

## Chapter Summary

### **Section 1: FDR Offers Relief and Recovery**

Within his first 100 days in office, Roosevelt and Congress passed fifteen major laws to offer relief, reform, and recovery. Mrs. Roosevelt played a large role in the Administration. There were many critics of the New Deal.

### **Section 2: The Second New Deal**

In the Second New Deal, Roosevelt sought far reaching solutions to the causes of the Depression. The problems of workers, the unemployed, the poor, and the elderly were all addressed.



## Chapter Summary (continued)

### **Section 3: Effects of the New Deal**

The New Deal changed the role of the federal government in the lives of American citizens and in the national economy. It created new political coalitions and changed the power of the president.

### **Section 4: Culture of the 1930s**

The 1930s was a golden age for radio and movies. People sought escape from the pain of the Great Depression. It was also the first time that the federal government sponsored art and artists.

## Objectives

- Analyze the impact Franklin D. Roosevelt had on the American people after becoming President.
- Describe the programs that were part of the first New Deal and their immediate impact.
- Identify critical responses to the New Deal.



## Terms and People

- **Franklin D. Roosevelt** – American President elected at the height of the Great Depression
- **Eleanor Roosevelt** – FDR's wife and First Lady; known for her active role in the administration
- **New Deal** – programs and legislation enacted by FDR during the Great Depression to promote economic recovery
- **fireside chat** – informal radio broadcast in which FDR communicated with the American people
- **FDIC** – Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; government agency that insures bank deposits

## Terms and People (continued)

- **TVA** – Tennessee Valley Authority; government agency that built dams in the Tennessee River valley to control floods and generate electric power
- **CCC** – Civilian Conservation Corps; government program that provided young men with jobs on environmental conservation projects
- **NRA** – National Recovery Administration; government agency that developed codes of fair competition in industry, including minimum wages and prices

## Terms and People (continued)

- **PWA** – Public Works Administration; government agency that improved the nation's infrastructure and created millions of jobs
- **Charles Coughlin** – Roman Catholic priest who accused FDR of not doing enough to end the depression
- **Huey Long** – Louisiana Senator and New Deal critic



## How did the New Deal attempt to address the problems of the depression?

As poverty and homelessness gripped the country, many Americans wondered if the nation could survive the crisis.

They hoped a new leader could bring back prosperity—and their faith in democracy.



In 1932, President Hoover ran for reelection. But he had little chance of winning.

- Unemployment stood at 25%.
- Bank failures had wiped out savings.
- The hungry waited for food at soup kitchens.

**Americans  
were ready  
for a  
change.**

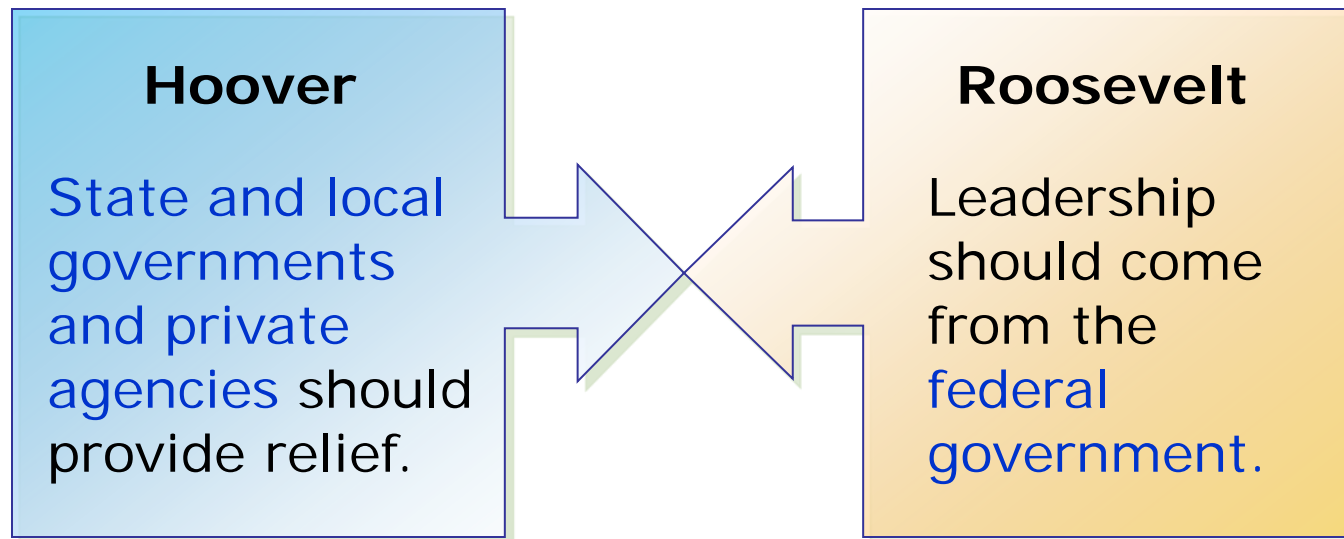


Hoover's opponent in the election was Democrat **Franklin D. Roosevelt.**



- Harvard graduate
- New York State senator
- Assistant Secretary of the Navy
- 1920 Nominee for Vice President
- Polio survivor
- Governor of New York

The two candidates offered **very different approaches** to the problems of the Great Depression.



**Roosevelt won in a landslide.**

Together with his “Brain Trust,” Roosevelt moved quickly to carry out his promise of giving Americans a **New Deal**.


During his first 100 days in office, 15 bills were passed.

First New Deal

The legislation had three goals:  
relief, recovery, and reform.

## Roosevelt began with the bank crisis.

FDR declared a four-day **bank holiday**, closing the banks so they could get their accounts in order.



In the first of many **fireside chats**, FDR explained that his actions were to **halt bank failures**.



When the banks reopened, there were no more runs on the banks.

**FDR took other steps to reform the financial system.**

**Federal Deposit  
Insurance  
Corporation (FDIC)**

Insured bank deposits

Securities and  
Exchange  
Commission (SEC)

Regulated the stock  
market

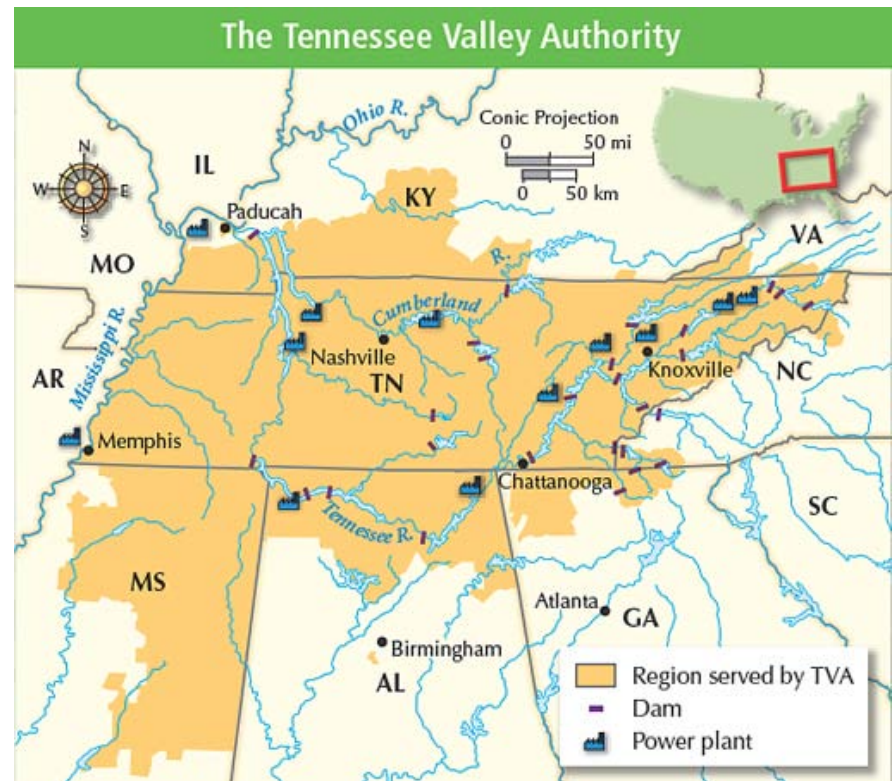
Such measures **helped restore confidence** in the economy.



## Roosevelt then turned to a series of New Deal programs to bring relief to the country.

Some programs helped farmers and those in the rural South.

- The **AAA** sought to **end overproduction and raise crop prices**.
- The **TVA** built dams to **control floods and generate electricity**.



Many programs focused on **job relief**.

<p><b>Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)</b></p>	<p>Put young men to work improving national parks, forests, and wilderness areas</p>
<p><b>Federal Emergency Relief Agency (FERA)</b></p>	<p>Granted funds to state and local agencies to help the unemployed</p>
<p><b>Civil Works Administration (CWA)</b></p>	<p>Gave people jobs on public-works projects</p>



The **Public Works Administration (PWA)** created millions of jobs.



Workers built bridges, dams, power plants, and government buildings.

These projects improved the nation's infrastructure.

Roosevelt also took steps to speed economic recovery.



**National  
Recovery  
Administration  
(NRA)**

- Established codes of fair competition
- Set **minimum wages** for workers and **minimum prices** for goods

**Not everyone, however,  
supported the New Deal.**

Conservatives charged that it  
was making the government too  
powerful.

- Destroying free enterprise
- Undermining individualism

Such critics  
formed the  
American Liberty  
League.

While conservatives thought the New Deal did too much, others took the opposite position.

Some argued that the New Deal did not do enough to end the depression.

- Socialist Party
- American Communist Party

The opponents who gained the largest audience were Populist critics.



<p>Dr. Francis Townsend</p>	<p>Proposed giving each person 60 or older \$200 a month to spend</p>
<p>Father <b>Charles Coughlin</b></p>	<p>Used his radio show to attack the New Deal, calling it communist</p>
<p>Senator <b>Huey Long</b></p>	<p>Proposed a “Share Our Wealth” program that taxed the rich and gave money to the poor</p>



**Despite the critics, the New Deal was popular with most Americans.**

In his inaugural address, Roosevelt told Americans, "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

FDR succeeded in reducing people's fear, but the depression was far from over.

### Achievements of the First Hundred Days

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

National Recovery Administration (NRA)

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

Public Works Administration (PWA)

Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC)

## Objectives

- Discuss the programs of social and economic reforms in the second New Deal.
- Explain how New Deal legislation affected the growth of organized labor.
- Describe the impact of Roosevelt's court-packing plan on the course of the New Deal.





## Terms and People

- **second New Deal** – legislative activity begun by FDR in 1935 to solve problems created by the Great Depression
- **WPA** – Works Progress Administration; agency that provided job relief through public-works projects
- **John Maynard Keynes** – British economist who supported the policy of deficit spending to help end the depression
- **pump priming** – economic theory that favored public-works projects because they put money in the hands of consumers who would buy more goods, stimulating the economy

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Social Security Act** – 1935 law that created a pension system for retirees, established unemployment insurance, created insurance for victims of work-related accidents, and provided aid for poverty-stricken mothers and children, the blind, and the disabled
- **Wagner Act** – law that recognized the right of employees to join labor unions and gave workers the right to collective bargaining
- **collective bargaining** – process in which employers negotiate with labor unions about hours, wages, and other working conditions

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Fair Labor Standards Act** – law that set a minimum wage and a maximum workweek and outlawed child labor
- **CIO** – Congress of Industrial Organizations; labor organization founded in the 1930s that represented industrial workers
- **sit-down strike** – labor protest in which workers stop working and occupy the workplace until their demands are met
- **court packing** – FDR plan to add more justices to the Supreme Court after the Court ruled some New Deal legislation unconstitutional



## What major issues did the second New Deal address?

As depression continued to grip the nation, Roosevelt continued to search for solutions.

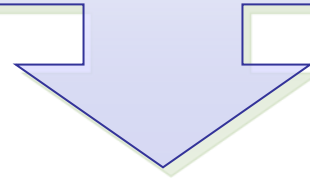
Many of the New Deal programs created by FDR continue to impact Americans today.

Though progress had been made toward easing the problems of the Great Depression, Roosevelt knew that much **work still needed to be done**.

**In 1935, FDR launched a new campaign to help meet the goals of relief, recovery, and reform.**

The **second New Deal**

As FDR planned a new round of spending, critics charged that New Deal programs, and their high price tags, were wasteful.



- The government was **spending money it did not have**.
- The **federal deficit** had soared to \$4.4 billion.

**Economists  
such as John  
Maynard  
Keynes  
disagreed.**

- Public-works projects put money in the hands of consumers.
- Consumer spending would stimulate the economy.
- **Deficit spending** was needed to end the depression.

Deficit spending continued under the second New Deal.



The **Works Progress Administration (WPA)** created millions of jobs on public-works projects.



- Workers built **highways** and **public buildings**, dredged **rivers and harbors**, and promoted **soil and water conservation**.
- **Artists were hired** to enhance public spaces.

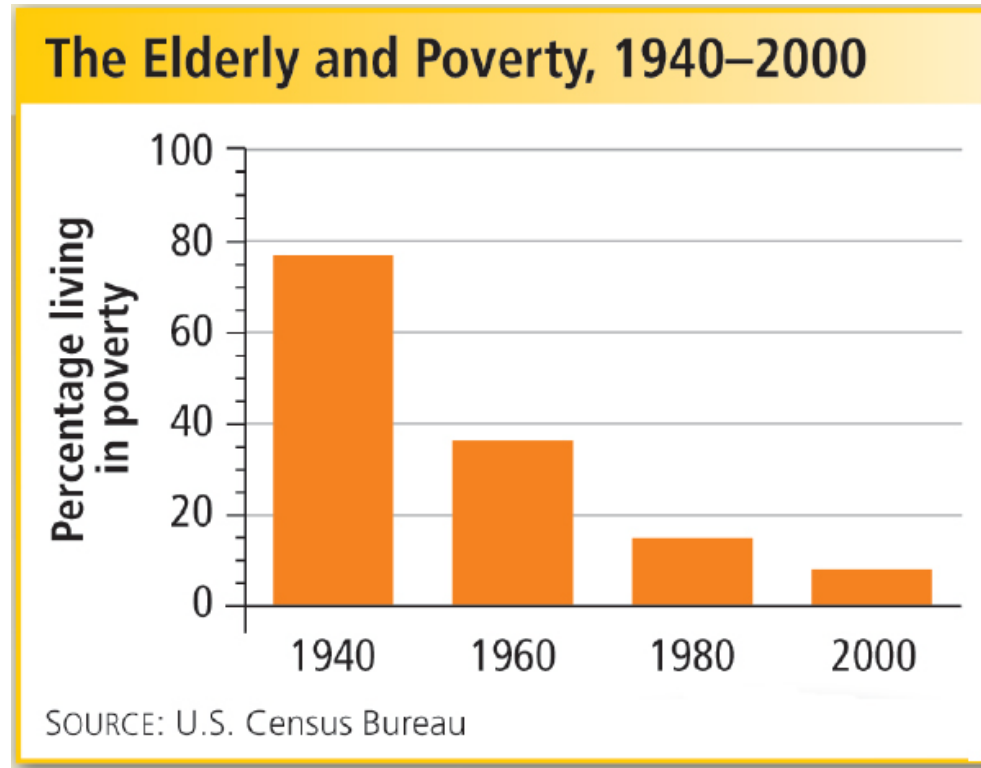
The **Social Security Act** created a pension system for retirees.

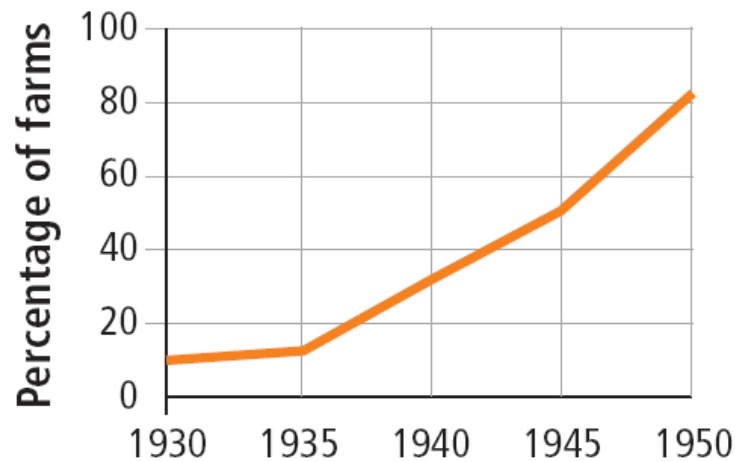
It also provided:

- unemployment insurance
- insurance for victims of work-related accidents
- aid for poverty-stricken mothers and children, the blind, and the disabled



Such benefits helped reduce poverty among the nation's elderly.



**Farms With Electricity, 1930–1950**

SOURCE: *Statistical Abstract of the United States*

The Rural Electrification Administration helped bring power to isolated rural areas.

The government provided price supports for agriculture.

**The government continued to give aid to farmers.**



The government also funded irrigation systems, dams, and other water projects in the West.



*Construction of a Dam*, a mural by WPA artist William Gropper, was a tribute to workers on western dams.

Roosevelt believed that improving the standard of living for industrial workers would benefit the entire economy.

### Wagner Act

- Recognized the right of workers to join **labor unions**
- Gave workers the right to **collective bargaining**

### Fair Labor Standards Act

- Set a **minimum wage** and **maximum workweek**
- Outlawed **child labor**

As union activity rose, a split emerged in the American Federation of Labor.

The AFL represented skilled workers who joined craft or trade unions.

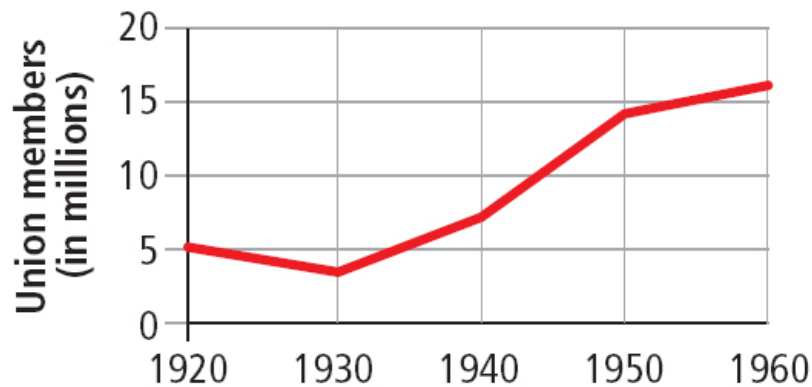
The union made little effort to organize workers in the major industries.

John L. Lewis formed the **Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)** to unionize industrial workers.



In 1936, the CIO's **United Auto Workers Union** staged a **sit-down strike** at General Motors.

### Labor Union Membership, 1920–1960

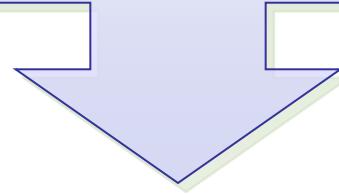


SOURCE: *Historical Statistics of the United States*

After 44 days, GM recognized the new union.

This success led to others, and **union membership soared**.

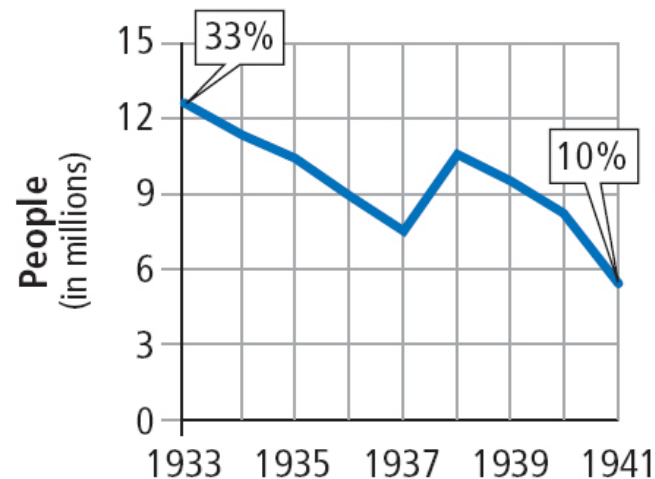
After an overwhelming reelection victory, FDR decided to fight back against the Supreme Court, which had struck down many of his programs.



- In 1937, FDR proposed adding up to six new Justices to the Court.
- Critics attacked his **court-packing** plan as an attempt to expand presidential power.
- The failed plan weakened Roosevelt politically.

After the economy had begun to improve in 1935 and 1936, FDR **cut back on government spending** to reduce the deficit. At the same time, interest rates rose.

### Unemployment, 1933–1941



SOURCE: *Historical Statistics of the United States*

The combination caused **the economy to sink again, and unemployment soared.**

With his support wavering, FDR did not try to push further reforms through Congress.

## Objectives

- Describe how the New Deal affected different groups in American society.
- Analyze how the New Deal changed the shape of American party politics.
- Discuss the impact of Franklin D. Roosevelt on the presidency.



## Terms and People

- **Black Cabinet** – Black leaders who served as unofficial advisers to FDR
- **Mary McLeod Bethune** – educator and member of FDR's Black Cabinet
- **Indian New Deal** – program that gave Native Americans economic assistance and greater control over their own affairs
- **New Deal coalition** – diverse group of southern whites, northern blue-collar workers, midwestern farmers, and Blacks that united behind FDR and the New Deal

## Terms and People (continued)

- **welfare state** – government that assumes responsibility for providing for the welfare of children and the poor, elderly, sick, disabled, and unemployed



**How did the New Deal change the social, economic, and political landscape of the United States for future generations?**

The New Deal affected people of many different backgrounds and ways of life.

It also brought fundamental changes to the role of the federal government.



## Eleanor Roosevelt inspired many women in her leadership role during the New Deal.

- Transformed the role of **First Lady** from ceremonial to political activist
- **Traveled** widely
- **Campaigned** for FDR
- Offered **policy advice**
- Wrote a **newspaper column**



Other women also played important roles in the administration, such as Secretary of Labor **Frances Perkins**, the first female Cabinet member.

**However, the New Deal did not fight to end gender discrimination in the workplace.**

- The WPA and other agencies made an effort to **employ men first**.
- **Women could not work for the CCC.**

**Blacks were hit especially hard by the depression.**

- The unemployment rate for Blacks was nearly 50%.
- Many people urged FDR to help end racial discrimination.

Roosevelt asked advice of members of his **Black Cabinet**, such as **Mary McLeod Bethune**.

But he did not always listen. FDR refused to support an **antilynching law**, fearing political fallout.

Some New Deal measures **unintentionally hurt Blacks.**

- Farm subsidies led landowners to **evict sharecroppers.**
- Blacks often did **not receive equal wages.**
- Domestic and farm workers were **exempted** from New Deal programs.

**The New Deal's Commissioner of Indian Affairs, John Collier, tried to improve living conditions for Native Americans.**

The Bureau of Indian Affairs encouraged native religions, languages, and customs.

The **Indian New Deal:**

- Provided funds to build schools and hospitals
- Created an Indian Civilian Conservation Corps



The **Indian Reorganization Act of 1934** was considered the centerpiece of the Indian New Deal.

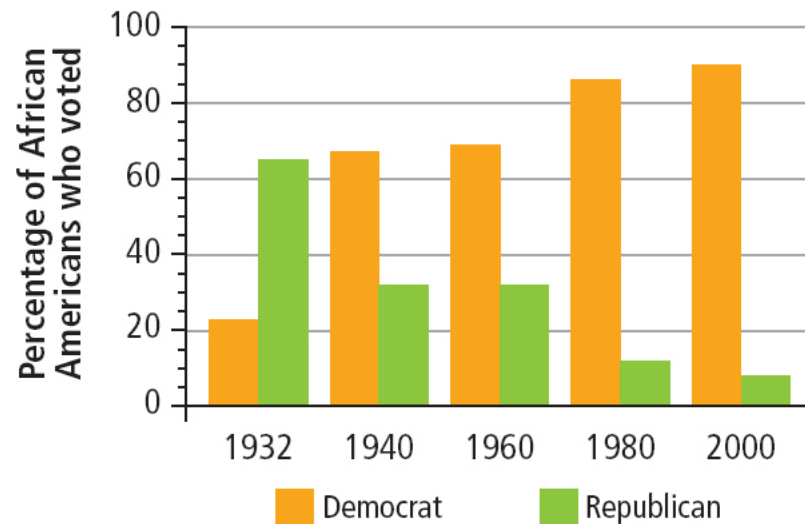
This law restored tribal control over native lands.





## Roosevelt and the New Deal united diverse groups of Americans into a political powerhouse.

Presidential Vote of African Americans, 1932–2000



SOURCES: Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies; Donald L. Grant, *The Way It Was in the South: The Black Experience in Georgia*; Sean J. Savage, *Roosevelt: The Party Leader, 1932–1945*

The **New Deal coalition** included southern whites, northern blue-collar workers, midwestern farmers, and Blacks.

**Democrats** were now in the majority.

**Roosevelt's New Deal programs also helped unify a struggling nation.**



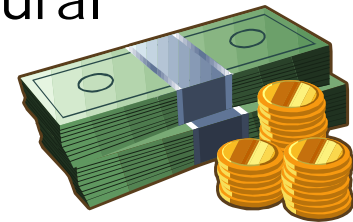
- Social and ethnic divisions diminished.
- Immigrant communities gained a greater sense of belonging.
- Programs such as the WPA and CCC allowed people of different backgrounds to get to know one another.

**With the New Deal, FDR broke from the tradition of laissez-faire and greatly expanded the role of government.**



New Deal measures strengthened capitalism and encouraged the post-WWII economic boom.

- Restored trust in the banks and the stock market
- Increased homeownership
- Protected workers
- Helped modernize rural America





Thousands of WPA and PWA projects benefited communities—and local economies—across the country.

INFOGRAPHIC

**P.W.A. and W.P.A. PROJECTS**

The Public Works Administration (PWA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) were New Deal government agencies that provided work relief for people who had lost their jobs during the depression.

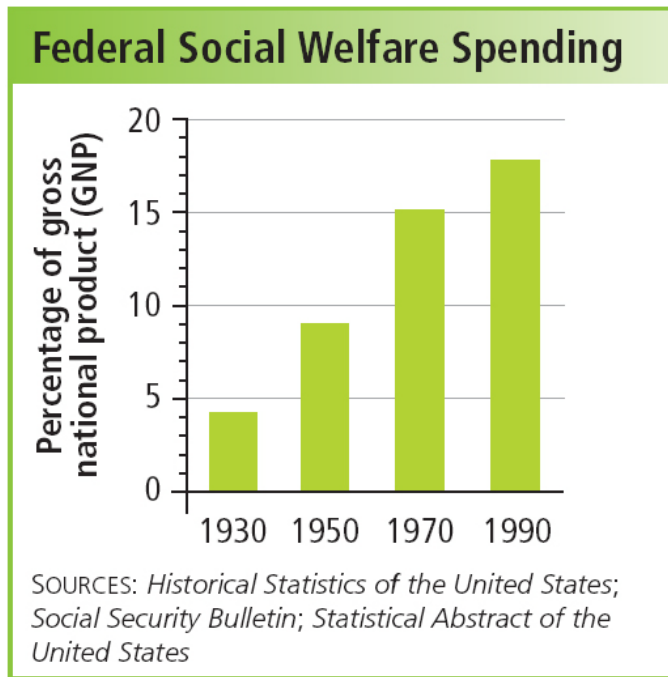
Both agencies focused on large public-works projects that benefited local communities across the nation. Their combined efforts produced thousands of schools, hospitals, parks, bridges, dams, housing developments, libraries, and other public buildings. They also built or improved thousands of miles of roads and highways, installed sewer systems, and conducted environmental-conservation projects.

**Thinking Critically**

**Analyze** Besides giving jobs to the unemployed, describe other ways that PWA and WPA projects might have helped local economies.



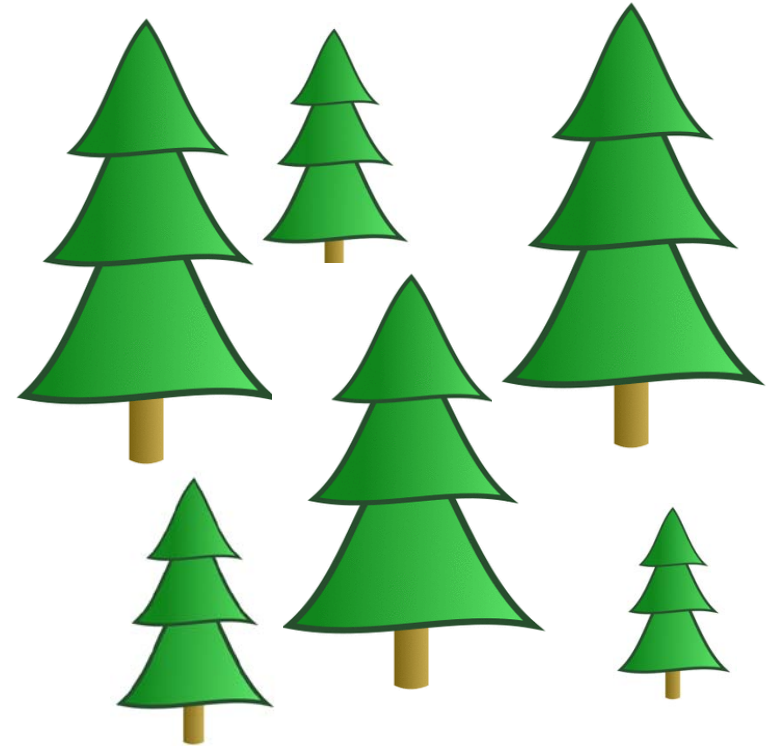
At the same time, the New Deal led to the rise of the **welfare state**.



In a major policy change, the New Deal established the principle that the federal government was responsible for the welfare of all Americans.

FDR also favored federal action to protect the environment.

- The government established 12 million acres of new national parks.
- The CCC restored forests and preserved the environment.



Despite its benefits, the TVA had a mixed environmental impact, disrupting natural habitats.



Finally, FDR and the New Deal **changed the nature of the presidency itself.**

### **FDR's Effect on the Presidency**

- Increased power of the President and the executive branch
- Made mass media, such as radio, an essential tool in advertising and promoting policies
- Expanded role of the President in managing the economy
- Expanded role of the President in developing social policy
- Won third and fourth terms, leading to passage of Twenty-second Amendment, which limited Presidents to two consecutive terms

## Objectives

- Trace the growth of radio and the movies in the 1930s and the changes in popular culture.
- Describe the major themes of literature in the New Deal era.



## Terms and People

- ***The Wizard of Oz*** – popular depression-era film that promised dreams really can come true
- **Frank Capra** – director whose films celebrated American idealism and the triumph of the common man over adversity
- ***War of the Worlds*** – 1938 radio drama that was so realistic many people feared that Martians were actually invading
- **Federal Art Project** – branch of the WPA that hired artists to create artworks for public buildings

## Terms and People (Continued)

- **mural** – large picture painted directly on a wall or ceiling
- **Dorothea Lange** – FSA photographer who helped document the plight of America's farmers
- **John Steinbeck** – author whose depression-era classic *The Grapes of Wrath* tells the story of a family trying to escape the Dust Bowl
- **Lillian Hellman** – playwright whose works featured strong roles for women and socially conscious subject matter



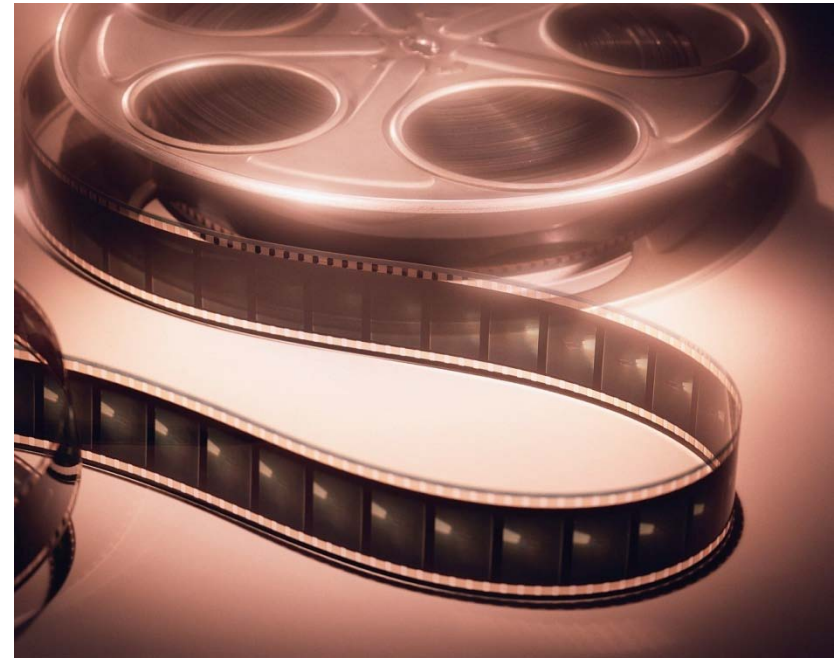
## How did the men and women of the depression find relief from their hardships in the popular culture?

Entertainment helped Americans struggling to survive the depression escape their worries—at least for a time.

Federal support for the arts added to the era's rich cultural heritage.



Entertainment was big business during the 1930s.



Movies, radio, and music reflected the mood of the country.



Most Americans went to the movies to escape their worries.

- ***The Wizard of Oz***
- *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*
- *Frankenstein*
- *Top Hat*
- *Gone with the Wind*



In the early 1930s, gangster films such as *Public Enemy* reflected the public's distrust of government.



As the New Deal restored confidence, films such as *G-Men* began portraying government officials as heroes.



Director **Frank Capra** focused on the triumph of the common man over adversity in such films as *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*.

## Radio was a vital part of everyday life.



- Radio networks such as NBC and CBS entertained millions.
- People listened to **comedy, drama, news,** and FDR's fireside chats.



Orson Welles' 1938 radio drama ***War of the Worlds*** was so realistic that it caused a national panic when listeners thought that Martians were invading.


Radio **disc jockeys** played the latest tunes on shows like *Your Hit Parade* and *Make Believe Ballroom*.





## Music provided a happy diversion and a serious outlet for social concerns.




"Swing" music played by "big bands" topped the charts.



The folk singer Leadbelly described the harsh lives of Blacks.



Latin music and dances like the rumba and the samba were popular.



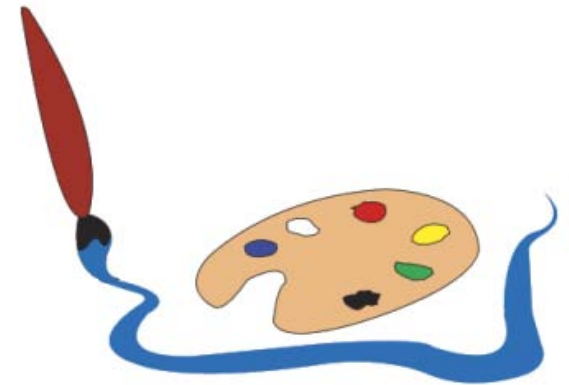
Woodie Guthrie wrote ballads about the Dust Bowl and the Okies.



During the New Deal, the federal government provided funding for the arts for the first time in history.

The **Federal Art Project**, Federal Writers' Project, and Federal Theater Project were all funded by the WPA.

WPA writers created a series of state guidebooks that recorded the nation's history and folklore.





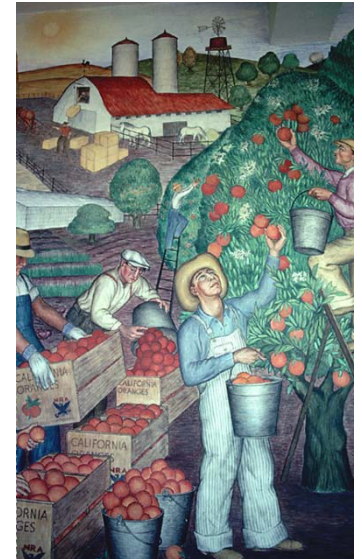
Artists painted giant **murals** in public buildings across the nation.

Photographers like **Dorothea Lange** created powerful images of impoverished farmers and migrant workers.



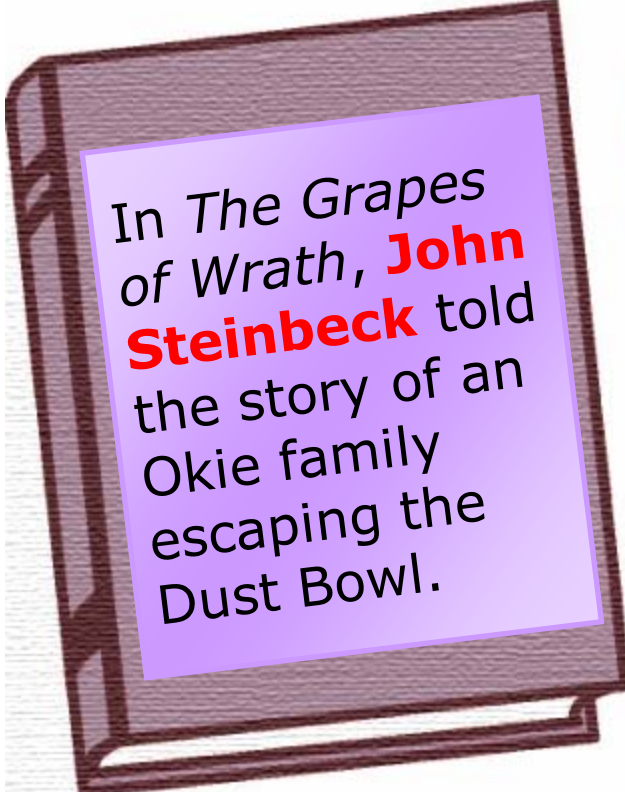
Critics charged that the Federal Art programs were promoting radical or communist views.

This led to a drop in congressional funding.

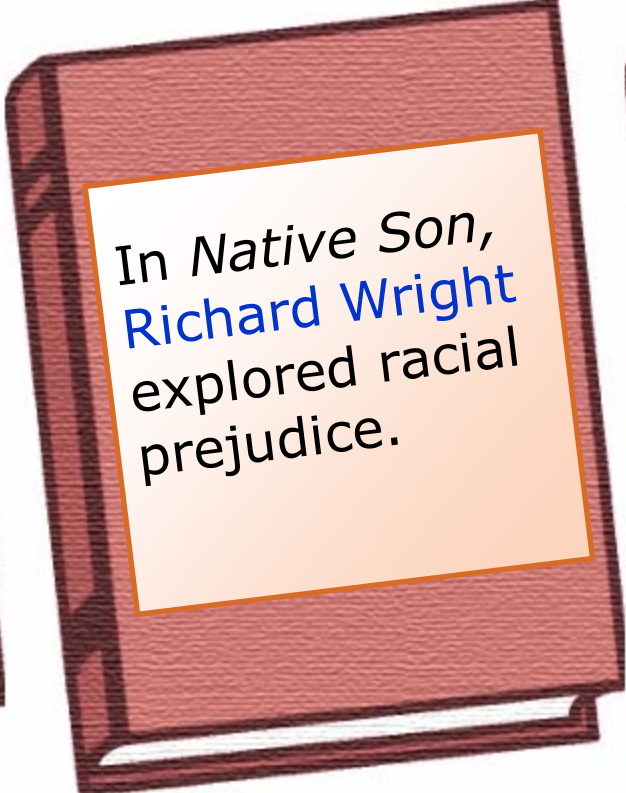


Though its funding was cut, the Federal Art programs set a precedent for future funding of the arts and humanities.

Depression-era writers reflected the concerns of Americans from all walks of life.



In *The Grapes of Wrath*, **John Steinbeck** told the story of an Okie family escaping the Dust Bowl.



In *Native Son*, **Richard Wright** explored racial prejudice.



**Lillian Hellman** portrayed strong women in her plays.



Comic strips and comic books also were very popular.



# POW!

- *Flash Gordon* Science Fiction
- *Dick Tracy* Detective Story
- *Superman* The first great superhero comic