**Chapter 13 The Transition Twenties and Depression Thirties**

**TRUE/FALSE**

 1. More leisure time resulted from laws requiring a reduction in work hours.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 13 Section 1 TOP: Roaring Twenties

 2. Much of the Southern Literary Renaissance occurred outside South Carolina.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 13 Section 1

TOP: Literary Renaissance

 3. Most of the activity of the Ku Klux Klan was in South Carolina’s Lowcountry.

ANS: F

Most of the activity of the Ku Klux Klan was in South Carolina’s Upcountry.

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 1

TOP: Civil Rights

 4. The Great Migration resulted in blacks no longer being the majority in South Carolina.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 2

TOP: Civil Rights

 5. South Carolina overtook North Carolina as the cotton mill state.

ANS: F

South Carolina overtook Massachusetts as the cotton mill state.

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 2

TOP: Economic Change

 6. Lack of food was not a problem during the Great Depression.

ANS: T

The problem was the lack of money to buy food, not the lack of food.

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 13 Section 2

TOP: Great Depression

 7. The CCC gave young men and women the opportunity to earn money planting trees and building state parks.

ANS: F

The CCC gave only young men the opportunity to earn money planting trees and building state parks.

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: New Deal

 8. The CCC camps were integrated by the federal government.

ANS: F

The CCC camps were segregated.

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: New Deal

 9. New Deal programs were good for labor.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: New Deal

 10. Many textile workers who participated in the general strike were not hired unless they agreed to not join a union.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 13 Section 3 TOP: Economic Change

 11. During Reconstruction most Republican voters were black.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 13 Section 4

TOP: Politicians

 12. A collective bargaining law provided payments to workers who were injured on the job.

ANS: F

 A workers’ compensation law provided payments to workers who were injured on the job.

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 13 Section 4

TOP: New Deal

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

 1. Who was the South Carolina politician who helped write some of the New Deal laws?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Jams F. Byrnes |
| b. | Olin D. Johnston |
| c. | John G. Richards, Jr. |
| d. | Ellison D. Smith |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 4

TOP: Politicians

 2. Who opposed anti-lynching laws?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | James F. Byrnes |
| b. | Olin D. Johnston |
| c. | John G. Richards, Jr. |
| d. | Ellison D. Smith |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 4

TOP: Politicians

 3. Who opposed most of the New Deal programs because they increased the power and size of the federal government?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | James F. Byrnes |
| b. | Olin D. Johnston |
| c. | John G. Richards, Jr. |
| d. | Ellison D. Smith |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 4

TOP: Politicians

 4. Who supported bringing electricity to the rural areas of South Carolina?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | James F. Byrnes |
| b. | Olin D. Johnston |
| c. | John G. Richards, Jr. |
| d. | Ellison D. Smith |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 4

TOP: Politicians

 5. Who wrote *Lift Every Voice and Sing*?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | W.E.B. Dubois |
| b. | Zora Neale Hurston |
| c. | Claude McKay |
| d. | James Weldon  |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 1

TOP: Literary Renaissance

 6. In which state was the Ku Klux Klan reborn?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Georgia |
| b. | Louisiana |
| c. | South Carolina |
| d. | Tennessee |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 1

TOP: Civil Rights

 7. Which group was NOT targeted by the KKK?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Catholics |
| b. | Communists |
| c. | Jews |
| d. | Liberals |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 13 Section 1 TOP: Civil Rights

 8. Who warned blacks that their move north was the beginning of a new struggle, not the end of their struggle?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | James F.Byrnes |
| b. | W.E.B. Dubois |
| c. | Franklin Roosevelt |
| d. | Waties Waring |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 13 Section 2 TOP: Civil Rights

 9. What was the most important reason for the growth of the textile industry?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | cheap labor |
| b. | special tax breaks |
| c. | laissez-faire policy |
| d. | lack of labor unions |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 13 Section 2

TOP: Economic Change

 10. What was the main cause of the Great Depression?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | unemployment |
| b. | failure of banks |
| c. | Stock Market Crash |
| d. | overproduction of goods |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 13 Section 2

TOP: Great Depression

 11. Who won the presidential election of 1932?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Herbert Hoover |
| b. | Franklin D. Roosevelt |
| c. | Harry Truman |
| d. | Woodrow Wilson |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: New Deal

 12. Which was the long-range goal of the New Deal?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Reconstruction |
| b. | Recovery |
| c. | Reform |
| d. | Relief |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 13 Section 3 TOP: New Deal

 13. Which state park was NOT constructed by the CCC?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Hunting Island |
| b. | Lake Greenwood |
| c. | Myrtle Beach |
| d. | Paris Mountain |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: New Deal

 14. Which New Deal program provided money to built lasting structures such as hospitals, highways, bridges, sewer systems, and airports?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | CCC |
| b. | PWA |
| c. | TVA |
| d. | WPA |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: New Deal

 15. Why was the national General Textile Strike called?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | to force mill owners to hire more workers |
| b. | to force mill owners to stop hiring children |
| c. | to force mill owners to follow new standards |
| d. | to force mill owners to clean up the mill villages |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: Economic Change

 16. What was the biggest New Deal project in South Carolina?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Chesterfield County Bookmobile |
| b. | Dock Street Theater |
| c. | Myrtle Beach State Park |
| d. | Santee Cooper |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 13 Section 3 TOP: New Deal

 17. How did the whites assure white control of the Democratic Party in South Carolina?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Only whites could vote in the Democratic Party primary. |
| b. | Blacks had to pay a poll tax to be a member of the Democratic Party. |
| c. | Blacks had to take a literacy test to be a member of the Democratic Party. |
| d. | Members of the Democratic Party had to contribute money to support the party. |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 13 Section 4

TOP: Politicians

 18. What governor supported enforcing the Blue Laws?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | James F. Byrnes |
| b. | Olin D. Johnston |
| c. | Ellison D. Smith |
| d. | John G. Richards, Jr. |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 13 Section 4 TOP: Politicians

 19. Which federal office was NOT held by James F. Byrnes?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | U.S. Secretary of State |
| b. | U.S. Secretary of Defense |
| c. | U.S. Senator |
| d. | U.S. Supreme Court Justice |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 4

TOP: Politicians

 20. What was the lasting contribution of Governor John G. Richards, Jr.?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | civil rights |
| b. | education |
| c. | health care |
| d. | road building |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 4

TOP: Politicians

**COMPLETION**

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a type of music that has roots in African American music.

ANS: Jazz

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 1

TOP: Vocabulary

 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a love of possessions.

ANS: Materialism

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 1

TOP: Vocabulary

 3. Young women who broke traditional dress and behavior codes were known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: flappers

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 13 Section 1

TOP: New Deal

 4. Men who hopped freight trains looking for work were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: hoboes

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 13 Section 2

TOP: Vocabulary

 5. The process where workers and employers meet to determine wages, working conditions, etc. is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: collective bargaining

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: Vocabulary

 6. A private saloon with guards was called a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: speakeasy

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 1

TOP: Vocabulary

 7. Many people bought goods on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plan, whereby they paid a little down and a little each week or month until the item was paid for.

ANS: installment

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 13 Section 1

TOP: Vocabulary

 8. Often the 1920s were referred to as the Roaring Twenties or the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: Jazz Age

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 1

TOP: Roaring Twenties

 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is considered the African American National Anthem.

ANS: Lift Every Voice and Sing

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 1

TOP: Literary Renaissance

 10. South Carolina’s first poet laureate was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: Archibald Rutledge

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 1

TOP: Literary Renaissance

 11. The clusters of shacks built by homeless people during the Depression were often referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: Hoovervilles

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 2

TOP: Great Depression

 12. The highest priorities of the New Deal were putting people to work and relieving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ need.

ANS: financial

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: New Deal

**MATCHING**

*Match the New Deal program with its description.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) |
| b. | Civil Works Administration (CWA) |
| c. | Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) |
| d. | Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) |
| e. | Federal Housing Administration (FHA) |
| f. | National Youth Administration (NYA) |
| g. | Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) |
| h. | Social Security Administration (SSA) |
| i. | Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) |
| j. | Works Progress Administration (WPA) |

 1. regulated stocks and gave stock information

 2. insured banking accounts

 3. built dams in the Tennessee River Valley to produce electricity

 4. insured home loans for low-income families

 5. provided jobs for men who built parks and planted trees to restore the land

 6. provided job training and part-time work for college students

 7. provided federal funds for state and community relief efforts

 8. hired workers to repair roads, paint murals, write guidebooks, put on plays

 9. created system for retirement and unemployment insurance

 10. provided temporary federal jobs for the unemployed

 1. ANS: G PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: New Deal

 2. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: New Deal

 3. ANS: I PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: New Deal

 4. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: New Deal

 5. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: New Deal

 6. ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: New Deal

 7. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: New Deal

 8. ANS: J PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: New Deal

 9. ANS: H PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: New Deal

 10. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: New Deal

**ESSAY**

 1. What events caused an agricultural depression in South Carolina in the 1920s?

ANS:

Answers will vary, but may include

 sharp drop in cotton, tobacco, and grain prices

 European demand for cotton plummeted

 plague of the boll weevil

 drought

 worn out farmland

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 13 Section 2

TOP: Economic Change

 2. Describe the major causes of the Great Depression.

ANS:

Answers will vary, but may include

 Economic turmoil in Europe

 Decreased farm income

 Uneven distribution of wealth

 Overproduction of goods

 Speculation in Stock Market

 American exports and international trade declined

PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 13 Section 2

TOP: Great Depression

 3. Describe the successes and failures of the New Deal in South Carolina.

ANS:

Answers will vary, but may include

 Successes: helped people to survive; gained many water and sewer systems,

 bridges, thousands of miles of highway, hydroelectric plants, state

 parks, hundreds of schools and other public buildings; labor got a

 better deal--shorter hours, higher wages, and the right to join unions

 Failures: continuation of racial discrimination in its programs, never brought the

 economy back to full recovery

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 13 Section 3

TOP: New Deal