

# [Give me liberty](https://assignbuster.com/give-me-liberty/)

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1. Which of the following was not a significant motivation behind the New Deal? => reviving America's commitment to family values at a time when they seemed to be in decline 2. In the mid-1930s, Unions of industrial workers, led by John L. Lewis, founded a new labor organization, called = the Congress of Industrial Organizations. 3. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs who launched an " Indian New Deal" that ended a policy of forced assimilation and allowed Indians unprecedented cultural autonomy, and who secured the passage of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, was = John Collier. 4. The effort undertaken on the part of the federal government to supply cheap electrical power for homes and factories in a seven-state region, preventing flooding, and putting the federal government in the business of selling electricity by building a series of dams was called = the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). 5. In addressing the sense of crisis in the nation, Franklin Delano Roosevelt sought to reassure the public in his inaugural address, declaring = " the only thing we have to fear is fear itself." 6. Which of the following was not a key factor in Franklin Roosevelt's landslide victory over Herbert Hoover in 1932? = Voters were impressed by the elaborate blueprints for Roosevelt's New Deal program. 7. The Civil Works Administration (CWA), employed more than 4 million persons in = construction of tunnels, highways, courthouses, and airports. 8. Which of the following series of events is listed in proper sequence? = National Industrial Recovery Act; labor upheaval of 1934; Wagner Act; Flint sit-down strike 9. Conservative critics of the New Deal regularly argued that = ------------------------------------------------- the expansion of federal power posed a threat to American liberty. ------------------------------------------------- New Deal relief programs undermined individual self-reliance. ------------------------------------------------- excessive spending and regulation by Washington hurt the nation's economic prospects 10 ------------------------------------------------- . In March 1933, Congress established the federal government as a direct employer of the unemployed when it authorized the hiring of young men to work on projects to improve national parks, forests, and flood control, called = the Civilian Conservation Corps. 11 ------------------------------------------------- What 1935 law outlawed " unfair labor practices," and was known at the time as " Labor's Magna Carta"? = the Wagner Act 12 ------------------------------------------------- Who authored The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money and asserted that large-scale government deficit-spending was appropriate during economic downturns? John Maynard Keynes 13 ------------------------------------------------- Which of the following was not a contributing factor in the winding down of New Deal reform by the late 1930s? = a belief that the New Deal, having vanquished the Great Depression, was no longer necessary 14 ------------------------------------------------- Which was not a decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1934—1936 concerning New Deal legislation? = It declared the Civilian Conservation Corps constitutional, insofar as it abided the interstate commerce clause in the United States Constitution. 15 ------------------------------------------------- Which is not true of Franklin D. Roosevelt? = He served as governor of Massachusetts in the 1920s. 16 ------------------------------------------------- Which was not the case with regard to American labor and workers in 1934? Farmers from California to Maine led a general strike for shorter hours, better pay, and improved working conditions. 17 ------------------------------------------------- A major slogan of popular protest during the 1930s was " Don't buy where you can't work." 18 ------------------------------------------------- Who was not a member of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's " brains trust" at the outset of his presidency? Andrew Mellon 19 ------------------------------------------------- Which of the following was not a key thrust of the Second New Deal? guaranteed health care for every American citizen 20 ------------------------------------------------- Franklin Roosevelt appointed who, a prominent educator, as special adviser on minority affairs? Mary McLeod Bethune 21 ------------------------------------------------- Which of the following was not a theme of Popular Front radicalism? The denial of civil liberties must be challenged wherever it arises–from capitalist America to communist Russia. 22 ------------------------------------------------- The House of Representatives' Un-American Activities Committee, established in 1938, set out to investigate disloyalty with an expansive definition of " un-American" that included all of the following groups, except ------------------------------------------------- the right wing of the Republican Party. 23 ------------------------------------------------- The Commissioner of Indian Affairs who launched an " Indian New Deal" that ended a policy of forced assimilation and allowed Indians unprecedented cultural autonomy, and who secured the passage of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, was John Collier. 24 ------------------------------------------------- The Civil Works Administration (CWA), employed more than 4 million persons in construction of tunnels, highways, courthouses, and airports. 25 ------------------------------------------------- Which was not one of the " voices of protest" heard in the United States during the mid-1930s? Mary Lease's " raise less corn, and more hell" movement 26 ------------------------------------------------- The National Recovery Administration (NRA), headed by Hugh S. Johnson, set codes that set prices and wages in many American industries; the NRA's symbol, which stores and factories that abided by the code displayed, was the blue eagle. 27 ------------------------------------------------- At a time of widespread hunger in the United States, the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) did all of the following, except ordered a vast expansion in the production of cotton, wheat, barley, and corn across the Midwest in an effort to stave off hunger and starvation. 28 ------------------------------------------------- The initial flurry of legislation during Roosevelt's first three months in office is called “ The hundred days"