

All Possible Questions You Will Find in Reading Quiz F

These questions are used as quizzes. These questions are **also** 1/3 of the questions for the objective part of the Exam that ends Unit 2, with the other 2/3rds coming from the two other quizzes in this Unit.

These questions are from Chapter 24 and 25.

- F 1 The Great Depression was not just in the United States, but worldwide. Nations responded with varied solutions from both the left and right, and some in the United States argued for the application of those solutions to the United States as well.
- To use the definition from *Webster's Encyclopedia Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language*, this "system of social organization in which all economic and social activity is controlled by a totalitarian state dominated by a single and self-perpetuating political party" is best associated with this movement from the **far left**:
- a. capitalism
 - *b. communism
 - c. fascism
 - d. liberalism
 - e. socialism
- F 2 The Great Depression was not just in the United States, but worldwide. Nations responded with varied solutions from both the left and right, and some in the United States argued for the application of those solutions to the United States as well.
- To use the definition from *Webster's Encyclopedia Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language*, this "governmental system led by a dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism, regimenting all industry, commerce, etc., and emphasizing an aggressive nationalism and often racism" is best associated with this movement from the **far right**:
- a. capitalism
 - b. communism
 - *c. fascism
 - d. liberalism
 - e. socialism
- F 3 In the 1920s and 1930s, this nation was fascist and led by Benito Mussolini (*Duce*) It joined in an alliance with another fascist nation in 1935 and attacked Ethiopia in 1935 and Albania in 1939.
- a. Germany
 - *b. Italy
 - c. Japan
 - d. Soviet Union
 - e. Spain
- F 4 In the 1930s, this nation was fascist and led by Adolf Hitler. His early rise to power came in part from paramilitary organizations, such as the Storm Troopers and maintained it with the Gestapo, the secret police. Its economic policies had the continuation of private ownership, but under state control.
- Racism is seen in its anti-Semitism and its nationalism in its reoccupation of the Rhineland, its takeover of Austria, and its takeover of the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia. Terms associated with this nation in this era are Aryan, Führer, Mein Kampf, Nazi, swastika, and the Third Reich. This nation is:
- *a. Germany
 - b. Italy
 - c. Japan
 - d. Soviet Union
 - e. Spain
- F 5 In the mid-1930s, this nation had a civil war between the fascists under General Francisco Franco (aided by Germany and Italy) and the Loyalists, the supporters of the elected government (aided by Russia and by anti-fascist groups and individuals). The war let the Germans, Italians, and Russians experiment with their new weapons.
- Franco won by 1939 and established a dictatorship in this nation:
- a. Germany
 - b. Italy
 - c. Japan
 - d. Soviet Union
 - *e. Spain

- F 6 In the 1930s, this nation was dominated by the military. Military fascism gained and maintained its power by assassination. It had a tradition of emperor worship and of belief in national superiority.
- It attacked Manchuria in 1931 and began in 1933 to push into China, an invasion that will continue throughout the decade, including the "Rape of Nanking." This nation was:
- Germany
 - Italy
 - *c. Japan
 - Soviet Union
 - Spain
- F 7 In the 1930s, this nation was communist and led by Joseph Stalin. He rose to power with assassination and maintained it with secret police and massive purges of dissidents. Combining nationalism and communism, this nation industrialized and collectivized its farms quickly but at great cost to the people.
- It had lost territory at the close of World War I, including part of its territory to Poland. Terms associated with this nation in this era are 5 Year Plan, Kremlin, and Comintern (an earlier term but still an issue). Unlike his predecessors since World War I, FDR recognized this nation in 1933. It is:
- Germany
 - Italy
 - Japan
 - *d. Soviet Union
 - Spain
- F 8 A factor in the world-wide economic problems was that Germany's repayment of war reparations hinged on
- the good will of the French in accepting German marks.
 - *b. loans from the United States.
 - the Germans' ability to produce oil for sale.
 - the ability of Great Britain to serve as a mediator.
- F 9 This Republican President began his administration with great hope to eliminate poverty in the United States. Instead, his administration included the stock market crash and the first three years of the nation's decade-long crisis that became known as the Great Depression. His administration began by trying to deal with the crisis by using voluntary action by business, but ended with government subsidies for business and charity, actions that still did not reduce the crisis.
- Calvin Coolidge
 - *b. Herbert Hoover
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - Theodore Roosevelt
 - Harry S Truman
- F 10 People who lost jobs in the 1920s were usually helped by
- unemployment insurance.
 - old age pensions.
 - federal welfare programs.
 - all of the above
 - *e. none of the above
- F 11 Which of the following helps to explain the stock market crash of 1929?
- Too few people were investing in the stock market, making it a risky venture.
 - Margin buying overstated the real amount of money in the market, when investors did **not** put up the full price of the stock.
 - Government regulation of stock issues was very lax, allowing unscrupulous companies to sell stock in almost nonexistent enterprises.
 - *d. both b and c
- F 12 The economy continued to worsen after the stock market crash because
- some banks had invested in the stock market and thus had placed their assets at risk.
 - some bankers had embezzled funds from their institutions to play the market.
 - when strong banks continued to make more loans to weak or small ones, they just spread the banking difficulties around.
 - *d. both a and b
- F 13 Which of the following does **not** describe how the Depression affected Americans?
- Tens of thousands of Mexicans were deported, and many others fled the United States.
 - Blacks encountered violence from whites when unemployed whites wanted their jobs.
 - *c. Married women were favored to keep their jobs, mostly because they would work for lower wages.
 - Native Americans continued to suffer from a legacy of neglect that had endured for decades.
 - All of these resulted from the Depression.
- F 14 Which of the following was **not** a cause of the Depression in America?
- stock market speculation
 - unequal distribution of wealth
 - c. agricultural overproduction

- *d. FDR's banking policies
- e. Business problems such as market saturation, including in the market for new cars and new houses

Tip: *Something can't cause something that it happens after.*

- F 15 Adding to the burden of farmers, the Dust Bowl of the 1930s devastated farm lands, with winds so powerful that dust was found on ships at sea. The Dust Bowl occurred in such states as:
- a. Alabama
 - b. Oklahoma
 - c. Tennessee
 - d. Texas
 - *e. both b and d
- F 16 One of the consequences of the Dust Bowl was that farmers in those states became part of the growing numbers of migratory workers thrown off the land and seeking work in such areas as California's vegetable and fruit fields. One of these migratory groups was:
- a. African Americans
 - b. Native Americans
 - *c. Okies
 - d. Texans
 - e. both a and c
- F 17 All of the following were popular pastimes during the Great Depression of the 1930s **except**:
- a. going to the movies
 - *b. watching television
 - c. listening to *Amos 'n' Andy*
 - d. listening to swing music played by jazz bands
- F 18 Which of the following statements was **true** of the Bonus March?
- a. Veterans of World War I came to Washington hoping for early disbursement of the promised bonus due in 1945. They camped in makeshift dwellings across the Anacostia River from downtown Washington D.C. and received strong public support from the Hoover administration.
 - b. Before the Congressional session ended for the summer, Congress appropriated funds to go ahead and pay the bonus early.
 - *c. Under the leadership of Douglas MacArthur, troops razed the camp of the bonus marchers in Anacostia Flats. Newsreels showed McArthur, in military uniform, with tanks and with troops with machine guns, forcing the veterans out.
 - d. Hoover's administration blamed Communists among the veterans, and law enforcement investigations confirmed Communists had instigated the protest.
- F 19 This Republican was President at the time of the Bonus March and Milo Reno's Farmers' Holiday Association, when unemployment was nearly 25%, and when the government shifted *from* advocating voluntary actions by business *to* trying government intervention, such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Emergency Relief and Reconstruction Act, to stop the Great Depression.
- a. Calvin Coolidge
 - *b. Herbert Hoover
 - c. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - d. Theodore Roosevelt
 - e. Harry S Truman
- F 20 In his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for President, this man promised Americans a "new deal" in their struggle with the Great Depression.
- a. Calvin Coolidge
 - b. Herbert Hoover
 - *c. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - d. Theodore Roosevelt
 - e. Harry S Truman
- F 21 Between the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his actually taking office:
- a. The Great Depression reached its lowest point, with 25% of workers unemployed and GNP 50% of what it was in 1929.
 - b. An attempt was made on Roosevelt's life.
 - c. The banking system neared collapse.
 - *d. all of the above
- F 22 Roosevelt's immediate response to the banking crisis was representative of his approach to solving problems and commitment to capitalism. His response included all of the following **except**

- a. proposing an emergency banking act
 - b. declaring a "bank holiday," which closed banks for four days and inspected them for their solvency
 - *c. calling for government ownership of the banks
 - d. assuring Americans by radio that they could entrust their money to any banks allowed to reopen after federal inspection
- F 23 This Democrat took office in the third year of the Great Depression and remained in office as the Great Depression continued through the 1930s.
- a. Calvin Coolidge
 - b. Herbert Hoover
 - *c. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - d. Theodore Roosevelt
 - e. Harry S Truman
- F 24 All of these associations of programs or legislation and their purpose are true for the New Deal **except**:
- a. Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) – To help *farmers*, payment of subsidies to farmers who reduced their crop production
 - b. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) – To help young men (who received \$5) and their families (who received \$25) and to perform regional conservation projects, camps where young men cleared land, planted trees, dug drainage ditches, and fought fires
 - c. Public Works Administration (PWA) – To help *manufacturers of such products as steel and concrete*, construction of such bridges as the Golden Gate Bridge San Francisco and Boulder Dam in Colorado (This New Deal program also constructed small projects such as schools and hospitals meant to improve communities, including black communities.)
 - *d. Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) – *To help banks, life insurance companies, building and loan companies, farm mortgage companies, and railroads*, loans
 - e. Social Security Act – *To help the aged and unemployed*, creation of a national pension fund and a federal-state unemployment insurance system
- F 25 The farmers helped most by the AAA were
- a. sharecroppers.
 - b. tenant farmers.
 - c. black farmers.
 - *d. large landowners.
- F 26 This New Deal program paid \$5 per month to young men and \$25 per month to their families. The young men lived in camps and did regional environmental products such as planting trees, digging ditches, and fighting fires.
- *a. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).
 - b. Public Works Administration (PWA).
 - c. Works Progress Administration (WPA).
 - d. Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA).
 - e. National Recovery Administration (NRA).
- F 27 Congress created the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to aid America's poorest region. It provided flood control, electric power, and jobs, but was also criticized because of such problems as displacement of people. TVA was located in such states as:
- a. Alabama
 - b. Oklahoma
 - c. Tennessee
 - d. Texas
 - *e. both a and c
- F 28 To insure bank deposits and to prevent the manipulation of people's assets that had helped lead to the Depression, Congress passed the Glass-Steagall Act that preventing banks from selling stock and that created this program:
- a. Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)
 - *b. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
 - c. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
 - d. Social Security Act
 - e. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- F 29 To prevent manipulation of the stock and bond market and the disastrous drain of America's resources into speculation and to create transparency so people could know about companies before they bought stock, Roosevelt argued for and Congress created:
- a. Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)
 - b. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
 - *c. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
 - d. Social Security Act
 - e. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- F 30 For the first time, a labor organization dealt directly with the challenge of unskilled workers by organizing by industry and not by trade. They eventually evolved a new kind of labor action, the sit-down strike *inside* the factory. This organization was:
- a. American Federation of Labor
 - *b. Committee for Industrial Organization
 - c. International Workers of the World

- d. Knights of Labor
- F 31 One reason for the shift in the New Deal before the 1936 election were its critics from the left who had large followings in American. These critics included:
- Frances Townsend with his proposed pension of \$200 monthly for everyone over sixty
 - Senator Huey Long of Louisiana with his "Share Our Wealth" program calling for a redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor to "make every man a king"
 - Father Charles Coughlin, the "Radio Priest, " with his mix of anti-Semitism, religion, attacks on bankers, and calls for "free silver"
 - *d. all of the above
- F 32 Public support for the New Deal was widespread, but the FDR proposal that drew the most opposition from the American people was his plan to:
- nationalize the banks
 - end Social Security
 - *c. enlarge the Supreme Court
 - d. run for a fourth term
- F 33 Which of the following was **not** a reason why African Americans began to vote for the Democrats?
- The WPA gave blacks jobs in northern cities, while the PWA built black schools and hospitals.
 - Blacks liked the New Deal because it gave jobs and assistance to Americans regardless of race.
 - Blacks admired the efforts of Eleanor Roosevelt, who visited black colleges and socialized with black women during an age of segregation.
 - *d. Urged on by Eleanor Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt encouraged Congress to write the first major civil rights bill since the Reconstruction Era.
 - e. Mary McLeod Bethune, a prominent African American, was named by FDR to head the NYA's Office of Negro Affairs.
- F 34 The Fair Labor Standards Act:
- *a. established a minimum wage (of 40 cents) and a maximum work week (of 40 hours) for industries in interstate commerce
 - b. failed to deal with the serious problem of child labor
 - c. covered farm workers and domestic workers
 - d. both a and b
- F 35 The "Good Neighbor" policy:
- Is most associated with Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - Improved US relations with Latin America
 - Resulted in our renouncing the Platt Amendment in return for our keeping Guantánamo Bay in Cuba
 - d. Faced its greatest test in Mexico, where the Roosevelt administration convinced Mexico to compensate American companies after Mexico nationalized industries there
 - *e. All of the above
- F 36 The Japanese attack on Manchuria is representative of many general problems in the era. The attack demonstrated that:
- the American army was in no position to stop the Japanese.
 - no European country was ready to start an economic boycott on Japan in the midst of a depression.
 - c. the League of Nations was **not** powerful enough to enforce its will when called on to do so.
 - d. the Japanese were determined to build an empire of their own.
 - *e. all of the above
- F 37 At a meeting in Munich, Germany, in 1938, both Great Britain, led by Neville Chamberlain, and France accepted Hitler's demands for this area, in spite of France's treaty alliance with this nation. Hitler's justification was that it had a high German population. Carrying an umbrella (later became a symbol of appeasement), Chamberlain proclaimed that this would bring "peace in our time." The area was:
- The Rhineland between France and Germany
 - *b. The Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia
 - c. Austria
 - d. Poland
- F 38 In response to German and Italian aggression in Europe in the 1930s, the United States:
- proclaimed its intention to support its allies in all cases whatsoever and sign a mutual assistance treaty with Britain and France
 - *b. issued a 1st, and then a 2nd, Neutrality Act, with the 1st trying to stop Americans from shipping goods to combatants by using an embargo and the 2nd trying to stop what the Nye Commission had called the "merchants of death" from lending and selling to combatants and thereby entangling us in the war
 - c. rescinded the Neutrality Act of 1929
 - d. supported Roosevelt when he called for increasing America's military preparedness

These questions are in some cases based on questions in the test database for American Passages.

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