

24. The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929–1939

- In combating the depression, President Herbert Hoover favored all of the following EXCEPT
 - federal relief programs for the unemployed
 - state and local relief programs
 - businesses maintaining wages and employment
 - private volunteer efforts
 - emergency financing for banks and railroads
- “The New Deal brought sweeping changes in American politics and society.” Each of the following actions supports this statement EXCEPT
 - Roosevelt’s use of federal deficit spending
 - a majority of African Americans voting for Democratic candidates
 - passage of the Social Security Act
 - increased spending by consumers
 - increased power of labor unions
- The New Deal legislation that has had the widest impact over the past 60 years is the
 - Wagner Act
 - National Industrial Recovery Act (NRA)
 - Banking Act (FDIC)
 - National Housing Act (FHA)
 - Social Security Act
- “Economic indicators during Hoover’s presidency reached new lows.” Which of these indicators went UP instead of down?
 - farm prices
 - unemployment
 - national income
 - GNP
 - earnings
- Of the following, the greatest threat to Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal was:
 - Huey Long
 - A. Philip Randolph
 - Father Coughlin
 - Mary McLeod Bethune
 - Herbert Hoover
- Which of the following pairs of people is closely identified with the bonus march?
 - Herbert Hoover and Douglas MacArthur
 - Franklin Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt
 - Harry Hopkins and Frances Perkins
 - John L. Lewis and John Maynard Keynes
 - Alf Landon and Al Smith
- All of the following were passed or created by Congress during the second New Deal EXCEPT
 - the Social Security Act
 - the Wagner Act
 - the Works Progress Administration
 - the Resettlement Administration
 - the National Recovery Administration
- All of the following played a role in causing the Great Depression EXCEPT
 - uneven distribution of wealth
 - weak farm economy
 - overproduction of consumer goods

- (D) low tariffs
 - (E) practice of buying stocks with borrowed money
9. The New Deal implemented theories of John Maynard Keynes that stressed the importance of
- (A) a balanced federal budget
 - (B) deficit spending for “pump priming”
 - (C) a laissez-faire policy toward business
 - (D) “trickle-down” economic theory
 - (E) high-tariff protectionism
10. In response to conservative rulings of the Supreme Court, President Roosevelt took action that resulted in
- (A) his first major legislative defeat
 - (B) passage of a law reorganizing the judicial branch
 - (C) his reelection in 1936
 - (D) New Deal laws being declared unconstitutional
 - (E) enactment of legislation known as the third New Deal