

Quiz 6 (for Chapters 13 and 14)

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. What was the overall U.S. unemployment rate during the worst periods of the Depression?

(A) 10%	(D) 60%
(B) 25%	(E) 90%
(C) 40%	
2. The recession of 1937 was primarily caused by

(A) overextension of easy credit and high inflation.
(B) excess business speculation in the rebounding stock market.
(C) failure of New Deal programs to effectively lower unemployment and restore faith in the economy.
(D) overregulation of key national industries, resulting in massive layoffs.
(E) premature tightening of credit and cutbacks in spending for New Deal programs.
3. Which of the following best describes the administrations of Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge?

(A) "The trusts must be broken!"
(B) "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself!"
(C) "The business of government is business!"
(D) "The taste of empire is in the mouths of the people!"
(E) "The world must be made safe for democracy!"
4. The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 sought

(A) to end federal subsidies to landless Indian tribes and force them to support themselves.
(B) to prohibit the division of tribal lands into allotments and allow Indians to resume using their own tribal languages and rituals on their lands.
(C) to requisition desirable land from Indian tribes and force those tribes to relocate on smaller jointly occupied reservations, in which several tribes would reside, intermingle, and share the same land.
(D) to break up tribal reservations into individual allotments of land that could be occupied by Indians or purchased by Whites.

- (E) to prohibit Indians from using tribal languages or practicing ancient tribal religions on government reservations.
5. President Warren G. Harding's administration could best be compared to that of
- (A) Abraham Lincoln. (D) James Buchanan.
(B) James Madison. (E) John Tyler.
(C) Ulysses Grant.
6. The first woman to serve in a Cabinet-level position was
- (A) Frances Perkins. (D) Lucy C. Stanton.
(B) Barbara Jordan. (E) Susan B. Anthony.
(C) Shirley Chisholm.
7. The case of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti in the 1920s best illustrated
- (A) America's "Return to Normalcy."
(B) the lack of compassion toward immigrants.
(C) the treatment of Italians.
(D) the reckless vigilante spirit that existed in the Southern states.
(E) the extent of the "Red Scare."
8. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Home Loan Bank Act of 1932 were enacted during what United States president's administration to help ease the effects of the Great Depression?
- (A) Herbert Hoover (D) William H. Taft
(B) Franklin D. Roosevelt (E) Harry S. Truman
(C) Calvin Coolidge
9. The Atlantic Charter
- (A) set collective war strategy and long-term war goals for Britain and the United States.
(B) guaranteed American neutrality in World War II as long as U.S. warships stayed out of British territorial waters.
(C) pledged South and Central American neutrality after Germany and Japan declared war on the United States.
(D) provided Britain with 50 World War I vintage American destroyers in return for American control of British military bases in the Caribbean and the Mid-Atlantic.
(E) repealed the American arms embargo and allowed Britain and France to buy American war materials on a cash-and-carry basis 12.

10. The Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor succeeded for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
- (A) There was a conspiracy by the United States government to let the Japanese attack Pearl Harbor by surprise so America would have a legitimate excuse to enter World War II.
 - (B) Commanders at Pearl Harbor were convinced that the only real threat to the base was from local saboteurs, not a Japanese naval attack.
 - (C) A message ordering the base on maximum war alert was sent via commercial telegraph rather than military cable and did not arrive until the day after the attack.
 - (D) Americans did not believe the Japanese would dare attempt such a risky attack and did not believe the Japanese *could* pull it off if they tried.
 - (E) Interservice rivalry effectively kept the military intelligence services from sharing and coordinating the information they had collected which could have allowed them to anticipate the Pearl Harbor attack.
11. "If your neighbor's house was on fire, and he didn't have a garden hose, wouldn't it make sense to let him use your hose to fight the fire so the fire could be put out before it spread to your house?" This question was raised by Franklin Roosevelt to justify
- (A) the Neutrality Acts.
 - (B) the Atlantic Charter.
 - (C) the Lend-Lease Act.
 - (D) the Good Neighbor policy.
 - (E) the Selective Service Act.
12. All of the following New Deal agencies were created during the Great Depression to provide jobs for the unemployed EXCEPT
- (A) the Farm Security Administration (FSA).
 - (B) the Civil Works Administration (CWA).
 - (C) the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).
 - (D) the Works Progress Administration (WPA).
 - (E) the National Youth Administration (NYA).
13. The Scopes Trial had the effect of
- (A) eliminating state restrictions on the teaching of evolution in schools.
 - (B) highlighting the intolerance of religious fundamentalism and its conflict with contemporary science and secularism.
 - (C) emphasizing the importance of the First Amendment when a person's ideas are not popular among the majority of Americans.
 - (D) pointing out the necessity of preventing the state from interfering in religious matters.

- (E) reestablishing the predominance of fundamentalist religious ideas over secular scientific pronouncements which had dominated American thought throughout the early 1920s.
14. The Smoot-Hawley Tariffs and other protectionist trade measures had the long-term effect of
- (A) improving the competitiveness of U.S. industry in foreign markets.
 - (B) improving U.S. economic strength in the long-term, although short-term economic performance was weakened.
 - (C) making little difference in the economies of Europe and the U.S.
 - (D) sparking retaliatory measures from Europe which weakened both their economies and ours.
 - (E) providing European leaders with the incentive to finally put their differences aside and form an economic confederation, which would eventually evolve into the European Common Market.
15. The “court-packing” scheme proposed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on February 5, 1937,
- I. was triggered by Supreme Court decisions that undid much of the first New Deal.
 - II. was withdrawn when a majority of the Supreme Court justices retired.
 - III. became unnecessary when the Supreme Court began reversing previous decisions and upholding New Deal legislation.
 - IV. was replaced by a Judiciary bill that denied the president the power to enlarge the federal courts but conceded badly needed procedural reforms.
- (A) I and II only
 - (B) I, II, and IV only
 - (C) I, III, and IV only
 - (D) II, III, and IV only
 - (E) I, II, III, and IV