

# Give me liberty

[Countries](#), [United States](#)



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"