CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Directions: Put a circle around the letter that best answers the question.

Use the cartoon and your knowledge of social studies to answer questions 1 and 2.

1. The cartoon shows the actions of President Roosevelt in —
   A. securing an area for building a canal
   B. leading troops in the Spanish-American War
   C. ending a war between Panama and Colombia
   D. improving diplomatic relations with Latin American nations

   \[ \text{Geog 12(A)} \]

   **THE FIRST SPADEFUL**

   Source: W.A. Rogers. *A World Worthwhile*.

   \[ \text{Examine the question. This question tests your ability to interpret a cartoon. The question simply asks what the cartoon shows. Recall what you know. Think about what you can recall about this time period. You should recognize the figure as President Roosevelt. Americans at this time were calling for a canal through Central America. The flag on the hill says “New Treaty.” Ships are waiting to go through the area where Roosevelt is standing. Apply what you know. The best answer is Choice A. It shows Roosevelt actively involved in building the Panama Canal.} \]

   **Now try answering some additional questions on your own.**

2. Critics of the actions shown in this cartoon claimed President Theodore Roosevelt was —
   F. causing environmental damage in Central America
   G. wrongfully instigating a revolution in Panama
   H. requiring massive tax increases in the United States
   J. producing major trade deficits with China

   \[ \text{Hist 4(B)} \]

3. What was a primary reason for the establishment of the Open Door Policy?
   A. to protect United States trade in China
   B. to gain control of the Panama Canal Zone
   C. to encourage Chinese immigration to the United States
   D. to improve relations with China

   \[ \text{Econ 15(C)} \]
4 Which conclusion can best be drawn from these three headlines?
F Construction of a railroad to Alaska was a major policy goal.
G The Anti-Imperialist League strongly influenced Congress.
H Respect for native cultures motivated United States foreign policy.
J United States territorial expansion occurred across the Pacific Ocean.

5 In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the United States became involved in Latin America primarily to —
A raise Latin American living standards  
B protect its economic interests  
C protect existing colonies  
D stop the flow of illegal drugs

6 Which geographic factor played a role in the construction of the Panama Canal?
F Workers faced attacks by Panamanian nationalists.
G Heavy rains and mountainous terrain led to frequent mud slides.
H Cutting through the bedrock had to be done without heavy machinery.
J Similar elevations of the Atlantic and Pacific allowed for swift construction.

7 President Theodore Roosevelt’s Big Stick Policy was closely associated with —
A friendly relations with China after the Boxer Rebellion
B the conservation of natural resources
C court actions to oppose business monopolies
D intervention in the affairs of Latin American nations

8 As a result of the Spanish-American War, the United States saw the need to build the Panama Canal because —
F new colonies had been acquired in Africa
G Spanish opposition to the canal had ended
H the United States navy could then move more quickly between oceans
J United States railroads could not transport enough manufactured goods

9 The Spanish-American War (1898) marked a turning point in American foreign policy because the United States —
A developed a plan for peaceful coexistence
B emerged as a new world power
C pledged neutrality in future European conflicts
D refused to become a colonial power
Use the newspaper headlines and your knowledge of social studies to answer questions 10 and 11.

10 The headlines in this newspaper are an example of —
F yellow journalism
G muckraking literature
H investigative reporting
J government censorship

11 This publication and similar news stories encouraged the U.S. Congress to —
A declare war on Spain
B pass anti-terrorism laws
C improve naval safety
D conduct an investigation

12 Which policy sought to further American interests in Latin America by using the financial power of American business?
F Policy of “Watchful Waiting”
G Big Stick Policy
H balance of power
J Dollar Diplomacy

Use the chart and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person A</th>
<th>Person B</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supported building a canal in Panama.</td>
<td>Helped to overthrow Queen Liliuokalani.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leading imperialist who urged Americans to increase their navy.</td>
<td>Served as President and Governor of Hawaii.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13 Which two influential individuals are described in columns A and B?
A Moorfield Storey and Woodrow Wilson
B Alfred Thayer Mahan and Sanford B. Dole
C John Hay and William Howard Taft
D Theodore Roosevelt and Andrew Carnegie

14 Which overseas action most clearly illustrated the use of the “Roosevelt Corollary” to the Monroe Doctrine?
F the purchase of Alaska from Russia
G the declaration of war against Spain in 1898
H the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands
J the collection of debts owed by the Dominican Republic
### CHAPTER 8: AMERICA BUILDS AN EMPIRE

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CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Directions: Put a circle around the letter that best answers the question.

“A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the claims of the government whose title is to be determined.”

— President Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points, 1918

1. This provision in the Fourteen Points appealed to nationalists in areas under colonial control because it considered —
   A. the claims of local inhabitants
   B. a system of alliances
   C. economic development
   D. claims of imperial powers

EXAMINE the question. This question tests your ability to interpret a historical document. The excerpt is one of Wilson’s Fourteen Points. RECALL what you know. You should recall that the Fourteen Points defined America’s war aims. Wilson sought to end the old practices that had led to World War I. Here Wilson says the claims of the local people living in a colony and the claims of the colonial government should both be given “equal” weight. APPLY what you know. The best answer is Choice A. Nationalists found this provision appealing since it gave some consideration to their claims.

Now try answering some additional questions on your own.

2. Which event most influenced President Wilson’s decision to enter World War I?
   F. a revolution in Russia
   G. the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
   H. the renewal of unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany
   J. the raids by Mexican guerilla forces on the Southwestern United States

Use the newspaper notice and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

3. Which event happened shortly after this newspaper notice first appeared?
   A. World War I broke out in Europe.
   B. The United States declared war on Germany.
   C. The Americans won a victory over the German military at Argonne Forrest.
   D. The British Lusitania was sunk off the coast of Ireland.

NOTICE!
Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters next to the British Isles; that, in accordance with this notice by the Imperial German government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 22, 1915.
CHAPTER 9: America in World War I 169

Use the passage and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

“A weary, exhausted, nerve-racked group of men ... assembled north of Sommerance [France] to dig in for the night. The artillery was firing furiously, but the enemy’s [bombardment] ceased suddenly and now only occasional shells would explode in the vicinity. The weather was gloomy and the air chilled one to the bones. Yet it was with that [methodical] care that is characteristic of worn-out men, that we prepared our foxholes, carrying boards and iron sheets from abandoned machine-gunners’ dugouts to make our “houses” as comfortable as possible, even if only for one night.”

— William L. Langer, Gas and Flame in World War I

4 What new aspect of combat during World War I is described in this passage?
   F guerilla warfare
   G nuclear weaponry
   H biological weapons
   J trench warfare

5 In 1919, isolationists in the Senate opposed U.S. membership in the League of Nations because they —
   A feared creation of the Security Council
   B resisted colonialism in Africa and Asia
   C opposed membership in the League of Nations by Germany
   D did not want involvement in future foreign wars

6 The major purpose of President Wilson’s Fourteen Points (1918) was to —
   F persuade Congress to enter World War I
   G set goals for achieving peace after World War I
   H provide aid for rebuilding war-torn nations
   J punish Germany for the sinking of the Lusitania

7 What was a major reason the United States entered World War I?
   A Japanese forces had occupied Manchuria.
   B German troops had landed on American soil.
   C The Austro-Hungarian Empire had invaded Belgium.
   D Germany had resumed unrestricted submarine warfare.

8 In 1912, President-elect Wilson announced that, “There’s no chance of progress and reform in an administration in which war plays the principal part.” In his speech, he was expressing his view that —
   F the United States should enter World War I immediately
   G reform movements are strengthened by war
   H the nation should change its leadership if it goes to war
   J the Progressive Movement would best be served by a continuation of peace
9. The United States found it difficult to remain neutral during World War I because of its desire to —
   A. expand its interests in the Caribbean
   B. control the Suez Canal
   C. maintain freedom of the seas for trade with European nations
   D. obtain migrant workers for American mines and factories

10. Which geographic feature most influenced the ability of the United States to protect its mainland from attack during World War I?
   F. Gulf of Mexico
   G. Great Lakes
   H. Pacific Ocean
   J. Atlantic Ocean

11. Which source of information is a primary source about trench warfare during World War I?
   A. a later novel about World War I
   B. a textbook map showing World War I battlefields
   C. an encyclopedia article about World War I
   D. a diary kept by a soldier fighting on the Western Front during World War I

Use the information shown in the boxes and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

12. Which document imposed these punishments on Germany after World War I?
   F. Roosevelt’s Big Stick Policy
   G. Open Door Policy
   H. Fourteen Points
   J. Treaty of Versailles

13. Why did Senator Henry Cabot Lodge oppose U.S. membership in the League of Nations?
   A. He feared Americans would have to pay the costs of League operations.
   B. He was alarmed that Wilson would be the League of Nations President.
   C. He believed that League decisions would involve the nation in foreign wars.

14. Which set of World War I-related events is in the correct chronological order?
   F. Lusitania sunk → World War I begins → United States declares war on Germany → Archduke of Austria-Hungary assassinated
   G. Archduke of Austria-Hungary assassinated → World War I begins → Lusitania sunk → United States declares war on Germany
   H. Archduke of Austria-Hungary assassinated → United States declares war on Germany → Lusitania sunk → World War I begins
   J. United States declares war on Germany → Archduke of Austria-Hungary assassinated → World War I begins → Lusitania sunk
15 During his re-election campaign in 1916, President Woodrow Wilson used the slogan, “He kept us out of war.” In April 1917, Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war on Germany. What explains the reason for this change?
A German forces had invaded Poland and Belgium.
B Germany had resumed unrestricted submarine warfare.
C Britain was invaded by nations of the Central Powers.
D Russia signed a treaty of alliance with the German government.

16 Data from this graph supports the conclusion that World War I —
F caused the U.S. trade deficit to increase
G cost the United States many billions of dollars
H was a significant benefit to the American economy
J created an unfavorable balance of trade

17 Which need did President Woodrow Wilson identify in order to persuade Congress to enter World War I?
A the need to protect freedom of the seas
B the need to assist the neutral nations with their defense
C the need to retaliate against the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor
D the need to remove the Nazi threat from the Western Hemisphere

18 President Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points were based on the belief that —
F military strength offers a nation’s best security
G isolationism should guide a nation’s relations
H self-determination should be applied to all peoples
J industrial nations should have equal access to colonial possessions

19 “The success of American soldiers during World War I was largely credited to his leadership, and he returned to the United States as a true hero.” This statement was made by a speaker attending the funeral of —
A Archduke Franz Ferdinand
B John J. Pershing
C Woodrow Wilson
D Henry Cabot Lodge
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</table>
EXAMINE the question. This question tests your understanding of the reasons why William Jennings Bryan and Clarence Darrow went to Tennessee. RECALL what you know. You should recall that Scopes was a biology teacher in Tennessee who was accused of violating the state’s new law prohibiting the teaching of evolution. Bryan and Darrow were both interested in the case, as was the rest of the nation. The case pitted opposing beliefs. Darrow defended the teaching of a scientific theory, while Bryan supported traditional religious beliefs. APPLY what you know. The best answer is Choice A.

Now try answering some additional questions on your own.

Use the information in the passage and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

“[I] will build a motor car for the great multitude. It will be large enough for the family but small enough for the individual to run and care for. It will be constructed of the best materials, by the best men, after the simplest designs that engineering can devise. But it will be so low in price that no man making a good salary will be unable to own one — and enjoy with his family the blessing of hours of pleasure in God’s open spaces.”

— Henry Ford, 1909

2 Which management innovation helped Henry Ford to realize this vision?
   F providing various models of cars
   G creating a business monopoly
   H downsizing the labor force
   J using assembly-line production methods

3 Which American author’s works are closely associated with the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s?
   A F. Scott Fitzgerald
   B Upton Sinclair
   C Langston Hughes
   D John Steinbeck

4 Which factor played the largest role in fueling the economic boom of the 1920s?
   F government subsidies paid to farmers
   G tariff reductions on imported European goods
   H the increasing ownership of automobiles by families
   J construction by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

5 The executions of Sacco and Vanzetti in the 1920s demonstrated the —
   A federal government’s war on crime
   B the persistence of lynchings
   C corruption of political machines
   D increase in Nativist attitudes
Use the information in the timeline and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

**THE INFLUENCE OF THE AUTOMOBILE, 1923–1932**

Country Club Plaza, the first shopping center, opens in Kansas City.

In November, 16,833 cars cross the St. John’s River to Florida, as the start of winter sees motor pilgrimages to Florida.

1923  1924  1930  1931  1932

Census data suggests Southern cities are becoming more racially segregated as car-owning whites move to suburbs that have no public transportation.

King Kullen opens its first supermarket in Queens, New York, as an outgrowth of the auto age since pedestrians cannot carry large amounts of groceries home.

One-room rural schools decline as school districts operate 63,000 school buses.

6 Based on this timeline, which conclusion can be drawn about the influence of the automobile?
   F Automobiles created large scale unemployment in certain cities.  
   G The automobile had little economic impact on the United States.  
   H The growth of automobiles had a dramatic effect on life in the United States.  
   J Henry Ford produced automobiles at a price many Americans could afford.

7 Prohibition, established by the Eighteenth Amendment, stated that —
   A only imported alcoholic beverages could be sold  
   B the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages was banned  
   C Americans must be 18-years old to purchase alcoholic beverages  
   D alcoholic beverages could be sold only in government-run stores

8 During the 1920s, Congress passed a series of immigration laws that were primarily designed to —
   F increase immigration from Asia  
   G expand the workforce for the growing economy  
   H limit immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe  
   J prohibit immigration from Latin America

9 Which development in the 1920s was inconsistent with much of the racial and ethnic intolerance of the decade?
   A Red Scare  
   B revival of the Ku Klux Klan  
   C Harlem Renaissance  
   D trial of Sacco and Vanzetti

10 Which event represented an expression of nativism during the 1920s?
   F trial of John Scopes for teaching evolution  
   G adoption of a quota system to limit immigration  
   H Charles Lindbergh’s solo transatlantic flight  
   J the rise in popularity of spectator sports
Use the information in the poem and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

11 One purpose of this poem, written by Langston Hughes in 1922, was to —
A explain the advantages of inner-city living
B discuss ideas in the language used by immigrant Americans
C ask African Americans to accept things as they are
D encourage African Americans to continue their struggle for equality

Mother to Son
Well, son, I'll tell you:
Life for me ain't been no crystal stair.
It's had tacks in it,
And splinters,
And boards torn up,
And places with no carpet on the floor—
Bare.
But all the time
I've been a-climbin' on,
And reachin' landin's,
And turnin' corners,
And sometimes goin' in the dark
Where there ain't been no light.
So boy, don't you turn back.
Don't you set down on the steps
'Cause you finds it kinder hard.
Don't you fall now—
For I'm still goin', honey,
I'm still climbin',
And life for me ain't been no crystal stair.

12 During the first three decades of the twentieth century, what was the main reason many African Americans left the South?
F The Dawes Act made free land available in the West.
G More factory jobs were available in the North.
H Many white landowners refused to accept them as sharecroppers.
J Racial discrimination did not occur in states outside the South.

13 What would a study of the “flappers” of the 1920s indicate?
A Some women rejected traditional restrictions.
B Many women were elected to national political office.
C Women were barred from traditionally male occupations.
D The earning power of women equaled that of men in most occupations.

14 What was an important result of Prohibition during the 1920s?
F Respect for the law decreased.
G Woman’s suffrage was restricted.
H Racial prejudice increased.
J Religious tolerance grew.

15 What was Frances Willard’s contribution to American society?
A She helped overturn the Eighteenth Amendment.
B She spoke out against the introduction of eugenics.
C She fought for women’s rights and a ban on the sale of alcohol.
D She spearheaded important innovations in manufacturing.
Use the chart and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immigration Before and After Quota Laws</th>
<th>From Northern and Western Europe</th>
<th>From Southern and Eastern Europe and Asia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average annual number of immigrants (1907–1914)</td>
<td>176,983</td>
<td>685,531</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immigration Act of 1921</td>
<td>198,082</td>
<td>158,367</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immigration Act of 1924</td>
<td>140,999</td>
<td>21,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration Act of 1929</td>
<td>132,323</td>
<td>20,251</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Historical Statistics of the United States

16 Based on this chart, what effect did the passage of immigration laws have on immigration to the United States?
   F They ended all immigration to the United States.
   G They had little effect on the flow of immigrants entering the United States.
   H The number of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe and Asia declined dramatically.
   J The number of immigrants from Northern and Western Europe increased.

Use the passage and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

We were tried during a time when there was ... resentment and hate against the foreigner, and it seems to me — I am positive, that you [have] done all ... [that was] in your power in order to agitate, still more the passion of the jurors, the prejudice of the jurors, against us .... But my conviction is that I have suffered not for things that I am guilty of. I am suffering because I am a radical and indeed I am a radical; I have suffered because I was an Italian and indeed I am Italian; I have suffered more for my family than for myself ....

— Bartolomeo Vanzetti, to the Judge on being sentenced to death, Sacco-Vanzetti case, 1927

17 According to Vanzetti, why was he found guilty at his trial?
   A He had strongly supported eugenic laws.
   B He was the victim of a scandal from the Harding administration.
   C He was convicted because he was an immigrant with radical views.
   D He violated the Eighteenth Amendment, calling for Prohibition.

18 Which individual encouraged African Americans to own their own businesses and once said that, “A people without the knowledge of their past history, origin and culture is like a tree without roots”?
   F Charles Lindbergh
   G Marcus Garvey
   H Glenn Curtiss
   J William Jennings Bryan
198  MASTERING THE TEKS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY SINCE 1877

Use the cartoon and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

19  This cartoon is from the 1920s. It shows attempts of the United States government to deal with the issue of —
A  foreign trade
B  transportation gridlocks
C  immigration
D  migrant workers

Source: Milton Halladay, Providence Journal (adapted)

20  What did President Harding mean when he introduced the phrase a “return to normalcy” after World War I?
F  increased United States involvement in Europe
G  no longer selling liquor in the United States
H  going back to a peacetime economy
J  restoring a Democratic president to power

21  Which aspect of the 1920s is most closely identified with the emergence of Tin Pan Alley?
A  the printing and distribution of Prohibition pamphlets
B  the successful flight of the first hydroplane in North Carolina
C  the location of the music publishing industry in New York City
D  the repeal of the Twenty-first Amendment

Use the illustration on the right and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

22  What management innovation for improved production is illustrated in this picture?
F  Bessemer process
G  assembly line
H  robotics
J  unionization
### CHAPTER 10: THE "ROARING TWENTIES"

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CHAPTER 11: The Great Depression and the New Deal

CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Directions: Put a circle around the letter that best answers the question.

1. What is the main idea of the cartoon?
   A. President Roosevelt used a system of trial and error to mend the economy.
   B. Congress and the President were unable to cope with the Great Depression.
   C. President Roosevelt always followed the recommendations of the Congress.
   D. The President and Congress constantly fought over Depression era programs.

   (Econ 16(D))

"Of course we may have to change remedies if we don’t get results."
EXAMINE the question. This question tests your ability to understand a cartoon about Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal. You should study the cartoon carefully. **Recall what you know.** You should recall that the New Deal was Roosevelt’s program for tackling the Great Depression. It consisted of various measures of relief, recovery, and reform. Roosevelt would try various approaches to see which ones worked. The caption in the cartoon expresses this view. **Apply what you know.** The best answer is *Choice A.* Roosevelt did try a system of trial and error to mend the economy.

*Now try answering some additional questions on your own.*

Use the pictograph and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

2 Which factor best explains the decline in the number of bank failures by 1937?
   F New banking laws restored public confidence in banks.
   G Most people were too poor to have any bank savings.
   H The government was now operating all of the nation’s banks.
   J Most Americans transferred their savings to foreign banks.
   **(Econ 16(E))**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BANK FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1926-1937</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
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<td>1931</td>
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<td>1933</td>
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**KEY:** One $\bullet$ = 250 banks

3 Which was an effect of the Great Depression on the American economy?
   A high unemployment and overproduction
   B large business investments and low taxes
   C too much money in circulation and high stock prices
   D high unemployment and falling real estate values
   **(Econ 16(C))**

4 Which was a guiding principle of New Deal economic policies?
   F “Rugged individualism” will end social inequality.
   G Government must assume greater responsibility for helping the unfortunate.
   H Pro-business tax breaks would solve the problems of the Depression.
   J Antitrust legislation could destroy the free enterprise system.
   **(Govt 19(A))**

5 What was a major cause of the Great Depression?
   A prior overproduction of manufactured goods
   B a decrease in the supply of consumer goods
   C an increase in demand for imported products
   D an increase in the price of wheat on the world market
   **(Econ 16(B))**
Use the cartoon and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

6  The cartoonist is commenting on President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s efforts to —
   F  win Congressional approval for his Court-packing scheme
   G  gain Supreme Court support for his legislative program
   H  set up a retirement plan for Supreme Court Justices
   J  keep members of Congress off the Supreme Court
      (Govt 19(B))

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Source: Gene Elderman, Washington Post, January 9, 1937 (adapted)

7  The New Deal changed American political thinking because it was based on the principle that the —
   A  economy will fix itself if left alone
   B  federal government should attempt to solve social and economic problems
   C  political parties must work together to deal with national problems
   D  states should take a leadership position in solving social issues

8  What problem were both the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) developed to address?
   F  excessive stock market speculation
   G  high unemployment
   H  increased use of credit
   J  limited income of senior citizens

9  What was Roosevelt’s goal in creating the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)?
   A  stimulate economic growth
   B  increase the government’s tax revenue
   C  provide jobs for the unemployed
   D  restore the public’s faith in financial institutions

10 Which economic factor contributed directly to the start of the Great Depression?
    F  low worker productivity
    G  decreasing tariff rates
    H  high income taxes
    J  buying stocks on margin
Use the map and your knowledge of social studies to answer questions 10 and 11.

11 Based on the map, which region of the United States suffered most directly from the Dust Bowl?
   A  Southwest
   B  Pacific Northwest
   C  Rocky Mountains
   D  Great Plains

12 The major migration routes of the dispossessed farmers were to the —
   F  Far West
   G  Northeast
   H  Great Plains
   J  along the Mississippi River

Use the passage and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

“The tools of government which we have in 1933 are outmoded. We have to forge new tools for a new role of government in a democracy — a role of new responsibility for new needs and increased responsibility for old needs, long neglected.”

— Franklin D. Roosevelt

13 Why did President Roosevelt make this statement?
   A  to support a renewal of laissez-faire economics
   B  to secure aid for democratic countries in Europe
   C  to justify an increase in the number of Supreme Court Justices
   D  to explain his New Deal programs

14 During the New Deal, how did the federal government attempted to improve conditions for farmers?
   F  by ending the practice of sharecropping
   G  by supporting the formation of farm worker unions
   H  by raising tariffs on farm imports
   J  by paying farmers for their crops

15 Most conservatives who opposed President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s policies believed that the New Deal was —
   A  endangering the free enterprise system
   B  threatening national security
   C  ignoring problems faced by rural Americans
   D  failing to enact needed social welfare reforms
16 Which aspect of the New Deal was a continuation of Progressive Era policies?
   F free health care for all Americans
   G government regulation of business activities
   H restoration of the cultural traditions of Native American Indians
   J government purchase of surplus farm products

17 During the New Deal period, Congress blocked President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s attempt to —
   A pay farmers not to produce crops
   B decrease Federal spending
   C regulate the banking industry
   D appoint additional Justices to the Supreme Court

18 The “dust bowls” described by John Steinbeck in *The Grapes of Wrath* had the greatest impact on —
   F residents of urban slums
   G plantation owners in the rural south
   H workers in factory sweatshops
   J farmers on the Great Plains

19 What is the primary function of the Federal Reserve System?
   A to prevent abuses in stock market trading
   B to preserve competition in business
   C to provide a stable supply of money and credit
   D to insure savings account deposits in member banks

20 After the election of 1932, a friend told President Franklin D. Roosevelt that if he succeeded, he would go down in history as the greatest American President. Roosevelt replied, “Yet if I fail, I may be the last one.” This response reflected President Roosevelt’s belief that the —
   F Constitution limited him to two terms in the Presidency
   G Great Depression threatened the people’s faith in democracy
   H military was considering a takeover of the government
   J American people were opposed to major changes in the role of government

21 One difference between the administrations of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and President Herbert Hoover was that Roosevelt was —
   A unwilling to allow government agencies to establish jobs programs
   B unable to win congressional support for his economic program
   C able to ignore economic issues for most of his first term in office
   D more willing to use government intervention to solve economic problems

22 What was the main intent of the Mexican Repatriation Act?
   F to send Mexican-American immigrants back to Mexico
   G to encourage Mexican-American immigrants to work in the United States
   H to eliminate discrimination against Mexican-Americans in the United States
   J to grant citizenship to Mexican-Americans living in the U.S. for 5 years
## CHAPTER 11: THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND NEW DEAL

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