

## HARDING, COOLIDGE, HOOVER, AND ROOSEVELT

Directions: Use the information on the chart, and your knowledge of American history and government, to answer questions 1-28.

<b>ELECTION OF 1920</b>			
<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Political Party</u>	<u>Popular Votes</u>	<u>Electoral Votes</u>
Warren G. Harding	Republican	16,152,200	404
James M. Cox	Democratic	9,147,353	127
<b>ELECTION OF 1924</b>			
<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Political Party</u>	<u>Popular Votes</u>	<u>Electoral Votes</u>
Calvin Coolidge	Republican	15,725,016	382
John W. Davis	Democratic	8,385,586	136
Robert M. LaFollette	Progressive	4,822,856	13
<b>ELECTION OF 1928</b>			
<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Political Party</u>	<u>Popular Votes</u>	<u>Electoral Votes</u>
Herbert Hoover	Republican	21,392,190	444
Alfred E. Smith	Democratic	15,016,443	87
<b>ELECTION OF 1932</b>			
<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Political Party</u>	<u>Popular Votes</u>	<u>Electoral Votes</u>
Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	22,821,857	472
Herbert Hoover	Republican	15,761,841	59
<b>ELECTION OF 1936</b>			
<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Political Party</u>	<u>Popular Votes</u>	<u>Electoral Votes</u>
Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	27,751,597	523
Alfred M. Landon	Republican	16,679,583	8
<b>ELECTION OF 1940</b>			
<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Political Party</u>	<u>Popular Votes</u>	<u>Electoral Votes</u>
Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	27,244,160	449
Wendell L. Willkie	Republican	22,305,198	82
<b>ELECTION OF 1944</b>			
<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Political Party</u>	<u>Popular Votes</u>	<u>Electoral Votes</u>
Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	25,602,504	432
Thomas E. Dewey	Republican	22,006,285	99

Three of the four Presidents elected during this period belonged to the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Party. Yet the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Party won four of the seven elections. This happened because (3) \_\_\_\_\_ was elected (4) \_\_\_\_\_ times. No President before him had

ever served more than two (5)\_\_\_\_\_.

President (6)\_\_\_\_\_ died in 1923 during his first term of office. He was succeeded by Vice President (7)\_\_\_\_\_, who in 1924 won a full (8)\_\_\_\_\_ -year term. When Coolidge decided not to run for reelection in (9)\_\_\_\_\_, the Republicans nominated Herbert Hoover at their national (10)\_\_\_\_\_ in Kansas City. Hoover defeated (11)\_\_\_\_\_ candidate Alfred E. Smith by more than 6 million (12)\_\_\_\_\_ votes.

President Hoover's administration was ruined by the Great Depression. When he ran for another term, he was soundly defeated by (13)\_\_\_\_\_. The (14)\_\_\_\_\_ Party controlled the White House for the next 20 years.

In all four of his election victories, Franklin D. Roosevelt won by wide margins in the (15)\_\_\_\_\_ College. His biggest win came in the year (16)\_\_\_\_\_, when he received (17)\_\_\_\_\_ electoral votes to only (18)\_\_\_\_\_ for Republican (19)\_\_\_\_\_.

Democrats and Republicans dominated presidential elections throughout these years. The only (20)"\_\_\_\_\_ party" to gain any electoral votes was the (21)\_\_\_\_\_ Party in 1924.

To become President, a candidate must win a (22)"\_\_\_\_\_" — over (23)\_\_\_\_\_ — of the total number of (24)\_\_\_\_\_ votes cast. Usually, the candidate who receives the most (25)\_\_\_\_\_ votes in a state gets all of that state's (26)\_\_\_\_\_ votes. The number of electoral votes allotted to each state is equal to the total number of (27)\_\_\_\_\_ and (28)\_\_\_\_\_ which the state has in Congress.

### **Administrations of Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, and Roosevelt**

Read the summaries of major events which occurred during the administrations of Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. For each event, underline or highlight key words, names, terms, and ideas. Then do the crossword puzzle on the last page.

#### **Warren G. Harding (1921-1923)**

1921: Americans hoped life in the United States would return to normal after World War I. Harding campaigned on the slogan "Back to Normalcy" and won an easy victory. But instead of getting back to pre-World War I days, his presidency marked the beginning of the "Roaring Twenties." This decade brought excitement and great social change to the nation.

1921: Congress passed the Emergency Quota Act, which set quotas, or limits, on the number of immigrants who could enter the United States. Total immigration could not exceed 357,000 in any one year. Limits were also placed on the number of immigrants who could enter the United States from each foreign country.

1922: Representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan attended the Washington Conference. They agreed to scrap all battleships then under construction, and promised not to build any more for ten years.

1922: Benito Mussolini and the Fascists gained control of the government in Italy.

1923: Several of President Harding's friends, who had been given important jobs in Washington, were jailed for stealing huge sums of money from the government. The most famous case, known as the Teapot Dome oil scandal, involved Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall. He secretly accepted \$400,000 in bribes from several oilmen in return for leasing them government oil reserves. Before the full extent of these scandals was discovered, Harding suffered a heart attack and died. Vice President Calvin Coolidge became the new Chief Executive.

### **Calvin Coolidge (1923-1929)**

1923-1929: The Roaring Twenties continued during Coolidge's administration. These were good economic times for most Americans except farmers, who suffered from overproduction and falling prices. Factories turned out more goods than ever before, and people had extra money to spend on automobiles, appliances, and a variety of new products. Investors made quick profits buying and selling shares of stock in business corporations. Americans followed the careers of such sports heroes as Babe Ruth in baseball and Jack Dempsey in boxing. Rudolf Valentino, Mary Pickford, and Charlie Chaplin became the country's first movie stars. Audiences enjoyed the jazz music of Louis Armstrong and Benny Goodman. Young women called "flappers" startled people with their knee-length dresses, short hair, and makeup. Throughout the decade, Americans purchased alcohol from "bootleggers," visited illegal bars called "speakeasies," and secretly made their own "moonshine" during the era of "Prohibition."

1924: Congress passed the Immigration Act of 1924. This law continued the quota system, but greatly reduced the number of immigrants who could enter the United States from southern and eastern Europe. Also, all Asians were excluded.

1927: *The Jazz Singer*, starring Al Jolson, became the first "talking" motion picture.

1927: Charles Lindbergh made the first solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean. His plane, *The Spirit of St. Louis*, covered the 3,610 miles from New York to Paris in 33½ hours.

1928: Nations from around the world signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact, promising not to wage war in order to settle disputes. The agreement proved to be ineffective because there was no way to enforce it.

### **Herbert Hoover (1929-1933)**

1929-1933: Seven months after Herbert Hoover took office, the stock market crashed and the Great Depression began. Hoover believed prosperity would soon return, and did little to boost the sagging economy. By the time he realized how serious the depression was, many businesses had cut production or closed their doors. Thousands of workers were unemployed. Families which could not afford monthly mortgage payments had to give up their homes. Many homeless people began living on the outskirts of cities in tarpaper-shack communities known as "Hoovervilles." Farmers were particularly hard hit because of the falling prices of their crops. Thousands of banks which had invested people's money and lost it were forced to close.

1930: Countries attending the London Naval Conference decided to continue the ban on the construction of battleships which had been reached in 1922 at the Washington Conference. In addition, limits were placed on the building of submarines, cruisers, and destroyers.

- 1931: Japan invaded Manchuria, a province of northern China. This action violated the principles of the League of Nations and Kellogg-Briand Pact, which called for peaceful relations between countries. The League of Nations protested, but lacked power to halt the invasion.
- 1932: More than 10,000 jobless veterans marched on Washington, D.C. They demanded that Congress make early payment of bonus money earned during World War I. When Congress refused to pay the money, most of the “bonus army” left town. But about 2,000 veterans remained, and President Hoover ordered U.S. army troops to disperse them. The troops moved in with tear gas and riot weapons, and set fire to shacks where the veterans lived. Hoover’s use of soldiers against the war veterans drew widespread criticism.
- 1933: Adolf Hitler and the Nazis seized power in Germany.
- 1933: The 20th Amendment was added to the United States Constitution. It said that presidential terms would begin on January 20 instead of March 4. Known as the “lame duck” amendment, it reduced the amount of time an outgoing President, or “lame duck,” would remain in office after Election Day.

### **Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933-1945)**

- 1933: Franklin D. Roosevelt became President during the worst year of the Great Depression. In his Inaugural Address, he tried to raise the spirit of the American people by saying: “The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.” He called a special session of Congress, which began passing laws that were part of his New Deal program for relief and recovery. The first three months of his presidency, known as the “Hundred Days,” saw the adoption of many new measures. Efforts to pull the country out of the Great Depression continued throughout the 1930s.
- 1933: President Roosevelt ordered all banks in the United States closed during a special “bank holiday.” This stopped worried depositors from rushing to the banks and withdrawing their savings. Some banks had made bad loans and investments, and did not have enough money to pay back depositors. Eventually, sound banks were reopened. Roosevelt advised Americans in his first “fireside chat” on the radio that they could once again put their trust in the nation’s banking system.
- 1933: The Civilian Conservation Corps was the first New Deal program which put people back to work. More than 2 million young men planted about 17 million acres of trees, built dams, and improved national parks.
- 1933: The Tennessee Valley Authority put thousands of people to work building 32 major dams to control flooding, improve navigation, and produce electricity in a seven state area drained by the Tennessee River.
- 1933: Congress passed the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which provided payments to farmers who agreed not to grow wheat, corn, tobacco, and certain other crops. With fewer crops being grown, farm prices went up.
- 1933: The 21st Amendment repealed the 18th Amendment, which had outlawed the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. This ended the period of Prohibition.
- 1933: As part of the Good Neighbor Policy, President Roosevelt pledged not to get involved in Latin American affairs. U.S. troops were withdrawn from several countries in the region.
- 1935: The Social Security Act provided monthly payments to retired workers or their survivors. Money was also given to workers who lost their jobs, and for the care of dependent and handicapped children.

- 1935: The National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act) was the most important labor law of the New Deal period. It upheld the right of workers to organize unions and bargain collectively.
- 1937: Because the Supreme Court had declared that two of his New Deal programs were unconstitutional, President Roosevelt devised what came to be known as the “court packing” plan. He wanted Congress to raise the number of justices on the Supreme Court from 9 to as many as 15. Since the President has the power to nominate new justices, it would give him the chance to pick ones who would support his New Deal legislation. The plan drew widespread criticism and was finally dropped.
- 1938: The Fair Labor Standards Act (Wages and Hours Act) was the last major reform of the New Deal era. It set a minimum wage and a maximum hourly workweek. Industries involved in interstate commerce were not allowed to hire children under age 16.
- 1938: The Congress of Industrial Organizations was founded. It included all skilled and unskilled workers in a single industry, such as all automobile workers in the United States. Led by John L. Lewis, the CIO quickly grew to several million members.
- 1939: World War II began when Germany invaded Poland. The United States remained neutral.
- 1941: Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act, which allowed the U.S. government to provide war materials to any nation fighting against the Axis Powers — Germany, Italy, and Japan.
- 1941: Japanese planes attacked the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Roosevelt called December 7 “a date that will live in infamy.” He asked Congress to declare war on Japan.
- 1944: Allied forces under the command of General Dwight D. Eisenhower landed on the Normandy coast of France on “D-Day,” June 6, 1944.
- 1944: Representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China drew up plans for a postwar peace organization to replace the League of Nations. It was to be called the “United Nations.”
- 1945: President Roosevelt died soon after beginning his fourth term. At this time, the Allies were closing in on Germany. Italy had already surrendered. In the Pacific, American forces were within a few hundred miles of Japan after a hard fought “island-hopping” campaign. World War II was nearing an end.

**Across**

1. Crashed after Hoover took office.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ votes are cast on Election Day.
9. The candidate who wins a majority of the electoral votes becomes \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Axis Power in Europe.
13. Driven back in "island-hopping" campaign.
15. Dictator of Nazi Germany.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Twenties.
20. League of \_\_\_\_\_ failed to keep the peace.
22. They wore short hair, short dresses, and makeup.
23. Retirees get \_\_\_\_\_ Security checks.
25. Dictator of Fascist Italy.
26. Initials of Harding's Vice President.
27. A 1938 law set a minimum \_\_\_\_\_.
30. \_\_\_\_\_ College.
31. The Wagner Act guaranteed them.
32. His slogan was "Back to Normalcy."
37. Where Allied troops landed June 6, 1944.
38. Site of 1922 naval conference.
41. The Progressives formed a \_\_\_\_\_ party.
43. He declared a special "bank holiday."
46. Hit by hard times during the 1920s.
47. Invaded Poland and caused World War II.
48. A "\_\_\_\_\_" President leaves office January 20.
49. The New Deal began during the Hundred \_\_\_\_\_.
50. The Good Neighbor Policy improved United States relations with Latin \_\_\_\_\_.

**Down**

2. Oil scandal during Harding administration.
3. Americans saw Valentino, Chaplin, and Pickford at the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It started in 1929.
5. Early leader of the CIO.
7. Made first flight across the Atlantic.
8. Commanded the D-Day invasion.
9. Period when alcohol was illegal.
11. Side that U.S. joined in World War II.
12. Hoover used troops against the "bonus \_\_\_\_\_."
14. The Lend-\_\_\_\_\_ Act helped the Allies.
17. Number of times FDR was elected.
18. Harding won the \_\_\_\_\_ of 1920.
19. Coolidge was Harding's \_\_\_\_\_. (Abbr.)
21. New Deal work program. (Abbr.)
24. An immigration law excluded them.
28. FDR wanted to pack the Supreme \_\_\_\_\_.
29. A term for "limits" on immigration.
33. New world peace organization. (Abbr.)
34. \_\_\_\_\_ Executive.
35. There are four years in a \_\_\_\_\_.
36. Union that included all workers in a single industry. (Abbr.)
37. Initials of New Deal President.
39. Wages and \_\_\_\_\_ Act.
40. Number of Republican Presidents between 1921 and 1933.
42. TVA, CCC, and AAA were \_\_\_\_\_ Deal programs.
44. Hoover served \_\_\_\_\_ term.
45. A New Deal program. (Abbr.)

