



Name _____

Date _____

American History
Unit 18 – The New Deal
Test

Term Identification (Worth 1 point each)

Directions: Pick a word from the box that best completes the sentences below. You will not use all of the terms!

coalition	revenue	Tennessee Valley Authority	New Deal	national debt
Public Works Program	Wagner Act	Demagogues	Social Security System	American Liberty League
brain trust	hundred days	nationalization	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Eleanor Roosevelt

1. Roosevelt's program of relief, recovery, and reform: _____.
2. Government-funded projects to build public facilities or places: _____.
3. The president who pulled the United States out of the Great Depression:
_____.
4. Legislation (laws) that allowed collective bargaining and set up a National Labor Relations Board: _____.
5. Project that helped farmers and created jobs by reactivating a hydroelectric power facility: _____.
6. Program that provided old-age pensions for workers, unemployment insurance, and other benefits: _____.
7. The group that led much of the disagreement and resistance to the New Deal:
_____.
8. The government take-over and ownership of banks; redistribution of wealth:
_____.
9. The First Lady that defied tradition and worked hard at her husband's side to solve the problem of the Great Depression: _____.
10. Total amount of borrowed money that the federal government has yet to pay back:
_____.
11. An alliance of different groups with the same or similar goals: _____.
12. A term used to describe the decade of the 1920's: _____.
13. A supplier of illegal alcohol during the time of Prohibition: _____.
14. Early in his presidency, FDR pushed many programs through Congress in the time period known as the _____.

Multiple Choice (Worth 4 pts. Each)

1. In his first few months in office, President Roosevelt
 - a. Abolished the banking system and government building projects.
 - b. Avoided direct action and sent problems to committees for study.
 - c. Pushed Congress to pass legislation (laws) to improve the economy.
 - d. Concentrated on programs that strengthened big business.

2. The National Industrial Recovery Act tried to help businesses by
 - a. Removing regulations.
 - b. Raising industrial prices.
 - c. Helping industries to get rid of too many workers.
 - d. Giving consumers money to spend.

3. The “black cabinet” was
 - a. An unofficial group of African American office-holders.
 - b. A group of people who did not agree with the New Deal.
 - c. The nickname given to Roosevelt advisors Harry Hopkins and Harold Ickes.
 - d. African American Cabinet members who opposed (hated) the New Deal.

4. First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt went against tradition by
 - a. Serving as one of her husband’s Cabinet members.
 - b. Refusing to appear in public.
 - c. Actively and aggressively promoting the New Deal.
 - d. Convincing people that her husband’s programs were bad.

5. The Second New Deal tried to
 - a. Relax controls over business.
 - b. Slow down law-making activity.
 - c. Lower taxes on the rich people.
 - d. Do more good things and provide more programs for ordinary Americans.

6. Many Republicans criticized and hated the New Deal because
 - a. It tried to change the economy too much.
 - b. It didn’t do enough to fix the country’s problems.
 - c. It didn’t even deal with the unemployment problem.
 - d. It tried to stop the unequal distribution of wealth.

7. FDR created the most resistance to his programs when he
 - a. Ended up not balancing the country’s budget.
 - b. Refused to use the military against the General Motors strike.
 - c. Tried to “pack” the Supreme Court.
 - d. Sent money from the WPA to help the arts.

8. Part of the reason for the 1937 recession (falling back into an economic depression) was
 - a. The sudden collapse (falling apart) of world markets.
 - b. Crop and farming failures in the Midwest.
 - c. The increase of the U.S. Government’s borrowing money.
 - d. The increase of the American people’s spending.

9. *At first*, the Wagner Act led to
 - a. An increase in union memberships and a huge amount of strikes.
 - b. A decline in union memberships.
 - c. Agricultural workers quickly joined lots of union.
 - d. An end to the National Labor Relations Board.

10. In the late 1930s, movies
 - a. Declined (went down) in importance as other art forms received more attention.
 - b. Almost always focused on the harsh realities of the Depression.
 - c. Often gave a temporary escape for struggling Americans.
 - d. Suffered tremendous losses, since very few people had the money to see them.

11. Why did FDR declare a "bank holiday" early in his presidency?
 - a. To stop the use of cash.
 - b. To weaken the banking industry.
 - c. To inspect the financial well-being of the banks.
 - d. To give people who work for the banks a well-earned vacation.

12. Which New Deal agency was created to help the businesses?
 - a. Federal Reserve Board
 - b. National Recovery Administration
 - c. Civilian Conservation Corps
 - d. Home Owner's Loan Corporation

13. Who were FDR's "brain trust"?
 - a. The members of FDR's presidential cabinet.
 - b. A group of educated & smart people who helped come up with New Deal policies.
 - c. The people in charge of the new government agencies.
 - d. The presidents of the country's leading universities.

14. Why did Progressives hate the New Deal?
 - a. It unfairly taxed successful (rich), hardworking people.
 - b. It promoted a military-like, strict society.
 - c. It did not do enough to redistribute wealth.
 - d. Many of the New Deal programs sounded a lot like "Bolshevism (the rebellion that started communism in Russia)".

15. Why are Huey Long and Father Charles E. Coughlin called demagogues?
 - a. They manipulated (influenced) people with lies and fear.
 - b. They wanted each State (not the people) to own the factories and farms.
 - c. They planned, but did not receive credit, for coming up with the New Deal.
 - d. They ended up bribing (paying) people in order to pass FDR's programs.

16. When all is said and done, what did the New Deal really do?
 - a. Guaranteed health insurance for all citizens of the United States.
 - b. Put an end to recessions (depression) in the economy.
 - c. Gave back a sense of hope to the American people.
 - d. Stopped discrimination against African Americans and women.

Essay. (Worth 11 points each).

Directions: Answer BOTH of the following essay questions. Answers must be at least one paragraph long to receive full credit. That means at least 5 complete sentences.

1. Describe fully, President Franklin D. Roosevelt. What kind of *person* was he? What kind of *president* was he? **Provide facts and examples in order to receive full credit.**

2. Do you feel that the New Deal was successful in stopping the Great Depression? Why or why not? **Provide facts and examples in order to receive full credit.**