

Name: ANSWERS

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 15 Review Worksheet—ANSWERS

OGT	Section	Page	Person, Place, Date, Term	Description
	15.1	488	<b>New Deal Programs</b>	refer to and study “New Deal-Alphabet Soup”
	15.1	489	“Brain Trust”	A group of experts in their field <small>(professors from Columbia University, Scripps, etc.)</small> gave different point of views. <small>They were a diverse group <small>(from the north-south-ethnic-concentration view)</small></small>
	15.1	489	“hundred days”	The first weeks of Roosevelt’s first term <small>(March 4<sup>th</sup> and June 30<sup>th</sup> of 1933 when Congress passed 15 major bills <small>as part of FDR’s New Deal</small>)</small>
	15.1	489	20 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	Lame Duck <small>(Legislative term)</small> changed the date of the presidential inauguration from march 4 to January <small>(This was important here because the amendment was called for to be in effect for the 1932 election)</small>
	15.1	489	New Deal	The phrase taken from one of FDR’s speeches (“a new deal for the American people”) which was used to describe his programs that would combat the Great Depression. Relief—for needy Recover—from depression Reform—make sure depression did not occur
	15.1	489	Why did Franklin Roosevelt win 1932 election?	1) many voters associated the Hoover and the Republicans with difficulties of the Depression, 2) voters desire to use government as an agency for human welfare
	15.1	490	“Bank Holiday”	shut down the banks for four days <small>and they were not allowed to reopen until <small>(the Treasury Department had)</small> inspected <small>(them to insure they were capable of operating without failing)</small></small>
	15.1	490	21 <sup>st</sup> Amendment	Repealed the 18 <sup>th</sup> Amendment (Prohibition) <small>(which had been established in 1919)</small>
	15.1	490	Fireside Chats	Weekly radio addresses that FDR gave <small>to the American people to try and restore confidence in the economy and calm the nation</small>
	15.1	490	Glass-Steagall Act	separated investment banks from savings banks <small>(Prohibited banks from investing in stock and bond and created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) <small>(which could not take money from savings and invest it in the stock market)</small>)</small>
	15.1	491 — N/A	Creeping Socialism	Conservatives believed that many of the New Deal programs were beginning to resemble socialistic programs <small>(CA—government-owned business, setting prices, welfare of mass <small>(masses of workers)</small>)</small>
	15.1	492	Deficit spending	The government is spending more money than it is bringing in <small>(which is when annual government spending exceeds a country’s income; the government borrows money in order to spend more money than it received in order to stimulate the economy)</small>

15.1	492— N/A	Dole	<b>Direct Relief—Money or goods given as charity;</b>
15.1	493	“Court Packing Bill”	A bill that <b>Roosevelt proposed that would add justices for every justice over 70</b> court packing bill was shut down and it caused the public to start to question FDR’s motives.
15.1	493	American Liberty League	A conservative organization that opposed many of FDR’s New Deal programs—believing they were too socialistic.
15.2	496	Eleanor Roosevelt	Close advisor for FDR—she was said to be his eyes and ears for his administration; she gave many minorities a voice at the highest office—something they would not have otherwise experienced
15.2	496, 509	1936 Election	<b>Roosevelt and Democrats won convincing victories over the Republicans</b>
15.2	498	Dorothea Lange	<b>photographer who documented the lives of migrant workers</b>
15.5	518	Parity price	<b>price intended to keep farmers’ income steady</b>
15.2	499	Section 7a	<b>code that guaranteed workers the right to organize unions and to bargain collectively with their employers</b>
15.2	502	NLRB v. Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp	<b>ORIGINS:</b> In 1936, the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation was charged with intimidating union organizers and firing several union members. <b>THE RULING:</b> The Supreme Court ruled that Congress had the power to regulate labor relations and confirmed the authority of the NLRB.
15.3	504	Frances Perkins	A former child labor reformer who was appointed by FDR to be on his cabinet; Roosevelt’s secretary of labor and first woman cabinet officer
15.3	505	“Black Cabinet”	<b>board made up of influential African</b>

**American advisors which gave Roosevelt an instrumental point of view**

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15.3	506	How did New Deal programs discriminate against African Americans?	African Americans were discriminated against in the selection process when it came to applying for public work; also discriminated against on many other programs whose aim was at land/home owners—most African Americans in the South did not own land and instead were Sharecroppers or Tenement Farmers.	
15.3	506	How did New Deal programs discriminate against Mexican-Americans?	Although many Mexican-Americans received better treatment in hiring practices than African Americans, they were still discriminated against compared to white males; also discriminated against on many other programs whose aim was at land/home owners—most Mexican-Americans did not own land and instead were sharecroppers, tenement farmers, or migrant farm workers	
15.3	507	Indian Reorganization Act of 1934	Going from Assimilation (Americanizing) to Reservation Life (Indian Culture)	
15.3	507	John Collier	Commissioner of Indian Affairs	
15.3	507	New Deal Coalition		
15.3	507 — N/A	craft unions	<b>Unions where all members shared the same skill</b>	
15.3	507 — N/A	industrial unions	<b>unions that represented every worker in a single industry regardless of his or her job</b>	
15.3	508	Committee for Industrial Organization	<b>signed up unskilled and semiskilled workers, and within two years it succeeded in gaining union recognition in the steel and automobile industries. [CIO] was expelled from the AFL and changed its name to the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO).</b>	
15.3	508	Sit-down strikes	<b>Instead of walking off their jobs, workers remained inside their plants,</b>	

				but they did not work—his prevented the factory owners from carrying on production with strikebreakers, or scabs
15.4	511	<i>Gone with the Wind</i>		perhaps most famous film of era
15.4	511	Orson Welles		
15.4	511	<i>The Wizard of Oz</i>		
15.4	511	<i>War of the Worlds</i>		
15.4	512	Federal Art Project		Paid artists a living wage to produce public art (create posters, teach art in schools, paint murals on buildings, etc.)
15.4	513	Federal Theatre Project		Hired actors to perform plays and artists to provide stage sets and props for theater productions that played around the country.
15.4	513	Grant Wood		American painter whose work includes the famous painting <i>American Gothic</i> .
15.4	513	Woody Guthrie		Singer/entertainer during the Depression years
15.4	514	literature and the arts in the 1930s dealt with		Grim times; depression era; realistic themes about human suffering
15.4	514	Richard Wright		An extremely talented and successful African-American author, wrote <i>Native Son</i>
15.4	514	<i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>		Book written by John Steinbeck; one of the most powerful books of the time; about a family who left OK in the dust bowl and headed to the migrant labor camps of California