

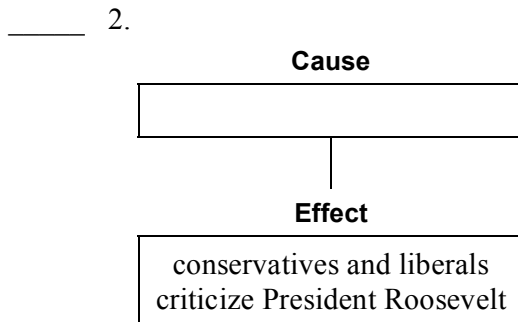
The New Deal

Chapter Test

Form A

MULTIPLE CHOICE For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- _____ 1. What was one basic purpose shared by the Emergency Banking Act, the Glass-Steagal Act, and President Roosevelt's fireside chats?
- a. to heighten Americans' awareness of economic threats
 - b. to promote a sense of pride in American banking
 - c. to educate the public about economic theories
 - d. to increase the public's confidence



- Which of the following best completes the diagram?
- a. starting the Share Our Wealth Society
 - b. creating the American Liberty League
 - c. forming the FDIC
 - d. establishing the New Deal

- _____ 3. In 1935 which body struck significant blows to the New Deal's attempts to bring change to the economy?
- a. the Senate
 - b. House of Representatives
 - c. the AFL
 - d. the Supreme Court

- _____ 4. In 1937 what misstep caused President Roosevelt to lose the support of some people within his own party and many people in the general public?
- a. his reliance on his wife to go places where he could not go because of his health
 - b. his attempt to pack the Supreme Court with judges friendly to his policies
 - c. his informal manner during his fireside chats
 - d. his creation of the WPA

- _____ 5. How did the nature of the government's emergency relief change during the Second New Deal?
- a. The policy shifted to greater reliance on direct aid to the public.
 - b. The government relied more heavily on donations from philanthropists to help the poor.
 - c. The focus shifted away from direct aid to government-funded employment opportunities.
 - d. The government increased the amount given to those who were unable to find work.

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_____ 6. How did President Roosevelt’s philosophy differ from Herbert Hoover’s?

- a. Roosevelt believed it was acceptable for government to provide direct aid to people in times of crisis.
- b. Roosevelt played on the public’s fears.
- c. Roosevelt believed in minimal government interference in business.
- d. Roosevelt believed in “rugged individualism.”

_____ 7. How did Eleanor Roosevelt transform the role of First Lady?

- a. She campaigned to be made a member of the cabinet.
- b. She entertained lavishly in the White House.
- c. She argued that the job of First Lady should be a paid position.
- d. She gathered information for the president, traveled, wrote, and attacked social problems.

_____ 8. What do artists Jackson Pollock, Eudora Welty, and Ralph Ellison have in common?

- a. They were prevented from working because of racial discrimination.
- b. Mrs. Roosevelt resigned from the DAR because of the treatment they received.
- c. WPA funded them.
- d. They were guests on Father Coughlin’s radio show.

_____ 9.

Cause

President Roosevelt appointed African Americans to key positions.

Effect

Which of the following effects best completes the chart above?

- a. African Americans left the Republican Party.
- b. African Americans pushed through anti-lynching legislation.
- c. Southern Democrats increased their support of President Roosevelt.
- d. The DAR refused to allow Marian Anderson to sing at Constitution Hall.

_____ 10. Which of the statements below best describes the relief programs of the New Deal?

- a. They offered some relief, but the pay was too low for recipients to live on.
- b. The programs were sweeping, prompting most Americans to fear the growth of socialism.
- c. The programs had been intended to help millions of Americans, but relatively few families actually received aid.
- d. WPA workers were overpaid and helped to bankrupt the program.

The New Deal**Chapter Test****Form A**

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS Study the passage below and answer the question that follows.

“Principals and platform:

1. To limit poverty by providing that every deserving family shall share in the wealth of America for not less than one third of the average wealth, thereby to possess not less than \$5,000 free of debt.

2. To limit fortunes to such a few million dollars as will allow the balance of the American people to share in the wealth and profits of the land.”

—Huey P. Long, *The Congressional Record*, February 5, 1934

- _____ 1. What philosophy does Long express in this passage?
- a. that America should reach back to its roots in the monarchy of England
 - b. that every American, rich or poor, should share in the wealth of the country
 - c. that in a democracy wealth should be divided equally
 - d. that Americans value freedom of all kinds, including freedom from debt, more than anything else

FILL IN THE BLANK Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word or phrase in the word pair that best completes the sentence.

1. The Civilian Conservation Corps was formed to solve the problem of young men having difficulty getting a/an _____. (**job/education**)
2. A centerpiece of the Second New Deal was the _____. (**National Industrial Recovery Act/Social Security Act**)
3. The _____ sought to transform an entire region of the country by building dams and other projects along a major river in the southeastern United States. (**TVA/WPA**)
4. Among the gains that labor made in the 1930s was the right to _____. (**collective bargaining/company-sponsored unions**)
5. In 1937 the nation experienced another sudden and alarming drop in the _____. (**stock market/food supply**)

The New Deal**Chapter Test****Form A**

TRUE/FALSE Indicate whether each statement below is true or false by writing **T** or **F** in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The General Motors Strike in Flint, Michigan, that began in December 1936 ended in an enormous victory for the automaker.
- _____ 2. In the 1936 presidential election, the Republican candidate, Alf Landon, carried only two states, while Franklin Delano Roosevelt carried the rest.
- _____ 3. After 1936 the economy made slow but steady progress.
- _____ 4. One of President Roosevelt's proudest achievements was dramatically improving the situation of African American sharecroppers.
- _____ 5. In the 1932 presidential election, Franklin Delano Roosevelt's margin of victory over Hoover was slim.

MATCHING In the space provided, write the letter of the term, person, or place that matches each description. Some answers will not be used.

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|--|----------------------------|
| _____ 1. Program that employed millions of workers across the country | a. Frances Perkins |
| _____ 2. Condition that occurs when a government spends more than it takes in | b. Frank Capra |
| _____ 3. Payment granted by the government to a person or a group | c. WPA |
| _____ 4. Secretary of labor in Roosevelt's cabinet and first woman to head an executive department | d. Dr. Francis Townsend |
| _____ 5. Prominent labor leader who formed the CIO | e. TVA |
| _____ 6. Group excluded from Social Security | f. Mary McCleod Bethune |
| _____ 7. Radio show host who sharply criticized FDR | g. Father Charles Coughlin |
| _____ 8. Roosevelt critic who helped shape policies on Social Security | h. subsidy |
| _____ 9. Film director who combined social themes with sentiment and comedy | i. union members |
| _____ 10. Leader of the Black Cabinet | j. deficit |
| | k. John L. Lewis |
| | l. household workers |
| | m. unemployment |