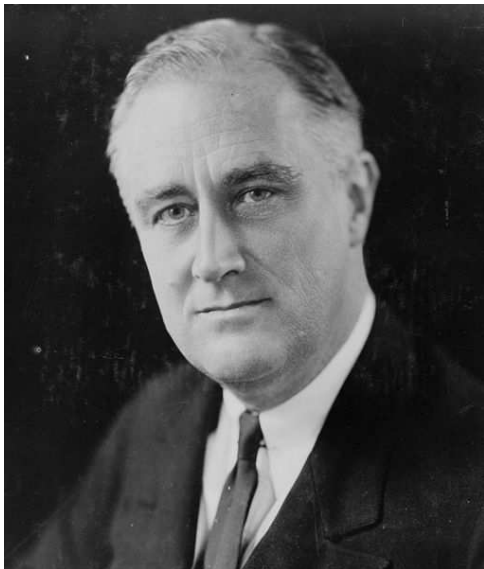


# CRITICAL DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT



## **Presidents Series: F.D.R. Presidency in the 1930's**



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GAME TITLE: PRESIDENT SERIES: F.D.R. AND THE NEW DEAL

Objectives: By playing this game, students will:

1. Evaluate the causes of the Great Depression.
2. Analyze the causes and consequences of the stock market crash of 1929.
3. Explore the reasons for the deepening crisis of the Great Depression and evaluate the Hoover administration's responses.
4. Explain the effects of the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl on American farm owners.
5. Analyze the impact of the Great Depression on industry and workers and explain the response of government.
6. Analyze the impact of the Great Depression on the American family and on ethnic and racial minorities.
7. Explain the cultural life of the Depression years in art, literature, and music and evaluate the government's role.
8. Contrast the first and second New Deals and evaluate the success and failures of the relief, recovery, and reform measures associated with each.
9. Explain how New Deal legislation and policies affected American workers and the labor movement.
10. Identify the leading opponents of New Deal policies and assess their arguments.
11. Explain the reasoning of the Supreme Court decisions on early New Deal legislation and evaluate the Roosevelt administration's response.
12. Evaluate the significance and legacy of the New Deal.

## **INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Duplicate the following pages in the quantities indicated:
  - a. ANSWER CARD SHEET, 10 copies (cut along lines)
  - b. INFLUENCE CARD SHEET, 30 copies and cut out (laminates for future use)
  - c. MAP SHEET A one per student
  - d. STUDENT UTILITY SHEET, one per student
2. Read the GAME SUMMARY. As you read, inspect each game item as it is mentioned.
3. Read the HOW TO PLAY section. Play out an actual turn or two in order to familiarize yourself with the game and procedures.
4. Appropriate pages in the classroom textbook may be assigned for student reading. This will serve as an introduction to the game. The game covers the period 1930-1939.
5. Give each student a copy of MAP A a day or two before beginning the game. Tell the students they should be familiar with the locations labeled with letters on each of the maps. This may be assigned as either home or class work.
6. Pass out the STUDENT UTILITY SHEET a day or two before playing. Researching the information will aid students in playing the game.

## **GAME SUMMARY (see HOW TO PLAY for details)**

The class is divided into teams of "Presidential Advisors" whose task is to suggest specific options to the President on various domestic and international situations. Teams will be given the situations (called DECISIONS in the game) and three possible solutions (called OPTIONS in the game). Teams must select only **one** OPTION to present to the President (teacher) using the ANSWER CARD. Each team operates in secret, and seeks not to let the other teams know their score. Teams selecting the correct historical OPTION will receive from the teacher a **10 PT INFLUENCE CARD**. However, a team can earn an additional **10 PT INFLUENCE CARD** if they choose the option ADDRESS THE NATION on their ANSWER CARD. In this option a person from that team must publicly state the option they choose to the teacher and the class. If the team has chosen the correct OPTION then the teacher will give them two **10 PT INFLUENCE CARDS**. There

is a catch, if a team chooses the option ADDRESS THE NATION and chooses the wrong OPTION, then your team loses a **5 PT INFLUENCE CARD**. The final method of gaining an INFLUENCE CARD is to identify, using the provided Map **A**, that turn's GEO POINT stated by the teacher. This GEO POINT can be any location that has been labeled on the provided Map **A**. The team will write the corresponding letter on the ANSWER CARD, a correct answer is worth a **5 PT INFLUENCE CARD**, which the teacher will give to the team. The goal is to finish with the greatest value of INFLUENCE CARDS at the end of the game (TURN 20).

**Optional Rule:** Teams can try to initiate a White House "Leak" upon another team. This option costs the issuing team a **5 PT INFLUENCE CARD**, whether that team succeeds or fails in its attempt. The team must first circle the "Y" on their ANSWER CARD and turn it as normal. The teacher will then ask each team that has opted this feature which team do they target. If the team that had selected this option has given the correct OPTION for that turn's DECISION **and** the targeted team fails to select the right OPTION for that turn's DECISION, then the targeted team loses a **5 PT INFLUENCE CARD** to the teacher. This strategy allows a team(s) to either pull away in points or keep teams within reach. A team may only target one opposing team per turn.

## **HOW TO PLAY:**

### **1. ORGANIZATION**

- A. Organize teams of three to four students.
- B. Students are to create their own nickname for their team and the ANSWER CARD.
- C. Distribute the following game materials to each team in the quantities indicated:
  1. ANSWER CARDS 20 to each team
  2. DECISIONS PAGES, two or more sets per team
  3. MAP **A** (if students don't have theirs)
  4. INFLUENCE CARDS, two of the **5** point value (per team)

### **2. GAME RULES**

- A. Teams sit together.
- B. Teacher read the first DECISION and the following OPTIONS to the class. Then state the GEO-POINT for that turn. It is the teacher's discretion which GEO-POINTS are chosen.
- C. Teams discuss the OPTIONS and select the one they feel was the actual historical choice made at the time. **Not** what they feel would have been the correct OPTION
- D. Teams fill in the ANSWER CARD as follows:
  - a. Team Name (very important)
  - b. DECISION number (#1, #2, etc.)
  - c. OPTION letter chosen.
  - d. ADDRESS THE NATION option circle "Y" (Yes) or "N" (No)
  - e. W.H. "Leak" option (if allowed) circle "Y" (Yes) or "N" (No)
    1. If "Y" then write the targeted team name on the back of the ANSWER CARD
    2. Turn in a **5 PT INFLUENCE CARD**
  - f. The letter from Map **A** that identifies the GEO-POINT stated by the teacher
- E. Teams give their completed ANSWER CARDS to the teacher.
- F. Those teams that opted to the ADDRESS THE NATION will then state which OPTION they had chosen, and the teacher will confirm their ANSWER CARD is the same. Teams that were correct earn two **10 PT INFLUENCE CARDS**, while those teams incorrect lose a **5 PT INFLUENCE CARD**.
- G. Teacher will announce the correct OPTION and the correct letter for the GEO-POINT.
- H. Teacher will score the remaining ANSWER CARDS, using the TEACHERS CONFIDENTIAL SHEET. If any teams have circled "Y" in W.H. "Leak", that team must have the correct OPTION, **and** the

targeted team (written on the back of the ANSWER CARD) must not have the correct OPTION for the targeted team to lose a **5 PT INFLUENCE CARD**, which would be given to the teacher.

- I. The teacher then will award all teams that had selected the correct OPTION a **10 PT INFLUENCE CARD**. The following is an outline of how INFLUENCE CARDS are awarded or lost:
  - a. If a team selects the correct OPTION, and opts to ADDRESS CONGRESS  
**(2) 10 PT INFLUENCE CARDS**
  - b. If a team selects the correct OPTION, but without ADDRESSING CONGRESS  
**10 PT INFLUENCE CARD**
  - c. If the team selects the correct letter for the GEO-POINT  
**5 PT INFLUENCE CARD**
  - d. If the class is using the White House “Scandal” optional rule, than if the issuing team chose the correct OPTION and the targeted team chose an incorrect OPTION, then the targeted teams losses  
**5 PT INFLUENCE CARD**
- J. The turn is **complete** when the all the INFLUENCE CARDS are distributed by the teacher. The teacher may opt to explain the reasons why the other options were incorrect. To begin a new turn start at “2 B” in the Game Rules section.
- K. On the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> turn the students will add up the value of their INFLUENCE CARDS and a winner is declared and the game is complete.

## President Series F.D.R. and the New Deal

### Afro-Americans in the Depression

### *Decision #1*

The Great Depression has impacted the minorities of this nation economically in a far greater degree. Despite some advancement in entertainment and other areas, their plight has improved only marginally in the American society. The success of some Afro-Americans, notably during the Harlem Renaissance, in the areas of education and the entertainment has clearly demonstrated the absurdity of racial inferiority; many still live their lives in poverty due to inadequate education and economic opportunities. In addition, many Afro-Americans have begun to utilize their constitutional right to vote, in an attempt to seek a betterment of their conditions, but have faced restrictive voting regulations such as literacy tests and poll taxes throughout the country. There are some that wish to see the president acknowledge the discrimination that Afro-Americans face and the abilities that they can provide the nation. It is hoped that if the president includes Afro-Americans into the federal government they will be able to better advise the president on their particular needs and to help establish greater equality and respect for their race in the nation. However, the inclusion of any blacks in any position of authority will cause the president to lose support with many Southern Democrats, at a time when he needs their votes to pass any New Deal legislation. How should we advise the president? **Options**



- A. The president must push forward legislation that will create a new federal agency to address the economic and social issues confronting the Afro-American community. The country has an obligation to provide the blacks in this country an opportunity to gain the necessary skills to compete for higher wage jobs.
- B. The president must enable the creation of an unofficial body of Afro-American leaders, a so-called Black Cabinet, to advise the president on issues that affect the black community. They could meet under the leadership of Mary McLeod Bethune, who is the head of the Negro Affairs department of the National Youth Administration.
- C. The president must continue the current course of

action towards all minority groups. The president, nor the country, can afford to be distracted by the needs of just one group in the American society. When the nation has begun to pull itself out of this Great Depression then the president should give some attention to the economic and political injustices that the Afro-American community is facing.

### Emergency Banking Relief Bill (1933)

### *Decision #2*

The nation's economy has continued to tail-spin into a deeper depression. Hoover's past attempts to save both banks and businesses have proven to be too little and too late. Both the Federal Home Loan Bank

Act and the more ambitious Reconstruction Finance Corporation, although historic in their scope of federal involvement in private business, have failed to stop the pace of bank and business failures. Whether these efforts would have worked if put in earlier is debatable, what has become blatantly clear is that the American people have lost faith in the country's economic system. It is critical for the president to address the fear that many Americans have with banks and their possible failure. This fear has led to many formerly healthy banks failing due to peoples' fear and rapid withdrawal of savings. Since 1929, nearly half of all the country's banks have failed resulting in millions of Americans losing their entire savings. This panic or "run" on the banks has weakened the remaining banks and stopped the issuing of credit to businesses forcing those businesses to fail and increasing the unemployment rate. The president is facing not only a real economic crisis, but also the "fear" that can make the crisis even greater. How will we advise the president? **Options**

- A. The president must push forward the passage of a second Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It is essential that the remaining banks receive additional funding to prevent them from failing. The additional funding will enable the banks to give credit to businesses and prevent those businesses from failing. If the banks can be stabilized, then people's faith in the economy can begin to be restored.
- B. The president must declare a bank holiday by executive order and demand the passage of the Emergency Banking Act. The banks will be closed until the government can determine which banks are healthy and be allowed to reopen. Those banks that have too great of debt will be allowed to fail, but banks that are allowed to reopened will be financial backed by the federal government. This should restore people confidence and result in people depositing money back into the banks.
- C. The president must address the nation and urge that Americans return their withdrawn deposits back into the banks. The president will promise the American people that Congress will create a new agency, to be called the F.D.I.C., that will insure all personal bank deposits to a predetermined value. In addition, the agency will monitor both the banking industry and stock market to prevent another financial panic such as this from occurring again.



### **Presidential Public Address (1933)**

### **Decision #3**

The president has successfully called Congress into session and has seen some of his emergency measures passed. However, for this so-called Hundred Days of government action to work, it will require

the support of the American people. The president must remove the "fear" that he correctly identified in his inauguration speech for the public's conscience. It is that very fear that could deepen this crisis further and make our recovery that much more difficult. In addition, the president realizes that many of his proposals will be seen as both radical and unprecedented to many American people. He must develop a way to blunt any charges of socialism or dictatorship from his critics. As his presidential campaign demonstrated, the president is an effective communicator and presents a strong and reassuring persona. The president needs an effective method to both convey his unconventional proposals, while reassuring a frightened American public. How should we advise the president? **Options**



- A. The president must ask the leading newspapers in the country to allow the president to have his own opinion column. This will be a weekly column included into the Sunday Editions of all the major newspapers in the nation. The paper will be encouraged to allow public feedback in the following Monday and Tuesday editions, thus allowing for an open discussion and feedback for the administration.
- B. The president must do as former President Wilson's did in his advocacy of the League of Nations. President Roosevelt must travel the country and address the American people directly and personally. The president must use all his personal assets as a speaker; his image, his voice and his energy. If the American people are to trust his leadership and his ideas he must present his vision to them directly. If he doesn't he risks gaining President Hoover's image of apathy and ineffectiveness.
- C. The president must adopt the use of the radio as the means to push forward his agenda. The president needs to be able to reach as many Americans as possible, but still have the control over the national discussion. These moments can be coined as "fireside chats", which can be used to both calm the nation and convey important concepts and goals to the American public. The radio will enable the president the means to tap into his excellent communication skills, while avoiding his direct involvement in any national debate.

### **Emergency Conservation Work (1933)**

The president is facing an unemployment rate unprecedented in American history. Nearly twenty-five percent of American workers are estimated to be out of work. As each year passes greater numbers of

### ***Decision #4***



young men remain idle, without work or direction. Crime in all urban areas has increased to dangerous levels, as young men seek adventure and money through crime. The nation has discovered the importance of protecting its natural resources. As the ongoing "Dust Bowl" has demonstrated the nation needs to begin to address the massive deforestation this nation has allowed. The nation must now become stewards and not abusers of the natural and mineral resources of this great country. However, the question is how best to address these two pressing problems. How should we advise the president?

**Options**

- A. The president must demand that the Congress enact legislation that would create a civilian conservation corps, similar in organization to the military. These men between the ages of 18-26 would be employed to plant trees, build and/or repair irrigation, fight forest fires and other labor tasks. However, these men would be paid and given free housing in large camps near where their help was needed, but required to send the bulk of their money to their families.
- B. The president must demand that the Congress enact legislation allocating money to each state to create and manage a civilian conservation corps. These men between the ages of 18-26 would be employed to plant trees, build and/or repair irrigation, fight forest fires and other labor tasks. The men would be paid a salary of \$30 per month. This money would help ease the poverty of many families, while also stimulating the failing businesses of their local economy.
- C. The president must demand that the Congress enact a legislation to expand the nation's National Guard. The unemployed men between the ages of 18-26 could be enlisted to serve for one year and provide the nation with the manpower to plant trees, build and/or repair irrigation, fight forest fires and other labor tasks. In addition, it will provide the nation with the necessary manpower in the case that war breaks out in Europe.



**Federal Emergency Relief Administration (1933)**

***Decision #5***

The nation's unemployment rate is staggering. Millions of adult Americans are without work and their families that depend upon them continue to suffer. These families need to receive immediate help or will face unconscionable suffering and deprivations. The president has decided that Harry Hopkins is the best

person to lead the efforts of dispersing the aid throughout the country. It will be his responsibility to bring direct relief to the needy families and begin to put men to work in jobs that will not compete with existing jobs in that area. The issue facing the president is how best to distribute and monitor that federal aid to ensure that waste and corruption are not prevalent. How should we advise the president? **Options**



- A. The president must demand that the federal government establish the Federal Relief Cooperation to begin the distribution of 250 million dollars in direct aid to the states for the purchase of food and clothing for the states needy families. An additional, 250 million dollars will be given as "block grants" to states that have unemployment greater than 40%.
- B. The president must demand the creation of the Department of Health and Human Services. This new federal agency, under Harry Hopkins, will be given the responsibility of dispersing the federal money to the needy people of each state. Both the unemployed men and their families would gain basic support and possible employment.
- C. The president must instruct that the states receive 250 million dollars in direct aid to be given to that states most needy families. An additional 250 million dollars will be available to states if they match each federal dollar with three dollars from that state. The federal government will establish the Civil Works Administration, under Hopkins to provide jobs to local communities, but at only minimal pay.

**Agricultural Adjustment Act (1933)**

***Decision #6***

The Hoover administration's attempt to help the farmers had failed. The former administration's attempt at requesting that the farmers agree to voluntary limits on crop production lacked coordination and widespread adoption. Now farmers are faced with huge surpluses and continuing failing prices. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace is demanding that the federal government get directly involved to help the ailing farmers. The affected states lack the money and the needed coordination to effectively cope with this growing crisis that has very clear national implications. The federal government must design a system that can generate an increase in both crop and livestock prices. How should we advise the president? **Options**

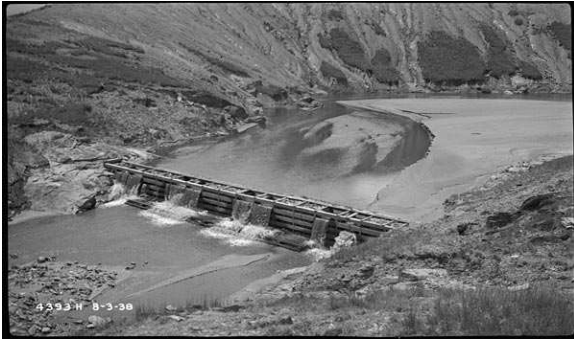
- A. The president must order the new Agricultural Adjustment Administration to pay farmers, per acre, to leave farmland unseeded. Livestock farmers will be paid to slaughter and discard their animals, despite the desperate hunger throughout the nation. The money to pay for these actions will be gained by a new tax placed upon the food processors.
- B. The president must order the new Agricultural Adjustment Administration to purchase the excess crop and livestock at a rate of 10% above the market value. The government's actions will remove surplus production from the economy, while causing prices to rise. The food purchased can be distributed to the states to relieve their struggling citizens.
- C. The president must order the new Agricultural Adjustment Administration to begin the purchase of farms of those individuals that wish to abandon farming. The government will pay double the value of the farmland and existing production, while granting the farmers training in another occupation. These efforts will reduce production and led to increased prices for crops and livestock.



**Tennessee River Valley (1933)**

***Decision #7***

The people of "the Valley" as they call the surrounding land of the Tennessee River have endured decades of devastating floods and in recent years the depletion of the quality of the soil. This has led to greater decreases in their crop production, and their progressive drop into poverty. In addition, the river lacks navigation in its eastern portion, and at times of drought much of the entire river is closed to navigation. Both soil erosion and deforestation has led to repeated mudslides, which has led to even greater loss of agricultural land. All these circumstances have led to the region's distinction as one of the poorest in the country. The average income from farm production was only two-fifths that of the national average. The current depression has only made their situation completely desperate. The question is what can be done to address the various difficulties that the river and the region present. How should we advise the president? **Options**



- A. The president must demand Congress pass the Tennessee Valley Act. The goal of the act will be to build dams at various portions along the Tennessee River and its tributaries to principally control flooding, but to also harness the river's power for electricity. This economic boost will enable the states of Alabama and Tennessee to start a program of rebuilding the soil quality and replanting the trees of the region.
- B. The president must demand Congress pass the Tennessee Valley Act. The states of Alabama and Tennessee will receive federal grant money to

construct a series of dams at various portions of the Tennessee River and its tributaries. The states will create an inter-state agency to monitor and maintain the dams. The dams will prevent flooding, provide electricity and create jobs for the poverty stricken region.

- C. The president must demand Congress pass the Tennessee Valley Act. The goal of the act will be to begin construction on a series of dams for both the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. The dams will provide not only electric power and flood control for the state of Tennessee and Alabama, but aid in the creation of jobs for the nearby cities of Knoxville and Chattanooga.

During the majority of the "Hundred Days" the administration had been focused on repairing the failing banking and agricultural sectors of the American economy. However, the realization is that Americans need jobs if the economy is to improve to any measurable degree. Therefore, a number of the president's advisors have proposed creating legislation that would "fix" the unrestrained capitalism that they believe led to the nation's current depression. The legislation that would be created would both encourage industrial recovery, while ensuring the development of fair competition and improved working conditions for workers. In addition, it would assist in the improvement of the country's infrastructure. However, there are many in the business community that will oppose any government intervention into the free market system. The great Henry Ford and the nation's Chamber of Commerce are only a few that have voiced their concern with the passage of any legislation that may lead to greater government regulations in business. Therefore, it is critical that any legislation take into consideration any of this possible opposition. How should we advise the president? **Options**

- A. The president must urge the creation of legislation that will create the National Recovery Administration. The former would mandate that businesses in the same industry cooperate in price and production levels. It would give unions collective bargaining rights and relax anti-trust laws.
- B. The president must urge the creation of legislation that will create the National Recovery Administration. The former would enable the new government agency to set prices and production levels in key industrial businesses. It would legalize monopolies and allow the expansion of unions.
- C. The president must urge the creation of legislation that will create the National Recovery Administration. The former would be responsible for the issuing of government contracts to the various key industrial businesses of the country. The government would be allowed to declare working conditions, price and production levels.



As part of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the administration created the Public Works Administration. It was first suggested by Frances Perkins, appointed by Roosevelt in his first term in office, she was the first female cabinet member in American History. She and other members of Roosevelt's cabinet have argued the need to encourage greater industrial production for the country. If the country is to pull itself out of this depression it must begin with the creation of good paying jobs. This will in turn led to greater consumer spending and begin, but more importantly sustain the nation's recovery. Thus the fundamental intent of the PWA is to "prime-pump" our economy. However, many doubt if the government can allocate enough money to make any difference, unless it's willing to engage in deficit spending. Many fear that the money will prove to be insufficient and thus be wasted. How should we advise the president? **Options**



- A. The president must strongly support the PWA and allocate a reasonable amount of funding. Although it will be one of the lesser funded projects, it will receive the president's personal attention and direction. The PWA should focus on the construction of new schools, bridges, dams and other large-scale projects.
- B. The president must strongly support the PWA and allocate the necessary funding to properly "prime-pump" the nation's economy. The president must give this agency the necessary money and not concern himself with the perceived evils of deficit spending. The nation has many major projects that can be addressed, such as Lincoln Tunnel and improvements to the Pennsylvania Railroad.
- C. The president must strongly support the PWA and allocate the maximum level of funding, without engaging in deficit spending. Under Harold Ickes direction, the administration can address such projects as the Grand Coulee Dam and the extension of U.S. 1 to Key West Florida.

**Securities Exchange Commission (1934)**

***Decision #10***

The collapse of the stock market was a key ingredient in the financial meltdown that was a part of the Great Depression. Many have advocated for regulations to be put in place to protect both the honest investors and the nation from the effects of "insider trading". However, the business community has resisted such efforts in the past as an intrusion upon capitalism. However, the indictment and conviction of Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, has convinced many that the need for reform is more critical. How should we advise the president? **Options**

- A. The president must push for the creation of the Securities Exchange Commission. The new agency will be placed under the direction of Joseph P. Kennedy. The agency will be responsible for the regulation of securities and ensuring the publication of basic financial information of companies involved in the securities exchanged.
- B. The president must push for the creation of the Securities Exchange Commission. This agency, along with the United States Post office, will be responsible for the regulation of securities and insuring the various securities that are exchanged between individuals and companies.
- C. The president must push for the creation of the Securities Exchange Commission. The agency will be placed under the direction of Robert F. Kennedy. The agency will be responsible for the regulation of securities, bank and real estate transactions. The agency will be responsible for the publication of basic financial information of companies involved in the securities exchanged.



**Huey P. Long (1934)**

***Decision #11***

The president has pushed forward many policies that have established new ground for federal involvement in an attempt to deal with the country's economic crisis. These policies have not had their critics. Many people in the country, from both political sides, have begun to criticize these new policies. Many of the nation's industrialists, bankers and corporation lawyers have formed the Liberty League. This group charges that FDR seeks dictatorial powers and his policies are encouraging socialism. However, their influence and numbers are not politically significant. However, there is one man whose personality, political following and intelligence may pose a significant threat to any further New Deal legislation. He is nicknamed "Kingfish", the former governor of Louisiana Huey P. Long who has recently been elected to the U.S. Senate. He was, initially, an outspoken supporter of the president. However, he claims that the president has not gone far enough to help the poor and underprivileged in the country. Huey Long believes that this administration has sold out to big business, as shown with the president's support of the National Recovery Act and the Banking Act. Huey Long's opposition to these laws and other measures has gained him a great deal of national attention. Presently, he is now advocating his own plan for the people of the country called "Share the Wealth" Plan. It calls for a guaranteed income for all families of \$5000, old age pensions and greater support for public education. Long's political organization and support has grown to over 7,000,000 Americans throughout the country. Many, including the president, have expressed great concerns over the impact that Huey Long could have on the administration's ability to gain support for various future legislation. How should we advise the president?

**Options**



must offer Senator Long a cabinet position. If he refuses it will discredit him, if he accepts we will be able to control him.

- A. The president must order the Internal Revenue Service to begun an investigation into Huey P. Long's personal and campaign finances. If any illegal activity can be discovered then this will serve to discredit his claim to be working for the poor and underprivileged. If nothing can be found directly to him examine his political supporters. It is key to damage his reputation and/or power base.
- B. The president must not pay any attention to his actions. He is a loud, drunk southern political boss. His followers represent only a small minority of the country's population. He has failed to get any of his legislative ideas passed in the Senate. This "Share the Wealth" idea is clearly a socialist concept that the American people will fear rather than embrace.
- C. The president must attempt to adopt some of Huey Long's less radical ideas. It is unwise in these difficult times to discount ideas that have such a great appeal to the poor of this country. In addition, he needs to be removed from the Senate. The president

The efforts of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Public Works Administration have shown promise, but the reality is that a large number of able-bodied Americans still remain unemployed. The president has stated that the emphasis of the "Second New Deal" must be of reform. The president has stated "I want to save our system, the capitalistic system". However, the situation for unskilled Americans is especially difficult, as their lack of marketable skills offer few employment options or decent pay. However, the plight of those of artistic skills is equally desperate. There are those that fear that American art as a cultural entity may vanish entirely from history. The fundamental question is what work can these people perform that will gain public support and provide a tangible service to the nation. How should we advise the president? **Options**

- A. The president must instruct that the new Works Progress Administration be given funding for the purpose of employing as many Americans as possible. These workers will be used to build schools, libraries and hospitals. They can be used to repair roads and build airports. These are important infrastructure projects that the public will be able to see and utilize for years to come.
- B. The president must instruct that the new Works Progress Administration be given an unprecedented level of funding to the goal of employing as many Americans as possible. These workers will be used to build schools, libraries and hospitals. They can be used to repair roads and build airports. In addition, nearly a quarter of the money should go to fund literary and artistic projects throughout the country. This may be controversial, but it will lift the spirits of the American people and preserve our national culture.
- C. The president must instruct that the new Works Progress Administration be given an unprecedented level of funding to the goal of employing as many Americans as possible. These unskilled workers will be used for the construction of public buildings and the development of important infrastructure projects throughout the nation. A very limited amount of the funding should be given to various struggling artists and writers that will use their talents to advertise the merits of the WPA program.



Starting in 1931 the Great Plains region entered into a period of severe drought. However, this drought was coupled with careless agricultural practices that had removed trees and substantial vegetation. The remaining grasses and crops began to bake and die in the heat. The soil dried and without any deep rooted vegetation to hold the soil, it was captured in the wind. These "Black Blizzards" carried the once rich soil as far as the Atlantic Ocean. On one day, April 14<sup>th</sup>, 1935 twenty "Black Blizzards" occurred throughout the "Dust Bowl" region. On another occasion, a winter storm carried so much dust that it snowed in New England. Most of the Plains states have been impacted, but portions of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas have the worst devastation creating what is called the "Dust Bowl". Tens of thousands of these people have left their failed farms to seek employment in California. However, these "Okies" as they are called are facing limited job opportunities, municipal harassment and in some cases outright discrimination. It is feared that if this natural disaster continues millions of Americans will be displaced and become virtual refugees. How should we advise the president? **Options**



- A. The president must order the Civilian Conservation Corps to begin the planting of more 200 million trees from the Canada border to the panhandle of Texas. In addition, government must aggressively pursue educating farmers in soil conservation; paying each farmer a small sum per acre for each acre they utilize soil conservation. It is critical to keep people from leaving their homes as it will only aggravate economic conditions in the western states.
- B. The president must order the military to the region to both assist in reforestation efforts and to restrain the exodus of people from the affected states. The president must demand that the Congress appropriate 30 million dollars for the states to begin both educational programs on soil conservation and to purchase native vegetation to be planted.
- C. The president must order the Agriculture Adjustment Administration to oversee the reforestation of the Plains region. The AAA will be authorized to recruit unemployed farmers to work to repair the lands that they had abused. These farmers will be paid for their labor, but also educated in the best farming practices.



The suffering the Great Depression has caused the citizens of this nation has been hard to bear. It has been especially difficult to witness the suffering of the elderly and the fatherless children. Although this nation has been proud of the "rugged individualism" that has been the cultural norm of our nation from its founding, many believe the time has come for the federal government to take an active role in protecting the elderly and fatherless families that have no other alternatives. Frances Perkins has provided the leadership in the drafting of this possible legislation to be considered by the Congress. However, the cultural hurdles are only a portion of the obstacles that this type of legislation will face. The bigger question will be the method of funding that will be used to support this massive program. In addition, decisions will need to be made of who will be covered by this protection. There are those that claim that any such legislation will be found to be unconstitutional, such as the earlier Railroad Retirement Act. There is little doubt that this legislation will be met with opposition, but inaction will only harm the very people this government is sworn to serve. How should we advise the president? **Options**

- A. The president must push for the passage of legislation that provides money to retirees, widows and their dependent children. The program would be funded by a payroll tax on both the worker and business. The goal would be for nearly two-thirds of all American workers to be covered by the program. It would strive to relieve the economic discrimination that was so widespread in the South.
- B. The president must push for the passage of legislation that provides money to retirees, widows and their dependent children. The legislation must also provide for a death benefit so that loved ones can be properly buried. However, only about half the population would be eligible. People that work in agriculture, domestic service and government positions would be excluded. The program would be funded by a payroll tax on both the worker and business.
- C. The president must push for the passage of legislation that provides money to retirees, widows and their dependent children. The legislation would give both retirement and health care benefits to qualified retirees. The program would exclude both minorities and women as their needs will be addressed in separate legislation. The program would apply to all workers and be paid by a payroll tax on businesses.



As the Great Depression has progressed the federal government is facing the problem of decreasing revenue. It is the president's hope that the nation not engage in any deficit spending. However, it is extremely unlikely that any of the president's goals in the Second New Deal can be addressed without additional revenue. The measures put in place from his First New Deal have begun to strain the federal government's resources. Many have suggested that the current graduated income tax passed during the Hoover administration be revised to place a greater percentage upon the wealthy and large businesses. Although taxing income dates back to the Civil War, it is not likely to please many in the nation. However, the alternative is that many programs enacted and pending may not gain the funding needed. How should we advise the president? **Options**



- A. The president must urge Congress to enact legislation that will raise the taxation rate on both personal and corporate income. However, these increases must be small and gradually implemented into the nation's fragile economy. The nation will sharply increase taxation rates upon inheritances, gifts and estates. These tax increases will have limited impact upon the nation's economic recovery, while providing the needed revenue.
- B. The president must urge Congress to enact legislation that will sharply raise the taxation rate on all levels of personal income. In addition, the legislation must also raise the corporate rate on businesses that have significant profits and have laid-off workers to gain those profits. However, businesses that have increased their work force by 5% can receive a tax waiver. It is the most effective way to raise revenue and aid job creation in the various industries devastated by the depression.
- C. The president must urge Congress to enact legislation that will raise the taxation rate on personal income that exceeds \$75,000. The legislation must also raise the corporate rate on businesses that

have profits that exceed 15%. However, the legislation will allow for a reduction of the corporate rate for smaller businesses. It is the most effective way to raise revenue, without the significant risk of placing more people and families into poverty.

The Supreme Court has heard the case involving the Brooklyn based Schechter Poultry Corporation. It is alleged that the company sold a "sick chicken" to a local butcher. This action, along with additional actions by the corporation, had violated the codes established by the recently enacted National Industrial Recovery Act. It is recognized by all parties involved in this case that the specific issue of the case isn't the selling of a "sick chicken", but whether the federal government's actions in NIRA are constitutional. The Department of Justice has attempted to build a case in support of the adoption of the National Industrial Recovery Act, but their lack of confidence was validated by the Supreme Court's unanimous decision that NIRA was in fact unconstitutional. The high court determined that the executive branch had in fact assumed legislative powers under the act and that certain codes created by the act didn't involve inter-state commerce. This action by the Supreme Court puts our administration in a difficult position and threatens other legislation both existing and planned. How should we advise the president? **Options**

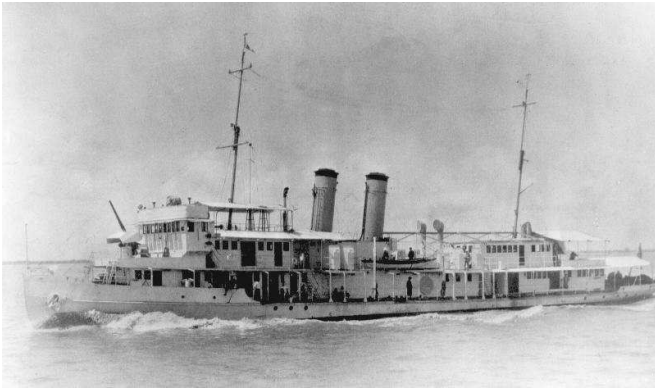
- A. The president must publically attack the Supreme Court's decision. It is clear the Supreme Court interpretation doesn't recognize the seriousness of the nation's ills. The Supreme Court's views are "horse and buggy" to the present times. However, the president can't afford to advocate for any bills in this area or else be viewed by the public as a tyrant or worse a failure.
- B. The president must urge the Congress to increase the size of the Supreme Court. The new Supreme Court would increase from the current nine justices to thirteen. Once the new court has been approved the president can select justices that will reopen this case and rule in favor of the federal government.
- C. The president must urge the Congress to adopt new federal laws that are supportive of the workers, instead of the industries. The new acts must be supportive to the unionization of workers and provide for collective bargaining rights for workers. Congress must establish a minimum wage and begin to limit the hours in a week that workers can be required to work.



## **Panay Incident (1937)**

## **Decision #17**

The Japanese invasion of China is well underway. The Chinese forces appear unable to stop the Japanese military from seizing their important coastal cities. Our intelligence confirms that the Japanese have begun to move against the Chinese city of Nanking. The United States, along with other European countries, had begun to station various naval forces to protect each country's national interests and citizens. In light of the present threat the U.S. Navy ordered the *U.S.S. Panay* to evacuate the remaining American citizens from the city of Nanking on December 11<sup>th</sup>. However, we have now received reports that on the following day that a dozen Japanese naval aircraft attacked and sunk the U.S. *Panay*, killing three and injuring forty-eight American sailors and civilians. The British gunboats *HMS Ladybird* and *HMS Bee* have rescued the survivors. The Japanese government has just issued an apology claiming that their forces had mistaken the *U.S.S. Panay* for Chinese forces known to have been in the area. The Japanese government has offered to pay for compensation for the families affected and for the loss of the American warship. How should we advise the president? **Options**



- A. The president must break off diplomatic relations with the Japanese government. The actions of the Japanese were a clear attempt to goad the United States into war. Instead, the United States must place a complete embargo on all exports to Japan. The United States must seize all Japanese financial assets in this country and order the Asiatic Fleet to proceed into the Sea of Japan as a demonstration of this nation's anger at the loss of American lives.
- B. The president must resist any act that could be interpreted as pushing the country closer to war with the Japanese Empire. Although it is

doubtful that this attack was an accident, the United States is not militarily or politically prepared for war. It is important that the United States continues to diplomatically engage the Japanese government for both this nation's and the Chinese government's sake.

- C. The president must order the entire Asiatic Fleet into the East China Sea. It is essential that the United States establishes a stronger presence in the area in the attempt to slow the progress of the Japanese invasion. In addition, the United States must evacuate all American civilians from China in preparation for possible future military action against the Japanese.

## **FDR and Supreme Court (1938)**

## **Decision #18**

The Supreme Court beginning with its ruling against the National Recovery Act has continued to strike down several pieces of New Deal legislation. It has ruled against the AAA, the Guffey Act and most disturbing the State of New York's minimum wage for female workers. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, although liberal leaning believes that the fundamental constitutional precedents must be upheld despite the crisis the nation faces. However, his attempts to find a middle ground have caused enormous fracturing within the Supreme Court. Even more problematic is that some are questioning if the Supreme Court's actions are tantamount of them legislating from the bench. A growing majority believe that the members of the court care little of the desperation of the people, so long as constitutional traditions are upheld. This appears to be true as the President recently scored a land-slide victory in the 1936 election against Alfred M. Landon. The president is convinced that he now has a mandate to address "the court problem". How should we advise the president? **Options**



- A. The president must use the election momentum to order his trusted advisors to craft a bill that would limit the scope and power of the Supreme Court. It is the constitutional power of the Congress to create and empower the Judiciary branch. It is too important for the country to wait for a more responsive Supreme Court. When the crisis passes the Congress can restore the former powers.
- B. The president must order his trusted advisors to design legislation that enable him to increase the number of judges on the Supreme Court. The bill should be presented as a means of reform, not as an assault. The main point will be that the existing justices, due to their advanced age, need the additional justices to keep pace with their pressing workload.
- C. The president must order his "brain trust" to design legislation to be presented to Congress. The legislation must require the court to gain a two-thirds vote to enable it to rule if laws are unconstitutional. The current majority vote has proven to be too easy for such important legislation of this time. The law will have a "sunset" clause that will restore the majority vote after ten years.

It has come to the attention of the President and the First lady that the famed singer Marian Anderson, at the request of Howard University, has been attempting to gain permission to use Constitution Hall for a performance to a racially integrated audience. Miss Anderson is the country's third highest concert box office draw. Yet, the Daughters of the American Revolution who own the famed hall have continued to discourage Miss Anderson's attempts to perform. It is becoming clear that the reason for the Daughters of the American Revolution refusal is racially motivated. Their action has deeply offended both the President and the First Lady, along with many in the general public. However, Eleanor Roosevelt's anger has been particular intense. She has publically resigned her membership with the organization and has written a letter stating in part "... You had an opportunity to lead in an enlightened way and it seems to me that your organization has failed." Although both the First Family and the general public have taken Miss Anderson's side in the matter is there anything that the president can and/or should do? How should we advise the president?

**Options**



- A. The president must order the Daughters of the American Revolution to allow Miss Anderson to perform in Constitution Hall. The structure has received federal money under the Public Works Act. It is therefore prohibited from discriminatory practices. In addition, the President and the First Lady will themselves attend the event to demonstrate to the nation the absurdity of discrimination.
- B. The president must encourage Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes to arrange for an open-air concert on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. The event will be open to all races and will utilize the Mall of Washington to accommodate the tens of thousands of people that will likely attend the performance. In addition, the President and First Lady should request from Miss Anderson a private performance at the White House.
- C. The president must issue a personal appeal to the Daughters of the American Revolution to allow Miss Anderson to perform in Constitution Hall. The hall will be segregated, as they have demanded, but equal distribution of the quality of the seats will go to both races. It is important that the nation not allow itself to become racially divided in the terrible economic times.

## Cash and Carry(?/1939)

## *Decision #20*

The war has spread throughout Europe and the allied forces are sorely pressed for various war material. Britain and France desperately need more war material than their nations can produce. The German war machine has easily conquered Poland and now appears ready to turn against Western Europe. If the Allied forces aren't properly supplied their forces face the very real possibility of losing the conflict. However, our country is still very divided about granting direct aid. All Americans realize if the United States were to give direct aid to Britain, the United States would be drawn into war with Germany and its allies. However, if Britain is defeated the United States may face a war without any European allies. The president has made his intentions clear. He wishes for a new policy that he can recommend to the Congress that would replace the Neutrality Acts of 1936. This country must find a way to support the Allied forces, but still allow for the United States to claim neutrality. How should we advise the president?

### Options

- A. The president must call for a policy that will allow the sale of war material and other industrial goods to any nation as long as they pay in cash and use their own merchant ships to transport the goods. This policy would help our struggling industry come out of the Great Depression and allow the allies to gain the needed supplies. Germany lacks any practical means of transporting the goods as the British control the Atlantic Ocean.
- B. The president must call for a policy to sell the desired war material to Canada. As it is an independent country, but an allied nation it can transport the material to Britain. Although their port facilities are small, it will enable a consistent source of valuable war material for Britain and its allies.
- C. The president must call for a policy in which Britain will allow the United States access and use to various Caribbean islands in exchange for the shipment of war material to Britain. This exchange would not be the sale of war material, but an act of trade. The United States and Britain will enter into a 10 year lease for the islands. Britain would accept as payment monthly shipments of various industrial and military goods.



F.D.R. and the NEW DEAL:

Research the items on this sheet in your textbook, encyclopedia, or almanac. Your school or public library is a good source of information. These items will be used in the game you will be playing.

PEOPLE:	
1. Franklin Deleno Roosevelt	9. Marian Anderson
2. Herbert Hoover	10. Huey P. Long (Kingfish)
3. Eleanor Roosevelt	11. Chief Justice Hughes
4. Harry Hopkins	12. Alfred M. Landon
5. Mary McLeod Bethune	13. Hugo L. Black
6. Frances Perkins	14. Father Charles Coughlin
7. Harold Ickes	15. Dorothea Lange
8. Joseph P. Kennedy	16. John L. Lewis

NEW DEAL ACTS & AGENCES:	
1. Emergency Banking Act	9. Public Works Administration
2. Federal Deposit Insurance Agency	10. National Recovery Administration
3. Federal Home Loan Bank Act	11. Securities and Exchange Commission
4. Reconstruction Finance Corporation	12. Works Progress Administration
5. Civilian Conservation Corps	13. Federal Art Project
6. Federal Emergency Relief Act	14. Social Security Act
7. Civil Works Administration	15. Glass-Steagall Act
8. Agricultural Adjustment Act	16. Wagner Act
9. National Youth Administration	
10. Tennessee Valley Authority	
11. National Industrial Recovery Act	

IMPORTANT TERMS & EVENTS:	
1. Harlem Renaissance	14. deficit spending
2. New Deal	15. Federal Reserve
3. Hoovervilles	16. Panay Incident
4. Black Cabinet	17. Neutrality Act 1936
5. First Hundred Days	18. Cash & Carry Policy
6. "fireside chats"	19. Liberty League
7. Dust Bowl	20. Foreclosure
8. "pump priming"	21. <i>Grapes of Wrath</i>
9. price controls	
10. "Black Blizzards"	
11. "Okies"	
12. Second New Deal	
13. Wealth Tax Act	



**Answer Card**

Team Name \_\_\_\_\_

Decision # \_\_\_\_\_

Option Letter \_\_\_\_\_

Address Nation Y or N

WH "Leak" Y or N

Geo-Point Letter \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer Card**

Team Name \_\_\_\_\_

Decision # \_\_\_\_\_

Option Letter \_\_\_\_\_

Address Nation Y or N

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Option Letter \_\_\_\_\_

Address Nation Y or N

WH "Leak" Y or N

Geo-Point Letter \_\_\_\_\_

*Influence Points*

**10**

*Influence Points*

*Influence Points*

**10**

*Influence Points*

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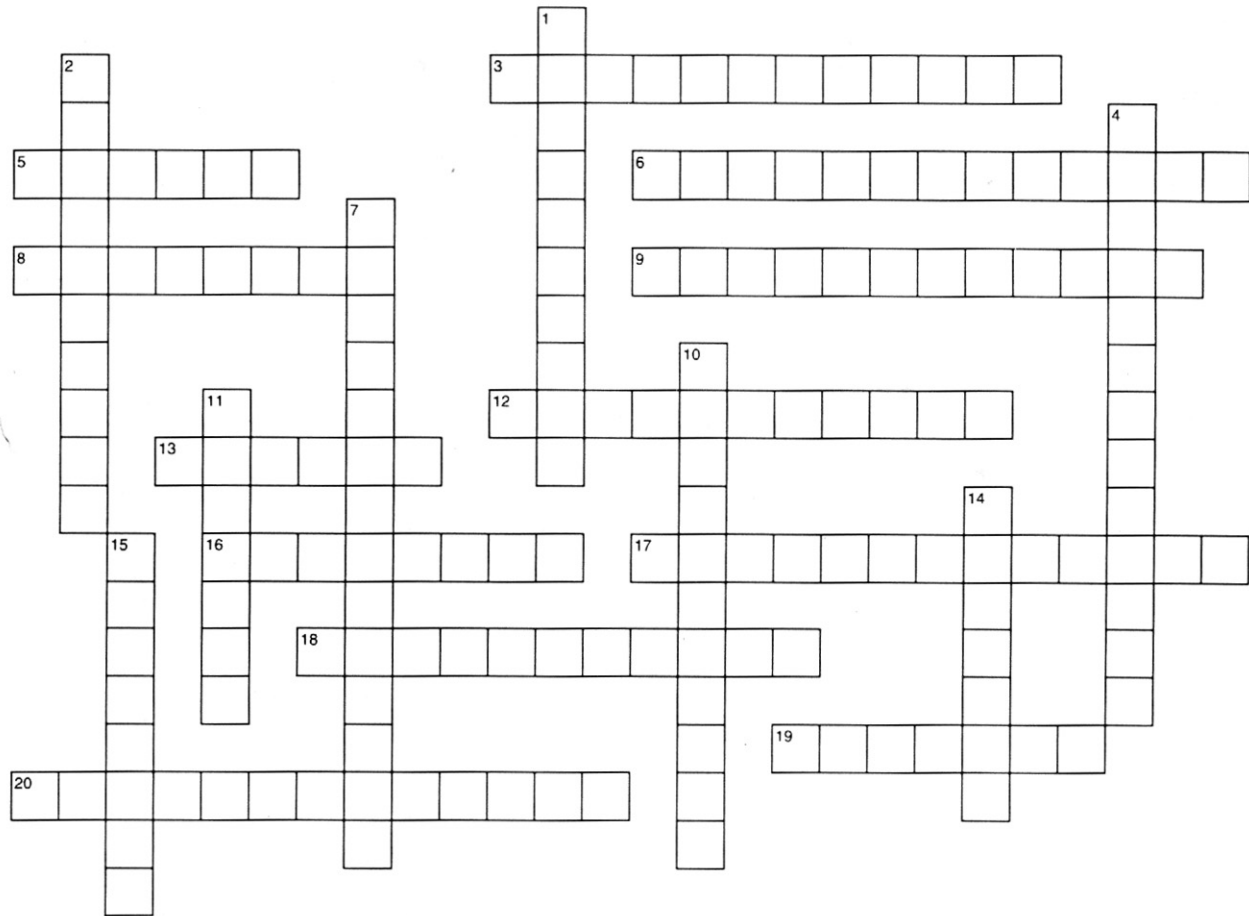
**TEACHERS CONFIDENTIAL SHEET**

**Decision Answers**

<u>#</u>	<u>Option</u>
1	B
2	B
3	C
4	A
5	C
6	A
7	B
8	A
9	C
10	A
11	A
12	B
13	A
14	A
15	C
16	C
17	B
18	B
19	B
20	A

**Geo-Point Map Answers**

<u>Letter</u>	<u>Geo-Point</u>
A	Snake River
B	Missouri River
C	Pugent Sound
D	Colorado River
E	Gila River
F	Rio Grande River
G	Red River
H	Arkansas River
I	Mississippi River
J	Ohio River
K	Hudson River
L	Lake Superior
M	Lake Huron
N	Lake Michigan
O	Lake Erie
P	Lake Ontario
Q	Chesapeake Bay
R	Gulf of California
S	Gulf of Mexico
T	Gulf of Maine
U	



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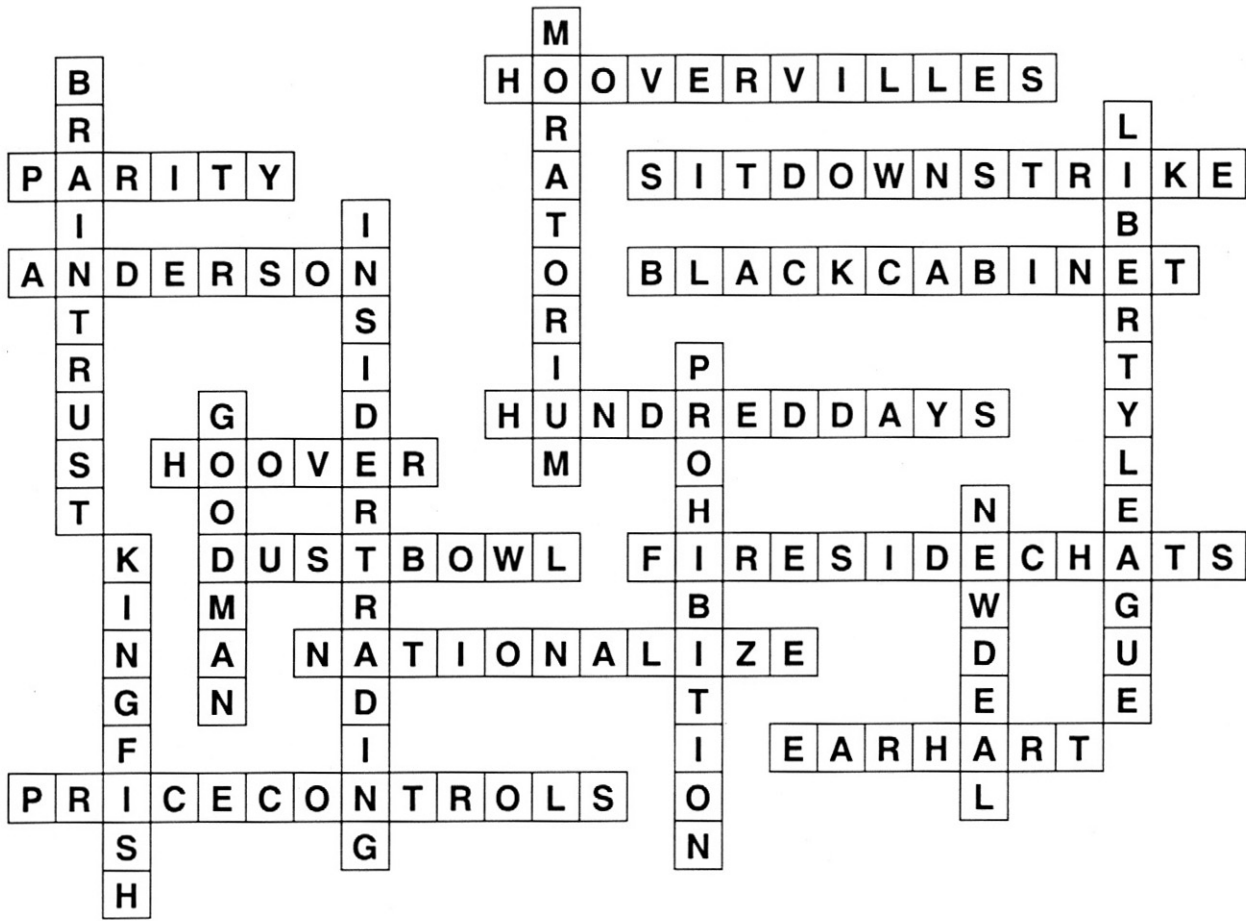
**ACROSS**

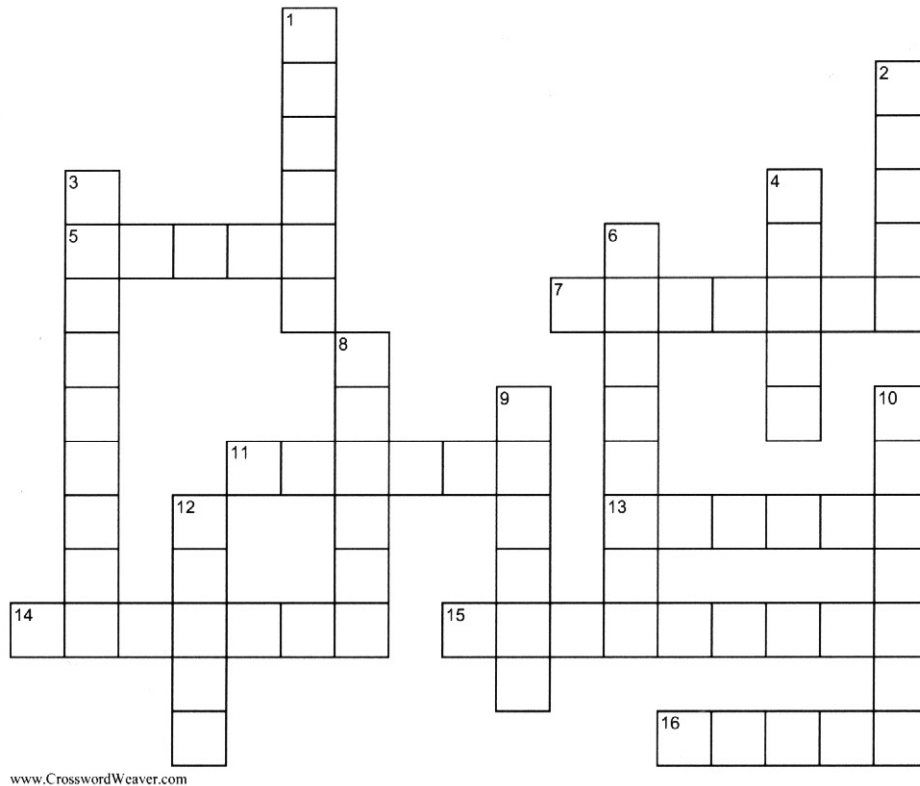
- 3 Shanty camps that were found in many cities during the Great Depression
- 5 Another word for equal or fair
- 6 A union method to force their issues
- 8 The Afro-American women that made history with a concert
- 9 The name given to the Afro-Americans that advised FDR
- 12 The period of intense legislative action
- 13 A famous dam once known as the Boulder Dam
- 16 Caused the forced emigration of people to California
- 17 It become an important way for FDR to reach the American people
- 18 The government takes control of an industry
- 19 Her disappearance is still a mystery
- 20 Government set prices upon industry

**DOWN**

- 1 A postponement of payments
- 2 The name giving to the key economic advisors of FDR
- 4 Members were often from the rich classes
- 7 To profit illegally in stock trading
- 10 FDR campaigned to repeal it
- 11 The King of Swing
- 14 FDR's answer to the Depression
- 15 The nickname for Huey P. Long

F.D.R. Critical Decisions Crossword Puzzle #1 Answers





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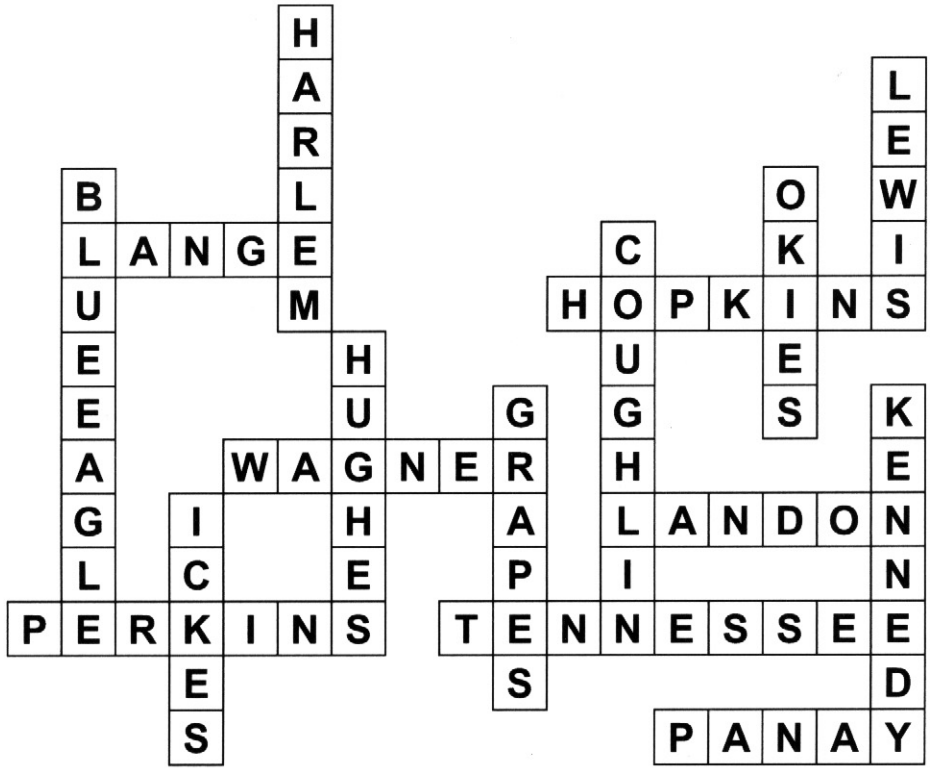
**ACROSS**

- 5 Famous Great Depression era photographer
- 7 He was a key advisor to FDR
- 11 This act marked the switch of the federal government 's support to unions
- 13 The Republican candidate against FDR in 1936
- 14 The first female cabinet member
- 15 The primary river that the TVA impacted
- 16 The American warship sunk by the Japanese while on patrol on the Yangtze River

**DOWN**

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Renaissance
- 2 The leader of the powerful CIO labor union in the mid 1930's
- 3 The symbol of the NRA
- 4 The name for those farmers that fled the Dust Bowl to California
- 6 He was a Catholic priest and later critic of FDR
- 8 The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during FR's first terms
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ of Wrath
- 10 He was placed in charge of the new SEC
- 12 He was the Sec. of Interior and ran the PWA

F.D.R. Critical Decisions Crossword Puzzle #1 Answers



1. \_\_\_\_TVA
2. \_\_\_\_AFL-CIO
3. \_\_\_\_SEC
4. \_\_\_\_WPA
5. \_\_\_\_NRA
6. \_\_\_\_CCC
7. \_\_\_\_AAA
8. \_\_\_\_PWA
9. \_\_\_\_FDIC
10. \_\_\_\_NYA

- a. employed young men to plant trees and help against soil erosion
- b. designed to prevent flooding and provide power to to area people
- c. created to assist farmers
- d. employed workers to build roads, schools, airports and other infrastructure
- e. provided part-time work for students
- f. created to regulate the stock market
- g. a powerful labor union
- h. provide housing to the poor
- i. public works projects directed by Harold Ickes
- j. insured bank deposits
- k. symbolized by the “Blue Eagle”



F.D.R. Critical Decisions Matching Sheet Answers

- |             |                     |   |
|-------------|---------------------|---|
| <b>1. B</b> | <i>TVA</i>          | <b>a. employed young men to plant trees and help against soil erosion</b>             |
| <b>2. G</b> | <i>AFL-CIO</i>      | <b>b. designed to prevent flooding and provide power to to area people</b>            |
| <b>3. F</b> | <i>SEC</i>          | <b>c. created to assist farmers</b>   |
| <b>4. D</b> | <i>WPA</i>          | <b>d. employed workers to build roads, schools, airports and other infrastructure</b> |
| <b>5. K</b> | <i>NRA</i>          | <b>e. provided part-time work for students</b>  |
| <b>6. A</b> | <i>CCC</i>          | <b>f. created to regulate the stock market</b>  |
| <b>7. C</b> | <i>AAA</i>          | <b>g. a powerful labor union</b>  |
| <b>8. I</b> | <i>PWA</i>          | <b>h. provide housing to the poor</b>   |
| <b>9. J</b> | <i>FDIC</i>         | <b>i. public works projects directed by Harold Ickes</b>                              |
| <b>10.</b>  | <b>E</b> <i>NYA</i> | <b>j. insured bank deposits</b>   |
|             |                     | <b>k. symbolized by the “Blue Eagle”</b>  |

1. Hundred Days
2. Liberty League
3. Frances Perkins
4. Social Security Act
5. Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act
6. Bonus Army
7. Twentieth Amendment
8. Bank Holiday
9. Glass-Steagall Act
10. Fair Labor Standards Act

Multiple Choice (Worth 2 pts each)

1. Which of the following is not a reason for the Great Depression?  
A. Lack of consumers  
B. Easy credit  
C. Government inaction  
D. Wagner Act
2. Which of the following was the name for a period of time in American history that saw great achievements for Afro-Americans?  
A. Black Renaissance  
B. Harlem Renaissance  
C. Italian Renaissance  
D. Chicago Renaissance
3. What was the reason for the passage of the Emergency Banking Relief Act?  
A. Restore stock values  
B. To raise revenue  
C. Prevent further "runs" on banks  
D. To punish bank officials
4. What was the name for the moments that FDR addressed the nation by radio?  
A. Fireside chats  
B. Whistle stops  
C. State of the Union  
D. Presidential chats
5. Which of the following people was NOT a member of FDR cabinet?  
A. Hopkins  
B. Perkins  
C. Evans  
D. Ickes
6. Which of the following was designed to help the American farmer?  
A. PWA  
B. NIRA  
C. TVA  
D. AAA
7. Which of the following was NOT a benefit of the TVA?  
A. Increased revenue  
B. Flood control  
C. Cheap electricity  
D. New Urban areas
8. What New Deal agency was created to "pump priming" the economy?  
A. FDIC  
B. PWA  
C. NRA  
D. AAA
9. This New Deal agency was created to monitor the financial industry and prevent insider trading.  
A. SEC  
B. ATC  
C. FAA  
D. Treasury Commission
10. What was NOT true about Huey P. Long?  
A. Nickname "Kingfish"  
B. Proposed "Equal Wealth" Plan  
C. Political threat to FDR  
D. Supported FDR
11. What was FDR's intent with the Second New Deal?  
A. Recovery  
B. Reform  
C. Revenge  
D. Trade

12. Which event affected the state of California's economy indirectly?  
 A. Black Monday  
 B. Panay Incident  
 C. Dust Bowl  
 D. Harlem Renaissance
13. Which of the following acts was designed to aid the elderly?  
 A. Wagner Act  
 B. Homestead Act  
 C. Social Security Act  
 D. Federal Relief Act
14. The Revenue Act targeted which of the following groups?  
 A. Small Businesses  
 B. Wealthy business owners  
 C. Farmers  
 D. Public employees
15. Which act was the first of FDR's New Deal policies to be ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court?  
 A. NIRA  
 B. Wagner Act  
 C. AAA  
 D. TVA
16. The *Panay Incident* demonstrated what reality that existed in the late 1930's?  
 A. Japanese neutrality  
 B. American aggression  
 C. Chinese strength  
 D. Japanese aggression
17. What was FDR's motivation for wishing to reform the Supreme Court?  
 A. Angered by their actions  
 B. Public outcry  
 C. Concern with members' health  
 D. Congressional wishes
18. Why was singer Marian Anderson denied access to sing at Constitution Hall?  
 A. Public outcry  
 B. Racial discrimination  
 C. Not a member to the D.A.R.  
 D. Gender discrimination
19. What the first policy that FDR adopted that enabled the United States to offer aid to the allies against Germany?  
 A. Lend-Lease  
 B. Non-intercourse  
 C. Open Door  
 D. Cash and Carry
20. Which of the following people was a strong supporter of the New Deal?  
 A. Hugo Black  
 B. Huey P. Long  
 C. Father Charles Coughlin  
 D. Alfred M. Landon

Define (Worth 5 pts each)

1. Hundred Days-
2. Frances Perkins-
3. Bank Holiday-

4. Liberty League-

5. Glass-Steagall Act-

6. Social Security Act-

Essay (Worth 30 pts)

1. Discuss the social and economic changes that the New Deal had upon the country, and whether it had any lasting effects.

**Multiple Choice Answers**

1. D
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. D
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. B
11. B
12. C
13. C
14. B
15. A
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. D
20. A

