New Deal – Study Guide   
**“THE NEW DEAL” = RELIEF, RECOVERY, REFORM – TO END DEPRESSION AND NEVER HAPPEN AGAIN**

1. **Hoover vs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt**   
      
    **HOOVER**
   1. Hoover wanted state and local governments to help people of the great depression. And keep the American dream policy is go work make your living.
   2. Hoover believed that the rich should donate money to charities to give to the poor as relief.   
       **ROOSEVELT AKA FDR**
   3. Roosevelt believed that it was up to the federal government to help the people in need.
   4. Roosevelt called his ideas of getting out of the Great Depression, “The New Deal.”
2. **Franklin Delano Roosevelt**
   1. Married his 5th cousin, Eleanor Roosevelt, who was deeply involved in public affairs. She served as FDR’s Eyes and ears. And was very big in Women’s and Civil Rights.
   2. He served during WWI under Woodrow Wilson as the Sec. of the Navy.
   3. Got polio in 1921, a disease that had no cure, he lost the use of his legs for the rest of his life.
   4. Won the presidential election in 1932 against Hoover in a landslide big victory.
   5. Roosevelt’s 4 Freedoms Speech **----------EOI Question ------**
      * 1. Freedom of Speech
        2. Freedom of Worship
        3. Freedom from Want
        4. Freedom from Fear
   6. Roosevelt’s 1st Inaugural Address Speech –32nd President of USA 
      1. “The only thing we have to fear is...fear itself” – FDR**----------EOI Question ------**
   7. Only President to successfully finish 3 terms. Died in the 4th term. ELECTED 4 TIMES
3. **Putting a Winning Team Together**
   1. FDR put a group together called the, “**Brain Trust**.” **To plan the NEW DEAL**    
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       I. Henry Wallace – Sec. of Agriculture - Republican

II. Harold Ickes – Sec. of Interior - Republican

III. Frances Perkins – Social Worker to serve Sec. of Labor and First Woman Cabinet Member in US History

IV. Eleanor Roosevelt – was calm, eyes and ears around the public and always listened what the public had to say.

**1st NEW DEAL REFORMS – BY ROOSEVELT**

1. **FDR’s Banking Plan & Radio Fireside Chats**
   1. Emergency Banking Bill - Day after Election, FDR got Congress to pass this that gave him power over banks. Told Banks to close for a “4 Day Holiday.”
   2. Banks were ordered to close to get their banking accounts in order before the re-opened for business in 4 days
   3. Fireside Chats – Radio chats to inform Americans about his “reforms” or different plans to fix the economy. These chats gave confidence once again in banks.
2. **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) – To Help Banks   
   ----------EOI Question ------**
   1. Gave insurance to banks up to 5,000 if a bank failed.
   2. FDIC was funded by the federal government.
   3. FDIC gave the American people faith in banks again knowing they would not lose their life savings.
   4. **Banking Act of 1935** finalized the FDIC, it created a board to regulate the nation’s money supply and interest rates on loans
3. **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) – To Help the Stock Market**
   1. Made to regulate the stock market, and make it a safe place for investments.
   2. The stock market stabilized under the SEC as trading practices began again.
   3. Under the SEC businesses had to register their stock sales
4. **Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) - To Help Farms and Crops**
   1. Sought to end overproduction and raise crop prices
   2. AAA gave financial aid, and paid farmers in SUBSIDIES or (Interest Free Loans), not to plant part of their land and kill off excessive livestock.
   3. Farmers were asked to only plant half their land so they could sell ALL their crops and not have a surplus of crops and livestock.
   4. 1934, the prices of crops began to go up because there was no longer a surplus.  
      1. **Rural Electrification Administration (REA) – Gave Farmers Electricity – 2nd NEW DEAL**
         1. **REA loaned money to utilities to build power lines bringing farms power.**
5. **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) – To Help the Poorest Americans in the Country in the Tennessee Valley  
   ----------EOI Question ------**
   1. Built a series of dams that created jobs for Americans in the TN region. Also helped irrigation and control floods.
   2. Next to the dams the TVA ran by the government built power plants to give the region electricity.
   3. The dams helped replant forests, along with fertilizer plants.
   4. The power plants was a promise to Americans in this region for cheap efficient power
6. **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) – To Create Jobs for Young Americans**
   1. Created more than 2 million jobs for young Americans
   2. Jobs: replanted forests, dug irrigation ditches, built trails, and fought fires
   3. Gave training to African Americans and Mexicans for on the job training.
7. **Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA) – Help the Unemployed and Needy**
   1. Granted 500 million dollars to local and state agencies to help unemployed such as soup kitchens.
   2. Paid for clothes, and gave people cash to live.
   3. Later Replaced by the WPA – Works Progress Administration
8. **Civil Works Administration (CWA) – Jobs for Millions of Unemployed Workers**
   1. Most of the jobs were manual labor and only temporary
   2. This was created under the FERA or Federal Emergency Relief Administration.
   3. Roosevelt felt that the CWA was better than just handing cash to people. He felt that people wanted to earn their money not have it handed to them.
9. **Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) – To Help Americans Keep Their Homes**
   1. Was a government sponsored corporation created in the New Deal to refinance home mortgages to the way they are today to prevent foreclosure of homes and people losing them.
   2. Issued Bonds, they used the bond money to buy the peoples loans that they owed. The HOLC then refinanced the home for the person, at a better monthly payment rate and a lower interest rate.
10. **Federal Housing Administration (FHA) – Allows people to afford homes and good mortgage rates**
    1. It sets standards for construction of buildings.
    2. A goal of this was to improve housing standards and conditions. And to create a good financing system through loans that people can afford.
    3. Made it where you could not get a loan for a house unless your debt to income ratio was below 60%.
11. **National Recovery Administration (NRA) – “Roosevelt’s most important idea law”**
    1. Made codes that created minimum wages for workers.
    2. Made codes where there were minimum prices for goods.
    3. Idea was to increase wages, so people could buy more goods, which would give companies profit.
12. **Public Works Administration (PWA) – Created jobs for Americans and improved America’s infrastructure.**
    1. Created jobs by building dams, power plants, and government buildings.
    2. Examples: Triborough Bridge in NYC, Overseas HWY linking Miami to Key West, Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River in the Pacific Northwest.
    3. This created millions of jobs for Americans across the country. **Bonneville Dam** prevented flooding

**2nd NEW DEAL REFORMS – BY ROOSERVELT**

1. **Works Progress Administration (WPA) – Created Jobs, buildings, but created huge debt   
   ----------EOI Question ------**
   1. Placed Harry Hopkins in charge to lead the improvements on buildings and give jobs to people
   2. Built, fixed, and improved Highways that gave jobs , created over 650,000 miles of HWY
   3. Cleaned mud, trees, and rocks out harbors and rivers for transportation and irrigation. Also created jobs
   4. Help soil and water conservation
   5. The WPA under Harry Hopkins created over 125,000 public buildings.
   6. Example things built : San Antonio River Walk , Appalachian Mountains Trail,
   7. Most of this was done on $$$$ that the government did not have, debt rose to 4 billion dollars in 1936.
2. **Social Security Act (SSA) – 1935 – Insurance Help for the Elderly, Disabled, Widows, and Pregnant  
   ----------EOI Question ------**
   1. Proved to be the most popular of Roosevelt’s policies
   2. Created unemployment insurance for people who lost their jobs
   3. Created insurance for people that were hurt on the job.
3. **National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act) – Gave people the right to join unions and create them.**
   1. Outlawed unfair labor conditions
   2. Made it where workers and companies could negotiate hours, conditions and wages
   3. Made it where the workers could create and establish their own unions.
   4. Created the NLRB – National Labor Relations Board ; to look into workers various complaints on job
4. **Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 –**
   1. Established a minimum wage @ 25 cents an hour
   2. Max workweek of 44 hours a week.
   3. Outlawed child labor
5. **Roosevelt vs. The Supreme Court – “Packing” The Court**
   1. **Schechter Poultry vs. USA** – Supreme Court case that said most of the Roosevelt’s New Deal policies were Unconstitutional and the President could not regulate interstate commerce.
   2. To stop this, FDR decided to try and save his policies by adding more judges to the Supreme Court, Originally it was 9 judges, he wanted to add 6 more. He said most of the judges were old and overworked.
   3. People accused him of COURT PACKING, and trying to add more power to the President. And give less to the 3 branches of government.
   4. Judge Willis Van Devanter retired off the Supreme Court Judge; he was a man who cancelled most of the New Deal Policies. Roosevelt put in someone who was in favor of him.
   5. Roosevelt’s court packing incident weakened him politically, before he was popular and none of his critics would challenge him. With adding more judges, people felt like they now could challenge Roosevelt on some of his policies.
6. **A New Downturn** 
   1. 1935-1936 conditions improved with FDR’s NEW DEAL policies. Unemployment went down 10%
   2. FDR cut federal spending on things…. But he messed up and miscalculated. Because of this interest rates went up, made businesses not expand, which made buyers not get loans from banks to buy goods.
   3. As a result, the economy went down again, Unemployment went to 20% all that FDR had done, was nearly wiped out.
7. **Women Help Lead the New Deal – Eleanor Roosevelt,**
   1. Eleanor Roosevelt changed the title of “FIRST LADY” forever. She was the first woman to be involved politically.
   2. She toured the nation, visiting farms, Indian reservations, and into mines.
   3. She had her own newspaper column and was on the radio. She called her column “MY DAY”
   4. She helped advance public health and education, promoted the arts, and addressed flood control,
   5. She pushed against Racial Discrimination, sitting with black delegates in segregated Alabama.
8. **African American Advancements & Hurts Politically & Economically  
     
   ADVANCEMENTS**
   1. Eleanor Roosevelt helped push for African American Rights, telling her husband FDR to create a “BLACK CABINET”
   2. These members included the following:
      1. Robert Weaver (First African American Cabinet Member)
      2. Mary McLeod Bethune (Creator of Bethune Cookman College)

**HURTS**

* 1. NAACP AKA (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) pushed for anti-lynching laws in which FDR did not support.
  2. Because of fewer crops produced, many African American “SHARECROPPERS” were kicked off farms, if they were not kicked off they received lower wages.

1. **Native American Advancements and Hardships**
   1. Dawes Act – divided tribal lands into smaller plots of land. Natives owned 138 million acres; it was cut d own to 48 million.
   2. Indian New Deal – gave natives economic assistance and control over themselves. Created schools, hospitals, and encouraged Indian religions, native language and traditional customs.
2. **Welfare System AKA Welfare State**
   1. This is a governmental system that had the responsibility for providing for the welfare of children and poor, elderly, sick, disabled, and unemployed.
3. **John Steinbeck – *The Grapes of Wrath***
   1. This is a novel about a family named the Joad family and they were moving away from their home in Oklahoma after the Dust Bowl. They moved to California where they hoped to build a better life but they encounter exploitation of disease, hunger, and political corruption