

- \_\_\_ 7. The primary agricultural problem of the Great Depression was declining farm production caused by the natural disasters of the period.
- \_\_\_ 8. The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Public Utilities Holding Company Act both imposed new federal regulations to reform corrupt or self-serving business practices that injured the public.
- \_\_\_ 9. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) was designed primarily to aid in conserving water and soil resources in eroded hill areas.
- \_\_\_ 10. The Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO) used sympathetic New Deal laws to unionize many unskilled workers previously ignored by the American Federation of Labor (AF of L).
- \_\_\_ 11. Roosevelt's political coalition rested heavily on lower-income groups, including African-Americans, Jews, Catholics, and southerners.
- \_\_\_ 12. After Roosevelt's Court-packing plan failed, the conservative Supreme Court continued to strike down New Deal legislation just as it had before.
- \_\_\_ 13. After 1938 the New Deal lost momentum and ran into increasing opposition from an enlarged Republican bloc in Congress.
- \_\_\_ 14. The New Deal more than doubled the U.S. national debt through "deficit spending."
- \_\_\_ 15. By 1939 the New Deal had largely solved the major depression problem of unemployment.

Start here →

**B. Multiple Choice**

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- \_\_\_ 1. Franklin Roosevelt's presidential campaign in 1932
  - a. called for large-scale federal spending to reduce unemployment and restore prosperity.
  - b. focused primarily on issues of international trade.
  - c. promised to aid the ordinary person by balancing the federal budget and ending deficits.
  - d. emphasized that there was no way out of the depression in the near future.
- \_\_\_ 2. Eleanor Roosevelt made her influence felt in the 1930s as a particular champion of
  - a. the impoverished and dispossessed.
  - b. feminism and sexual liberation.
  - c. farmers and ranchers.
  - d. immigrant ethnic groups and Roman Catholics.
- \_\_\_ 3. The Roosevelt landslide of 1932 included the shift into the Democratic camp of traditionally Republican
  - a. New Englanders.
  - b. African-Americans.
  - c. labor unions.
  - d. southerners.

- \_\_\_ 4. Roosevelt's first bold action of the Hundred Days was
  - a. taking the nation off the gold standard.
  - b. declaring a national bank holiday.
  - c. legalizing labor strikes and job actions.
  - d. doubling relief for the unemployed.
  
- \_\_\_ 5. The *primary* purpose of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was
  - a. to restore unproductive farmland to productive use.
  - b. to protect wildlife and the environment.
  - c. to provide better-trained workers for industry.
  - d. to provide jobs and experience for unemployed young people.
  
- \_\_\_ 6. Strong political challenges to Roosevelt came from extremist critics like
  - a. Father Coughlin and Huey Long.
  - b. Frances Perkins and Harry Hopkins.
  - c. Henry Ford and Mary McLeod Bethune.
  - d. John Steinbeck and John L. Lewis.
  
- \_\_\_ 7. Roosevelt's National Recovery Administration (NRA) ended when
  - a. Dr. Francis Townsend attacked it as unfair to the elderly.
  - b. Congress refused to provide further funding for it.
  - c. it came to be considered too expensive for the results achieved.
  - d. the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional.
  
- \_\_\_ 8. Roosevelt's Agricultural Adjustment Administration met sharp criticism because
  - a. it failed to raise farm prices.
  - b. it actually contributed to soil erosion on the Great Plains.
  - c. it raised prices by paying farmers to slaughter animals and not grow crops.
  - d. it relied too much on private bank loans to aid farmers.
  
- \_\_\_ 9. In addition to the natural forces of drought and wind, the Dust Bowl of the 1930s was also caused by
  - a. Roosevelt's AAA farm policies.
  - b. excessive use of dry farming and mechanization techniques on marginal land.
  - c. the attempted shift from wheat and cotton growing to fruit and vegetable farming.
  - d. the drying up of underground aquifers used to irrigate the Great Plains.
  
- \_\_\_ 10. The so-called "Indian New Deal" included an emphasis on
  - a. local tribal self-government and recovery of Indian identity and culture.
  - b. the distribution of tribal lands to individual Indian landowners.
  - c. the migration of Indians from rural reservations to the cities.
  - d. programs of public works and natural resource development on Indian lands.
  
- \_\_\_ 11. The major New Deal program that attempted to provide flood control, electric power, and economic development occurred in the valley of the
  - a. Columbia River.
  - b. Colorado River.
  - c. Hudson River.
  - d. Tennessee River.

- \_\_\_ 12. The Social Security Act of 1935 provided for
- electricity and conservation for rural areas.
  - pensions for older people, the blind, and other categories of citizens.
  - assistance for low-income public housing and social services.
  - unemployment and disability insurance for workers.
- \_\_\_ 13. The new labor organization that flourished under depression conditions and New Deal sponsorship was
- the Knights of Labor.
  - the American Federation of Labor.
  - the National Labor Relations Board.
  - the Congress of Industrial Organizations.
- \_\_\_ 14. Among the groups that formed part of the powerful "Roosevelt coalition" in the election of 1936 were
- African-Americans, southerners, and Catholics.
  - Republicans, New Englanders, and "Old Immigrants."
  - midwesterners, small-town residents, and Presbyterians.
  - businessmen, prohibitionists, and Coughlinites.
- \_\_\_ 15. Roosevelt's attempt to "pack" the Supreme Court proved extremely costly because
- the Court members he appointed still failed to support the New Deal.
  - Congress began proceedings to impeach him.
  - he lost much of the political momentum for the New Deal.
  - many of his New Deal supporters turned to back Huey Long.

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Term used by FDR in 1932 acceptance speech that came to describe his whole reform program
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. FDR's reform-minded intellectual advisers, who conceived much of the New Deal legislation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The special session of Congress in early 1933 that passed vast quantities of Roosevelt-initiated legislation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The early New Deal agency that worked to solve the problems of unemployment and conservation by employing youth in reforestation and other socially beneficial tasks
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Large federal employment program, established in 1935 under Harry Hopkins, that provided jobs in areas from road building to art
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Widely displayed symbol of the National Recovery Administration (NRA), which attempted to reorganize and reform U.S. industry
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. New Deal farm agency that attempted to raise prices by paying farmers to reduce their production of crops and animals
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The drought-stricken plains areas from which hundreds of thousands of "Okies" were driven during the Great Depression

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. New Deal agency that aroused strong conservative criticism by producing low-cost electrical power in competition with private utilities
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. New Deal program that financed old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, and other forms of income assistance
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The new union group that organized large numbers of unskilled workers with the help of the Wagner Act and the National Labor Relations Board
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. New Deal agency established to provide a public watchdog against deception and fraud in stock trading
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Organization of wealthy Republicans and conservative Democrats whose attacks on the New Deal caused Roosevelt to denounce them as "economic royalists" in the campaign of 1936
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Roosevelt's scheme for gaining Supreme Court approval of New Deal legislation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Law of 1939 that prevented federal officials from engaging in campaign activities or using federal relief funds for political purposes

#### D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ___ 1. Franklin D. Roosevelt           | A. Republican who carried only two states against "The Champ" in 1936   |
| ___ 2. Eleanor Roosevelt               | B. The "microphone messiah" of Michigan whose mass radio appeals turned anti-New Deal and anti-Semitic                                |
| ___ 3. Banking holiday                 | C. Writer whose best-selling novel portrayed the suffering of dust bowl "Okies" in the Thirties                                       |
| ___ 4. Harry Hopkins                   | D. Supreme Court justice whose "switch in time" to support New Deal legislation helped undercut FDR's Court-packing scheme            |
| ___ 5. Father Coughlin                 | E. Presidential wife who became an effective lobbyist for the poor during the New Deal  |
| ___ 6. Huey ("Kingfish") Long          | F. Louisiana senator and popular mass agitator who promised to make "every man a king" at the expense of the wealthy                  |
| ___ 7. <i>Schechter case</i>           | G. Former New York governor who roused the nation to action against the depression with his appeal to the "forgotten man"             |
| ___ 8. Harold Ickes                    | H. Dramatic CIO labor action in 1936 that forced the auto industry to recognize unions  |
| ___ 9. John Steinbeck                  | I. Lopsided but bitter campaign that saw disadvantaged economic groups lined up in a kind of "class warfare" against those better off |
| ___ 10. John L. Lewis                  | J. Former New York social worker who became an influential FDR adviser and head of several New Deal agencies                          |
| ___ 11. General Motors sit-down strike | K. Former bull moose progressive who spent billions of dollars on public building projects while carefully guarding against waste     |
| ___ 12. Alfred M. Landon               |   |
| ___ 13. Election of 1936               |   |
| ___ 14. John Maynard Keynes            |   |

- \_\_\_ 15. Justice Roberts
- L. Roosevelt-declared closing of all U.S. financial institutions on March 6–10, 1933, in order to stop panic and prepare reforms
  - M. British economist whose theories helped justify New Deal deficit spending
  - N. Supreme Court ruling of 1935 that struck down a major New Deal industry-and-labor agency
  - O. Domineering boss of the mine workers' union who launched the CIO

### E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- \_\_\_ FDR devalues the dollar to about sixty cents in gold in an attempt to raise domestic prices.
- \_\_\_ Congress passes numerous far-reaching laws under the pressure of a national crisis and strong presidential leadership.
- \_\_\_ Republican attempts to attack the New Deal fall flat, and FDR wins reelection in a landslide.
- \_\_\_ FDR's frustration at the conservative Supreme Court's overturning of New Deal legislation leads him to make a drastic proposal.
- \_\_\_ Passage of new federal prolabor legislation opens the way for a new union group and successful mass labor organizing.

### F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
___ 1. The "lame-duck" period from November 1932 to March 1933	A. Succeeded in raising farm prices but met strong opposition from many conservatives
___ 2. Roosevelt's leadership during the Hundred Days	B. Encouraged the CIO to organize large numbers of unskilled workers
___ 3. The Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Progress Administration, and the Civil Works Administration	C. May have pushed the Court toward more liberal rulings but badly hurt FDR politically
___ 4. New Deal farm programs like the AAA	D. Caused the "Roosevelt Depression," which brought unemployment back up to catastrophic levels
___ 5. The Tennessee Valley Authority	E. Caused a political paralysis that nearly halted the U.S. economy
___ 6. The Wagner (National Labor Relations) Act	F. Provided federal economic planning, conservation, cheap electricity, and jobs to a poverty-stricken region
___ 7. FDR's political appeals to workers, African-Americans, southerners, and "New Immigrants"	G. Provided federal jobs for unemployed workers in conservation, construction, the arts, and other areas
	H. Caused Roosevelt to propose a plan to "pack" the Supreme Court
	I. Pushed a remarkable number of laws through Congress and restored the nation's confidence
	J. Forged a powerful political coalition that made the Democrats the majority party

- 8. The Supreme Court's conservative rulings against New Deal legislation
- 9. Roosevelt's attempt to "pack" the Supreme Court
- 10. The rapid cutback in federal "pump-priming" spending in 1937

## G. Developing Historical Skills *THIS too!*

### Reading Charts

Charts can classify complex information for ready reference. In this chapter they are an effective way to present the many New Deal laws, agencies, and programs. The chart dealing with the Hundred Days is on p. 799, and that dealing with the later New Deal on p. 802.

Answer the following questions.

1. Which Hundred Days agency whose primary purpose was recovery also contributed to relief and reform?
2. List three Hundred Days actions that were aimed *only* at recovery.
3. List three later New Deal programs aimed *only* at reform.
4. Which later New Deal law aimed primarily at relief also contributed to recovery and reform?
5. Which was the *last* of the later New Deal laws aimed primarily at providing relief?
6. Compare the two charts. What can you conclude about the goals of the Hundred Days in relation to the goals of the later New Deal? Where do you see the most continuity of purpose?

**TABLE 32.1 Principal New Deal Acts During the Hundred Days Congress, 1933\***  
 (items in parentheses indicate secondary purposes)

Recovery	Relief	Reform
FDR closes banks, March 6, 1933		
Emergency Banking Relief Act, March 9, 1933		
(Beer Act)	(Beer Act)	Beer and Wine Revenue Act, March 22, 1933
(CCC)	Unemployment Relief Act, March 31, 1933, creates Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)	
FDR orders gold surrender, April 5, 1933		
FDR abandons gold standard, April 19, 1933		
(FERA)	Federal Emergency Relief Act, May 12, 1933, creates Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)	
(AAA)	Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA), May 12, 1933	
(TVA)	(TVA)	Tennessee Valley Authority Act (TVA), May 18, 1933
		Federal Securities Act, May 27, 1933
Gold-payment clause repealed, June 5, 1933		
(HOLC)	Home Owners' Refinancing Act, June 13, 1933, creates Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC)	
National Industrial Recovery Act, June 16, 1933, creates National Recovery Administration (NRA), Public Works Administration (PWA)	(NRA, PWA)	(NRA)
(Glass-Steagall Act)	(Glass-Steagall Act)	Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act, June 16, 1933, creates Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

\*For later New Deal measures, see p. 749.

**TABLE 32.2 Later Major New Deal Measures, 1933–1939**  
 (items in parentheses indicate secondary purposes)

Recovery	Relief	Reform
(CWA) Gold Reserve Act, January 30, 1934, authorizes FDR's devaluation, January 31, 1934	FDR establishes Civil Works Administration (CWA), November 9, 1933	
(Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act)	(Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act)	Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) authorized by Congress, June 6, 1934 Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, June 12, 1934 (see p. 771) Indian Reorganization Act, June 18, 1934
(FHA) (Frazier-Lemke Act)	National Housing Act, June 28, 1934, authorizes Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Frazier-Lemke Farm Bankruptcy Act, June 28, 1934	(FHA)
(Resettlement Administration)	FDR creates Resettlement Administration, April 30, 1935	
(WPA) (Wagner Act)	FDR creates Works Progress Administration (WPA), May 6, 1935, under act of April 8, 1935 (Wagner Act)	Wagner Act (National Labor Relations Act), July 5, 1935 Social Security Act, August 14, 1935 Public Utility Holding Company Act, August 26, 1935
(Soil Conservation Act)	Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, February 29, 1936	
(USHA)	(USHA)	United States Housing Authority (USHA) established by Congress, September 1, 1937
(Second AAA) (Fair Labor Standards Act)	Second Agricultural Adjustment Act, February 16, 1938 (Fair Labor Standards Act)	Fair Labor Standards Act (Wages and Hours Bill), June 25, 1938 Reorganization Act, April 3, 1939 Hatch Act, August 2, 1939