Great Depression/New Deal Test:

Part 1: Multiple Choice (2 points each)

1) In 1933, the most immediate job facing President Franklin D. Roosevelt was to
A) Keep the nation out of war
B) Protect the nation's overseas possessions
C) Help the unemployed
D) Reform the tariff system

2) Which statement most accurately describes the relief, recovery, and reform measures of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal?
A) They represented a major change in the role of government.
B) They were implemented with little controversy.
C) They relied on rugged individualism rather than government programs.
D) They lasted only until the Depression was over.

3) Which feature of the economic boom of the 1920's contributed most to the stock market crash of 1929?
A) Use of new energy sources
B) Increased use of the automobile
C) Speculation in real estate and the stock market
D) Growth of the entertainment industry

4) An accurate statement about the Great Depression of the 1930's is that
A) A variety of factors combined to bring about the economic collapse
B) A massive response by the Federal Government under the Hoover administration failed to bring about recovery
C) The trade barriers erected by major nations helped to keep the Depression confined to the United States
D) Agriculture was the only sector of the economy to escape the effects of the Depression

5) Which statement best summarizes President Herbert Hoover's approach to the Great Depression?
A) Unemployed workers should be patient because prosperity will eventually trickle down to them.
B) The Federal Government should provide substantial relief to the unemployed.
C) Helping the unemployed poor should be the first concern of government.
D) High unemployment is good for the economy.

6) In the United States, a major effect of the Great Depression of the 1930's was to
A) Make increased governmental intervention in the economy more acceptable
B) Strengthen the demand for the acquisition of overseas territories
C) Reinforce traditional beliefs in rugged individualism
D) Give political control to the Socialist Party

7) Which New Deal reforms most directly targeted the basic problem of the victims of the Dust Bowl?
A) Raising individual and corporate income tax rates
B) Regulating the sale of stocks and bonds
C) Providing farmers low-cost loans and parity payments
D) Guaranteeing workers the right to organize and bargain collectively

8) The philosophy of the New Deal supported the idea that the United States Government should
A) Restrict its activities to foreign affairs and defense
B) Reduce its role in helping the disadvantaged
C) Regulate and reform the economy
D) Own and operate major industries

9) Which statement best describes Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs?
A) They emphasized the importance of the gold standard as the basis for economic recovery.
B) They expanded the economic role of government, while attempting to preserve capitalism.
C) They reduced the number of people who could participate in governmental decision making.
D) They stressed the need for state and local government leadership rather than national leadership.

10) The main purpose of New Deal measures such as the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was to
A) Develop rules to limit speculation and safeguard savings
B) Provide immediate employment opportunities  
C) Assure a guaranteed income for American families  
D) Enable the Federal Government to take over failing industries

11) What is one lasting effect of the New Deal?  
A) The Republican Party has continued to control the National Government since the 1930's.  
B) Organized labor continues to grow in size and influence.  
C) Many government programs started in the 1930's continue today.  
D) Women have finally attained equal economic status.

12) Domestic legislation under President Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal was similar to domestic legislation under President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal in that both  
A) Advocated government ownership of industry  
B) Attempted to apply laissez-faire theories to the United States economy  
C) Were based on the belief that the Federal Government has some responsibility for the general welfare of the people  
D) Stressed the responsibility of individuals for their own economic well-being

13) During President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first two terms, the strongest opposition to his New Deal policies came from  
A) Western farmers  
B) The poor  
C) Labor union members  
D) Big business

14) Republican opponents of President Franklin D. Roosevelt criticized the New Deal program on the grounds that it  
A) Promoted the ideas of laissez-faire economics  
B) Spent more money than was taken in  
C) Weakened the power of the executive branch  
D) Failed to include labor legislation

15) During President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration, which situation was viewed by critics as a threat to the principle of separation of powers?  
A) Congressional support of banking legislation  
B) Passage of Social Security legislation  
C) Proposing the expansion of Supreme Court membership  
D) Changing the date of the Presidential inauguration

16) The power of labor unions increased during the New Deal mainly because  
A) Management changed its attitude toward organized labor  
B) A shortage of skilled and unskilled laborers developed  
C) Federal legislation guaranteed labor's right to organize and bargain collectively  
D) A new spirit of cooperation existed between employers and government

17) Who was most directly affected by the Dust Bowl?  
A) Farmers  
B) Investors  
C) Industrial workers  
D) World War I veterans

18) In calling shantytowns "Hoovervilles," people conveyed their  
A) Patriotism.  
B) Trust in Hoover.  
C) Disgust with Hoover.  
D) Grudging respect for Hoover.

19) By 1933, the unemployment rate had risen to  
A) 10%  
B) 50%  
C) 25%  
D) 75%.

20) To many Californians, the arrival of the Dust Bowl refugees of the mid-1930s represented  
A) A welcome addition to the labor force.
B) a source of much-needed capital investment.
C) new markets for California businesses.
D) unwanted additions to the ranks of the unemployed.

21) Roosevelt's "fireside chats" were his means of
A) receiving input from his advisers.
B) communicating directly with the public.
C) proposing reform measures to Congress.
D) determining the impact of federal policies.

22) The Social Security Act established the federal government's responsibility for the
A) funding of cultural and artistic activities.
B) funding of public works projects for job-relief.
C) welfare of the needy elderly, poor, and handicapped.
D) establishment and enforcement of fair labor practices.

23) What New Deal program employed large numbers of artists and writers during the Great Depression?
A) A National Recovery Administration (NRA)
B) B Agriculture Adjustment Administration (AAA)
C) C Works Progress Administration (WPA)
D) D National Youth Administration (NYA)

24) The Congress of Industrial Organizations was a
A) labor union.
B) group of big business owners.
C) program of the First New Deal.
D) program of the Second New Deal.

25) Which of the following was MOST directly responsible for creating new jobs and putting people to work?
A) Social Security Act
B) Fair Labor Standards Act
C) National Labor Relations Act
D) Works Progress Administration

Part 2: Short Responses (5 points each)
1. What were the main causes of the Great Depression?
2. What were the main causes of the Dust Bowl?
3. If you were voting in the Election of 1932, would you have voted for Hoover or Roosevelt? Why?
4. Why were the first 100 days of Roosevelt’s administration considered by many to be the most effective in presidential history?
5. Which of the acts of the New Deal do you feel were the most important and why?
6. Why did some people and groups oppose the New Deal?

Part 3: Challenge Question (20 points maximum)(EXTRA CREDIT)
If you were elected President and you were going to create “The Even More Newer Deal With America”, what areas of American society and the economy would you try to reform? Why?