



Form B

CHAPTER TEST

*The Great Depression Begins***Part 1: Main Ideas**

If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true. (4 points each)

Example: The first president of the United States was George Washington.
_____ *true* _____

Example: President John F. Kennedy resigned from office following the
Watergate scandal. _____ *Richard Nixon* _____

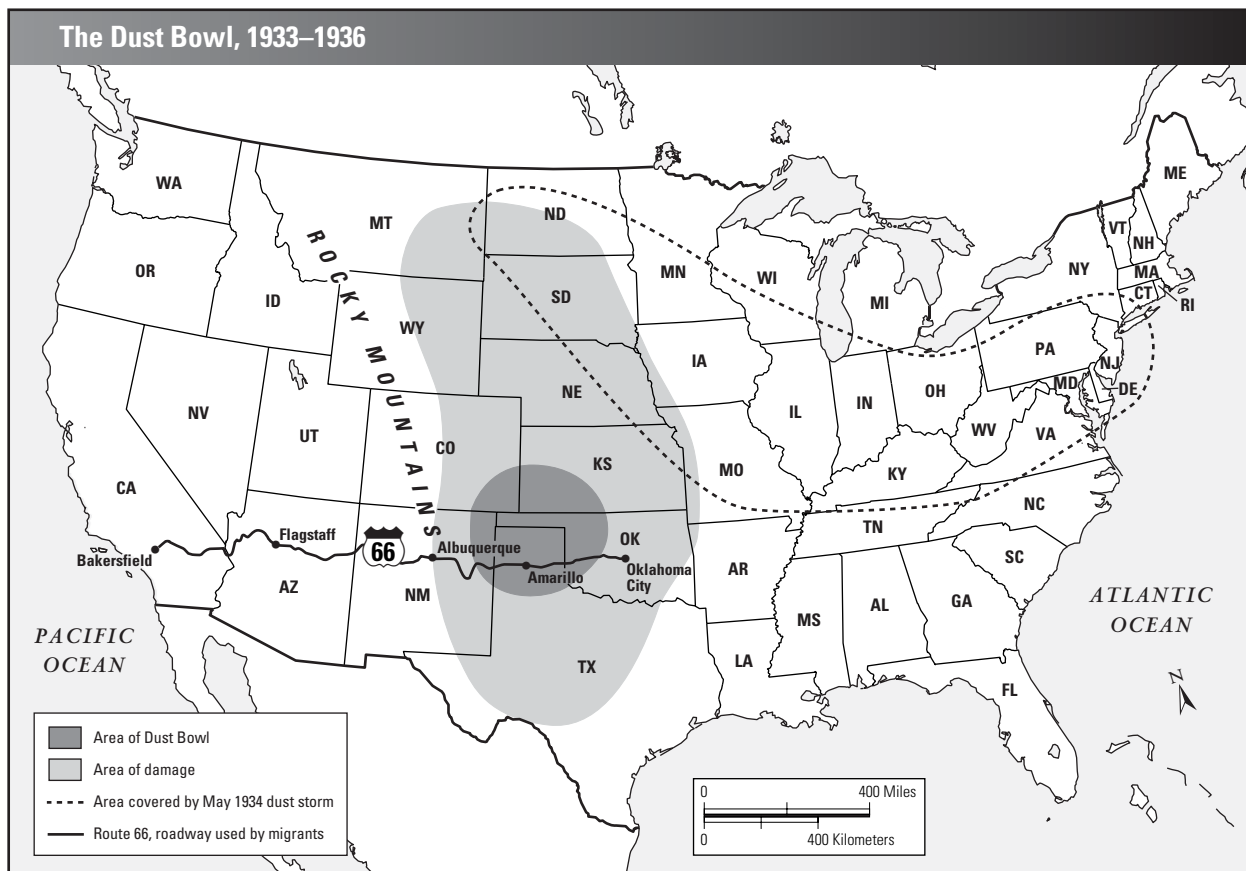
1. Black Tuesday was the day that President Hoover forced the Bonus Army to disband. _____
2. An unintended effect of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act was a substantial decrease in U.S. exports. _____
3. American industries first began to show signs of economic trouble after 1929. _____
4. The main purpose of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was to give emergency help to farmers. _____
5. During the Depression, charitable organizations tried to help the urban poor by opening soup kitchens. _____
6. President Herbert Hoover supported direct relief. _____
7. The farmers and sharecroppers who left the Dust Bowl to find work in the west were known as hoboes. _____
8. The stock market crash of 1929 was fueled by price supports, unwise investments that people hoped would make them rich overnight. _____
9. During the Depression, many children suffered from diet-related diseases. _____

10. One indicator of a weak economy in the 1920s was a decline in housing starts.
- _____

Part 2: Map Skills

Use the map to complete this section. Write the letter of the best answer. (2 points each)

- _____ 11. The Dust Bowl included which state?
- a. South Dakota c. Arkansas
b. Kansas d. Wyoming
- _____ 12. What city in California probably received a large number of Dust Bowl migrants?
- a. Flagstaff c. Bakersfield
b. Amarillo d. Albuquerque
- _____ 13. From north to south, what was the length of the area of damage during the Dust Bowl period?
- a. about 1,100 miles c. about 300 miles
b. about 600 miles d. about 100 miles



- _____ 14. Roughly what fraction of the land area of the United States was damaged during the Dust Bowl period?
- a. 1/10 c. 1/2
b. 1/5 d. 2/3
- _____ 15. In which region did most of the damage from the Dust Bowl occur?
- a. the Midwest c. the Rocky Mountains
b. the Great Plains d. the Pacific Northwest

Use the map on page 272 and information from Chapter 14 to answer the following questions in complete sentences. Write on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (5 points each)

16. What causes led to the dust storms and damage in the area shown on the map?
17. What geographic feature may have protected the Pacific Coast from the Dust Bowl?

Part 3: Document-Based Questions

Historical Context: As the nation plunged into the Great Depression, people's lives were dramatically altered. In the early 1930s, the sharp effects of economic want were felt across the nation.

Study each document carefully and answer the question about it on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (4 points each)

Document 1

The first hard times I remember came in 1933, when I was in the eighth grade. Travis and Son shut down and for six months Dad didn't draw a penny. . . .

. . . For a whole week one time we didn't have anything to eat but potatoes. Another time my brother went around to the grocery stores and got them to give him meat for his dog—only he didn't have any dog. We ate that dog meat with the potatoes. I went to school hungry and came home to a house where there wasn't any fire. The lights were cut off. They came out and cut off the water. . . .

I remember lying in bed one night and thinking. All at once I realized something. We were poor. Lord! It was weeks before I could get over that. . . .

We lost our car and house and kept moving from one house to another. Bill collectors hunted us down and came in droves. Every now and then my brother or Dad would find some sort of odd job to do, or the other brother in Chicago would send us a little something. Then we'd go wild over food. We'd eat until we were sick. . . . The sight and smell of food sort of made us crazy, I guess.

—recollection of a teenage boy

18. According to this recollection, what hardships did working class families experience during the Depression?

Document 2

With the financial collapse in October 1929, a large mass of Negroes were faced with the reality of starvation and they turned sadly to public relief. . . . Meanwhile men, women and children combed the streets and searched in garbage cans for food, foraging with dogs and cats. . . .

Many families had been reduced to living below street level. . . . Floors were of cracked concrete, and the walls were whitewashed rock, water-drenched and rust-streaked. There were only slits for a window and a tin can in a corner was the only toilet.

Shunted into these run-down sections, Negroes were forced to pay exorbitant rents to landlords who flagrantly violated the city building and sanitary codes. . . . More than half the Negro families were forced to take in lodgers to augment the family income. Frequently, whole families slept in one room. Envied was the family who had a night worker as a lodger, for he would occupy a bed in the day that would be rented out at night. . . . If the family had a bathtub, it, too, was covered with boards and rented out.

—from the autobiography of New York City social worker
Anna Arnold Hedgeman

19. During the Depression, what did many African Americans living in New York City do to help pay the rent?

Document 3

Detroit, Mich.
September 29, 1931

Mr. Walter Gifford

Dear Sir:

. . . You have told us to spend to end the [economic] slump, but you did not tell us what to use for money, after being out of work for two years you tell us this. Pres. Hoover on the other hand tells the working man to build homes, and in face of the fact nearly every working man has had his home taken off him. . . . This is a radical letter but the time is here to be radical. When an average of two a day has to take their own life right in the City of Detroit because they can not see their way out. Right in the city where one of the worlds riches men lives who made last year 259,000,000 dollars. where hundreds of peoples are starving to death. . . .The other day our Pres. Hoover came to Detroit and kidded the soldier boys out of their bonus. Pres Hoover a millionaire worth about 12,000,000 dollars drawing a salary of 75,000 per year from the government asking some boys to forgo their bonus some of them have not 12 dollars of their own. . . .

—letter from an unemployed tool designer to a member of the
President's Organization for Unemployment Relief

20. According to this letter, how did unemployed people feel toward the Hoover administration? Why?

21. How were people's day-to-day lives and mental outlooks affected by long-lasting unemployment during the Great Depression? Write a brief essay in response to this question, citing examples and evidence from the three documents. You may use the back of this paper or a separate sheet for your essay. (8 points)

Part 4: Extended Response

Answer each of the following questions in a short essay on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (10 points each)

22. In what ways was the economic prosperity of the 1920s genuine, and in what ways did this prosperity disguise serious economic problems? Do you think most people perceived the underlying problems in the economy? Why or why not? **Think About:**
- the performance of the stock market
 - the availability of consumer goods
 - people's spending patterns
 - influences on public opinion
23. Describe some of the psychological effects, both negative and positive, of the Great Depression. How do you think you would have survived the hardships that were widespread during this period? **Think About:**
- people's feelings in response to unemployment and other deprivations
 - the ways in which people adjusted to hardships
 - people's behavior toward others