

FDR and the New Deal: Quiz

NAME: _____ CLASS: _____ DATE: _____

Answer all the questions.

1. Roosevelt's overwhelming victory in the 1932 election allowed him to
 - Sit back and enjoy his victory
 - Ignore his opposition
 - Punish the few states that did not vote for him
 - Make sweeping changes
2. In FDR's 1932 inaugural address, what did he suggest was the biggest problem facing the nation?
 - Banks closing
 - The economy
 - Fear
 - Depression
3. Which of the following describe the **three R's** of the New Deal? **Select all that apply.**
 - Relief for the poor
 - Reforming the Supreme Court
 - Temporary programs to provide employment and re-invigorate the economy
 - Permanent programs designed to avoid future economic crises
4. The phrase "alphabet soup" refers to
 - The Supreme Court's criticisms of New Deal policies
 - The many New Deal agencies that used letters to abbreviate their names
 - Soup that children were forced to eat during the Depression era
 - The reform measures put into place during the Second New Deal to try to prevent another economic crisis
5. Which of the following is NOT an example of how FDR provided hope in the first hundred days?
 - The radio addresses, called "fireside chats," explaining his new programs
 - Setting up the Social Security system to provide unemployment insurance
 - His 1932 inaugural address challenging the American people to "have no fear, but fear itself"
 - Pushing Congress to pass 15 pieces of legislation that promoted new programs and policies
6. What was most significant (even revolutionary) about Roosevelt's New Deal policies?
 - They angered the Supreme Court.
 - They gave the federal government a larger and more direct role in the economy and people's lives.
 - They solved all the problems of the Great Depression quickly and efficiently.
 - They changed the role of the first lady in the executive branch.

7. Which **two** statements in the following list describe Eleanor Roosevelt's role in her husband's administration?
- She traveled throughout the country talking with people in need.
 - She was a member of the "brain trust."
 - She openly attacked the Supreme Court.
 - She pushed for greater assistance for the poor.
8. Why did the Supreme Court rule that the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) was an unconstitutional New Deal program?
- The federal government was attempting to control parts of the economy that are supposed to be regulated by state governments.
 - The federal government was spending too much money on public building projects.
 - It had passed through Congress without majority approval.
 - The executive branch was too involved in the administration of the program.
9. In the Second New Deal, which of the following created a new role for the government in trying to provide safeguards against poverty?
- Workers received a pay raise every two years, with a guarantee of job security for at least ten years if their work record was satisfactory.
 - Factory workers received free housing if they had no other housing available.
 - Workers 65 and older received retirement funds, people out of work received unemployment benefits, and families and the disabled received financial aid.
 - All unemployed citizens received government jobs.
10. Which **two** of the following are enduring legacies of Roosevelt's New Deal legislation?
- The Social Securities Act, which provided retirement and unemployment benefits from the federal government
 - The decreased power of the Supreme Court to question policies of the president
 - Buildings and projects completed under the WPA
 - Landside election victories