

ADDITIONAL READING EXERCISE THREE

Instructions: For this exercise, students will read a variety of documents relating to the 1920s, the Great Depression, the New Deal and WWII. Links to online versions of these documents are provided on the professor's website at http://profbutler.watermelon-kid.com/students/reading/1302_reading.htm#3. Referring to this material, students will answer the following questions on a Scantron Form 882-E.

- 1) What did the 1920 *Volstead Act* do?
 - a.) It gave American women the right to vote.
 - b.) It made manufacture, transport, export, sale or possession of alcoholic beverages illegal in the United States.
 - c.) It made racial segregation unlawful.
 - d.) It gave a tax cut to the working poor.

- 2) What did the Revenue Act of 1924 do?
 - a) It gave high income Americans substantial tax cuts
 - b) It gave low income Americans a very modest tax cut
 - c) It gave all Americans an across-the-board tax cut of 20%
 - d) Both A and B above

- 3) What does a comparison of the individual income tax rates of 1924 with the rates for 1926 reveal?
 - a) That the wealthiest Americans received the largest tax cuts
 - b) That low income Americans received extremely modest tax cuts
 - c) That all Americans received an across-the-board tax cut of 20%
 - d) Both A and B above

- 4) Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the Veterans Bonus Act of 1924?
 - a) The act was passed over President Coolidge's veto.
 - b) President Coolidge enthusiastically supported the bonus bill.
 - c) The act provided for a cash payment to veterans 20 years in the future (in 1944).
 - d) Republican presidents and legislators resisted demands for immediate payment.

- 5) Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the Immigration Act of 1924?
 - a) The act created a permanent quota system.
 - b) Immigrants from Protestant Northern Europe were favored over Catholic and Jewish immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe.
 - c) Immigrants had to obtain a visa from an American consul in their home countries.
 - d) After the act was passed, the number of immigrants coming to the U.S. dramatically increased.

- 6) In his address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Washington, D.C. on January 17, 1925, President Calvin Coolidge said:
- The chief business of the American people is business
 - That he saw no cause for alarm in the fact that many newspapers were large business enterprises owned by wealthy men
 - That American newspapers were representative of the practical idealism of the American people
 - All the above
- 7) Read the March 1927 *ATLANTIC* magazine article “The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti.” Then indicate which of the following statements is **NOT** true.
- Nearly twice as many witnesses testified that Sacco and Vanzetti were *not* in Braintree on the day of the murder than identified them as the gunmen.
 - The judge said the evidence that convicted Sacco and Vanzetti was circumstantial evidence known as “consciousness of guilt.”
 - When police first questioned them, Sacco and Vanzetti were told they were suspects in a murder case.
 - A criminal named Madeiros admitted being part of a gang that committed the crime for which Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted.
- 8) In the 1923 newspaper article about the Ku Klux Klan, the author wrote that anti-Alien sentiment in the U.S. was then mainly directed at:
- Chinese immigrants
 - Immigrants from Northern and Western Europe
 - Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe
 - All the above
- 9) In his “Rugged Individualism” speech of October 22, 1928 (which was given almost exactly one year before the great 1929 stock market crash), who or what did Republican presidential candidate Herbert Hoover credit for the seeming prosperity of the previous seven-and-a-half years?
- The policies of the Democratic Party
 - The policies of the Republican Party
 - Wall Street
 - All the above
- 10) True (A) or False (B): In his “Rugged Individualism” speech of October 22, 1928 Republican presidential candidate Herbert Hoover said he was in favor of increased federal government involvement in the economy.

- 11) The Republican Party Platform of 1932 stated that the Hoover Administration regarded “the relief problem” (brought about by the Great Depression) to be the responsibility of:
- a) The Federal Government
 - b) State and local governments
 - c) Private citizens and organizations
 - d) All the above
 - e) Only B and C above
- 12) The Democratic Party Platform of 1932 stated:
- a) That the current economic crisis was the result of policies pursued by the government since the end of the First World War
 - b) That those responsible for the policies of the preceding twelve years (i.e., the Republican leadership) were subsequently responsible for a state of financial distress unprecedented in time of peace
 - c) That the only hope of improving present conditions would be a drastic change in economic governmental policies
 - d) All the above
- 13) In paragraph 8 of his speech at Oglethorpe University on May 22, 1932, what did future President Franklin D. Roosevelt say about the economic crisis the country was currently facing, i.e., the Great Depression?
- a) That the country’s industrial advance had been haphazard and wasteful
 - b) That the crisis could have been prevented by greater foresight and by a larger measure of social planning
 - c) That the country’s economic life had been controlled by a small group of selfish, opportunistic men who made huge profits from the lending of money and the marketing of securities
 - d) All the above.
- 14) In paragraph 17 of his speech at Oglethorpe University on May 22, 1932, what did future President Franklin D. Roosevelt say was the root cause of the Great Depression?
- a) An insufficient distribution of buying power
 - b) An over-sufficient speculation in production
 - c) Labor unions demanding higher wages
 - d) All the above
 - e) Only A and B above
- 15) In paragraph 23 of his speech at Oglethorpe University on May 22, 1932, what did future President Franklin D. Roosevelt say about taking action?
- a.) That the country demanded bold, persistent experimentation
 - b.) That it is common sense to try a method and if it fails, admit it and try another
 - c.) That the people would not continue to wait silently for something to be done
 - d.) All the above

- 16) In his Democratic National Convention nomination acceptance speech on July 2, 1932, who did future President Franklin D. Roosevelt single out most often for criticism?
- a) Wall Street
 - b) Republican leaders
 - c) Wealthy bankers
 - d) All the above
- 17) Read the July 29, 1932 newspaper article about the Bonus Marchers. Which one of these statements is **NOT** true?
- a) President Hoover ordered U.S. Army troops to drive unemployed World War One veterans known as “Bonus Marchers” out of Washington, D.C.
 - b) President Hoover and General McArthur claimed the “Bonus Army” was led by Communists and criminals
 - c) Walter Waters, leader of the “Bonus Army,” blamed President Hoover for the violence
 - d) No one was killed or injured during the Washington bonus battle
- 18) In his “Portland Speech” of September 21, 1932, what did future President Franklin D. Roosevelt say was the purpose of government?
- a) To let big business operate free of any regulation or restraint
 - b) To keep its activities to a minimum
 - c) To see not only that the legitimate interests of the few are protected but [also] that the welfare and rights of the many are conserved
 - d) All the above
- 19) In the 1932 election, how many states did FDR **NOT** win?
- a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Five
 - d) Six
- 20) In his 1933 Inaugural Address, President Franklin D. Roosevelt said:
- a) That the cause of the nation’s distress was due to the “money changers”
 - b) That the nation wanted action now
 - c) That the people had nothing to fear but fear itself
 - d) All the above
- 21) In the June 3, 1933 newspaper article entitled “To Question Morgan Men,” it was revealed that:
- a) J.P. Morgan, Jr. was responsible for the Stock Market Crash of 1929
 - b) J.P. Morgan, Jr. and several partners had not paid any income tax since 1930
 - c) J.P. Morgan, Jr. was planning to run for President in 1936
 - d) J.P. Morgan, Jr. had embezzled a large sum of money

- 22) Read the May 21, 1933 newspaper article entitled “Vets Signing Up.” Which one of these statements is **NOT** true?
- a) The Bonus Marchers were given shelter at an army camp
 - b) The, Bonus Marchers were offered government service jobs in forestry
 - c) The Bonus Marchers were driven out of town by the army, the same as in 1932
 - d) The Bonus Marchers hoped to earn more than \$1 per day in the forestry service
- 23) What did the Twentieth Amendment do?
- a) Set term limits for Presidents
 - b) Instituted a national Prohibition of alcoholic beverages
 - c) Changed the presidential inaugural date from March 4 to January 20
 - d) Repealed the Eighteenth Amendment (Prohibition)
- 24) What did the Twenty-First Amendment do?
- a) Set term limits for Presidents
 - b) Instituted a national Prohibition of alcoholic beverages
 - c) Changed the presidential inaugural date from March 4 to January 20
 - d) Repealed the Eighteenth Amendment (Prohibition)
- 25) In his second “fireside chat,” in May 1933, what did President Franklin Roosevelt say the federal government was doing about the Great Depression?
- a) Giving young men employment in the Civilian Conservation Corps
 - b) Moving to improve conditions in the Tennessee Valley
 - c) Passing legislation designed to help farmers and homeowners keep their property
 - d) Providing money to the states, counties, and towns for direct relief to people in economic distress
 - e) All the above
- 26) What did the 1933 Banking Act do?
- a) Created the FDIC, insuring individual bank accounts up to \$5,000
 - b) Gave the Federal Reserve more control over the investment practices of banks
 - c) Permanently closed all insolvent banks
 - d) All the above
 - e) Only A and B above
- 27) Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)?
- a) Enrollment was restricted to young, unemployed men whose families were on relief, as well as unemployed veterans of World War I and the Spanish-American War.
 - b) By and large, the CCC was not very successful and accomplished very little.
 - c) The CCC was one of the most quickly established New Deal agencies.
 - d) The CCC lasted until the outbreak of World War Two.

- 28) Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)?
- a) FERA was headed by a former social worker named Harry Hopkins.
 - b) The purpose of FERA was to provide direct cash relief to the unemployed and destitute
 - c) \$5 million was distributed within the first two hours of FERA's existence
 - d) FERA did not fund public works projects.
- 29) Why did the federal government use the Agricultural Adjustment Act to pay farmers for taking land out of production?
- a) Because the government wanted to make farmers dependent upon federal handouts
 - b) Because farmers had been their own worst enemies, growing more food than people could consume, driving down prices and making it impossible for them to earn a decent living
 - c) Because the government wanted to use the land for camps for the unemployed
 - d) All the above
- 30) Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the Glass-Steagall Act?
- a) The Act was intended to protect bank depositors from risks associated with security transactions.
 - b) Republican Senator Phil Gramm initiated repeal of the act in 1999.
 - c) The act continues to protect bank depositors to this day.
 - d) The act separated commercial banking from investment banking.
- 31) Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the National Recovery Administration (NRA)?
- a) The Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional.
 - b) It set prices, wages, and production quotas.
 - c) It attempted to regulate the economy on a voluntary basis.
 - d) Businesses were required by law to participate.
- 32) What was the purpose of the Securities and Exchange Act?
- a) To insure individual bank accounts
 - b) To provide direct relief to unemployed stockbrokers
 - c) To regulate the Stock (Securities) Market
 - d) All the above
- 33) What was the purpose of the Works Progress Administration (WPA)?
- a) To insure individual bank accounts
 - b) To provide direct relief to unemployed Americans
 - c) To provide paid employment on public works projects
 - d) All the above

- 34) What was the purpose of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) Act?
- a) To improve the navigability of the Tennessee River
 - b) To provide flood control
 - c) To provide for reforestation and proper use of marginal lands
 - d) All the above
- 35) What did the Wagner Act do?
- a) Created a National Labor Relations Board
 - b) Guaranteed workers the right join unions
 - c) Guaranteed workers the right to engage in collective bargaining with their employers
 - d) All the above
- 36) What did the Social Security Act do?
- a) Established a system of federal old age benefits
 - b) Enabled states to aid dependent children and people who were physically unable to work
 - c) Provided for the administration of unemployment compensation
 - d) All the above
- 37) In his radio address of October 31, 1936, who did President Franklin Roosevelt say was responsible for the Great Depression?
- a) The “see nothing, do nothing” Republican dominated government of 1921-1933
 - b) Businessmen who saw government as an appendage of their own affairs
 - c) Speculators and reckless bankers
 - d) The “forces of selfishness”
 - e) All the above
- 38) In the 1936 election, how many states did FDR *NOT* win?
- a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Five
 - d) Seven
- 39) Which beleaguered nation was the 1941 Lend-Lease Act intended to help most?
- a) Great Britain
 - b) The Soviet Union
 - c) Canada
 - d) Denmark
- 40) Why did President Roosevelt want the U.S. to become the “Arsenal of Democracy?”
- a) Because doing so would make a lot of money for American businesses
 - b) Because doing so would provide a lot of jobs and help end the Depression
 - c) Because if the U.S. didn’t help the British, Nazi Germany and her allies would then become a threat to the United States
 - d) All the above

- 41) Which one of the following was **NOT** one of the four essential freedoms” FDR listed in his 1941 speech to Congress?
- a) Freedom from want
 - b) Freedom of worship
 - c) Freedom to exploit other people
 - d) Freedom from fear
 - e) Freedom of expression
- 42) What did FDR do in Executive Order 8802?
- a) Ordered and increase ammunition shipments to Great Britain.
 - b) Established two new national parks.
 - c) Created a new executive department.
 - d) Prohibited discrimination in defense plants receiving government contracts.
- 43) True (A) or False (B): The Atlantic Charter stated the joint aim of the United States and Great Britain was to destroy Nazi tyranny.
- 44) True (A) or False (B): Although Executive Order 9066 resulted in the relocation of Japanese-Americans during World War II by the United States military, the order does not specifically mention them as a group.
- 45) In his July 28, 1943 “fireside chat,” what did FDR think the government should do to help returning war veterans adjust to postwar civilian life?
- a) Provide sufficient mustering out pay to allow the veteran time to find a job
 - b) Provide unemployment insurance if a veteran is having trouble finding a job
 - c) Provide an opportunity to attend college or trade school at government expense
 - d) All the above were proposals made by FDR
- 46) Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the G.I. Bill?
- a) President Roosevelt signed it into law in 1944.
 - b) It gave millions of veterans the chance to go to college who would not have had the chance otherwise
 - c) It helped stimulate the prosperity of the 1950s, especially home building.
 - d) It paid for itself through increased income taxes collected from prosperous veterans.
 - e) It was a miserable failure.
- 47) What was the Manhattan Project?
- a) A wartime plan to restore old buildings in the heart of New York City
 - b) A secret government project to build an atomic weapon
 - c) The Code name for the invasion of Normandy
 - d) A plan to assassinate Hitler

48) When did Nazi Germany surrender?

- a) May 7, 1945
- b) April 12, 1945
- c) August 6, 1945
- d) September 2, 1945

49) In what city was the Charter of the United Nations signed?

- a) New York
- b) London
- c) Paris
- d) San Francisco

50) What was the expressed purpose of the United Nations?

- a) To maintain international peace and security
- b) To develop friendly relations among nations
- c) To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems
- d) All the above.