

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

The Great Depression Pt. 2

1. Roosevelt's New Deal

- a. The _____
 - i. Restoring Confidence
 1. Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) was sworn into office in March _____
 - a. He and _____ spent the first 100 days of his presidency working on getting the U.S. out of the Great Depression and aid economic recovery
 - b. These plans became known the _____
 2. FDR announced a "_____" the day after his inauguration
 - a. All banks in the country were temporarily closed
 - b. 3 days later Congress passed the Emergency Banking Relief Act and FDR signed it into law – the government would inspect each banks finances and allow _____ banks to reopen
 - c. FDR also started his _____ – radio addresses where he spoke directly to the American people
 - i. He used these to explain his policies clearly to Americans
 - ii. Relief and Recovery
 - i. By 1933 unemployment in the U.S. was at _____% (13 million people)
 1. Being unemployed means not just being out of work, but also looking for work and not finding any
 - ii. FDR used the New Deal to get people back to work
 1. The _____ (CWA) put 4 million people to work building roads and airports
 2. The _____ (CCC) allowed single men to help build the nations park system
 3. The _____ (TVA) hired people to build dams and electric generators in the Tennessee Valley
 4. The _____ (FCA) helped farmers refinance their mortgages to keep their farms and the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) helped stabilize agricultural prices by paying farmers not to plant crops
 5. The _____ (NIRA) tried to limit unfair business practices
 - a. _____, the first female cabinet member (Secretary of Labor) supported it
- c. New Deal Critics
 - i. Criticism of the New Deal fell into two camps: Those who thought it went _____ and those who thought it didn't go _____
 1. Too Far criticisms
 - a. Some thought it gave the president too much _____ and _____
 - b. Many business leaders thought that higher taxes would hit businesses and hurt their _____
 2. Not Far Enough criticisms
 - a. Senator Huey Long, from Louisiana, wanted to tax the wealthy to help the poor with a guaranteed income of \$5000/year per person

- i. He was assassinated in 1935
 - b. Father Charles Edward Coughlin, a Catholic priest from Detroit, wanted the government to _____, or take over, the country's wealth and natural resources
- d. The New Deal Continues
 - i. The _____ New Deal
 - 1. The CWA ended in 1934 and FDR created the _____ (WPA) which ran from 1935 to 1943
 - a. It employed 8.5 million people all over the country
 - i. They built _____, bridges, parks, and airports
 - b. Eleanor Roosevelt, the _____, worried that young men and women were being left out
 - i. She helped push for the creation of the National Youth Administration to help teenagers get _____
 - c. The _____ was passed in 1935
 - i. It taxed workers and employers to help pay for the elderly and disabled, as well as some children and the unemployed
 - ii. New Deal Labor Programs
 - 1. The NIRA required a _____ and allowed workers to collectively bargain
 - a. It was struck down by the Supreme Court as _____ in 1935
 - 2. Congress passed the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA, or the Wagner Act)
 - a. This allowed for collective bargaining and set up the _____ (NLRB) to oversee union activities
 - b. In 1935 the _____ (CIO) organized workers into unions based on industry and not skill level
 - i. This allowed unskilled factory workers to _____
 - ii. _____ strikes, where union members occupied the factory so they could not be replaced, became a new strike tactic
- e. Clashes with the Court
 - i. Roosevelt won the _____ again in 1936 with a huge margin
 - ii. In 1935 the _____ ruled that several New Deal programs were unconstitutional, including the AAA and the NIRA
 - iii. Roosevelt tried to propose a plan that would allow him to pack the Supreme Court with judges _____
 - 1. This backfired with harsh criticisms from the public and Congress
 - a. Many saw it as FDR trying to upset the checks and balances system laid out in the Constitution
 - 2. Congress did not pass this bill, and the Supreme Court did not _____ any other New Deal programs