

Chapter 16 Packet--Dr. Larson

Matching

IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS, PEOPLE, AND PLACES

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the items.

- a. coalition
- b. revenue
- c. Tennessee Valley Authority
- d. New Deal
- e. national debt
- f. public works program
- g. Wagner Act
- h. demagogues
- i. Social Security system
- j. American Liberty League

- _____ 1. Roosevelt's program of relief, recovery, and reform
- _____ 2. government-funded projects to build public facilities
- _____ 3. project that helped farmers and created jobs by reactivating a hydroelectric power facility
- _____ 4. legislation that allowed collective bargaining and set up a National Labor Relations Board
- _____ 5. program that provided old-age pensions for workers, unemployment insurance, and other benefits
- _____ 6. group that spearheaded much of the opposition to the New Deal
- _____ 7. the total amount of borrowed money the federal government has yet to pay back
- _____ 8. an alliance of groups with similar goals

IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS, PEOPLE, AND PLACES

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the items.

- a. Wagner Act
- b. hundred days
- c. New Deal
- d. nationalization
- e. Tennessee Valley Authority
- f. national debt
- g. revenue
- h. public works program
- i. Social Security system
- j. American Liberty League

- _____ 9. FDR's broad program to spur economic recovery and provide relief for Americans was called the _____.
- _____ 10. Early in his administration, FDR pushed many programs through Congress in the period known as the _____.
- _____ 11. In the 1930s, the government sponsored _____ to build public facilities.
- _____ 12. The _____ provided new jobs, cheap electric power, flood control, and recreation for its region.
- _____ 13. The _____ provided federal protection for the activities of labor unions.

Name: _____

ID: A

- ____ 14. Funded through contributions from employers and workers, the ____ established several types of social insurance.
- ____ 15. A group called the ____ spearheaded much of the opposition to the New Deal.
- ____ 16. The ____ is the total amount of borrowed money that the federal government has yet to repay.

KEY TERMS

Match each of the following terms with its description below.

- a. New Deal
 - b. public works programs
 - c. Wagner Act
 - d. Social Security system
- ____ 17. legislation that strengthened the rights of labor unions
- ____ 18. way of providing financial support for those who could not support themselves
- ____ 19. Roosevelt's relief, recovery, and reform plans to pull the nation out of the Depression
- ____ 20. government-funded projects to build public facilities

Completion

Complete each sentence or statement.

IDENTIFYING MAIN IDEAS

Complete each of the following sentences by identifying the correct term or phrase in parentheses.

21. New Deal jobs programs gave strong preference to _____ (*women with dependent children, men and boys, middle-aged men and women*).
22. Roosevelt refused to support strong antilynching legislation because he did not want to offend _____ (*powerful southern congressmen, white businessmen, Supreme Court justices*).
23. Those who criticized the New Deal as being socialistic were mainly _____ (*radical Progressives, poor Democrats, wealthy Republicans*).
24. The popular Louisiana politician who pushed for a more equal distribution of the nation's wealth was _____ (*Huey Long, Upton Sinclair, Alfred E. Smith*).
25. Frustrated by a Supreme Court that had invalidated New Deal programs and Progressive state laws, Roosevelt attempted to _____ (*remove half the justices, ignore the Court's rulings, pack the Court with justices he chose*).

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

IDENTIFYING MAIN IDEAS

- _____ 26. Why did FDR declare a “bank holiday” early in his administration?
a. to cut off the use of cash
b. to weaken the banking industry
c. to inspect the financial health of the banks
d. to give people in the banking industry a well-earned vacation
- _____ 27. Which New Deal agency was created to help businesses?
a. Federal Reserve Board
b. National Recovery Administration
c. Civilian Conservation Corps
d. Home Owners’ Loan Corporation
- _____ 28. Which best describes FDR’s “brain trust”?
a. the members of FDR’s Cabinet
b. an informal group of intellectuals who helped devise New Deal policies
c. the heads of the new government agencies
d. the presidents of the country’s leading universities
- _____ 29. What was the Second New Deal?
a. a series of tax laws that primarily benefited the rich
b. a program designed to balance the national budget
c. a repeal of most New Deal policies
d. a wave of legislation including more social welfare benefits
- _____ 30. Which of the following did New Deal programs fail to address?
a. protection of domestic workers
b. low prices for agriculture products
c. the decline of industrial prices
d. Native Americans’ need for schools, hospitals, and irrigation systems
- _____ 31. What criticism did many Progressives make of the New Deal?
a. It unfairly taxed successful, hardworking people.
b. It promoted a regimented, militaristic society.
c. It did not do enough to redistribute wealth.
d. Many of its programs smacked of “Bolshevism.”
- _____ 32. Why are Huey Long and Father Charles E. Coughlin referred to as demagogues?
a. They manipulated people with half-truths and scare tactics.
b. They called for state ownership of factories and farms.
c. They planned, but did not receive credit for, most New Deal programs.
d. They resorted to bribery in order to pass FDR’s programs.
- _____ 33. Which of the following aroused the greatest opposition?
a. the Wagner Act
b. the Social Security system
c. FDR’s attempt to “pack” the Supreme Court
d. government funding of the arts

- _____ 34. Why did FDR cut back on expensive relief programs in 1937?
- He had lost faith in government programs.
 - He was worried about the rising national debt.
 - He wanted to put the money into weapons programs instead.
 - He wanted to lower the Social Security tax.
- _____ 35. Which of the following was part of the New Deal legacy?
- guaranteed health insurance for all citizens
 - an end to recessions in the economy
 - a restored sense of hope among the people
 - an end to discrimination against African Americans and women
- _____ 36. In his first few months in office, President Roosevelt
- abolished the banking system and government building projects.
 - avoided direct action and sent problems to committees for study.
 - pushed Congress to pass legislation to improve the economy.
 - concentrated on programs that strengthened big business.
- _____ 37. The National Industrial Recovery Act aimed to help business by
- removing regulations.
 - bolstering industrial prices.
 - helping industries to get rid of excess workers.
 - giving consumers money to spend.
- _____ 38. The “black cabinet” was
- an unofficial group of African American officeholders.
 - a loose coalition of opponents to the New Deal.
 - the nickname given to Roosevelt advisers Harry Hopkins and Harold Ickes.
 - African American Cabinet members who opposed the New Deal.
- _____ 39. First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt defied tradition by
- serving as one of her husband’s Cabinet members.
 - refusing most public appearances.
 - actively and aggressively promoting the New Deal.
 - rallying opposition to many of her husband’s programs.
- _____ 40. The Second New Deal aimed to
- relax controls over business.
 - slow down legislative activity.
 - lower taxes on the rich.
 - do more for ordinary Americans.
- _____ 41. Many Republicans criticized the New Deal for
- going too far in its attempts to reform the economy.
 - not doing enough to address the nation’s ills.
 - failing to address unemployment.
 - trying to put an end to the unequal distribution of wealth.
- _____ 42. FDR aroused the most opposition when he
- failed to balance the budget.
 - refused to use the militia against the General Motors strike.
 - attempted to “pack” the Supreme Court.
 - earmarked WPA funds for the arts.

- _____ 43. The recession of 1937 was caused in part by
- the sudden collapse of world markets.
 - crop failures in the Midwest.
 - increased federal borrowing.
 - increased consumer spending.
- _____ 44. In the short run, the Wagner Act led to
- a rise in union membership and a wave of strikes.
 - a decline in union membership.
 - rapid unionization of agricultural workers.
 - an end to the National Labor Relations Board.
- _____ 45. In the late 1930s, movies
- declined in importance as other art forms received more attention.
 - almost always focused on the harsh realities of the Depression.
 - often provided a temporary escape for struggling Americans.
 - suffered tremendous losses, as very few people could afford to see them.
- _____ 46. Which of the following best characterizes Roosevelt's first hundred days in office?
- He abolished the banking system and government building projects.
 - He avoided direct action and sent problems to committees for study.
 - He pushed Congress to pass legislation to improve the economy.
 - He concentrated on programs that strengthened big business.
- _____ 47. How did Roosevelt try to help business?
- by raising tariffs
 - by stabilizing industrial prices
 - by expanding foreign trade
 - by abolishing the minimum wage
- _____ 48. How did Roosevelt's programs help farmers?
- by raising crop production
 - by encouraging farmer associations
 - by allowing Mexican labor
 - by giving financial assistance to farmers
- _____ 49. What was the Second New Deal?
- a series of tax laws that benefited the rich
 - legislation designed to balance the national budget
 - programs that mainly aided African Americans
 - legislation aimed at helping ordinary Americans
- _____ 50. Which statement best describes Roosevelt's bid for reelection in 1936?
- He won by a landslide.
 - He won only Maine and Vermont.
 - He lost to Alfred Landon.
 - He won, but the New Deal lost.
- _____ 51. The massive government spending of the New Deal led to
- the end of the Depression.
 - some short-term economic improvement.
 - the collapse of capitalism.
 - extreme shortages of food.

- _____ 52. Under the New Deal, labor unions were
- legalized and grew stronger.
 - attacked and became weak.
 - financed for racial discrimination.
 - given almost unlimited power.
- _____ 53. Sit-down strikes were so successful that
- the Supreme Court outlawed them.
 - employers hired only nonunion workers.
 - unions won all their demands.
 - Congress passed the Wagner Act.
- _____ 54. The most popular movies helped theater-goers
- learn job skills.
 - find out about federal programs.
 - understand World War I.
 - escape the gloom of the Depression.
- _____ 55. All of the following New Deal agencies still endure today except the
- Tennessee Valley Authority.
 - Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
 - Civilian Conservation Corps.
 - Securities and Exchange Commission.

Short Answer

KEY TERMS

Briefly define or identify each of the following terms.

- American Liberty League
- demagogue
- nationalization
- national debt
- sit-down strike

Essay

CRITICAL THINKING

- Drawing Conclusions** Why do you think some critics of the New Deal feared that its programs might lead to socialism or communism?
- Recognizing Ideologies** What beliefs do you think lay beneath New Deal legislation that put women at a disadvantage in the work force?
- Checking Consistency** Many New Deal programs were biased against African Americans, yet FDR had the support of a large share of African American voters. How can you explain this apparent inconsistency?