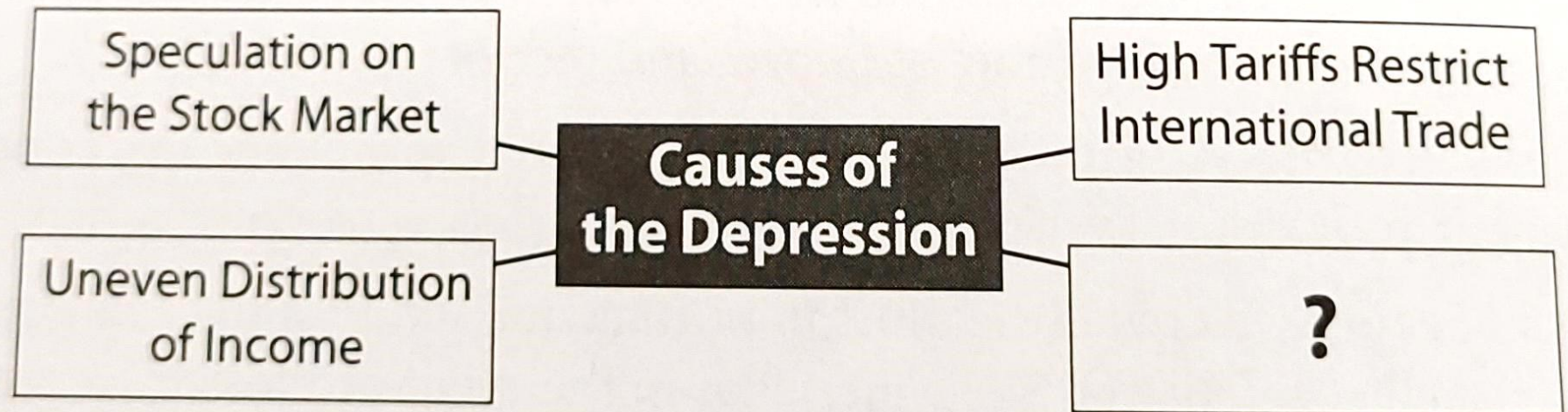


1. The diagram below provides details about the Great Depression.



Which phrase completes the diagram?

- A. War in Europe
- B. Agricultural Drought
- C. Overproduction of Goods
- D. Introduction of New Technologies

2. Which statement best describes the American economy in the late 1920s?
- A. High tariffs stimulated international trade.
 - B. Only the wealthiest Americans had access to credit.
 - C. Mass production was not equally matched by consumption.
 - D. Unemployment was higher than ever before in American history

3. On May 1, 1930, President Herbert Hoover addressed the annual dinner of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

While the crash only took place six months ago, I am convinced we have now passed the worst and with continued unity of effort we shall rapidly recover. There is one certainty in the future of a people of the resources, intelligence, and character of the people of the United States—that is prosperity.

Based on these beliefs, what actions did President Hoover take in response to the Great Depression?

- A. He ordered emergency federal relief payments to the unemployed.
- B. He refused to take any measures at all as a violation of *laissez-faire* principles.
- C. He introduced a large number of public works projects to increase employment.
- D. He offered limited federal assistance directed primarily to businesses and banks.

4. How did the plans of Presidents Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt compare for dealing with the Great Depression?
- A. Hoover gave emergency loans to banks and businesses while Roosevelt opposed such programs.
 - B. Both Presidents believed the federal government should provide direct payments to the unemployed
 - C. Hoover increased federal spending on public works projects like Hoover Dam while Roosevelt opposed such projects.
 - D. Roosevelt proposed that the federal government provide direct employment to the needy while Hoover relied more on local government and private charities.

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5. The excerpt below is from President Franklin D. Roosevelt's First Inaugural Address in 1933.

I shall ask the Congress for the one remaining instrument to meet the crisis— broad power to wage a war against the emergency as great as the power that would be given to me if we were in fact invaded by a foreign foe.

- Based on this excerpt, what could be inferred about the direction that Roosevelt planned to take the executive branch of the federal government?
- A. He planned to increase its size and power to deal with the Depression.
 - B. He planned to maintain its size in relationship to the other two branches.
 - C. He planned to look to Congress for most of his ideas for ending the Depression.
 - D. He planned to reduce its size to give greater power to state and local governments.

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6. The plaque on the left was displayed in 2010.

It took the Great Depression and the New Deal to create the Florida State Park System. One of the New Deal's work programs was responsible for:

- Constructing facilities in all eight original state parks
- Constructing dams for flood control, reforestation and landscaping
- Excavating sediment from caverns and establishing tourist routes for visitors
- Fighting wildfires and creating wildfire breaks

Which New Deal program was responsible for these accomplishments?

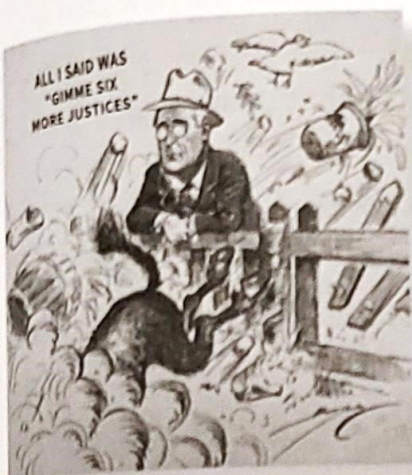
- A. The National Park Service
- B. The Civilian Conservation Corps
- C. The National Geographic Service
- D. The Florida Keys and Beach Preservation Act

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7. What was one effect of the dust storms across the Great Plains in the 1930s?
- A. growth of the banking industry from farm loans
 - B. suspension of government assistance to farmers
 - C. increase in farm production on the Great Plains
 - D. migration of many to California and other states

8. How did popular attitudes towards the federal government shift during the Great Depression?
- Public opinion turned against new federal programs because of increased taxes.
 - People concluded that state governments were better at promoting economic growth.
 - Voters grew distrustful of the federal government because they felt it favored the wealthy.
 - Americans came to expect the federal government to help them solve their economic problems.

9. The political cartoon on the left depicts President Franklin Roosevelt in 1937.



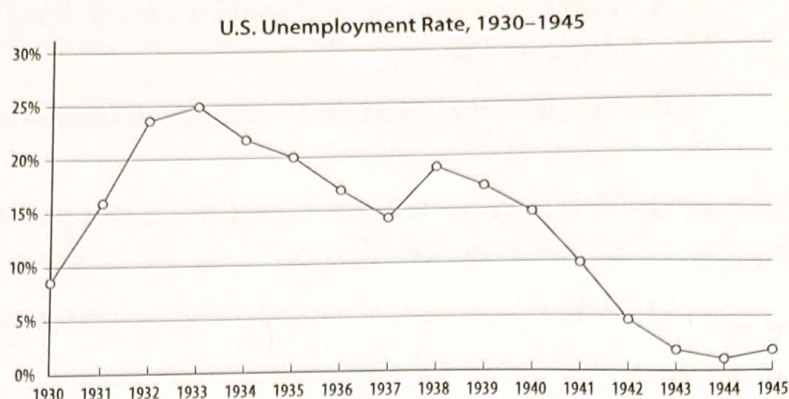
Based on the cartoon, what was the reaction to President Roosevelt's "court-packing" plan?

- The public wanted President Roosevelt to act more quickly to save New Deal programs.
- Congress handed Roosevelt his first major defeat by upholding the separation of powers.
- A majority of Americans agreed that several of the Supreme Court Justices were too old.
- Most Americans agreed with the Supreme Court that the NRA and AAA were unconstitutional.

10. Which New Deal agency constructed a series of dams that produced hydroelectricity?
- the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
 - the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)
 - the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
 - the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

11. Which of these was NOT a long-term result of the New Deal?
- creation of a safety net to help American families in emergencies.
 - expanded political participation by farmers, workers and the poor.
 - a shift in national voting patterns in favor of the Democratic Party.
 - state ownership of basic industries such as steelworks and railroads.

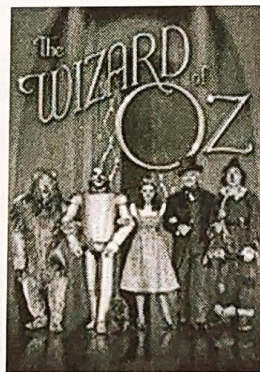
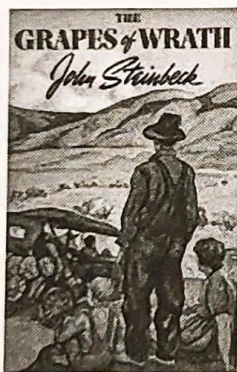
12. The graph below shows the unemployment rate in the United States between 1930 and 1945.



Based on the graph, what conclusion can be made about government policies in the 1930s?

- A. President Hoover's policies were more effective than the New Deal in dealing with the Depression.
- B. By 1938, the New Deal had successfully brought unemployment back down to pre-Depression levels.
- C. New Deal policies failed to improve the economy because of the interference of the Supreme Court.
- D. Despite Roosevelt's New Deal policies, the unemployment rate remained high throughout the 1930s.

13. The books below, and movies based on them, both first appeared in 1939.



How were these two works similar?

- A. Both were artistic responses to the hardships of the Depression.
- B. Both described the struggles of the "Okies" after moving to California.
- C. Both offered Americans a temporary comic escape from their problems.
- D. Both criticized the inability of traditional American values to end the Depression.