

#25½



FDR's New Deal

1. By the time of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's inauguration in 1933, the United States faced an economic crisis of unparalleled magnitude. Banking operations had been suspended in _____ of the states and the national unemployment rate was nearly _____ percent.
A) four-fifths . . . 25
B) half . . . 20
C) three-quarters . . . 25
D) all but three . . . 30
2. The heart of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal was
A) reduction of federal government agencies and tight spending in order to maintain a balanced budget.
B) democratic socialism.
C) bold, persistent experimentation lacking any consistent ideological base.
D) laissez-faire economics.
3. The "Hundred Days" refers to the vast amount of legislation enacted throughout the first three months of FDR's administration. All of the following concerns were addressed during this early period EXCEPT
A) banking regulation.
B) unemployment relief.
C) agricultural adjustment.
D) judicial restructuring.
4. In the early New Deal, FDR hoped to stimulate business recovery through the partial suspension of anti-trust laws, but with worker protection, in the National Industrial Recovery Act. Which was NOT a result of the National Industrial Recovery Act?
A) Federal regulation of wages and hours.
B) Increased union membership.
C) Restriction of commodity production.
D) Increase in prices and limiting of production.
5. The Civilian Conservation Corps was intended primarily to
A) create soil conservation and reforestation jobs for unemployed young men.
B) assist large manufacturers in their recycling efforts.
C) help farmers preserve land from erosion.
D) aid western states in restoring land ruined by over-grazing.
6. The New Deal attempted to revive the farm economy during the 1930s by
A) making more federal land available for homesteads.
B) reducing the amount of land under cultivation.
C) increasing tariffs to eliminate foreign competition.
D) selling surplus farm commodities abroad.

7. Perhaps the *most* serious weakness of the Agricultural Adjustment Act was
- A) failing to assist tenant farmers and sharecroppers.
 - B) allowing destruction of crops and livestock.
 - C) encouraging overproduction of basic commodities.
 - D) promoting rural migration to urban centers.
8. The Tennessee Valley Authority
- A) was a state-sponsored agency established to restore and fertilize eroded soil.
 - B) constructed dams that made rural electrification possible in seven southern states.
 - C) provided land in Tennessee for immigrants who wanted to become farmers.
 - D) improved existing roads and built interstate highways throughout the Upper South.
9. The _____ Administration allocated billions of dollars to build and repair bridges, roads, and airport runways, as well as support creative opportunities for actors, writers, and artists.
- A) Federal Housing
 - B) Civil Works
 - C) Rural Electrification
 - D) Works Progress
10. One WPA project in the Black Hills was
- A) Mount Rushmore.
 - B) Storybook Island.
 - C) Dinosaur Park.
 - D) Black Hills Playhouse.
11. “He was the most formidable of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s critics. While he did not question segregation or white supremacy (he used the word ‘nigger’ unabashedly, even when addressing northern black leaders), as a reformer he was fully dedicated to improving the lot of all poor, including blacks. Raffish, totally unrestrained, yet shrewd, a fellow southern politician called him ‘the smartest lunatic I ever saw.’ He initially backed FDR’s New Deal, but later became one of its staunchest foes, advocating instead his own program, known as the ‘Share-Our-Wealth’ movement.” The person described is
- A) Kansas Governor Alfred Landon.
 - B) Dr. Francis Townsend.
 - C) Senator Huey Long of Louisiana.
 - D) Father Charles Coughlin.
12. Justice Louis Brandeis urged President Franklin D. Roosevelt to
- A) restore competition and increase corporate taxation.
 - B) adopt a more business-friendly attitude.
 - C) increase enforcement of the National Industrial Recovery Act.
 - D) appoint Alfred Landon, Francis Townsend, Huey Long, and Charles Coughlin to Cabinet positions.
13. The New Deal measure declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in *Schechter v. United States* was the _____ Act.
- A) National Industrial Recovery
 - B) Agricultural Adjustment
 - C) Wealth Tax
 - D) Tennessee Valley Authority

14. The Second New Deal measure giving workers the right to bargain collectively and prohibiting employers from interfering with union organization activities in their factories was the _____ Act.
- A) Works Progress Administration
 - B) National Labor Relations or Wagner
 - C) Taft-Hartley
 - D) National Industrial Recovery
15. The labor organization led by John L. Lewis, which fought to organize semi-skilled and unskilled workers in major mass production industries in the 1930s, was the
- A) Industrial Workers of the World.
 - B) American Federation of Labor.
 - C) Teamsters Union.
 - D) Committee for Industrial Organization.
16. When the United Automobile Workers conducted “sit-down strikes” against General Motors, President Franklin D. Roosevelt
- A) considered them to be illegal but refused to intervene.
 - B) sent in the National Guard to drive the workers out of the plants.
 - C) pledged his support to the strikers.
 - D) ordered both sides into binding arbitration.
17. The major difference between the First and Second New Deals was that the
- A) First reflected Roosevelt’s comprehensive program of social and economic revolution, whereas the Second was an accommodation to the conservative backlash against the First.
 - B) First focused on agriculture and the Second focused on industry.
 - C) Second had a greater long-range effect on American society, but the First was more fundamentally revolutionary in its attempt at a planned economy.
 - D) Second reverted back to the “new era” while the First took a consistently Keynesian approach.
18. The chief obstacle to New Deal legislation, which FDR tried to outmaneuver in 1937, was
- A) the Supreme Court.
 - B) Republicans.
 - C) former President Herbert Hoover.
 - D) Senator Huey Long.
19. The result of FDR’s “court packing” plan was
- A) serious loss of prestige for Roosevelt but the saving of Second New Deal legislation.
 - B) retirement of four conservative Supreme Court judges and ensuing passage of Second New Deal legislation.
 - C) surge in popularity for the President and passage of all his “must” legislation in 1937.
 - D) appointment of conservative judges by the Senate as revenge followed by Supreme Court rejection of Second New Deal legislation.
20. One of the problems with the New Deal was that it
- A) increased the size of the federal bureaucracy and made government more difficult to monitor.
 - B) was guided by FDR’s stubborn unwillingness to modify his ultimate objectives.
 - C) discouraged the growth of unions.
 - D) was limited by FDR’s strict and narrow interpretation of constitutional limits on presidential power.

21. In retrospect, historians concur that the most successful of the New Deal components was
- A) relief.
 - B) recovery.
 - C) reform.
 - D) both relief and reform.
22. The most significant aspect of the “Roosevelt revolution” was that it
- A) greatly expanded federal power.
 - B) committed the country to the idea of federal responsibility for the national welfare.
 - C) demonstrated the need for strong, activist Presidents in the modern era.
 - D) caused a proliferation of federal agencies.
23. In addition to heading an informal network of Washington women in key posts, Eleanor Roosevelt was noted for her special interest in better treatment for
- A) children with handicaps.
 - B) immigrants.
 - C) blacks.
 - D) Native Americans.
24. All of the following were members of the so-called “Black Cabinet,” which lobbied federal agencies to create more opportunities for blacks, EXCEPT
- A) Mary McLeod Bethune.
 - B) Charles Forman.
 - C) William Hastie.
 - D) Raymond Moley.
25. The New Deal’s Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, spearheaded by Commissioner of Indian Affairs John Collier, encouraged
- A) terminating the reservation system.
 - B) separating the Civil Works Administration for the Native American population.
 - C) returning individually owned lands to tribal control.
 - D) transferring tribal lands to individual ownership.
26. Which was the effect of the federal government’s attempt to balance the budget during the Great Depression?
- A) It set a good example for the populace on how to live within one’s fiscal means.
 - B) It fostered environmental tampering by aliens from outer space.
 - C) It made the Depression worse and put the federal government further into debt.
 - D) It increased consumer confidence and brought about the beginning of recovery.
27. All of the following occurred in the 1930s because of the Great Depression EXCEPT
- A) many farmers, angered by excessively low prices, burned crops and dumped milk to avoid selling at a loss.
 - B) the suicide rate increased significantly.
 - C) many people provided food, clothing, and shelter to complete strangers down on their luck.
 - D) the federal government cut the national debt to its lowest point since the Civil War.

28. One significant result of the 1936 presidential campaign was the
- A) sharp decline in support of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs.
 - B) emergence of a viable third party to challenge the Democrats and Republicans.
 - C) refusal of Congress to comply with FDR's attempt to increase the number of Supreme Court justices.
 - D) shift of black voters from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party.

29. "In the summer of 1933, a nice old gentleman wearing a silk hat fell off the end of a pier. He was unable to swim. A friend ran down the pier, dived overboard, and pulled him out; but the silk hat floated off with the tide. After the old gentleman had been revived, he was effusive in his thanks. He praised his friend for saving his life. Today, three years later, the old gentleman is berating his friend because the silk hat was lost." In this story, told by President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Democratic Party Convention in 1936, the "old gentleman" and "friend" were meant to refer to

- A) farmers and crop acreage controls.
- B) consumers and fixed prices.
- C) laborers and wage-hour controls.
- D) businessmen and industrial regulations.

30. As the 1938 elections approached, President Franklin D. Roosevelt was at the zenith of his popularity as President. He sought to "purge"

- A) liberal members of the Republican Party.
- B) several conservative Democratic senators.
- C) governors from numerous Midwest states highly sympathetic to the "farm holiday" movement.
- D) Cabinet members who openly expressed displeasure with his New Deal measures.



31. The change shown between 1938 and 1942 on the chart above can be attributed to

- A) success of the Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration.
- B) industrial mobilization related to World War II.
- C) shifting population centers of the United States.
- D) global economic boom following the Great Depression.

32. The novel that best portrayed the desperate plight of millions of Americans impoverished (the Joad family in particular) by the Great Depression was *The Grapes of Wrath* by

- A) Sinclair Lewis.
- B) Ernest Hemingway.
- C) Willa Cather.
- D) John Steinbeck.

33. As President, Franklin Roosevelt is best described as
- A) far too inflexible to be an effective leader.
 - B) cold and awkward in his relations with the public.
 - C) one of the most effective chief executives in the nation's history.
 - D) an excellent administrator who created clear lines of authority and responsibility.
34. The capital of Oklahoma is
- A) Kansas City.
 - B) Oregon City.
 - C) Iowa City.
 - D) Oklahoma City.