

**PART II: Checking Your Progress**

**A. True-False**

Where the statement is true, mark **T**. Where it is false, mark **F**, and correct it in the space immediately below.

1. The most corrupt members of Harding's cabinet were the secretaries of state and the treasury. **F**
2. The Republican administrations of the 1920s believed in strict enforcement of antitrust laws to maintain strong business competition. **F**
3. The Republican administration of the 1920s maintained America's isolationist national security by pursuing a large military buildup. **F**
4. The high-tariff policies of the 1920s enhanced American prosperity but hindered Europe's economic recovery from World War I. **F**
5. Calvin Coolidge's image of honest and thrift helped restore public confidence in the government after the Harding administration scandals. **F**
6. Farmers looked unsuccessfully to the federal government to help relieve their severe economic troubles in the 1920s. **F**
7. The main sources of support for liberal third-party presidential candidate Robert La Follette in 1924 were urban workers and reformers. **F**
8. The main exception to America's isolationist foreign policy in the 1920s was continuing U.S. armed intervention in the Caribbean and Central America. **F**
9. Britain and France were unable to repay their war debts to the United States until the Dawes plan provided American loans to Germany. **F**
10. Democratic nominee Al Smith's urban Catholic, and "wet" background cost him support in 1928 from traditionally Democratic southern voters. **F**
11. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff strengthened the trend toward expanded international trade and economic cooperation. **F**
12. The American economic collapse of the Great Depression was the most severe suffered by any major industrial nation in the 1930s. **F**
13. The depression was caused partly by overexpansion of credit and excessive consumer debt. **F**
14. Throughout his term, Hoover consistently followed his belief that the federal government should play no role in providing economic relief and assisting the recovery from the depression. **F**
15. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation provided federal loans to business and governmental institutions but no aid to individuals. **F**

**B. Multiple Choice**

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

1. As president, Warren G. Harding proved to be
  - a. thoughtful and ambitious but rather impractical.
  - b. an able administrator and diplomat but a poor politician.
  - c. politically competent and concerned for the welfare of ordinary people.
  - d. weak-willed and tolerant of corruption among his friends.
2. The general policy of the federal government toward industry in the early 1920s was
  - a. weakening of federal regulation and encouragement of trade associations.
  - b. an emphasis on federal regulation rather than state and local controls.
  - c. an emphasis on vigorous antitrust enforcement rather than on regulation.
  - d. a turn toward direct federal control of key industries like the railroads.
3. Two groups who suffered severe political setbacks in the immediate post-World War I environment were
  - a. Protestants and Jews.
  - b. organized labor and blacks.
  - c. small businesses and farmers.
  - d. women and city dwellers.
4. Two terms that describe the Harding and Coolidge administrations' approach to foreign policy are
  - a. internationalism and moralism.
  - b. interventionism and militarism.
  - c. isolationism and disarmament.
  - d. balance of power and alliance-seeking.
5. The proposed ratio of "5-5-3" in the Washington Disarmament Conference of 1921-1922 referred to
  - a. the allowable ratio of American, British, and Japanese troops in China.
  - b. the number of votes Britain, France, and the United States would have in the League of Nations.
  - c. the allowable ratio of battleships and carriers among the United States, Britain, and Japan.
  - d. the number of nations that would sign each of the major treaties to emerge from the conference.
6. The very high tariff rates of the 1920s had the economic effect of
  - a. stimulating the formation of common markets among the major industrial nations.
  - b. causing severe deflation in the United States and Europe.
  - c. turning American trade away from Europe and toward Asia.
  - d. causing the Europeans to erect their own tariff barriers and thus reduce international trade.
7. The central scandal of Teapot Dome involved members of Harding's cabinet who
  - a. sold spoiled foodstuffs to the army and navy.
  - b. took bribes for leasing federal oil lands.
  - c. violated prohibition by tolerating gangster liquor deals.
  - d. stuffed ballot boxes and played dirty tricks on campaign opponents.

- b 8. The one major group that experienced hard economic times amidst the general prosperity of the 1920s was
- small business people.
  - farmers.
  - bankers and stock brokers.
  - the oil and mining industries.
- b 9. Besides deep divisions within the Democratic party, the elections of 1924 revealed
- Coolidge's inability to attain Harding's level of popularity.
  - the weakness of pro-farmer and pro-labor Progressivism.
  - the turn of the solid South from the Democrats to the Republicans.
  - The growth of liberalism within the Democratic party.
- a 10. The international economic crisis caused by unpaid war reparations and loans was partially resolved by
- private American bank loans to Germany.
  - forgiving the loans and reparations.
  - the creation of a new international economic system by the League of Nations.
  - the rise of Mussolini and Hitler.
- a 11. Al Smith's Roman Catholicism and opposition to prohibition hurt him especially
- in the South.
  - among ethnic voters.
  - among African-Americans.
  - among women voters.
- d 12. The election of Hoover over Smith in 1928 seemed to represent a victory of
- northern industrial values over southern agrarianism.
  - small business over the ideas of big government and big business.
  - ethnic and cultural diversity over traditional Anglo-Saxon values.
  - big business and efficiency over urban and Catholic values.
- a 13. One important cause of the great stock market crash of 1929 was
- overexpansion of production and credit beyond the ability to pay for them.
  - a "tight" money policy that made it difficult to obtain loans.
  - the lack of tariff protection for American markets from foreign competitors.
  - excessive government regulation of business.
- c 14. The sky-high Hawley-Smoot Tariff of 1930 had the economic effect of
- providing valuable protection for hard-pressed American manufacturers.
  - lowering the value of American currency in international money markets.
  - crippling international trade and deepening the depression.
  - forcing foreign governments to negotiate fairer trade agreements.
- c 15. The federal agency Hoover established to provide "pump-priming" loans to business was the
- Tennessee Valley Authority
  - Bonus Expeditionary Force.
  - Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
  - Norris-La Guardia Authority.

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- Ohio Gang 1. Poker-playing cronies from Harding's native state who contributed to the morally loose atmosphere in his administration
- Adams v. Children 2. Forced labor removed workplace protection and invalidated a minimum wage for women
- Am. Legion 3. World War I veterans' group that promoted patriotism and economic benefits for former servicemen
- S. P. Miller Naval 4. Naval Agreement emerging from the Washington Disarmament Conference that reduced naval strength and established a ratio of warships among the major ship-building powers
- League of Nations 5. Disarmament Agreement of 1928 that pledged nations to outlaw war
- Reign of Terror 6. Prohibition that gave its name to one of the major Harding administration scandals
- McNary - Haysen Bill 7. Emergency proposal of the 1920s, passed by Congress but vetoed by the president, that provided for the federal government to buy farm surpluses and sell them abroad that only temporarily eased the international debt tangle of the 1920s
- Dawes plan 8. Emergency American-sponsored arrangement for rescheduling German reparations payments
- Hoover cuts 9. "Dry" Protestant southern Democrats who rebelled against their party's "wet" Catholic presidential nominee in 1928 and voted for the Republican candidate
- Hawley-Smoot tariff 10. High tariff Sky-high tariff bill of 1930 that deepened the depression and caused international financial chaos
- Black Tuesday 11. The climactic day of the October 1929 Wall Street stock-market crash
- Hogwheels 12. Depression shantytowns, named after the president whom many blamed for their financial distress
- Reconstruction Finance Corporation 13. Emergency federal agency that provided loans to hard-pressed banks and businesses after 1932
- Bonus Army 14. Unemployed federal agency that provided loans to hard-pressed banks and businesses after 1932
- Manchurian 15. Japanese General Douglas MacArthur's forces in 1932

### D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Warren G. Harding    | A. The sudden collapse of paper stock values in October 1929 that set off the Great Depression |
| 2. Charles Evans Hughes | B. Extremely high tariff act that killed international trade and deepened the Great Depression |
| 3. Andrew Mellon        | C. The "Happy Warrior" who attracted votes in the cities but lost them in the South            |
| 4. Henry Sinclair       | D. Harding's interior secretary, convicted of taking bribes for leases on federal oil reserves |
| 5. John Davis           |  |



PHILIP K. C. A. B. J. J.

6. Albert B. Fall
7. Harry Daugherty
8. Calvin Coolidge
9. Robert La Follette
10. Herbert Hoover
11. Al Smith
12. Great crash
13. Hawley-Smoot Bill
14. Douglas MacArthur
15. Henry Stimson

## E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

1. Amid economic collapse, Congress raises tariff barriers to new heights and thereby deepens the depression.
2. An American-sponsored plan to ease German reparations payments provides a temporarily successful approach to the international war-debt tangle.
3. An American-sponsored international conference surprisingly reduces naval armaments and stabilizes Far Eastern power relations.
4. The prosperous economic bubble of the 1920s suddenly bursts, setting off a sustained period of hardship.
5. A large number of corrupt dealings and scandals become public knowledge just as the president who presided over them is replaced by his impeccably honest successor.

## F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
1. Republican probusiness policies	A. Led to a Republican landslide in the election of 1928
2. American concern about the arms race and the danger of war	B. Weakened labor unions and prevented the enforcement of progressive antitrust legislation

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7. **Fascist** Referring to a political system or philosophy that advocates a mass-based party dictatorship, extreme nationalism, racism, and the glorification of war. "Fear of Long's becoming a fascist dictator ended. . . ."
8. **parity** Equivalence in monetary value under different conditions; specifically, in the United States, the price for farm products that would give them the same purchasing power as in the period 1909-1914. ". . . this agency was to establish 'parity prices' for basic commodities."
9. **holding company** A company that owns, and usually controls, the stocks and securities of another company. "New Dealers . . . directed their fire at public utility holding companies. . . ."
10. **collective bargaining** Bargaining between an employer and his or her organized work force over hours, wages, and other conditions of employment. "The NRA Blue Eagles, with their call for collective bargaining, had been a godsend. . . ."
11. **jurisdictional** Concerning the proper sphere in which authority may be exercised. ". . . bitter and annoying jurisdictional feuding. . . continued. . . ."
12. **checks and balances** In American politics, the interlocking system of divided and counterweighted authority among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government. ". . . Roosevelt was savagely condemned for attempting to break down the delicate checks and balances. . . ."
13. **pinko** Disparaging term for someone who is not a "red," or Communist, but is presumed to be sympathetic to communism. "Critics deplored the employment of . . . leftist 'pinkos' . . ."
14. **deficit spending** The spending of public funds beyond the amount of income. ". . . better results would have been achieved by much greater deficit spending."
15. **left (or left-wing)** In politics, groups or parties that traditionally advocate greater economic and social equality and the welfare of the common worker. "He may even have headed off a more radical swing to the left. . . ."

## PART II: Checking Your Progress

### A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

1. Roosevelt's call for a "New Deal" in the 1932 campaign included attacks on the Hoover deficits and a promise to balance the federal budget.
2. The economy was beginning a turn upward in the months immediately before Roosevelt's inauguration.
3. Congress rushed to pass many of the early New Deal programs that granted large emergency powers to the president.
4. Roosevelt's monetary reforms were designed to maintain the gold standard and protect the value of the dollar.
5. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Public Works Administration (PWA) were designed to reform American business practices.
6. Two early New Deal programs, the National Recovery Administration (NRA) and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), were both declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

- F** 7. The primary agricultural problem of the Great Depression was declining farm production caused by the natural disasters of the period.
- F** 8. The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Public Utilities Holding Company Act both imposed new federal regulations to reform corrupt or self-serving business practices that injured the public.
- F** 9. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) was designed primarily to aid in conserving water and soil resources in eroded hill areas.
- F** 10. The Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO) used sympathetic New Deal laws to unionize many unskilled workers previously ignored by the American Federation of Labor (AFL).
- F** 11. Roosevelt's political coalition rested heavily on lower-income groups, including African-Americans, Jews, Catholics, and southerners.
- F** 12. After Roosevelt's Court-packing plan failed, the conservative Supreme Court continued to strike down New Deal legislation just as it had before.
- F** 13. After 1938 the New Deal lost momentum and ran into increasing opposition from an enlarged Republican bloc in Congress.
- F** 14. The New Deal more than doubled the U.S. national debt through "deficit spending."
- F** 15. By 1939 the New Deal had largely solved the major depression problem of unemployment.

### B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- C** 1. Franklin Roosevelt's presidential campaign in 1932
- called for large-scale federal spending to reduce unemployment and restore prosperity.
  - focused primarily on issues of international trade.
  - promised to aid the ordinary person by balancing the federal budget and ending deficits.
  - emphasized that there was no way out of the depression in the near future.
- A** 2. Eleanor Roosevelt made her influence felt in the 1930s as a particular champion of
- the impoverished and dispossessed.
  - feminism and sexual liberation.
  - farmers and ranchers.
  - immigrant ethnic groups and Roman Catholics.
- B** 3. The Roosevelt landslide of 1932 included the shift into the Democratic camp of traditionally Republican
- New Englanders.
  - African-Americans.
  - labor unions.
  - southerners.

- B** 4. Roosevelt's first bold action of the Hundred Days was
- taking the nation off the gold standard.
  - declaring a national bank holiday.
  - legalizing labor strikes and job actions.
  - doubling relief for the unemployed.
- D** 5. The primary purpose of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was
- to restore unproductive farmland to productive use.
  - to protect wildlife and the environment.
  - to provide better-trained workers for industry.
  - to provide jobs and experience for unemployed young people.
- A** 6. Strong political challenges to Roosevelt came from extremist critics like
- Father Coughlin and Huey Long.
  - Frances Perkins and Harry Hopkins.
  - Henry Ford and Mary McLeod Bethune.
  - John Steinbeck and John L. Lewis.
- D** 7. Roosevelt's National Recovery Administration (NRA) ended when
- Dr. Francis Townsend attacked it as unfair to the elderly.
  - Congress refused to provide further funding for it.
  - it came to be considered too expensive for the results achieved.
  - the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional.
- C** 8. Roosevelt's Agricultural Adjustment Administration met sharp criticism because
- it failed to raise farm prices.
  - it actually contributed to soil erosion on the Great Plains.
  - it raised prices by paying farmers to slaughter animals and not grow crops.
  - it relied too much on private bank loans to aid farmers.
- B** 9. In addition to the natural forces of drought and wind, the Dust Bowl of the 1930s was also caused by
- Roosevelt's AAA farm policies.
  - excessive use of dry farming and mechanization techniques on marginal land.
  - the attempted shift from wheat and cotton growing to fruit and vegetable farming.
  - the drying up of underground aquifers used to irrigate the Great Plains.
- A** 10. The so-called "Indian New Deal" included an emphasis on
- local tribal self-government and recovery of Indian identity and culture.
  - the distribution of tribal lands to individual Indian landowners.
  - the migration of Indians from rural reservations to the cities.
  - programs of public works and natural resource development on Indian lands.
- D** 11. The major New Deal program that attempted to provide flood control, electric power, and economic development occurred in the valley of the
- Columbia River.
  - Colorado River.
  - Hudson River.
  - Tennessee River.



**B** 12. The Social Security Act of 1935 provided for

- electricity and conservation for rural areas.
- pensions for older people, the blind, and other categories of citizens.
- assistance for low-income public housing and social services.
- unemployment and disability insurance for workers.

**D** 13. The new labor organization that flourished under depression conditions and New Deal sponsorship was

- the Knights of Labor.
- the American Federation of Labor.
- the National Labor Relations Board.
- the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

**A** 14. Among the groups that formed part of the powerful "Roosevelt coalition" in the election of 1936 were

- African-Americans, southerners, and Catholics.
- Republicans, New Englanders, and "Old Immigrants."
- midwesterners, small-town residents, and Presbyterians.
- businessmen, prohibitionists, and Catholics.

**C** 15. Roosevelt's attempt to "pack" the Supreme Court proved extremely costly because

- the Court members he appointed still failed to support the New Deal.
- Congress began proceedings to impeach him.
- he lost much of the political momentum for the New Deal.
- many of his New Deal supporters turned to back Huey Long.

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- Term used by FDR in 1932 acceptance speech that came to describe his whole reform program  
**new deal**
- FDR's reform-minded intellectual advisers, who conceived much of the New Deal legislation  
**brain trust**
- The special session of Congress in early 1933 that passed vast quantities of Roosevelt-initiated legislation  
**100 days**
- The early New Deal agency that worked to solve the problems of unemployment and conservation by employing youth in reforestation and other socially beneficial tasks  
**CCC**
- Large federal employment program, established in 1935 under Harry Hopkins, that provided jobs in areas from road building to art  
**WPA**
- Widely displayed symbol of the National Recovery Administration (NRA), which attempted to reorganize and reform U.S. industry  
**blue eagle**
- New Deal farm agency that attempted to raise prices by paying farmers to reduce their production of crops and animals  
**AAA**
- The drought-stricken plains areas from which hundreds of thousands of "Okies" were driven during the Great Depression  
**Dust Bowl**

**TV4**

**SS**

**CIO**

**SEC**

**Am. Liberty League**

**C. Packing**

**Hoover**

### Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Franklin D. Roosevelt           | <b>A.</b> Republican who carried only two states against "The Champ" in 1936   |
| 2. Eleanor Roosevelt               | <b>B.</b> The "microphone messiah" of Michigan whose mass radio appeals turned anti-New Deal and anti-Semitic writer whose best-selling novel portrayed the suffering of dust bowl "Okies" in the Thirties |
| 3. Banking holiday                 | <b>C.</b> Supreme Court justice whose "switch in time" to support New Deal legislation helped undercut FDR's Court-packing scheme  |
| 4. Harry Hopkins                   | <b>D.</b> Presidential wife who became an effective lobbyist for the poor during the New Deal  |
| 5. Father Coughlin                 | <b>E.</b> Louisiana senator and popular mass agitator who promised to make "every man a king" at the expense of the wealthy  |
| 6. Huey ("Kingfish") Long          | <b>F.</b> Former New York governor who roused the nation to action against the depression with his appeal to the "forgotten man"   |
| 7. Schechter case                  | <b>G.</b> Dramatic CIO labor action in 1936 that forced the auto industry to recognize unions  |
| 8. Harold Ickes                    | <b>H.</b> Lopsided but bitter campaign that saw disadvantaged economic groups lined up in a kind of "class warfare" against those better off   |
| 9. John Steinbeck                  | <b>I.</b> Former New York social worker who became an influential FDR adviser and head of several New Deal agencies  |
| 10. John L. Lewis                  | <b>J.</b> Former bull moose progressive who spent billions of dollars on public building projects while carefully guarding against waste   |
| 11. General Motors sit-down strike |  |
| 12. Alfred M. Landon               |  |
| 13. Election of 1936               |  |
| 14. John Maynard Keynes            |  |

**D** 15. Justice Roberts

- L. Roosevelt-declared closing of all U.S. financial institutions on March 6-10, 1933, in order to stop panic and prepare reforms
- M. British economist whose theories helped justify New Deal deficit spending
- N. Supreme Court ruling of 1935 that struck down a major New Deal industry-and-labor agency
- O. Dominating boss of the mine workers' union who launched the CIO

### E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- 2** FDR devalues the dollar to about sixty cents in gold in an attempt to raise domestic prices.
- 1** Congress passes numerous far-reaching laws under the pressure of a national crisis and strong presidential leadership.
- 4** Republican attempts to attack the New Deal fall flat, and FDR wins reelection in a landslide.
- 3** FDR's frustration at the conservative Supreme Court's overturning of New Deal legislation leads him to make a drastic proposal.
- 3** Passage of new federal pro-labor legislation opens the way for a new union group and successful mass labor organizing.

### F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
<b>E</b> 1. The "lame-duck" period from November 1932 to March 1933	<b>A</b> Succeeded in raising farm prices but met strong opposition from many conservatives
<b>F</b> 2. Roosevelt's leadership during the Hundred Days	<b>B</b> Encouraged the CIO to organize large numbers of unskilled workers
<b>6</b> 3. The Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Progress Administration, and the Civil Works Administration	<b>C</b> May have pushed the Court toward more liberal rulings but badly hurt FDR politically
<b>A</b> 4. New Deal farm programs like the AAA	<b>D</b> Caused the "Roosevelt Depression," which brought unemployment back up to catastrophic levels
<b>1</b> 5. The Tennessee Valley Authority	<b>E</b> Caused a political paralysis that nearly halted the U.S. economy
<b>5</b> 6. The Wagner (National Labor Relations) Act	<b>F</b> Provided federal economic planning, conservation, cheap electricity, and jobs to a poverty-stricken region
<b>3</b> 7. FDR's political appeals to workers, African-Americans, southerners, and "New Immigrants"	<b>G</b> Provided federal jobs for unemployed workers in conservation, construction, the arts, and other areas
	<b>H</b> Caused Roosevelt to propose a plan to "pack" the Supreme Court
	<b>I</b> Pushed a remarkable number of laws through Congress and restored the nation's confidence
	<b>J</b> Forged a powerful political coalition that made the Democrats the majority party

Chapter 37

9. **convoy** To escort militarily, for purposes of protection. "The fateful decision to convoy was taken in July 1941."
0. **warlord** A leader or ruler who maintains power by continually waging war, often against other similar rulers or local military leaders. "... Roosevelt had resolutely held off an embargo, lest he goad the Tokyo warlords...."
1. **hara-kiri** Traditional Japanese ritual suicide. "Japan's *hara-kiri* gamble in Hawaii paid off only in the short run...."

### PART II: Checking Your Progress

#### True-False

Where the statement is true, mark **T**. Where it is false, mark **F**, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- F** 1. Roosevelt's policy toward the 1933 London Economic Conference showed his concern for establishing a stable international economic order.
- F** 2. Roosevelt adhered to his Good Neighbor principle of nonintervention in Latin America even when Mexico seized American oil companies in 1938.
- F** 3. American isolationism was caused partly by disillusionment with U.S. participation in World War I.
- F** 4. The Neutrality Acts of the mid-1930s prevented Americans from lending money or selling weapons to warring nations and from sailing on belligerent ships.
- F** 5. Despite the neutrality laws, the United States provided some assistance to the Spanish Loyalist government in its Civil War with the Fascistic General Franco.
- F** 6. The United States reacted strongly when Japan sank the American gunboat *Panay* in Chinese waters.
- F** 7. The "appeasement" of Hitler by the Western democracies failed to stop his territorial demands.
- F** 8. The "cash-and-carry" Neutrality Act of 1939 allowed America to aid the Allies without making loans or transporting weapons on U.S. ships.
- F** 9. The fall of France to Hitler in 1940 strengthened U.S. determination to stay neutral.
- F** 10. Isolationists argued that economic and military aid to Britain would inevitably lead to U.S. involvement in the European war.
- F** 11. Republican presidential nominee Wilkie joined the isolationist attack on Roosevelt's pro-Britain policy in the 1940 campaign.
- F** 12. The 1941 Lend-Lease Act marked the effective abandonment of U.S. neutrality and the beginning of naval clashes with Germany.
- F** 13. The Atlantic Charter was an agreement on future war aims signed by Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union.



**F**

14. U.S. warships were already being damaged and sunk in clashes with the German navy before Pearl Harbor.
15. The focal point of conflict between the United States and Japan in the pre-Pearl Harbor negotiations was Japan's refusal to withdraw from the Dutch East Indies.

**B. Multiple Choice**

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

**A**

1. Roosevelt torpedoed the London Economic Conference of 1933 because
- he wanted to concentrate primarily on the recovery of the American domestic economy.
  - he saw the hand of Hitler and Mussolini behind the conference's proposals.
  - he was firmly committed to the gold standard.
  - he wanted economic cooperation only between the United States and Britain, not the rest of Europe.

**C**

2. Seeking to withdraw from overseas commitments and colonial expense, the United States in 1934 promised future independence to

**B**

3. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy toward Latin America included
- a substantial program of American economic aid for Latin American countries.
  - a renunciation of American intervention in Mexico or elsewhere in the region.
  - American military intervention to block German influence in Argentina and Brazil.
  - American acceptance of radical governments in Cuba and Panama.

**D**

4. The immediate response of most Americans to the rise of the Fascist dictators Mussolini and Hitler was
- a call for a new military alliance to contain aggression.
  - a focus on political cooperation with Britain and the Soviet Union.
  - support for the Spanish government against Fascist rebels.
  - a deeper commitment to remain isolated from European problems.

**B**

5. The Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 provided that
- the United States would remain neutral in a war between Britain and Germany.
  - no American could sail on a belligerent ship, sell munitions, or make loans to a belligerent.
  - no belligerent could conduct propaganda campaigns, sell goods, or make loans within the United States.
  - the United States would support neutral efforts to end the wars in China and Ethiopia.

**D**

**C**

6. The effect of the strict American arms embargo on the civil war between the Loyalist Spanish government and Franco's Fascist rebels was
- to encourage a negotiated political settlement between the warring parties.
  - to strengthen the Spanish government's ability to resist Franco.
  - to push the British and French to intervene in the Spanish Civil War.
  - to cripple the Loyalist government while the Italians and Germans armed Franco.

**D**

**A**

7. The policy of appeasing the Fascist dictators reached its low point in 1938 when Britain and France "sold out" Czechoslovakia to Hitler in the conference at
- Geneva.
  - Versailles.
  - Munich.
  - Prague.
8. The "cash-and-carry" Neutrality Act of 1939 was designed to
- guarantee that Americans would not benefit either side in World War II.
  - enable American merchants to provide loans and ships to the Allies.
  - prepare America for involvement in the war.
  - help Britain and France by letting them buy supplies and munitions in the United States.
9. The "destroyers-for-bases" deal of 1940 provided that
- the United States would give Britain fifty American destroyers in exchange for eight British bases.
  - the United States would give Britain bases in North America in exchange for fifty British destroyers.
  - if America entered the war it would receive eight destroyer bases in Britain.
  - the British would transfer captured French destroyers to the United States in exchange for the use of American bases in East Asia.

**B**

10. The twin events that precipitated the reversal of American policy from neutrality to active, though nonbelligerent, support of the Allied cause were
- the Munich Conference and the invasion of Poland.
  - the fall of France and the Battle of Britain.
  - the fall of Poland and the invasion of Norway.
  - the invasion of the Soviet Union and the German submarine attacks on American shipping.

**D**

11. In the campaign of 1940, the Republican nominee Wilkie essentially agreed with Roosevelt on the issue of
- the New Deal.
  - the third term.
  - Roosevelt's use of power in office.
  - foreign policy.

**B**

12. The Lend-Lease Act clearly marked
- the end of isolationist opposition to Roosevelt's foreign policy.
  - an end to the pretense of American neutrality between Britain and Germany.
  - a secret Roosevelt plan to involve the United States in war with Japan.
  - a lack of involvement by Congress in Roosevelt's foreign policy.

A

13. The provisions of the Atlantic Charter signed by Roosevelt and Churchill in 1941 included
- self-determination for oppressed peoples and a new international peacekeeping organization.
  - a permanent alliance between Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union.
  - a pledge to rid the world of dictators and to establish democratic governments in Germany and Italy.
  - an agreement to oppose Soviet communism, but only after Hitler was defeated.

C

14. By the fall of 1940, American warships were being attacked by German destroyers near the coast of
- Spain.
  - Ireland.
  - Iceland.
  - Canada.

C

15. The key issue in the failed negotiations with Japan just before Pearl Harbor was
- the strength of the Japanese navy.
  - Americans' insistence on their right to expand naval power in Asia.
  - the Japanese refusal to withdraw from China.
  - the Japanese refusal to guarantee the security of the Philippines.

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

London Conference

an international economic conference on stabilizing currency that was sabotaged by FDR

Philippines

2. Nation to which the U.S. promised independence in the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934

Good Neighbor Policy

Repeal of Theodore Roosevelt's corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, stating his intention to work cooperatively with Latin American nations.

Neutrality Acts

a series of laws enacted by Congress in the mid-1930s that attempted to prevent any American involvement in future overseas wars

Spanish Civil War

conflict between the rebel Fascist forces of General Francisco Franco and the loyalist government that severely tested U.S. neutrality legislation

Quarantine Speech

Roosevelt's 1937 speech that proposed strong U.S. measures against overseas aggressors, thereby arousing a storm of protest

Munich

7. European diplomatic conference in 1938 where Britain and France conceded to Hitler's demands for Czechoslovakia

appeasement

Term for the British-French policy of attempting to prevent war by granting German demands

am. to prevent am. or making allies

am. to prevent am. or making allies for Britain in the fight against Hitler

fm. First

Leading isolationist group advocating that America focus on continental defense and non-involvement with the European war

lend-lease

Controversial 1941 law that made America the "arsenal of democracy" by providing supposedly temporary military material assistance to Britain

S.U.

12. Communist nation invaded by Hitler in June 1941 and aided by American lend-lease

Atlantic Charter

1941 U.S.-British agreement of August 1941 to promote democracy and establish a new international organization for peace

Ruben James

13. U.S. destroyer sunk by German submarines off the coast of Iceland in October 1941

Pearl Harbor

14. U.S. Pacific naval base destroyed in a surprise attack in December 1941

### D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

1. Cordell Hull

A. Courageous British prime minister who led Britain's lonely resistance to Hitler

2. Adolf Hitler

B. Leader of the "America First" organization and chief spokesman for U.S. isolationism

3. Benito Mussolini

C. African nation invaded by an Italian dictator in 1935

4. Senator Gerald Nye

D. Dynamic but politically inexperienced Republican presidential nominee who attacked FDR on domestic issues but avoided criticizing his foreign policy

5. Francisco Franco

E. Fanatical Fascist leader of Germany whose aggressions forced the United States to abandon its neutrality

6. Ethiopia

F. Instigator of 1934 Senate hearings that castigated World War I munitions manufacturers as "merchants of death"

7. Czechoslovakia

G. Nation whose sudden fall to Hitler in 1940 pushed the United States closer to direct aid to Britain

8. Poland

H. Site of a naval base where Japan launched a devastating surprise attack, plunging the United States into World War II

9. France

I. North Atlantic island near whose waters U.S. destroyers came under Nazi submarine attack

10. Charles A. Lindbergh

J. Small East European democracy betrayed into Hitler's hands at Munich

11. Wendell Willkie

K. The lesser partner of the Rome-Berlin Axis, who invaded Ethiopia and joined Hitler's war against France and Britain

12. Winston Churchill

L. FDR's secretary of state, who promoted reciprocal trade agreements, especially with Latin America

13. Joseph Stalin

M. Russian dictator who first helped Hitler destroy Poland, then became a victim of Nazi aggression in 1941

14. Iceland

N. East European nation whose September 1939 invasion by Hitler set off World War II in Europe

15. Hawaii

O. Fascist rebel against the Spanish Loyalist government



**E. Putting Things in Order**

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

1. FDR puts domestic recovery ahead of international economics, torpedoing a major monetary conference.
2. Western democracies try to appease Hitler by sacrificing Czechoslovakia, but his appetite for conquest remains undiminished.
3. Already engaged against Hitler in the Atlantic, the United States is plunged into World War II by a surprise attack in the Pacific.
4. The fall of France pushes FDR into providing increasingly open aid to Britain.
5. Japan invades China and attacks an American vessel, but the United States sticks to its neutrality principles.

**F. Matching Cause and Effect**

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
1. FDR's refusal to support international economic cooperation in the 1930s	A. Thrust the United States into an undeclared naval war with Nazi Germany in the North Atlantic
2. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy	B. Prompted FDR to make his "Quarantine Speech," proposing strong action against aggressors
3. Bad memories of World War I and revelations about arms merchants	C. Brought new respect for the United States in Latin America and encouraged democracy there before World War II
4. The U.S. Neutrality Acts of the 1930s	D. Shocked the United States into enacting conscription and making the "destroyers-for-bases" deal
5. Japanese aggression against China in 1937	E. Forced Japan to either accept U.S. demands regarding China or go to war
6. Hitler's invasion of Poland	F. Caused the United States to institute a "cash-and-carry" policy for providing aid to Britain
7. The fall of France in 1940	G. Deepened the worldwide Depression and aided the rise of Fascist dictators
8. Willkie's support for FDR's pro-British foreign policy	H. Actually aided Fascist dictators in carrying out their aggressions in Ethiopia, Spain, China, and elsewhere
9. The U.S. embargo on oil and other supplies to Japan	I. Promoted U.S. isolationism and the passage of several Neutrality Acts in the mid-1930s
10. Roosevelt's decision to convoy lend-lease shipments	J. Kept the 1940 presidential campaign from becoming a bitter national debate

9. **genocide** The systematic extermination or killing of an entire people. "The Washington government had long been informed about Hitler's campaign of genocide against the Jews. . . ."
10. **bazooka** A metal-tubed weapon from which armor-piercing rockets are electronically fired. "The enemy was almost literally smothered by bayonets, bullets, bazookas, and bombs."

**PART II: Checking Your Progress**

**A. True-False**

Where the statement is true, mark **T**. Where it is false, mark **F**, and correct it in the space immediately below.

1. America's major strategic decision in World War II was to fight Japan first and then attack Hitler. **F**
2. Americans were deeply divided about the wisdom of fighting World War II. **F**
3. Government-run rationing and wage-price controls enabled the United States to meet the economic challenges of the war. **F**
4. Labor by women and Mexicans helped overcome the human-resources shortage in factories and fields during World War II. **F**
5. World War II stimulated black migration to the North and West and encouraged black demands for greater equality. **F**
6. A majority of women who worked in wartime factories stayed in the labor force after the war ended. **F**
7. American citizens at home had to endure serious economic deprivations during World War II. **F**
8. The Japanese navy established its domination of the Pacific sea-lanes in the 1942 battles of Coral Sea and Midway. **F**
9. The American strategy in the Pacific was to encircle Japan by flank movements from Burma and Alaska. **F**
10. In the first years of the war in Europe, Britain and the United States bore the heaviest burden of Allied ground fighting against Hitler. **F**
11. Britain was reluctant to attack Germany because of its memory of World War I's heavy losses. **F**
12. At the Teheran Conference in 1943, Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt planned the D-Day invasion and the final strategy for winning the war. **F**
13. Liberal Democrats rallied to dump Vice President Henry Wallace from FDR's ticket in 1944 and replace him with Senator Harry S. Truman. **F**
14. Roosevelt died just after the final U.S. victory over Germany. **F**
15. The United States modified its demand for "unconditional surrender" by allowing Japan to keep its emperor, Hirohito. **F**

## B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

1. The fundamental American strategic decision of World War II was  
C
  - a. to attack Germany and Japan simultaneously with equal force.
  - b. to concentrate naval forces in the Pacific and ground forces in Europe.
  - c. to attack Germany first while using just enough strength to hold off Japan.
  - d. to attack Germany and Japan from the "back door" routes of North Africa and China.
2. The major exception to the relatively good American civil liberties record during World War II was the treatment of  
B
  - a. Communists.
  - b. Japanese-Americans.
  - c. Mexican-Americans.
  - d. German-Americans.
3. Wartime inflation and food shortages were kept partly in check by  
A
  - a. price controls and rationing.
  - b. government operation of factories and railroads.
  - c. special bonuses to farmers and workers to increase production.
  - d. importation of additional fuel and food from Latin America.
4. The wartime shortage of labor was partly made up by bringing into the work force such groups as  
C
  - a. teenage and elderly laborers.
  - b. Japanese and Chinese immigrants.
  - c. Mexican *braceros* and women.
  - d. sharecroppers and inner-city residents.
5. Compared with British and Soviet women during World War II, more American women  
A
  - a. did not work for wages in the wartime economy.
  - b. worked in heavy-industry war plants.
  - c. served in the armed forces.
  - d. worked in agriculture.
6. The Fair Employment Practices Commission was designed to  
A
  - a. prevent discrimination against blacks in wartime industries.
  - b. guarantee all regions of the country an opportunity to compete for defense contracts.
  - c. prevent discrimination in employment against women.
  - d. guarantee that those who had been unemployed longest would be the first hired.
7. The wartime migration of rural African-Americans to northern urban factories was greatly accelerated after the war by the invention of  
D
  - a. the mass-produced automobile.
  - b. the gasoline-powered mechanical combine.
  - c. synthetic fibers such as nylon that largely replaced cotton cloth.
  - d. the mechanical cotton picker.
8. Besides African-Americans, another traditionally rural group who used service in the armed forces as a springboard to postwar urban life was  
C
  - a. Scandinavian-Americans.
  - b. New England farmers.
  - c. Indians.
  - d. Japanese-Americans.
9. The Japanese advance in the Pacific was finally halted at the battles of  
D
  - a. Guadalcanal and Tarawa.
  - b. Batan and Corregidor.
  - c. Guam and Wake Island.
  - d. Coral Sea and Midway.
10. The essential American strategy in the Pacific called for  
D
  - a. attacking the Japanese home islands as soon as possible from Chinese bases.
  - b. carrying the war into Southeast Asia from Australia and New Guinea.
  - c. advancing on as broad a front as possible all across the Pacific.
  - d. "island hopping" by capturing only the most strategic Japanese bases and bypassing the rest.
11. The U.S.-British demand for "unconditional surrender" was  
C
  - a. a sign of the Western Allies' confidence of victory.
  - b. a non-controversial decision.
  - c. a weak verbal substitute for the promised "Second Front."
  - d. developed in close cooperation with the Soviet Union.
12. The American conquest of Guam and other islands in the Marianas in 1944 was especially important because  
B
  - a. it halted the Japanese advance in the Pacific.
  - b. it crippled the Japanese navy and made possible round-the-clock bombing of Japan.
  - c. it paved the way for the American reconquest of the Philippines.
  - d. it indicated that the Japanese would surrender without an invasion of the home island.
13. The most difficult European fighting for Americans through most of 1943 occurred in  
B
  - a. France.
  - b. Italy.
  - c. Germany.
  - d. Belgium.
14. Hitler's last-ditch effort to stop the British and American advance in the west occurred at  
D
  - a. the Battle of Normandy.
  - b. the Battle of Chateau-Thierry.
  - c. the Battle of Rome.
  - d. the Battle of the Bulge.
15. The second American atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of  
A
  - a. Nagasaki.
  - b. Hiroshima.
  - c. Tokyo.
  - d. Okinawa.



### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. War production  
A U.S. minority that was forced into concentration camps during World War II at coordinated U.S. industry and successfully mobilized the economy to produce vast quantities of military supplies
2. Braceros  
Mexican-American workers brought into the United States to provide an agricultural labor supply
3. Rosie Riveter  
Symbolic personification of female laborers who took factory jobs in order to sustain U.S. production during World War II
4. FEPCL  
The federal agency established to guarantee opportunities for African-American employment in World War II industries
5. Philippines  
Pacific archipelago seized by Japan in the early months of World War II
6. Battle Midway  
The Japanese attempt to conquer a strategic island near Hawaii
7. Unenv. Surrender  
The U.S.-British demand on Germany and Japan that substituted for a "second front"
8. Casablanca  
Roosevelt-Churchill conference in North Africa, at which the Big Two planned the invasion of Italy and further steps in the Pacific war
9. Teheran  
Iranian capital where Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met to plan D-Day in coordination with Russian strategy against Hitler in the East
10. D-Day  
The spectacular Allied invasion of France in June 1944, which opened the long-awaited "second front" against Hitler
11. Battle of Iwo Jima  
December 1944 German offensive that marked Hitler's last chance to stop the Allied advance
12. U.S. Navy  
The U.S. Navy's conquest of the Japanese islands conquered by the United States in 1945, at a high cost in casualties
13. A-bomb  
The devastating new weapon used by the United States against Japan in August 1945

### D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <u>I</u> Henry J. Kaiser                | A. Commander of the Allied military assault against Hitler in North Africa and France   |
| <u>2</u> John L. Lewis                  | B. Japanese emperor who was allowed to stay on his throne, despite unconditional surrender policy   |
| <u>3</u> A. Philip Randolph             | C. FDR's liberal vice president during most of World War II, who was dumped from the ticket in 1944   |
| <u>4</u> Detroit                        | D. The Allied leader who constantly pressured the United States and Britain to open a "second front" against Hitler                             |
| <u>5</u> Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) | E. Site of a serious racial disturbance during World War II   |
| <u>6</u> Douglas MacArthur              | F. Leading American industrialist and shipbuilder during World War II   |
| <u>7</u> Chester W. Nimitz              | G. Commander of the U.S. Army in the Pacific during World War II, who fulfilled his promise to return to the Philippines                        |
| <u>8</u> Dwight D. Eisenhower           | H. Inconspicuous former senator from Missouri who was suddenly catapulted to national and world leadership on April 12, 1945                    |
| <u>9</u> Winston Churchill              | I. Tough head of the United Mine Workers, whose work stoppages precipitated antislavery laws  |
| <u>10</u> Joseph Stalin                 | J. Commander of the U.S. naval forces in the Pacific and brilliant strategist of the "island-hopping" campaign                                  |
| <u>11</u> Thomas Dewey                  | K. Allied leader who met with FDR to plan strategy at Casablanca and Teheran  |
| <u>12</u> Henry A. Wallace              | L. German-born scientist who helped persuade Roosevelt to develop the atomic bomb   |
| <u>13</u> Harry S. Truman               | M. Republican presidential nominee in 1944 who found little support for his effort to deny FDR a fourth term                                    |
| <u>14</u> Albert Einstein               | N. Head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters whose threatened march on Washington opened job opportunities for blacks during World War II |
| <u>15</u> Hirohito                      | O. U.S. ally who resisted Japanese advances in China during World War II  |

### E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 4.

- 3 The United States and Britain invade Italy and topple Mussolini from power.
- 4 Japan surrenders after two atomic bombs are dropped.
- 1 The United States enters World War II and begins to "fight Hitler first."
- 2 The United States stops the Japanese advance in the Pacific and attacks Germany in North Africa.