**Answers in slides 2-6**

**Money and Banking**

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| **1.**By the end of the Revolutionary War, Continental dollars were **A.**backed by gold.  **B.**printed by the federal government.  **C.**considered worthless.  **D.**all held by banks.**2.**Who issued paper currency in the United States during the first half of the 19th century? **A.**A central bank  **B.**The national bank  **C.**State banks  **D.**The Federal Reserve**3.**Why did the federal government begin printing greenbacks in 1861? **A.**To help pay for the Civil War  **B.**To compete with state banks  **C.**To revive the Continental dollar  **D.**To ruin the Confederate economy**4.**When did the United States go on the gold standard? **A.**1900  **B.**1878  **C.**1861  **D.**1934**5.**In 1933, President Roosevelt issued a series of orders that effectively \_\_\_\_\_ the gold standard to the American people. **A.**guaranteed  **B.**explained  **C.**promised  **D.**de D.denied**6.**In 1913, Congress created **A.**the gold standard.  **B.**the Federal Reserve System.  **C.**silver certificates.  **D.**the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.**7.**What problem or problems was the Fed supposed to help solve? **A.**There were many national banks and no centralized system for keeping them strong.   **B.**Banks were vulnerable to failure because of a lack of reserves.   **C.**The nation was operating with several different forms of national currency.   **D.**A, B, and C**8.**To counter bank runs during the Great Depression, the federal government **A.**declared a bank holiday.  **B.**issued silver certificates.  **C.**went on the gold standard.  **D.**created the Federal Reserve System.**9.**What is the main purpose of the FDIC? **A.**To function as a central bank  **B.**To insure bank deposits  **C.**To control the money supply  **D.**To combat counterfeiting |
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