

**Roosevelt and The New Deal**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Definition:

Per. \_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Row \_\_\_\_

FDR's \_\_\_\_\_ to the Growing Economic \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Aims of the New Deal**

- Relief – \_\_\_\_\_ those in trouble
- Recovery – \_\_\_\_\_ the economy
- Reform – \_\_\_\_\_ things to \_\_\_\_\_ future crises

**B. FDR's First 100 Days**

- From March 9<sup>th</sup> to June 16<sup>th</sup> 1933 got \_\_\_\_\_ major acts \_\_\_\_\_
- Declared a \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ the banking system
- First \_\_\_\_\_ was held on March 12<sup>th</sup> – inspired \_\_\_\_\_ in people

**C. The New Deal (The First New Deal)**

| Act or Agency  | Description  |
|--|--|
| Emergency Banking Relief Act   | Required federal examiners to _____ the nation's banks and issued _____ to those who were financially _____  |
| Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)                                       | _____ the stock market and prevents _____  |
| The Glass-Steagall Act   | Separated _____ and investment banking (prohibited commercial banks from engaging in the _____ business)   |
| Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)                                   | provides government _____ for bank _____ up to a certain amount (\$2500 _____; \$250,000 _____)  |
| Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)                                   | a program that would _____ farmers _____ to raise certain animals or _____ certain crops (to _____ prices)   |
| National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)/National Recovery Administration (NRA) | authorized industrial _____ for fair competition, guaranteed trade union _____, regulated working _____, regulated _____ of certain products and services, like oil and transportation |
| Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC)   | Helped homeowners _____ their loans to avoid _____   |
| Federal Housing Administration (FHA)   | created national building _____; insured _____ for mortgages and _____ building  |
| Farm Credit Administration (FCA)   | helped _____ refinance their mortgages   |
| Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)  | offered unemployed young men ages 18-25 the opportunity to _____ under the national _____ service  |
| Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)                                 | channeled _____ into state and local agencies to fund relief projects (and relief _____)   |
| Public Works Administration (PWA)  | a series of _____ scale public works projects providing _____ jobs building bridges, _____, and airports (_____) (under _____, run by Harold Ickes)                                    |
| Civil Works Administration (CWA)   | Short-lived _____ creation program for winter of 1933-34; _____ 4 million people to build roads, bridges, schools, utilities, parks. (under _____)                                     |
| Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)   | a building project in which civilians constructed _____ to bring _____ and stability to the Tennessee _____ Valley   |

## D. Criticism Abounds

- Why?

- New Deal programs were criticized because the government was \_\_\_\_\_ **spending** (\_\_\_\_\_ money for programs; no \_\_\_\_\_ budget – recommended by economist John Maynard \_\_\_\_\_) and \_\_\_\_\_ business
- \_\_\_\_\_ – especially big business – objected to these \_\_\_\_\_.

### Criticism – Who?

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| American Liberty League               | Conservative Democrats _____ to New Deal; like today's _____ Movement; anti "_____ " policies |
| National Association of Manufacturers | Perceived the New Deal as anti-business; promoted free enterprise and unfettered capitalism   |
| Huey Long                             | Dem. Gov. of Louisiana; Robin Hood figure; said FDR didn't go _____ enough                    |
| Father Coughlin                       | Radical _____ priest who wanted FDR to be more extreme with his reforms                       |
| The Townsend Plan                     | Proposed that the Gov't pay _____ citizens over 60 a pension of \$200 a month                 |

## E. Supreme Court Takes Issue/Court-packing scheme

- The Supreme Court ruled FDR's programs \_\_\_\_\_; it struck down the \_\_\_\_\_ and AAA, (saying that the Fed's power to \_\_\_\_\_ the economy is only through interstate \_\_\_\_\_) and seemed to threaten to strike down the \_\_\_\_\_
- FDR proposed \_\_\_\_\_ the Supreme Court by adding \_\_\_\_\_ justices. He was criticized for it so he \_\_\_\_\_ down. Court \_\_\_\_\_ rulings against New Deal anyway.

## F. The Second New Deal

- FDR moved further \_\_\_\_\_ in response to critics and his \_\_\_\_\_ victory in the 1936 election

| Act/Agency                                | Description  |
|---|--|
| Works Progress Administration (WPA)       | New federal agency which funded _____ projects as well as public _____ projects; _____ (headed by Harry Hopkins)                     |
| National Youth Administration             | Provided _____ and education for Americans between ages _____; included _____  |
| Wagner Act (National Labor Relations Act) | Guaranteed workers the right to _____ unions without hindrance from their _____; Gov't now worked with _____ to organize workers     |
| National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)     | Safeguards employees' _____ to organize and to determine whether to have a _____; acts to prevent and remedy _____ labor practices   |
| Social Security Act                       | Provides some financial security for the _____, unemployed workers, and _____; paid for by employee and employer _____ contributions |
| Rural Electrification Administration      | Federal loans for installation of electrical _____ in rural areas  |
| National Housing Act                      | helped build _____ housing for those that could not afford mortgages   |
| Farm Securities Administration            | gave _____ to tenants so they could _____ farms  |
| Fair Labor Standards Act                  | provided more _____ for workers, abolished _____ labor, established a _____-hour work week, and _____ wage                           |

### G. A Coalition for Success

– Roosevelt surrounded himself with experts and those he trusted, known as his “\_\_\_\_\_ Trust”

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Rexford Tugwell   | _____ who specialized in planning; believed the _____ should plan to move the economy _____ of the Depression   |
| Harry Hopkins     | one of the _____ of the New Deal, especially known for the _____  |
| Frances Perkins   | Sociologist and workers _____ advocate; the first woman assigned to cabinet position (Secretary of _____); involved in the _____, the PWA, and the _____; later the Social Security Act |
| Harold Ickes      | helped _____ the New Deal; ran the _____  |
| Felix Frankfurter | advocated _____ legislation, and programs that dealt with the _____ of wealth distribution that had led to the Great Depression   |

### Eleanor Roosevelt

- eyes and ears of the President – \_\_\_\_\_ on his behalf and \_\_\_\_\_ on conditions
- Reshaped the First Lady \_\_\_\_\_ – an “\_\_\_\_\_” First Lady
- Spoke on behalf of the \_\_\_\_\_, the sick, and those who were \_\_\_\_\_ against
- Heavily supported the \_\_\_\_\_ and his New Deal \_\_\_\_\_

### H. Legacy of the New Deal

- Public’s \_\_\_\_\_ of the government is \_\_\_\_\_ forever
  - Government became \_\_\_\_\_ in more \_\_\_\_\_ of life
  - Did not \_\_\_\_\_ the Depression but did lead to some economic \_\_\_\_\_
  - The emergence of the \_\_\_\_\_ -- where the federal government mediates between various interest groups competing for advantages in the national economy
- Acts and strategies still live on:
    - FDIC still \_\_\_\_\_ banks
    - Farm \_\_\_\_\_ strategies still used
    - TVA is model of government \_\_\_\_\_
    - Social \_\_\_\_\_ System is still in use
    - SEC still \_\_\_\_\_ stocks
    - Government still \_\_\_\_\_ into public works projects