

★ Guided Reading Activity 9-1

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks In the space provided, write the word or words that best complete the sentence. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

1. When Calvin Coolidge decided not to run in 1928, he cleared the way for _____ to head the Republican ticket.
2. The Democrats chose _____, an Irish American from New York's Lower East Side, and the first _____ ever nominated for president.
3. _____ was a major issue in the 1928 elections.
4. Many Protestants were willing to believe that the _____ financed the _____ and would rule the United States if Smith were elected.
5. Because of the _____ market, by 1929 about _____, or roughly 10 percent of households, owned stocks.
6. Many investors bought stocks on _____, meaning they made only a small cash down payment with the rest coming as a loan from a _____.
7. A problem arose if the stock began to fall in price, causing the broker to issue a _____, demanding the investor repay the loan at once.
8. The stock market slide was not the major cause of the _____, but it undermined the economy's ability to hold out against its other weaknesses.
9. Another way the crash weakened the banks was that many banks themselves had taken depositors' money and invested it in the _____, hoping for higher returns than they could get by using the money for _____.
10. A _____ takes place when many depositors decide to withdraw their money at one time, usually for fear the bank is going to collapse.
11. Most economists agree that _____ was a key cause of the Depression.
12. Many people who had bought high-cost items such as refrigerators on the _____ reached a point where paying off their debts forced them to reduce other purchases.
13. When sales of goods slowed, manufacturers cut production and _____.
14. The _____ raised the tax on many imports to the highest level in American history, and reduced American sales abroad.

★ Guided Reading Activity 9-2

DIRECTIONS: Outlining Read the section and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

I. The Depression Worsens

- A. In 1932 alone, some _____ companies went out of business, and by 1933 more than _____ banks had failed.
- B. Throughout the country, newly homeless people put up shacks on unused or public land, forming communities called _____.
- C. Blaming the president for their plight, people referred to such places as _____.
- D. From the _____ to _____, America's pastures and wheat fields became a vast "Dust Bowl."
- E. Many families packed their belongings into old cars or trucks and headed _____, hoping for a better life in _____.

II. Escaping the Depression

- A. Despite the hard times, Americans could escape—if only for an hour or two—through _____.
- B. Ordinary citizens might see reflections of themselves in the movies, but more often they saw people who were _____, _____, or _____.
- C. Many European actors, writers, and directors, fleeing _____ and the growing threat of _____, went to Hollywood in the 1920s and 1930s.
- D. In *Gone with the Wind*, audiences found _____ in Scarlett's unassailable will to survive.
- E. Radio melodramas such as "The Guiding Light" were often sponsored by makers of laundry soaps, causing the shows to be nicknamed _____.

III. The Depression in Art

- A. During the Depression, the _____ and _____ became the subject of pictures and stories as artists and writers tried to portray life around them.
- B. The writing of novelists such as John Steinbeck evoked both sympathy for their characters and indignation at _____.

**Guided Reading Activity 9-3**

DIRECTIONS: Recalling Facts Read the section and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

1. Of what did President Hoover assure the nation on Friday, October 25, 1929, the day after Black Thursday? _____
2. What did President Hoover win from industry, and what was the result? _____

3. What did President Hoover see as problems with government-paid public works jobs? _____

4. Why did the Republicans lose their majority in the House of Representatives in the congressional elections of 1930? _____

5. What was the purpose of the National Credit Corporation (NCC)? _____

6. Why did the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) fail? _____

7. Why did President Hoover oppose the federal government's participation in relief? _____

8. What was the purpose of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act? _____

9. Why did the Communist Party participate in the hunger marches of the early 1930s? _____

10. What was the series of events that caused nearly one million farmers to lose their farms between 1930 and 1934? _____

11. How did some farmers try to raise crop prices? _____

12. How did the effort of the Bonus Army end in July of 1932? _____

13. What did President Hoover expand more than any previous president? _____

14. What action of President Hoover's marked the first time an American president used federal power to intervene in the economy during peacetime? _____

★ Guided Reading Activity 10-1

DIRECTIONS: Recalling Facts Read the section and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

1. Why did Roosevelt earn a reputation as a progressive reformer when he was a member of the New York State Senate? _____

2. What were some of Roosevelt's policies that made him popular when he was Governor of New York State? _____

3. What effect did Roosevelt's struggle against polio have on his political decisions? _____

4. Why did the number of runs on banks increase prior to Roosevelt's inauguration in March 1933, and how did some state governors try to prevent them? _____

5. What was the First New Deal? _____

6. What was the first thing Roosevelt had to do when he took office? _____

7. What did the Emergency Banking Relief Act require? _____

8. What was the term for Roosevelt's radio talks with the American People? _____

9. What agency did Congress create to regulate the stock market and to prevent fraud? _____

10. What simple idea was the basis of the Agricultural Adjustment Act? _____

11. How effective was the National Recovery Administration? _____

12. What two programs did Congress establish to help homeowners and farmers, and what was the purpose of each program? _____

13. Why did Roosevelt and his advisors want to establish work relief programs for the unemployed? _____

14. What were three of these work relief programs? _____

SECTION 10-1

★ Guided Reading Activity 10-2

DIRECTIONS: Using Headings and Subheadings Locate each heading below in your text-book. Then use the information under the correct subheading to help you write each answer.

I. Challenges to the New Deal

- A. What did the right wing think of the New Deal? _____

- B. What did the left wing think of the New Deal? _____

- C. What did Father Coughlin call for to make life better for many Americans? _____

- D. How did Dr. Francis Townsend propose to free up jobs for the unemployed? _____

II. Launching the Second New Deal

- A. What was the result of the Works Progress Administration (WPA)? _____

- B. What was the result of the "Federal Number One" program under the WPA? _____

- C. What was the ruling of the Supreme Court in the "sick chicken case"? _____

III. The Rise of Industrial Unions

- A. How did the National Labor Relations Act, also called the Wagner Act, protect _____ workers? _____

- B. What was the main goal of the Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO)? _____

- C. How were the sit-down strikes at the General Motors plants finally resolved? _____

IV. The Social Security Act

- A. What is one of the most important pieces of legislation in American history, and what was its major goal? _____

- B. Who did the Social Security Act initially leave out? _____

SECTION 10-2

**Guided Reading Activity 10-3**

DIRECTIONS: Identifying Supporting Details Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

❑ **Main Idea:** After winning reelection in 1936, Roosevelt faced controversies over the plan to increase the size of the Supreme Court and over a recession caused by his desire to stop deficit spending.

- Detail:** The _____, which had been the core of the _____, now became just one part of a new coalition that included farmers, laborers, African Americans, new immigrants, ethnic minorities, women, progressives, and intellectuals.
- Detail:** To oppose Roosevelt in 1936, the Republicans nominated _____, who declared it was time _____.
- Detail:** When it seemed likely that the Supreme Court would strike down nearly all of the major New Deal programs, Roosevelt tried to change the political balance on the Court through a _____ plan.
- Detail:** _____, the theory that government should spend heavily during a _____, even if it had to run a _____ in order to jump-start the economy, argued that Roosevelt had done exactly the wrong thing when he cut back programs in 1937.

❑ **Main Idea:** Roosevelt and his colleagues continued to push for reforms in housing, farming, and labor.

- Detail:** The _____ gave loans to _____ so they could purchase farms.
- Detail:** The _____ provided more protection for workers, the abolition of child labor, and a 40-hour workweek for many workers.
- Detail:** As Republicans and conservative Southern Democrats began blocking New Deal legislation, Roosevelt became increasingly preoccupied with the growing threats posed by _____.

❑ **Main Idea:** The New Deal expanded the role of the federal government in society and the economy by providing a safety net for many people.

- Detail:** As a whole, the New Deal tended to operate so that it _____.
- Detail:** In 1937, in *NLRB v. Jones and Laughlin Steel*, the Supreme Court ruled that the federal government had the constitutional authority, under the _____, to regulate production _____.
- Detail:** By the time the Roosevelt years were over, the American people felt that the government had a _____ to maintain its safety net, even though it required a _____ than at any time previously in American history.