[**Chapter 32 The Politics of Boom and Bust**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35864612919/chapter-32-the-politics-of-boom-and-bust)

1.       Warren G. Harding’s weakness as president included all of the following; mediocre mind, inability to detect moral weakness in his associates, unwillingness to hurt people’s feelings by saying no, and administrative weakness.

2.       Match each member of President Harding’s cabinet below with his major area of responsibility.

Charles Evans Hughes- naval arms limitations

Andrew Melton- taxes and tariffs

Hebert Hoover- Foreign trade and trade associations

Albert Fall- Naval Oil Reserves

Harry Daugherty- justice and law enforcement

3.       Albert Fall proved to be a incompetent and corrupt as a member of President Harding’s cabinet.

4.       Republican economic policies under Warren G. Harding sought to continue the same laissez-fair doctrine as had been the practice under William McKinley.

5.       During the 1920s, the Supreme Court often ruled against progressive legislation.

6.       Organized labor was adversely affected by the demobilization policies adopted by the federal government at the end of World War I.

7.       The Supreme Court cases of Muller and Adkins centered on the question of whether women merited special legal and social treatment.

8.       The nonbusiness group that realized the most significant, lasting gains from World War I was veterans.

9.       One exception to President Warren G. Harding’s policy of isolation involved in the Middle East, where the United States sought to secure oil-drilling concessions for American companies.

10.   Warren G. Harding was willing to seize the initiative on the issue of international disarmament because business people were unwilling to help pay for a larger United States Navy.

11.   The 1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact outlawed war as a solution to international rivalry.

12.   In the 1920s the Fordney-McCumber Tariff raised tariff rates and the Hawley-Smoot Tariff raised tariff rate, so that by the 1920 the tariff rates had been substantially raised from the opening of the decade.

13.    European nations raising their own tariffs, the postwar chaos in Europe being prolonged, the international economic distress deepening, and American foreign trading decline was a consequence of the American policy of raising tariffs sky-high in the 1920s.

14.   The Teapot Dome scandal involved the corrupt mishandling of naval oil reserves.

15.   The major political sandal of Harding’s administration resulted in the conviction and imprisonment of his secretary of the interior.

16.   Honesty, frugality, shyness, and caution are following descriptive attribute characteristics of President Coolidge.

17.   During Coolidge’s presidency, government policy was set largely by the interest and values of the business community.

18.   After the initial shock of the Harding scandals, many Americans reacted by excusing some of the wrongdoers on the grounds that “they had gotten away with it”.

19.   One of the major problems facing farmers in the 1920s was overproductions.

20.   In the mid-1920s President Coolidge twice refused to sign legislation proposing to subsidize farm prices.

21.   The intended beneficiaries of the McNary-Haugen Bill were farmers; the intended beneficiaries of the Norris-LaGuardia Act were labor unions.

22.   “Wets” versus “drys”, immigrants versus old-stock Americans, “Fundamentalists versus Modernists, and northern liberals versus southern conservatives are splits that did affect the Democratic Party in 1924.

23.   Senator Robert La Foilette’s Progressive party advocated all the following; government ownership of railroads, relief for farmers, opposition to antilabor injunctions, and opposition to monopolies.

24.   In 1924 the Democratic party convention failed by a single vote to adopt a resolution condemning the KKK.

25.   The Progressive party did not do well in the 1924 election because too many people shared in prosperity to care about reform.

26.   In the early 1920s, one glaring exception to America’s general indifference to the outside world was it armed intervention in the Caribbean and Central America.

27.   America’s European allies argues that they should not have to repay loans to the US made to them during the WWI because they had paid a much heavier price in lost lives, so it was only fair for the US to write off the debt.

28.   As a result of America’s insistence that its Allies war debts be repaid in full, the French and British demanded enormous reparation payments from Germany.

29.   America’s major foreign-policy problem in the 1920s was addressed by the Dawes plan which provided a solution to the tangle of war-debt and war-reparation payments.

30.   The most colorful presidential candidate of the 1920s was Alfred E. Smith.

31.   Catholic religion, support for the repeal of prohibition, the big-city background, and radio speaking skill were political liabilities for Alfred E. Smith.

32.   One of Herbert Hoover’s chief strengths as a presidential candidate was his talent for administration.

33.   When elected to the presidency in 1928, Herbert Hoover combined small-town values with wide experience in modern corporate America.

34.   The Federal Farm Board, created by the Agricultural Marketing Act, lent money to farm primarily to help them to organize producer’s cooperatives.

35.   As a result of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff of the 1930s the world wide depression deepened.

36.   In America, the Great Depression caused a decade-long decline in the birthrate.

37.   President Herbert Hoover believed that the Great Depression could be ended by doing all of the following; directing assisting businesses and banks, keeping faith in the efficiency of the industrial system, continuing to rely on the American tradition of rugged individualism, and lending federal funds to feed farm livestock.

38.   President Hoover’s approach to the Great Depression was to offer federal assistance to business and banks but not to individuals.

39.   The “alphabetical agency” set up under Hoover’s administration to provide aid to business and local governments was the reconstruction finance corporations (RFC).

40.   The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was established to make loans to businesses, banks, and state and local governments.

41.   The Bonus Expeditionary Force marched on Washington DC., in 1932 to demand immediate full payment of bonus payments promised to WWI veterans.

42.   President Hoover’s public image was severely damaged by his handling of the dispersal of the Bonus Army.

43.   In response to the League of Nation’s investigation into Japan’s invasion and occupation of Manchuria, Japan left the League.

44.   The 1932 Simpson doctrine declared that the United States would not recognize any territorial acquisition achieved by force of arms.