

Chapter 9 Test, Form A

Roosevelt and the New Deal

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---|---|
| _____ 1. hired workers directly, including thousands of women, to build or improve airports, roads, and playgrounds | A. Glass-Steagall Banking Act |
| _____ 2. caused industrial production to fall and was declared unconstitutional in 1935 | B. Civilian Conservation Corps |
| _____ 3. organized secret ballots at factories to see if workers wanted unions | C. Wagner Act |
| _____ 4. required companies that sell stocks and bonds to provide complete and truthful information to investors | D. Works Progress Administration |
| _____ 5. awarded contracts to construction companies to build highways, dams, schools, and other facilities | E. Public Works Administration |
| _____ 6. guaranteed workers the right to organize unions and bargain collectively | F. National Labor Relations Board |
| _____ 7. prohibited commercial banks from speculating on the stock market | G. Securities Act of 1933 |
| _____ 8. offered unemployed young men work planting trees, fighting forest fires, and building reservoirs | H. Civil Works Administration |
| _____ 9. sponsored the Federal Number One program for artists, musicians, theater people, and writers | I. National Recovery Administration |
| _____ 10. covered the money that people save in banks against loss | J. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 11. President Franklin Roosevelt entered office with no clear agenda or strong political ideology, but his administration favored government
- A.** involvement in health care.
 - B.** intervention in the economy.
 - C.** promotion of competition.
 - D.** assistance to small businesses.

Chapter 9 Test, Form A *cont.*

Roosevelt and the New Deal

- _____ 12. How was the ongoing African American migration affected by the New Deal?
- A. Migrants began to choose southern over northern destinations.
 - B. Migrants began to choose inland rather than coastal destinations.
 - C. Fewer people were forced to migrate as families received more aid.
 - D. More people were forced to migrate as tenant farmers lost their jobs.
- _____ 13. To fight the Depression, the first thing President Roosevelt set out to do was to
- A. provide direct relief to the unemployed.
 - B. set up massive public works programs.
 - C. restore confidence in the nation's banking system.
 - D. provide mortgage assistance to farmers.
- _____ 14. By 1934 Senator Huey Long of Louisiana began criticizing the New Deal from the left and calling for
- A. a massive redistribution of wealth.
 - B. the government to balance the budget.
 - C. a pension for all citizens over the age of 60.
 - D. the government to stop interfering with business.
- _____ 15. President Roosevelt launched the bold new programs that came to be known as the Second New Deal primarily because
- A. the Supreme Court struck down key elements of New Deal programs.
 - B. Roosevelt faced strong criticism from the right over the New Deal.
 - C. the first New Deal programs had not generated an economic recovery.
 - D. Roosevelt wanted to undermine potential threats to his reelection.
- _____ 16. The Social Security Act established the principle that the federal government should be responsible for
- A. ensuring that employers treat their workers fairly.
 - B. citizens who, through no fault of their own, were unable to work.
 - C. protecting the rights of women and of African Americans.
 - D. people who, as a result of the Depression, had lost their jobs.
- _____ 17. The New Deal helped establish a new voting coalition for President Roosevelt and the Democratic Party by
- A. creating safeguards and relief programs to protect Americans from economic disaster.
 - B. responding to New Deal critics on both the right and the left with bold new programs.
 - C. creating numerous federal agencies and programs that still exist today.
 - D. addressing the needs of groups such as women, African Americans, and laborers.

Chapter 9 Test, Form A *cont.*

Roosevelt and the New Deal

- _____ 18. President Roosevelt’s “court-packing plan” was a serious mistake because
- A. it appeared to interfere with the Constitution’s separation of powers.
 - B. the angry judges struck down the plan as unconstitutional.
 - C. many Americans opposed the idea of forced retirement.
 - D. the angry judges reacted by striking down much of the New Deal legislation.
- _____ 19. President Roosevelt triggered a new economic downturn in 1937 by
- A. launching new programs.
 - B. decreasing government spending.
 - C. breaking up trusts.
 - D. decreasing taxes.
- _____ 20. In taking on a mediating role among competing economic interests—such as business leaders, farmers, workers, and homeowners—the New Deal established what some have called
- A. binding arbitration.
 - B. the safety net.
 - C. welfare capitalism.
 - D. the broker state.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions.

“This is preeminently the time to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from honestly facing conditions in our country today. This great Nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance. . . . This Nation asks for action, and action now.”

—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, first Inaugural Address, March 4, 1933

21. Describe Franklin Roosevelt’s personality and approach to the nation’s problems as they are expressed in the excerpt above.

22. Describe the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act and the work of the board it created.

TEXT: Roosevelt, Franklin D. 1933. First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1933. Hyde Park: Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Presidential Museum, U.S. National Archives and Records Administration.

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Chapter 9 Test, Form A *cont.*

Roosevelt and the New Deal

“Old people who are in need, unemployables, children, mothers and the sightless, will find systematic regular provisions for needs. The Act limits the Federal aid to not more than \$15 per month for the individual, provided the State in which he resides appropriates a like amount.”

—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, “The Social Security Act”

- 23.** Explain how the Social Security system described in the excerpt initially worked, who benefited from it, and who did not.

- 24.** Discuss the New Deal’s legacy, including its effectiveness in dealing with the Depression and its lasting effects on the role of government.

TEXT: Perkins, Frances. 1934. CBS Labor Day Message on CBS Radio, September 2, 1935, in *Vital Speeches of the Day*. Perham, NY: City News Publishing Company.

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.