[**Chapter 33 The Great Depression and the New Deal**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35864662329/chapter-33-the-great-depression-and-the-new-deal)

1.       Franklin Roosevelt’s affliction with infantile paralysis contributed the most to his development of compassion and strengths of will.

2.       The most vigorous “champion of the dispossessed”- that is the poor, and minorities- in Roosevelt administration circle was Eleanor Roosevelt.

3.       The Democratic party platform on which Franklin Roosevelt campaigned for the presidency in 1932 called for deficit spending.

4.       In 1932 Franklin Roosevelt campaigned on the promise that as president he would attack the Depression by experimenting with bold new programs for economic and social reform.

5.       One striking new feature of the 1932 presidential election results was that African Americans shifted from their Republican allegiance and became a vital element in the Democratic party.

6.       While Franklin Roosevelt waited to assume the presidency in early 1933, Herbert Hoover tried to get the president-elect to commit to an anti-inflationary policy that would make much of the New Deal impossible.

7.       When Franklin Roosevelt assumed the presidency in March 1933, he received unprecedented congressional support.

8.       The Works Progress Administration was a major relief program of the New Deal; the Public Works Administration was a long-range recovery; and the Social Security Act was a major reform program.

9.       The Glass-Steagall  Act created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to insure individual bank deposits.

10.   The most immediate emergency facing Franklin Roosevelt when he became president in March 1933 was the collapse of international trade and unemployment.

11.   Franklin Roosevelt’s initial “managed currency” policy aimed to stimulate inflation.

12.   The Civilian Conservation Corps was probably the most popular New Deal program, the National Recovery Act was one of the most complex, and the Tennessee Valley Authority was the most radical.

13.   President Roosevelt’s chief “administrator of relief” was Harry Hopkins.

14.   Match each New Deal critic below with the “cause of slogan that he promoted.

Father Coughlin- “Social Justice”

Huey Long-“every man a king”

Francis Townsend- old age pensions

Herbert Hoover- “a holy crusade for liberty”

15.    Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana gained national popularity by promising to give every family $5,000.

16.   Prominent female social scientists of the 1930s like Ruth Benedict and Margaret Mead brought widespread contributions to the field of political science.

17.   Robert Wagner- National Labor Relations Act

Harry Hopkins- Works Progress Administration

Harold Ickes- Public Works Administration

Francis Perkins- Department of Labor

18.   The National Recovery Act (NRA) failed largely because it required too much self- sacrifice on the part of industry, labor, and the public.

19.   The first Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) raised the money that it paid to farmers not to grow crops by taxing processors of farm products.

20.   The Agricultural Adjustments Act  (AAA) proposed to solve the “farm problem” by reducing agricultural production.

21.   Both ratified in the 1930s, the Twentieth Amendment shortened the time between presidential election and inauguration; the Twenty-first amendment ended prohibition.

22.   All of the following contributed to the Dust Bowl of the 1930s; dry-farming techniques, droughts, the cultivation of marginal farmlands on the Great Plains, and soil erosion.

23.   In 1935, President Roosevelt set up the Resettlement Administration to help farmers migrate from Oklahoma to California.

24.   The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 attempted to reverse the forced assimilation of Native Americans into white society by establishing tribal self-government.

25.   Most Dust Bowl migrants headed to California.

26.   Most “Okies” in California escaped the deprivation and uncertainty of seasonal farm labor when they found jobs in defense industries during World War II.

27.   The Federal Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Commission aimed to provide full disclosure of information and prevent insider trading and other fraudulent practices.

28.   On the following, The Tennessee Valley Authority, George W. Norris, Muscle Shoals, and hydroelectric power are related to each other.

29.   The federally-owned Tennessee Valley Authority was seen as a particular threat to the private electrical utility industry.

30.   The strongest criticisms leveled against the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) drew criticism was that it represented the first stage of “creeping socialism”.

31.   The most controversial aspect of the Tennessee Valley Authority was its efforts in electrical power.

**32.**   The Social Security Act of 1935 proved all of the following; unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, economic provisions for the blind and disabled, and support for the blind and physically handicapped.

**33.**   The Wagner Act of 1935 proved to be a trailblazing law that gave labor the right to bargain collectively.

**34.**   The National Labor Relations Act proved most beneficial to unskilled workers.

**35.**   The primary interest of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was the organization of all workers within an industry.

**36.**   The 1936 election was notable for its reflection of a bitter class struggle between the poor and the rich.

**37.**   President Roosevelt’s “Court-packing” scheme in 1937 reflected his desire to make the Supreme Court more sympathetic to New Deal Programs.

**38.**   After Franklin Roosevelt’s failed attempt to “pack” the Supreme Court, the Court began to support the New Deal Programs.

**39.**   As a result of the 1937 “Roosevelt recession”, Roosevelt adopted Keynesian (planned deficit spending) economies.

**40.**   During the 1930s, the national debt doubled.

**41.**   By 1938, the New Deal had lost most of its momentum.

**42.**   Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal was notable for proving moderate social reform without radical revolution or reactionary fascism.