain with management.
- [B] the agency did not have enough power to control business.
- [C] Harold Ickes, the head of the agency, blocked its ability to provide maximum relief.
- [D] too few industries joined the agency.
- [E] it required too much self-sacrifice on the part of industry, labor, and the public.

84. The first Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) raised the money paid to farmers not to grow crops by

- [A] increasing taxes on the wealthy.
- [B] imposing a tax on the sale of farms.
- [C] selling government surplus grain.
- [D] raising the tariff.
- [E] taxing processors of farm products.

85. All of the following contributed to the Dust Bowl of the 1930s *except*
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| [A] dry-farming techniques. | [D] farmers' failure to use steam tractors and other modern equipment. |
| [B] drought. | [E] wind. |
| [C] soil erosion. | |
86. Most Dust Bowl migrants headed to
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| [A] California. | [D] Oklahoma. |
| [B] Arizona. | [E] Oregon. |
| [C] Nevada. | |
87. The Federal Securities Act aimed to
- [A] halt the sale of stocks on margin.
 - [B] control public holding companies.
 - [C] stop insider trading on the New York Stock Exchange.
 - [D] force stock promoters to give investors information regarding the soundness of their stocks.
 - [E] force stockbrokers to register with the federal government.
88. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) drew criticism because it
- [A] aroused fears of creeping socialism.
 - [B] produced electricity inefficiently.
 - [C] followed unsuccessful European plans too closely.
 - [D] lacked government control.
 - [E] primarily benefited the South.
89. The Social Security Act of 1935 provided all of the following *except*
- [A] unemployment insurance.
 - [B] support for the blind and physically handicapped.
 - [C] economic provisions for the blind and disabled.
 - [D] health care for the poor.
 - [E] old-age pensions.
90. The Wagner Act of 1935 proved to be a trailblazing law that
- [A] established the NRA.
 - [B] gave labor the right to bargain collectively.
 - [C] guaranteed housing loans to workers.
 - [D] authorized the Public Works Administration (PWA).
 - [E] established the Social Security system.
91. The National Labor Relations Act proved most beneficial to
- [A] unskilled workers.
 - [B] the unemployed.
 - [C] employers.
 - [D] trade associations.
 - [E] skilled workers.

92. President Roosevelt's Court-packing scheme in 1937 reflected his desire to make the Supreme Court

- [A] more independent of Congress.
- [B] less burdened with appellate cases.
- [C] more respectful of the Constitution's original intent.
- [D] more sympathetic to New Deal programs.
- [E] more conservative.

93. As a result of the 1937 Roosevelt recession,

- [A] Social Security taxes were reduced.
- [B] Roosevelt adopted Keynesian (planned deficit spending) economics.
- [C] much of the early New Deal was repealed.
- [D] Roosevelt backed away from further economic experiments.
- [E] Republicans gained control of the Senate in 1938.

94. Many economists believe that the New Deal could have cured the ills of the Depression by

- [A] spending less money.
- [B] allowing the private sector to solve the problems.
- [C] remaining on the gold standard and keeping a sound currency.
- [D] engaging in greater deficit spending.
- [E] giving a greater role to local government.

95. Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs

- [A] did not end the Depression.
- [B] were almost no help for the poor.
- [C] aided the poor but not the middle class.
- [D] aided only farmers.
- [E] created the biggest federal deficits in American history.

96. The one aspect of the Economic History class I'll miss most is Mr. Manos's

- [A] incredibly thorough take home tests
- [B] uncanny ability to segue between any two topics
- [C] genuinely witty, yet informative comments
- [D] class participation grade challenges
- [E] comedic timing

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