Student name:_____

The Social Security program began during the administration of

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Harry S. Truman.

Dwight D. Eisenhower.

John F. Kennedy.

During the 19th century, the great abundance of land compared to the availability of labor

attracted millions of immigrants.

encouraged early marriage and large families.

encouraged rapid technological development.

All of these are true.

Which of the following is true?

The Japanese rebuilt their economy after World War II by selling its goods to their own rapidly growing population.

Slow U.S. population growth in the 19th century forced American farmers and manufacturers to seek foreign markets to propel its rapid economic growth.

The Japanese rebuilt their economy after World War II by targeting the large U.S. market, while their own market remained largely closed to U.S. manufactured goods.

America's rapid population growth in the 19th century slowed its economic growth rate.

The completion of the American national railroad network in the second half of the 19th century led to all of the following EXCEPT

enabling manufacturers to sell their products all over the country.

mass consumption.

increased prices of goods sold, which led to more investments and more jobs.

higher wages.

The periodic post–World War II economic downturns have been termed

recessions.

depressions.

prosperities.

expansions.

The boom in 20th-century output following World War I is known as

the age of agriculture.

the Civil War effect.

the Roaring Twenties.

the Great Depression.

Between 1939 and 1944 the U.S. national output

remained the same.

nearly doubled.

nearly tripled.

nearly quadrupled.

The worst recession since World War II started in which year?

1957

1973

1981

2007

The official unemployment rate during the Great Depression peaked at

5 percent.

10 percent.

25 percent.

50 percent.

Which of the following explains the slower economic growth in the South compared to other regions of the country?

Much of the South's capital, public and private, was destroyed in the Civil War.

The transcontinental railroads that were completed in the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s all bypassed the South.

The South remained an agricultural region after the Civil War instead of immediately becoming a higher productivity manufacturing region.

All of these are true.

Under President Eisenhower the problem of inflation

got a lot worse.

got a little worse.

got a little better.

got a lot better.

The decade that had the most stagflation was the

1940s.

1950s.

1960s.

1970s.

Which of the following is true?

The completion of the transcontinental railroad system in the 1880s eventually made the U.S. the world's first mass market.

Southern manufacturers benefited from high protective tariffs of the 19th century that kept out cheaper Japanese manufactured goods.

The canal system linking east-coast rivers with the Great Lakes in the 1820s created an "American economy" rather than just a series of regional economies located in one country.

Agricultural inventions such as John Deere's steel plows did little to improve farm productivity.

The name of Andrew Carnegie is most closely associated with

the steel industry.

the rubber industry.

the meatpacking industry.

the chemical industry.

Which was a decade of high inflation and high unemployment?

1920s

1950s

1960s

1970s

The transcontinental railroads were completed in the 25 years

before the Civil War.

after the Civil War.

after 1890.

after the 20th century began.

Cyrus McCormick and Eli Whitney were important in the technology of

steel.

automobiles.

agriculture.

oil.

Which statement is true?

The U.S. has a larger national output than any other country in the world.

We have had recessions about every three years since World War II.

There were no recessions while Ronald Reagan was president.

None of these is true.

Which statement is true?

More than any other region in the nation, the South prospered the most in the years following the Civil War.

The transcontinental railroads that were completed in the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s all bypassed the South.

Before the Civil War most of the nation's large farms were located in the North.

None of these is true.

Between 1836 and 1851 travel time between New York and Chicago was cut from

a month to two days.

a month to a week.

two weeks to one week.

two weeks to two days.

The first automobile manufacturer to use a division of labor and to use a moving assembly line was

Henry Ford.

Henry Leland.

Ransom E. Olds.

Andrew Carnegie.

The U.S. truly became a mass consumption society in

the early 1900s.

the 1920s.

the 1940s.

the 1960s.

The main (economic) event during the 1940s was

World War I.

the Great Depression.

the age of mass consumption.

World War II.

Which statement is true?

Few Americans blamed Herbert Hoover for the Great Depression.

The U.S. experienced a brief depression in the early 1920s.

Most American homes were not wired for electricity until the late 1940s.

None of these is true.

Between 1921 and 1929 national output

declined slightly.

stayed about the same.

rose slightly.

rose by about 50 percent.

In the late 1920s, you could buy $10,000 worth of stock by putting down as little as

$100.

$1,000.

$2,500.

$5,000.

The Great Depression began in

the second half of 1929.

the middle of 1930.

early 1932.

March 1933.

The recovery from the low point of the Great Depression lasted for _____ months.

12

25

50

90

The recession of 1937–38 could be blamed on

both the Roosevelt Administration and the Federal Reserve Board.

neither the Roosevelt Administration nor the Federal Reserve Board.

the Roosevelt Administration, but not the Federal Reserve Board.

the Federal Reserve Board, but not the Roosevelt Administration.

There were a huge number of bank failures between

1930 and 1933.

1933 and 1936.

1936 and 1939.

1939 and 1942.

Which statement is true?

We have had at least one recession in the 1940s, 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s.

We have had at least two recessions in any one decade since World War II.

We have had at least three recessions in all of the decades since World War II.

None of these is true.

The creation of the dust bowl and the migration of the "Okies" to California took place in the

1920s.

1930s.

1940s.

1950s.

All of the nation's banks were closed in the first week of March, in the year

1930.

1931.

1932.

1933.

During the depths of the Great Depression the U.S. official unemployment rate reached _____ percent.

15

20

25

30

The economic expansion that began in 1933 was due to

the fact that business had hit bottom and was ready to rebound.

the efforts of the Roosevelt Administration to stimulate the economy.

both the efforts of the Roosevelt Administration and the readiness of business to rebound.

neither the efforts of the Roosevelt Administration nor the readiness of business to rebound.

In 1937–38, the number of unemployed

fell dramatically by about 5 million.

fell slightly by about 1 million.

rose slightly by about 1 million.

rose dramatically by about 5 million.

Which statement is false?

Most jobs in defense plants during World War II were held by white males.

The federal government instituted wage and price controls during World War II.

Very little new housing was built during the Great Depression and World War II.

None of these is false.

Which was not a factor in the economic development of the U.S. in the 19th century?

An abundance of land

A flow of immigration

Smaller-size families

Growth in population

An American farmer today feeds over _____ people.

15

30

50

100

Between 1850 and 1950 the productivity of the average American farm worker

declined.

remained about the same.

doubled.

quadrupled.

Which of the following has been one of the most productive sectors of the U.S. economy through the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries?

Textiles

Steamships

Steel

Agriculture

Measured in terms of output, which is the largest economy in the world?

The United States

China

Japan

Russia

Since World War II, about _____ out of every 10 family farms have disappeared.

1

3

5

7

Of all the money spent on farm price supports, about _____ percent goes to large corporate farms.

25

50

75

95

Henry Ford

was the second automobile manufacturer to use a moving assembly line.

was the first automobile manufacturer to manufacture a standardized engine with interchangeable parts.

sold millions of cars at a small unit of profit that allowed his company to keep auto prices low and wages high.

All of these are true.

Which statement is most accurate with respect to the federal government's land policies in the 19th century?

It gave away land, and rarely if ever charged even a token amount per acre.

It gave away a lot of land and charged a token amount for the rest.

It gave away no land, but charged only a token amount.

It charged a fairly substantial amount for the land it sold.

Which statement is false?

Before the Civil War about three-quarters of the farms of over 500 acres were located in the South.

The great abundance of land was the most influential factor in the U.S. economic development during the 19th century.

Although the percentage of Americans living on farms has declined substantially over the last 70 years, the actual number of people living on farms has remained constant.

None of these is false.

Each of the following was an effect of cheap or free land during the 19th century EXCEPT

a high birth rate.

a high rate of immigration.

a rapid rate of technological development.

a high rate of migration from the farms to the cities.

The high rate of population growth in the U.S. since the time of George Washington's presidency

has been a drag on the U.S. rate of economic growth.

pushed up the U.S. rate of unemployment.

created a growing problem of not enough food to feed everyone.

provided a market for the U.S. farmers and manufacturers.

Southern agriculture differed markedly from agriculture in the rest of the country before the Civil War in each of these respects EXCEPT

it had, on the average, larger farms.

it had slavery.

it had different major crops.

it had more subsistence farming.

The great empire builders of the late 19th century—Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, and Pierre DuPont—were known as

anti-war activists.

industrial capitalists.

agricultural inventors.

railroad pioneers.

From 1865–1900, the production of wheat, corn, and cotton

increased much more slowly than population growth.

increased somewhat more slowly than population growth.

increased at about the same pace as population growth.

increased faster than population growth.

The mechanical reaper was invented by

Eli Whitney.

the Marsh brothers.

John Deere.

Cyrus McCormick.

The American economy is _____ economy in the world today.

the largest and the fastest growing

neither the largest nor the fastest growing

the largest, but not the fastest growing

the fastest growing, but not the largest

Inflation-adjusted hourly wages for the average hourly worker is _____ today than it was in 1973.

higher

lower

about the same

The New Deal was the economic program of

Herbert Hoover.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Lyndon B. Johnson.

The New Deal

may be summarized by these words: relief, recovery, and reform.

introduced Medicare and Medicaid.

succeeded in quickly extending the Great Depression.

reduced the economic role of the federal government.

Who said the nation was "ill-fed, ill-clothed, and ill-housed?"

Herbert Hoover

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Lyndon B. Johnson

Jimmy Carter

Each of the following were created under the New Deal EXCEPT

Social Security.

the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

food stamps.

Inflation was the nation's number-one economic worry during

the 1920s.

the late 1950s.

the early 1960s.

the 1970s.

Which statement is false?

Had the stock market not crashed and the rest of the world not gone into a depression, the U.S. depression might have been avoided.

By the end of 1930 thousands of banks had failed.

By the first week in March 1933 every single bank in the U.S. had shut its doors.

None of these is false.

The low point of the Great Depression was reached in the year

1929.

1931.

1933.

1935.

Who promised "two cars in every garage and a chicken in every pot?"

Herbert Hoover

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Dwight D. Eisenhower

John F. Kennedy

Choosing from among the following, the worst recession was in

1937–1938.

1980.

1990–1991.

2001.

For all intents and purposes, the Great Depression ended in

1933.

1937.

1941.

1945.

Of the 2.2 million working farms in the U.S., _____ of them produce more than $5,000 worth of agricultural products.

one-quarter

half

three-quarters

one-third

Agricultural prices fell during each of these periods EXCEPT

1865–1900.

1900–1919.

1929–1933.

There is no exception. Agricultural prices fell in all these periods.

Which statement is true?

There was brief depression in the early 1920s.

Between 1921 and 1929 national output tripled.

The automobile market was completely saturated by 1921 and sales remained low for the rest of the decade.

None of these is true.

Which statement is false?

The spreading use of electricity during the 1920s helped create rapid economic expansion in that decade.

The stock market rose very rapidly in the late 1920s.

Between 1921 and 1929 national output rose by 50 percent.

None of these is false.

The most rapid expansion in the use of electricity was in the period from

1900–1910.

1910–1920.

1920–1930.

1930–1940.

In which of these years was there very high inflation and a recession?

1937

1980

1990

2001

The heart of the supply-side economic program was to

raise taxes.

lower taxes.

raise government spending.

put people to work in government jobs.

The highest unemployment rate we experienced since the Great Depression was in

1973.

1982.

1990.

2001.

About how many Americans still live on farms today?

4.5 million

14.5 million

24.5 million

34.5 million

Which statement is true?

The number of people living on family farms has been increasing in recent years.

Most farm subsidy payments go to large corporate farms.

The U.S. huge agricultural surpluses have completely eliminated starvation in this country.

None of these is true.

Since the government has been paying out farm subsidies

the number of family farms has increased by about 40 percent.

the number of family farms has increased by 10 percent.

the number of family farms has decreased by 10 percent.

the number of family farms has decreased by 70 percent.

Which statement is true?

America has always had a very productive agricultural sector.

The most influential factor in the U.S. economic development during the 19th century was a great abundance of labor.

The central problem of economics is an oversupply of capital.

None of these is true.

Which statement is false?

Between 1789 and 1812 the U.S. population doubled.

Between 1812 and 1835 the U.S. population doubled.

Between 1835 and 1858 the U.S. population doubled.

None of these is false.

Which statement is true?

All regions of the U.S. were primarily agricultural in 1865.

Only the South was primarily agricultural in 1865.

Only the North and West were primarily agricultural in 1865.

None of these is true.

Which region's agricultural system developed very differently from that of the rest of the nation?

the West

the Midwest

New England

the South

The "Okies" were associated with each of these EXCEPT

the Dust Bowl.

John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath.*

the Great Depression.

the Rust Belt.

The second half of the 1940s was a period of

recession.

no economic growth.

very slow economic growth.

fairly high economic growth.

Highway and home construction had a boom from

1910–1920.

1920–1930.

1930–1940.

1940–1950.

When General Dwight D. Eisenhower ran for the presidency for the first time, he said he would

end the recession and end inflation.

end the recession and end the Korean War.

end inflation and end the Korean War.

end the recession, the Korean War, and inflation.

Which statement is false?

Suburbanization was the migration of tens of millions of middle-class Americans—nearly all of them white—from the cities to the suburbs.

The people who moved to the suburbs were replaced in the cities by millions of poor people, the large majority of whom were black and Hispanic.

The inner cities today are socially isolated from the rest of the country.

None of these is false.

The suburbanization of America _____ the U.S. dependence on oil imports.

increased substantially

had no effect

decreased substantially

Which statement is true?

Mass production can take place without mass consumption.

Mass consumption can take place without mass production.

Mass production can take place without mass consumption and mass consumption can take place without mass production.

Mass production cannot take place without mass consumption nor can mass consumption take place without mass production.

As a manufacturer becomes a mass producer, generally productivity _____ and wage rates _____.

falls; fall

rises; rise

rises; fall

falls; rise

Which statement is true?

The recessions of 1973–1975 and 1981–1982 were both mild.

The recessions of 1973–1975 and 1981–1982 were both severe.

The recession of 1973–1975 was mild; the recession of 1981–1982 was severe.

The recession of 1973–1975 was severe; the recession of 1981–1982 was mild.

Among the key ingredients that propelled the American economy to emerge as the leading industrial power by the beginning of World War I were

the world's first universal public education system.

a large agricultural surplus.

entrepreneurial abilities of great industrialists.

All of these are true.

In the decades leading to the Civil War _____ supported high protective tariffs.

both the North and the South

neither the North nor the South

only the North

only the South

Economic conflict(s) leading to the Civil War

were over tariffs and the extension of slavery into the new territories.

was the growing free trade with England.

was Abraham Lincoln freeing the slaves.

None of these is true.

In the decades before the Civil War, the South

opposed the extension of slavery into the territories.

supported the extension of slavery into the territories.

cooperated with the North to establish both free and slavery territories.

None of these is true.

What caused the major economic conflict between the North and the South immediately before the outbreak of the Civil War?

Agricultural development

Industrialization in the North

Trade barriers with England

All of these are true.

The Southern economy _____ from the damages of the Civil War.

quickly recovered

experienced no lingering effects

suffered decades of economic transition

During World War II the U.S. economy grew by about _____ percent a year.

5

10

15

20

The prototype of suburban tract development was in

San Luis Obispo, California.

Camden, New Jersey.

Butte, Montana.

Levittown, New York.

_____ sold low-priced, prefabricated homes to people who wanted to move to the suburbs after World War II.

Andrew Carnegie

William Levitt

Henry Ford

Cyrus McCormick

There are _____ family farms today than at any previous time in the U.S. history.

more

fewer

about the same number of

The U.S. economy was most depressed in

1923.

1933.

1943.

1953.

The world's number one economic power, in terms of total output, is

the U.S.

Germany.

China.

Japan.

Which statement is false?

The 1990s was one of the most prosperous decades in the U.S. history.

The U.S. economy reached its 10th year of steady expansion in the spring of 2001.

Compared to other decades, the 1990s was a decade was unique in that it had strong economic growth with no recessions.

At the end of the 1990s, the government was running budget surpluses.

Which statement is true?

The U.S. economy is larger than Japan's and the U.S. population is larger than Japan's.

The U.S. economy is smaller than Japan's and The U.S. population is smaller than Japan's.

The U.S. economy is larger than Japan's and The U.S. population is smaller than Japan's.

The U.S. economy is smaller than Japan's and The U.S. population is larger than Japan's.

Which presidential candidate made this pledge: "Read my lips: no new taxes"?

Gerald Ford (1974)

Jimmy Carter (1976)

Ronald Reagan (1980)

George H. W. Bush (1988)

In the 1970s, the main economic problem was

stagflation.

huge budget surpluses.

a slow growing money supply.

an economy that was expanding too rapidly.

Which president had to cope with both rising deficits and a rising rate of inflation?

John Kennedy

Dwight Eisenhower

Jimmy Carter

Ronald Reagan

Which was not a consequence of suburbanization in the U.S.?

Increased migration and immigration into center cities

A shrinking tax base in center cities

An increase in poverty, crime, and drugs in center cities

An increased dependence on the automobile and oil as a main source of energy

What was the most important consequence of suburbanization?

It made people less dependent on their cars.

It was very bad for the construction industry.

It left the cities with large concentrations of poor people.

It raised the tax bases of most cities.

What revived the U.S. economy out of the Depression in the early 1940s?

The New Deal

A tax cut

Spending on the war

Suburbanization

Which statement is true?

There were no recessions during the 1980s.

The 1920s was not a prosperous decade.

The federal government played a significant role during Dwight Eisenhower's presidency.

The longest recession since World War II began in 1990.

In early 2010 there were _____ Americans working than there were 10 years earlier.

more

fewer

the same number of

Which statement is true?

In 1900 most Americans lived on farms.

The U.S. industrial base was largely destroyed by World War I.

John D. Rockefeller controlled the U.S. automobile industry during the first two decades of the 20th century.

Andrew Carnegie was the leading steel producer in the U.S. in 1900.

The New Deal was carried out during the administration of President

Herbert Hoover.

Franklin Roosevelt.

Harry S Truman.

Dwight Eisenhower.

In the first week in March 1933, _____ banks had shut their doors.

a few

nearly half

most

all

The most important factor in reversing the economic decline of 1929–1933 was that

the federal government finally balanced its budget.

the stock market began to rise.

people became more optimistic.

the federal government began to spend a huge amount of money.

Which statement is false?

During the 19th century the main cash crops grown in the South were cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco.

The only real economic conflict between the North and the South before the Civil War was over slavery.

It took most parts of the South about a century to recover economically from the effects of the Civil War.

Southern agriculture developed very differently from agriculture in other regions of the nation.

Which one of the following was the strategy followed by Japanese industrialists after World War II?

They sold low-priced goods to the low end of the American market while they rebuilt their industrial base.

They charged Japanese consumers much lower prices than they charged American consumers, since Americans could afford to pay more for these goods.

They sold high-priced goods to the high end of the American market, leaving the low end to Korea and Taiwan.

They received tens of billions of dollars in aid from the U.S. government and have still not paid back a penny.

Which one of the following was a basic economic conflict between the North and the South in the years preceding the Civil War?

The North opposed the high protective tariffs, and the South supported to protect its manufactured goods.

The South opposed the high protective tariffs, and the North supported to protect its manufactured goods.

The North demanded the abolition of slavery.

The North opposed the building of a transcontinental railroad.

In 1860 four-fifths of the farms with over 500 acres were in the

North.

East.

South.

West.

For most of the 19th century in the American West, there was

an abundance of labor relative to land.

abundance of land relative to labor.

an abundance of both labor and land.

a scarcity of both labor and land.

The age of the great industrial capitalist was

the first quarter of the 19th century.

the second quarter of the 19th century.

the third quarter of the 19th century.

the fourth quarter of the 19th century.

The U.S. did not lapse back into a depression after World War II ended for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

a larger role taken on by the federal government.

pent up demand for housing and automobiles.

government programs that aided the trend toward suburbanization.

a return to laissez-faire economic policies.

The U.S. experienced depressions in all of the following decades EXCEPT

the 1890s.

the 1920s.

the 1930s.

the 1950s.

Which of the following would not be considered a boom period as measured by the percentage growth rate of U.S. output of goods and services?

the Roaring '20s

the conversion from a wartime to a peacetime economy following World War II

World War II

the late 1990s

What was the most influential factor in the U.S. economic development during the 19th century?

The abundance of capital

The abundance of labor

Mass production

The abundance of land

The South's economy was based on production of

iron, steel, and textiles.

corn, wheat, and soybeans.

tobacco, cotton, and rice.

iron, wheat, and cotton.

Which of the following is false?

The completion of the national railroad network by 1890 led to the development of a national American market rather than just a series of smaller regional markets.

Before the Civil War, the North and the South were in agreement on the issue of protective tariffs, but were in conflict over the spread of slavery into the new Western territories.

The U.S. was the first mass-consumption society.

From 1900 to the end of World War I, U.S. farmers prospered.

Economic growth was stimulated by suburbanization

in the first five years after World War II.

in the 15 years following World War II.

from the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s.

after the Persian Gulf War.

American economic history has suffered from economic conflicts between several groups or interests, with the EXCEPTION of

northern manufacturers and southern agricultural plantations.

mass production and mass consumption.

central cities and suburbs.

industrial capitalists and labor unions.

Which of the following does NOT symbolize America's global place at the conclusion of the 20th century?

an agrarian economy

a leading industrial power

the largest consumer market in the world

a great military power

What did NOT aid U.S. economic development at the start of the 20th century?

a large agricultural surplus

universal public education

a growing population

a shortage of land

In which of the following decades did the American government take a more "hands off" or "let it alone" approach in its role in the economy?

1970s

1940s

1930s

1920s

Which of the following statements is true?

The economy of the 1970s enjoyed both low unemployment and low inflation.

The economy of the 1980s saw large tax cuts but higher deficits than before.

Supply-side economics suggested that the government spend a lot to build the productive capacity of the economy.

Keynesian economics were behind the economic policies of the Reagan administration.

The U.S. experienced _____ from 1930 to 1933.

stagflation

inflation

deflation

budget surpluses

Today farms with sales of more than $250,000 a year account for about _____ percent of all agriculture sales.

5

25

50

75

In which year did the U.S. account for half the world's manufacturing output?

1925

1945

1965

1985

Each of the following took place in the latter half of the 1990s EXCEPT

a declining federal budget deficit.

a declining unemployment rate.

the spread of computerization.

a rising rate of inflation.

Each of the following took place in the latter half of the 1990s EXCEPT

a falling rate of inflation.

a rising stock market.

an economic boom.

a rising unemployment rate.

The symbiotic relationship between mass production and mass consumption was best personified by

John D. Rockefeller.

Andrew Carnegie.

Henry Ford.

John Deere.

Which of the following statements is true?

The average farm has gone from 500 acres in the 19th century to 100 acres today.

The Freedom to Farm Act of 1996 ended government payments to farmers.

Despite hundreds of billions of dollars on farm price-support payments since World War II, the family farm is vanishing.

About 20 million people live on farms today.

Which of the following is true?

Twenty-five percent of Americans were officially unemployed in 1933.

The U.S. economy expanded steadily from 1933 to 1937.

Once the Great Depression began in 1929, the U.S. economy moved steadily downhill through 1933 (when all banks closed).

All of these are true.

Which statement is false?

The rate of inflation rose during the Eisenhower administration.

The U.S. economy has not had an unemployment rate below 5 percent since the early 1940s.

President Reagan believed the federal government should "tax, tax, tax, spend, spend, spend" its way to prosperity.

All of these are false.

Which statement is false?

President Eisenhower presided over three recessions.

At the close of the 20th century the unemployment rate was below 5 percent.

The U.S. longest economic expansion was for six years during the Reagan Administration.

None of these is false.

At the time of the American Revolution, how many Americans lived on a farm?

1 out of every 500 (0.2 percent)

5 out of every 100 (5 percent)

1 out of every 10 (10 percent)

9 out of every 10 (90 percent)

Which statement is true?

There was a great deal of stagflation in the 1960s.

We had full employment for most of the 1980s.

We have had twelve recessions since the beginning of 1945.

None of these is true.

Which of the following statements about the U.S. economy in the 2000s is true?

The economy recovered rapidly from the recession of 2001.

The Great Recession started in 2001 and continued for the rest of the decade.

Large tax cuts and spending for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan resulted in large deficits.

The U.S. economy went over the "fiscal cliff" in January 2013.

Which statement is true?

There was a great deal of stagflation in the 1970s.

We had the worst recession since World War II in the late 2000s.

We have had 12 recessions since January 1945.

All of these are true.

Which of the following was an element of the New Deal?

Wage and price controls

Unemployment insurance and bank deposit insurance

Regulation of the stock market

Unemployment insurance, bank deposit insurance, and regulation of the stock market, but not wage and price controls

In which of the following years was there a recession?

1942

1950

1965

1973

Which of the following statements is false?

In the early 19th century, the U.S. suffered from a scarcity of labor relative to land.

At the time of the American Revolution, about 9 of every 10 Americans lived on a farm.

The transcontinental railroads completed in the 1880s brought railroads to every region of the country.

Between 1939 and 1944, federal government spending rose by 400 percent.

Which of the following statements is false?

The recession of 2001 was mild.

Output in the U.S. fell by about one-half between 1929 and 1933.

The inflation rate declined during the Eisenhower and Reagan administrations.

None of these is false.

Which of the following statements is true?

There was a great deal of stagflation in the 1930s.

The inflation rate fell during the Eisenhower Administration, but rose during the Reagan years.

Output in the U.S. fell by about one-third between 1929 and 1933.

The Medicare and Medicaid programs were inaugurated during the New Deal.

Which statement is true?

President Eisenhower did not attempt to undo the legacies of the New Deal, such as Social Security and unemployment insurance.

There was a major tax increase in 1964.

A war in Vietnam and a "war on poverty" in the Johnson Administration helped to reduce the federal budget deficit.

None of these is true.

During George W. Bush's presidency

the job market was quite robust.

the U.S. federal budget deficit hit a record high.

the federal budget surpluses in the last years of the Clinton presidency continued.

we experienced a very high inflation rate.

Which of the following is false?

The U.S. has had twelve recessions since January 1945.

The U.S. has had a great deal of stagflation in the 1970s.

The U.S. has not had a depression since the 1930s.

The U.S. had rising inflation all throughout the 1990s.

Which statement is true?

Subsidy payments to farmers were almost completely phased out in 2007.

The so-called new economy of the 1990s was neither new, nor very different from the economy of the previous 25 years.

Until the time of the Great Depression, the U.S. was primarily an agricultural nation.

There were no recessions during the presidency of Bill Clinton (January 1993–January 2000).

Which of the following describes what happened to the economy of the South after the Civil War?

The South, with the aid of new capital investment, public and private, became industrialized two decades after the Civil War.

The transcontinental railroads that were completed in the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s played a key role in the industrialization of the South in the 1880s and 1890s.

The South remained the poorest region in the country until the growth of the Sun Belt took off in the 1960s.

The South remained a largely agricultural section of the economy until the 21st century.

Which of the following is true?

The completion of the transcontinental railroad system in the 1880s eventually made the U.S. the world's first mass market.

Southern manufacturers were hurt by the high protective tariffs of the 19th century that kept out cheaper British manufactured goods.

Agricultural inventions such as John Deere's steel plows greatly improved farm productivity.

All of these are true.

Ransom E. Olds

was the first automobile manufacturer to use a division of labor and an assembly line.

was the first automobile manufacturer to manufacture a standardized engine with interchangeable parts.

sold millions of cars at a small unit of profit that allowed his company to dominate the industry.

All of these are true.

Comparing the U.S. economy in the 1920s with the economy in the 1990s, all of the following were similar EXCEPT

both decades had strong economic expansion.

both decades had soaring stock markets.

both decades had rapid technological progress.

both decades had the federal government take a laissez-faire approach to the economy.

Comparing the U.S. economy in the 1920s with the economy in the 1990s, both decades

had slow economic growth.

had a lack of any government regulation of the stock market.

suffered from economic depressions.

had soaring stock markets.

The longest economic expansion on record lasted

almost 5 years.

almost 6 years.

9 years.

10 years.

Which of the following wars consumed almost half of the U.S. total output?

The Civil War

World War I

World War II

The Vietnam War

The U.S. experienced a depression in which of the following decades?

1920s

1940s

1950s

1970s

Which of the following was NOT a period in which output in the U.S. sharply rose?

World War I

The Roaring '20s

The early 1930s

The 1960s

The late 1990s

Which of the following was considered a mild recession?

1937–1938

1973–1975

1981–1982

1990–1991

Which of the following is false?

The completion of the national railroad network by 1890 led to the development of a national American market rather than just a series of smaller regional markets.

Northern manufacturers benefited from high protective tariffs, which kept out cheaper British goods.

The U.S. was the first mass-consumption society.

Aside from slavery, southern and northern agriculture were very similar.

The massive shift of population and industry out the large central cities from the late 1940s through the 1960s was caused by

terrorist attacks.

the mechanization of agriculture.

suburbanization.

the widespread use of electricity.

fear of nuclear war.

In the late 1920s, you could buy $5,000 worth of stock by putting down as little as

$100.

$200.

$500.

$1,000.

Which of the following factors was NOT responsible for the decline in farmers as a percent of the U.S. population from after the Civil War to 1900?

Falling prices for corn, wheat, and cotton

The demand for food outstripped supply

New technology

The government's liberal land policy that increased output

The recession of 1937–38 could be blamed on

the Roosevelt Administration's deficit spending.

the Roosevelt Administration's attempt to balance the budget.

the Federal Reserve's driving down interest rates.

a large tax cut.

Henry Leland

was the first automobile producer to use the movable assembly line.

was the first automobile producer to manufacture a standardized engine with interchangeable parts.

sold millions of cars at a small unit of profit that allowed his company to dominate the industry.

All of these are true.

The decade of the 1930s is generally called

the age of mass consumption.

the post-war boom.

the technological revolution.

the Great Depression.

Which government reform or program did not occur in the 1930s?

Creation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

GI bill of rights

Creation of the Securities Exchange Commission

Social Security System

Each of the following took place in the 1930s EXCEPT

the collapse of the entire international financial structure.

a drought that became known as the Dust Bowl wiped out millions of farmers.

all of the nation's banks were closed in the first week of March 1933.

the fulfillment of the promise: "two cars in every garage" and "a chicken in every pot."

In the 1937–1938 economic downturn

the number of unemployed rose dramatically by about 5 million.

industrial production fell by 30 percent.

presidential as well as Federal Reserve policy helped to cause the decline.

All of these are true.

The “New Economy” of the 1990s was marked by all of the following EXCEPT

low unemployment.

low inflation.

major technological change and rapidly growing productivity.

stagflation.

The "New Economy," a period marked by major technological change, low inflation, low unemployment, and rapidly growing productivity characterized

the 1920s.

the 1960s.

the 1990s.

all of the decades listed.

Compared to the “New Economy” of the 1990s, the start of the 21st century or new millennium economy witnessed

lower unemployment.

lower inflation.

rapid economic growth.

a mild recession.

Which of the following industrial changes allowed the smallest start-up manufacturers to compete with great industrial capitalists?

A positive trade balance at the turn of the 20th century

The completion of the national railroad network

The development of the moving assembly line as a division of labor in manufacturing

The transition from private electric generators to centralized utility-based power production

A freeze on wages and prices was introduced by President

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Harry S Truman.

Dwight D. Eisenhower.

John F. Kennedy.

Which statement about the U.S. at present is false?

We have the world's largest economy.

The U.S. federal deficits have been at record highs for the last few years.

The Social Security and Medicare trust funds are safe for at least the next two generations.

We are borrowing almost $2 billion a day from foreigners to finance the U.S. trade and budget deficits.

At the end of World War I (1918), the U.S.

emerged as the world's leading industrial power.

was the world's largest economy.

had become the greatest military power.

All of these are true.

In the years before the Civil War, Southern states, because of high protective tariffs, were forced to buy most of their manufactured goods from _____.

The stock market crashed in the year _____.

In the 1980s, the U.S. had recessions in _____, _____, and _____.

The New Deal may be summarized by the words, _____ , _____ and _____.

About _____ percent of the money the government has been paying in farm subsidies has been going to large corporate farms.

The presidents most closely associated with the Great Depression were _____ and _____.

The Social Security Act was passed during the administration of President _____.

The three main crops of the nation from the end of the Civil War to the turn of the century (1900) were

1. (1) _____,
2. (2) _____, and
3. (3) _____.

The Great Depression really began in the second half of the year _____.

The building of the _____ was the key development in opening the era of mass production and mass consumption.

Andrew Carnegie was largely responsible for the development of the _____ industry, while John D. Rockefeller was largely responsible for the development of the _____ industry.

President Eisenhower considered his main economic task as _____.

The greatest expansion of the automobile industry occurred in the decade of the _____.

In 1929, we produced over _____ million motor vehicles.

Between 1921 and 1929 national output rose about _____ percent.

Promises of "a chicken in every pot" and "two cars in every garage" were made by presidential candidate _____.

The recession of 1937–38 had two basic causes:

1. (1) _____, and
2. (2) _____.

In the 1970s we had _____ recessions and in the 1980s we had _____ recessions.

In 1790 the average farmer fed _____ people; today the average farmer feeds _____ people.

The basic reason why farm prices have declined has been that _____.

What two main things did returning veterans want to buy after World War II?

The federal government facilitated suburbanization by providing _____ and _____.

Japan did not lead the world in automobile production in the 1950s because _____.

In the early 1950s the two new factors that stimulated the U.S. economy were _____ and _____.

The two economic conflicts between the North and the South that led to the Civil War were

1. (1) _____ and
2. (2) _____.

In the year _____ the stock market crashed, while the economy went into a major economic decline which lasted until the year _____.

Mass production is possible only if there is also _____.

After World War II millions of mortgages were provided by two federal government agencies, the _____ and the _____.

Since the Civil War, the poorest section of the country has been the _____.

At the time of the Civil War the most important crop in the South was _____.

The economic recovery program begun by the Roosevelt Administration to end the Great Depression was known as the _____.

In 1941 Henry Luce coined the term _____ to describe the magnitude of America's economic and military prowess.

Farms with sales of more than $250,000 account for _____ percent of U.S. agricultural sales.

The record for the longest U.S. economic expansion started in March _____ and ended in March _____.

The major cause of the recession in 2001 was a decline in _____ spending.

The housing developments that were made up of identical, prefabricated houses, quickly built after World War II to meet the high demand for housing were produced by _____.

This president made the campaign promise: "Read my lips: no new taxes." _____.

During World War II, _____ percent of the U.S. output was devoted to the war effort.

What was very unusual about the 2001 recession, was that consumer spending _____.

The U.S. population is over _____ million.

The dissolving of the _____ in 1991 resulted in a "peace dividend" for the U.S. that enabled us to divert tens of billions of dollars a year from military spending to much more productive uses.

The bursting of the _____ market was largely responsible for setting off the Great Recession.

Answer Key

Test name: CH1 economics E12

A

D

C

C

A

C

B

D

C

D

D

D

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The North

1929

[1980, 1981, 1982]

[relief, recovery, reform]

75

[Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt]

Franklin D. Roosevelt

[cotton, wheat, corn]

1929

transcontinental railroads

[steel, oil]

lowering the rate of inflation

1920s

5

50

Herbert Hoover

[The federal government tried to balance its budget, the Federal Reserve slowed the growth of the money supply]

[2, 2]

[4.5, 100]

supply has exceeded demand

cars and houses

[low-cost mortgages, highways]

Japan's industrial plant had been destroyed during World War II

[the Korean War, the advent of television]

[the high protective tariff, the extension of slavery into the territories]

[1929, 1933]

mass consumption

[Veterans Administration, Federal Housing Administration]

South

cotton

New Deal

"The American Century"

75

[1991, 2001]

investment

William Levitt construction

George H. W. Bush

40

continued to rise

300

Soviet Union

housing