

**Guided Reading Activity 10-3**

pp. 520-525

DIRECTIONS: Identifying Supporting Details Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

p. 521

Main Idea: After winning reelection in 1936, Roosevelt faced controversies over the plan to increase the size of the Supreme Court and over a recession caused by his desire to stop deficit spending.

1. **Detail:** The _____, which had been the core of the _____, now became just one part of a new coalition that included farmers, laborers, African Americans, new immigrants, ethnic minorities, women, progressives, and intellectuals.
2. **Detail:** To oppose Roosevelt in 1936, the Republicans nominated _____ who declared it was time "_____."
3. **Detail:** When it seemed likely that the Supreme Court would strike down nearly all of the major New Deal programs, Roosevelt tried to change the political balance on the Court through a _____ plan. *This was FDR's first serious _____.*
4. **Detail:** _____, the theory that government should spend heavily during a _____, even if it had to run a _____ in order to jump-start the economy, argued that Roosevelt had done exactly the wrong thing when he cut back programs in 1937.

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Main Idea: Roosevelt and his colleagues continued to push for reforms in housing, farming, and labor.

5. **Detail:** The _____ gave loans to _____ so they could purchase farms.
6. **Detail:** The _____ provided more protection for workers, the abolition of child labor, and a 40-hour workweek for many workers.
7. **Detail:** As Republicans and conservative Southern Democrats began blocking New Deal legislation, Roosevelt became increasingly preoccupied with the growing threats posed by _____.

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Main Idea: The New Deal expanded the role of the federal government in society and the economy by providing a safety net for many people.

8. **Detail:** As a whole, the New Deal tended to operate so that it _____.
9. **Detail:** In 1937, in *NLRB v. Jones and Laughlin Steel*, the Supreme Court ruled that the federal government had the constitutional authority, under the _____, to regulate production _____.



10. **Detail:** By the time the Roosevelt years were over, the American people felt that the government had a _____ to maintain its safety net, even though it required a _____ than at any time previously in American history.

Go back to p. 523 and look at the “Profiles in History” box at the top:

11. What was Mary McLeod Bethune doing before she was appointed to the Roosevelt administration?

12. List 3 things that Bethune did after she was invited to advise Roosevelt at the White House:

a.

b.

c.

13. What was significant about Frances Perkins' appointment as Secretary of Labor?

14. List 3 things that Perkins did before she was Secretary of Labor:

a.

b.

C.

15. List 3 things Perkins did or supervised as head the Department of Labor:

a.

b.

C.

Go to pp. 518-19, “The Role of the Federal Government,” and read the “Why it Matters” paragraph.

16. What did the New Deal do to the role of the Federal Government?

17. How extensive were federal programs?

18. What did the Supreme Court do regarding New Deal programs?

a.

b.

19. How did the Founders see Federalism?

20. How has the “necessary and proper” clause been used over the years?

21. How did the case of *NLRB v. Jones and Laughlin* increase federal government power?

22. How were the “due process” and “equal protection” clauses of the 14th Amendment used by the Supreme Court?