

The Great Depression and New Deal

1. “Hooverilles” during the Great Depression consisted of

- A. deserted towns filled with foreclosed businesses.
 - B. poor urban immigrant communities.
 - C. pockets of the country that supported President Hoover.
 - D. groups of makeshift homes in shantytowns.
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2. How did the Great Depression change the role of government in America?

- A. The federal government became less involved in the economy.
 - B. The federal government decreased in size and scope.
 - C. State governments became more important than the federal government.
 - D. The role of government greatly expanded.
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3. The _____ declared some of the New Deal legislation unconstitutional, resulting in the nullification of both the NIRA (National Industrial Recovery Act) and the AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act).

- A. Republicans
 - B. state governments
 - C. Supreme Court
 - D. Senate
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4.

- created a minimum wage
 - established a forty-hour work week
 - prohibited child labor

The items listed in the box above were all part of which legislation that went into effect during the Great Depression?

- A. the Agricultural Adjustment Act
- B. the National Industrial Recovery Act

- C. the Emergency Banking Act
 - D. the Fair Labor Standards Act
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5. What was the Wagner Act?

- A. The Wagner Act gave government the power to regulate accounting practices.
 - B. The Wagner Act provided loans to farmers to help prevent foreclosures.
 - C. The Wagner Act pumped government money into the arts.
 - D. The Wagner Act gave labor unions government support.
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6. The stock market crash on _____ caused widespread unemployment and bank failure and was the first symptom of the impending Great Depression.

- A. September 1, 1931
 - B. December 7, 1927
 - C. October 29, 1929
 - D. June 6, 1941
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7.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warren Harding• Calvin Coolidge• Herbert Hoover |
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How did the presidents above contribute to the prosperity of the 1920s?

- A. They were largely inactive and allowed businesses to grow unregulated.
 - B. They invested large sums of American tax dollars giving incentives to business owners.
 - C. They opened new markets for American products overseas by employing "dollar diplomacy."
 - D. They carried the ideals of the Progressive era into the 1920s and regulated industry.
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8. Which New Deal program hired men to build a series of dams to prevent flooding and sell electricity in Appalachia?

- A. Agricultural Adjustment Act
 - B. Federal Emergency Relief Act
 - C. Tennessee Valley Authority
 - D. National Youth Administration
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9. Which of the following statements is true about the New Deal?

- A. The New Deal did little to change the stagnant economy.
 - B. The New Deal helped the economy to slowly recover.
 - C. The New Deal made the economic Depression slightly worse.
 - D. The New Deal quickly ended the Great Depression.
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10. Which of the following industries grew explosively during the 1920s?

- A. health care
 - B. railroad
 - C. meat-packing
 - D. automobile
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11. The Supreme Court declared many New Deal programs unconstitutional. What did President Roosevelt attempt to do in response to these Supreme Court decisions?

- A. sign an executive order that nullified Supreme Court decisions
 - B. make a bill that placed more justices on the Supreme Court
 - C. pass laws again after they had been declared unconstitutional
 - D. amend the Constitution to restrict the Supreme Court's power
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12. Which federal agency created during the New Deal was set up to raise farm prices by getting farmers to grow fewer crops?

- A. the Tennessee Valley Authority
 - B. the Civilian Conservation Corps
 - C. the Agricultural Adjustment Administration
 - D. the Public Works Administration
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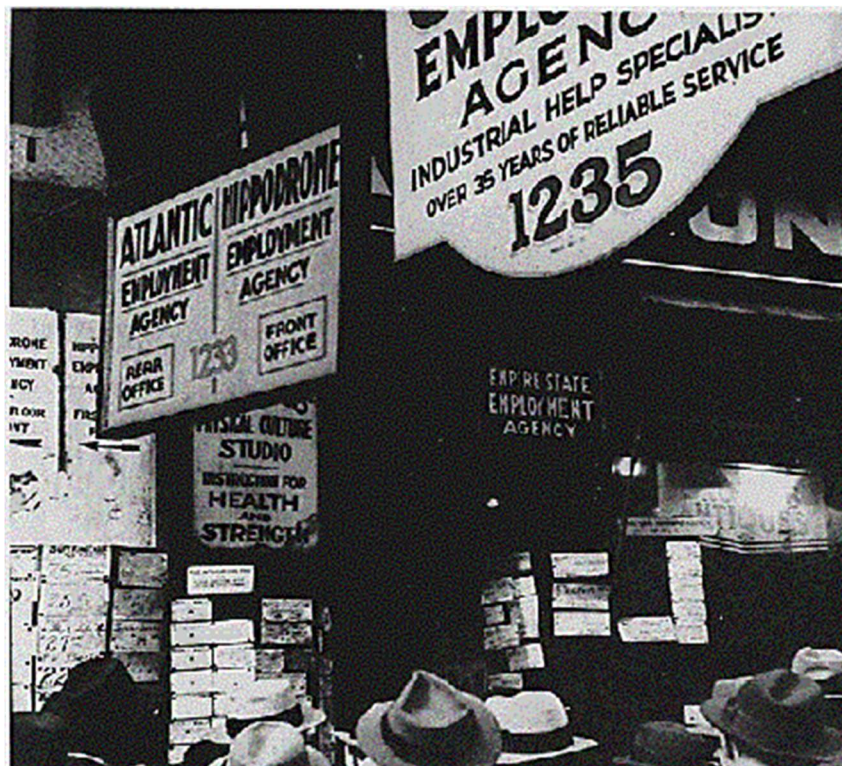
13. Which of the following New Deal measures is still part of American life today?

- A. the Social Security Act
 - B. the Works Progress Administration
 - C. the National Industrial Recovery Act
 - D. the Agricultural Adjustment Act
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14. Which New Deal program employed people to build roads, public housing, and sewers?

- A. Agricultural Adjustment Act
 - B. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
 - C. Social Security
 - D. Public Works Administration
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15.



Which of the following statements is true about the impact of the Great Depression on the American people?

- A. The Great Depression only affected working class Americans.

- B. The Great Depression led to greater equality between whites and African Americans.
 - C. Immigration to America increased during the years of the Great Depression.
 - D. The Great Depression left large numbers of Americans without jobs or food.
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16. One New Deal program aimed to protect citizens by establishing the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. In what way does the FDIC protect citizens?

- A. Citizens are given a higher interest on large deposits of money.
 - B. Banks are required to lower interest rates in economic troubles.
 - C. If a bank fails, the government will work to reestablish it.
 - D. Members of banks are guaranteed protection for their money.
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17. What effect did the prosperity of the 1920s have on labor unions?

- A. Labor unions saw membership decline.
 - B. Labor unions grew in strength and numbers.
 - C. Labor unions were able to organize a powerful lobby in Washington.
 - D. Labor unions were able to negotiate better pay for workers.
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18. Which of the following best describes the U.S. economy during Calvin Coolidge's administration?

- A. There was an economic depression in which the country faced a high rate of unemployment.
 - B. There was a great deal of prosperity as businesses grew, but some people still struggled financially.
 - C. The economy experienced rapid inflation and the currency was devalued.
 - D. The economy was quite stable as there was very little economic growth or decline.
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19.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought• Over-farming and removal of vegetation• Numerous foreclosed farms• Numerous dust storms |
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The factors above describe the conditions during the Dust Bowl. Which region was most affected by the Dust Bowl?

- A. the West Coast
 - B. the Northeast
 - C. the Pacific Northwest
 - D. the Great Plains
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20. In 1932, a group of World War I veterans marched on Washington, D.C. Known as the Bonus Army, what did this group want?

- A. They wanted an early payment of a bonus that they were supposed to receive in 1945.
 - B. They called for the resignation of Herbert Hoover.
 - C. They demanded wages for their service in World War I that they had never been paid.
 - D. They demanded that the government give them jobs.
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21. In the 1920s, people used installment plans to buy consumer goods such as

- A. stocks and bonds.
 - B. household appliances.
 - C. food.
 - D. gasoline.
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22. President _____ developed the New Deal, a domestic program of public works programs and farm aid, to help the United States through the Great Depression.

- A. Lyndon B. Johnson
 - B. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - C. Woodrow Wilson
 - D. Theodore Roosevelt
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23. The Securities and Exchange Commission, formed in 1934 during the First New Deal, still operates today by

- A. insuring deposits in bank accounts.

- B. providing work in arts, theater, and literary projects.
 - C. distributing millions of dollars of direct aid to unemployed workers.
 - D. regulating the stock market and restricting margin buying.
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24. Which person served as President Roosevelt's Secretary of Labor and was a strong supporter of many of the New Deal reforms?

- A. Frances Perkins
 - B. Huey Long
 - C. Harry Truman
 - D. Robert Wagner
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25. The term "Okie" was used to describe people who migrated away from Oklahoma during the Dust Bowl of the 1930s. This migration was famously depicted in which of the following books?

- A. *East of Eden*
 - B. *The Grapes of Wrath*
 - C. *The Winter of Our Discontent*
 - D. *The Great Gatsby*
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26. What is the name given to people who buy stocks or real estate with the hopes of selling it for a profit in the future at a profit?

- A. speculators
 - B. philanthropists
 - C. bootleggers
 - D. imperialists
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27. What does buying stock on margin mean?

- A. buying stock on behalf of another person
 - B. buying stock on credit, putting no money down initially
 - C. buying stock after receiving a tip that the stock price will go up
 - D. buying stock for a fraction of its cost and borrowing against future profits
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28. Which factor contributed to low agricultural prices at the onset of the Great Depression?

- A. decreases in American population
 - B. increases in wages
 - C. surpluses in farm production
 - D. shortages in farm production
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29.



The picture above was a car used by migrants from Oklahoma, called Okies, during the Dust Bowl of the 1930s. People from Oklahoma migrated mostly to which of the following states?

- A. Texas
 - B. California
 - C. Michigan
 - D. North Dakota
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30. Which of the following factors **greatly** contributed to the victory of the Democratic Party and Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1932 election?

- A. The American people blamed Hoover for the Great Depression.
- B. Many Americans were quite fond of FDR's wife, Eleanor Roosevelt.
- C. Franklin Roosevelt was very successful as the governor of New York.
- D. There were few Republicans in the U.S. during the 1930s.

31. Which of the following were some of the struggles faced by American farmers during the 1920s?

- A. falling crop prices and large amounts of debt
 - B. lack of workers to perform labor on farms
 - C. decreases in the amount of crops grown on farms
 - D. increased competition from imported crops
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32.

- World War I ended in 1918.
- Wartime industries were no longer needed.
- Large numbers of troops returned home, but there were few jobs for them.

The items listed in the box above led to

- A. a recession that lasted several years.
 - B. the stock market crash of 1929.
 - C. an economic boom.
 - D. the outbreak of World War II.
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33. The Emergency Banking Relief Act closed all banks in order to stop the banking crisis that was occurring. The Banking Act of 1933 created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to insure bank deposits.

These New Deal measures were designed to

- A. regulate the stock market.
 - B. prevent bank failures.
 - C. pump money into the economy.
 - D. provide jobs to Americans.
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34. What types of federal aid did President Herbert Hoover offer in order to help those affected by the Great Depression?

- A. aid given directly to individuals
 - B. loans for businesses
 - C. increased military spending
 - D. relief for businesses and individuals
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35. Which federal program hired young men to do jobs such as planting trees and building parks?

- A. the National Recovery Administration
 - B. the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
 - C. the Federal Housing Administration
 - D. the Civilian Conservation Corps
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36. What did the Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930 do?

- A. It lowered tariffs on imported and exported goods.
 - B. It raised tariffs on imported goods.
 - C. It lowered tariffs on imported goods.
 - D. It raised tariffs on exported goods.
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37. Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Civilian Conservation Corp, were designed to

- A. distribute welfare aid to families.
 - B. give jobs to the unemployed.
 - C. get the elderly social security.
 - D. rebuild the failed banks of the U.S.
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38. What was the "First Hundred Days"?

- A. The special congressional session called by President Roosevelt after his inauguration to initiate New Deal legislation.
- B. The time period directly following the stock market crash in 1929, during which banks failed and factories closed at record rates.
- C. The time in which the United States military mobilized following the attack on Pearl Harbor.

- D.** Hoover's plan for economic recovery in which public works programs built dams and Congress passed legislation raising tariffs on foreign goods.
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39. What practice in large part caused the stock market crash, sparking the Great Depression of the 1930s?

- A.** government investing the taxes it collected in the stock market
 - B.** banks purchasing a combination of stocks, bonds, and land investments with deposits
 - C.** people overspeculating on stocks, using borrowed money that they couldn't repay
 - D.** people buying one stock and selling it the same day, called "day trading"
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