

President Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal

I. The Election of 1932

1. By the election of 1932, Hoover ran for re-election but Americans wanted _____ and strong _____
2. Democratic candidate _____ defeated Hoover and won the presidency
3. Notes about FDR:



II. FDR and the First New Deal (1933-1935)

A. President Roosevelt's Plan of Action

1. When Roosevelt was inaugurated as president, _____ was at an all-time high
2. In his inaugural address, FDR inspired hope, declaring "the only thing we have to fear is _____"
3. When FDR became president he promised _____ to fight the depression
4. FDR believed the gov't should use _____ (spending that causes debt) to stimulate the economy

B. In his first _____ in office, FDR and Congress passed a broad platform of legislation to attack the depression called the "_____"

1. The Bank Holiday

- a. FDR's first action was to address the _____ crisis
- b. By 1933, 25,000 banks had failed and the USA was in a complete _____
- c. FDR declared a four-day "_____": all banks were closed and _____ by federal regulators to determine which banks were healthy. Only healthy banks could _____ after the bank holiday
- d. After the bank holiday, few U.S. banks failed and Americans slowly began to regain _____ in banks



2. Fireside Chats

- a. FDR used the power of the _____ to _____ to the American people the steps the government was taking to address the problems of the depression
- b. FDR's "_____ " used _____, clear language to explain New Deal programs
- c. These weekly radio addresses gave people confidence that the government was _____ fighting the Great Depression

3. First Lady **Eleanor Roosevelt** served as FDR's "_____ " as she toured the nation

- a. Eleanor became the "_____ " of the New Deal" as she expressed concern for the needs of the American people
- b. She was the first _____ to give lectures, radio broadcasts, write a daily _____ column, and speak out on behalf of _____

4. The New Deal focused on the three "Rs"

a. **R**elief

b. **R**ecovery

c. **R**eform

The Impact of the New Deal

I. From 1933 to 1935, FDR's New Deal programs helped _____ and restored hope, but the Great Depression had not come to an end

1. FDR's failure to end the depression led to _____ of the New Deal
2. The most vocal critic was Louisiana Senator _____
 - a. Huey Long's _____ plan proposed taxing all personal _____ over \$1 million and give each U.S. family \$ _____ per year
 - b. Huey Long threatened to run as a 3rd party candidate but was _____ in 1935

II. FDR and the Second New Deal (1935-1938)

A. In 1935, FDR began an aggressive series of laws called the _____. The Second New Deal was passed by Congress in a rapid succession known as the Second _____

3. One of the most important reforms on the New Deal was the _____
 - a. The law protected workers' right to _____ and collectively bargain
 - b. It created a Fair Labor Practices Commission to regulate unfair practices used by companies to discourage _____ membership
 - c. Due to the **Wagner Act**, union membership in the USA _____

B. In 1936, FDR was overwhelmingly elected to a second term. But his second term would prove more _____ than his first

1. By 1937, President Roosevelt faced criticisms that the New Deal was too _____, did not eliminate _____, or end the depression
 - a. FDR backed off government funded job programs and unemployment quickly _____
 - b. The New Deal was not _____ the economy to end the Great Depression
2. In addition, two New Deal recovery programs (AAA and NRA) were declared _____ by the Supreme Court
 - a. FDR feared that the Supreme Court would _____ the New Deal
 - b. FDR threatened to "_____ the Supreme Court" and increase the number of justices from _____ to _____
 - c. People were outraged as FDR appeared to be overstepping his _____ powers
3. After 1938, Congress focused on trying to control _____ and did not pass any more _____ laws

III. Impact of the New Deal

A. FDR's New Deal dramatically changed America

1. The New Deal was successful in offering _____ programs like the CCC, PWA, WPA to help people through the Depression
2. New Deal was successful in offering reforms to the stock market (SEC), _____ (FDIC), _____ (Wagner Act, FLPC), _____ (Social Security)
3. But, the New Deal did not lead to _____ in the American economy
 - a. By 1938, nearly _____ people were unemployed
 - b. Wealth remained unevenly _____
4. FDR's _____ and active involvement in the economy in changed the role of the _____ and expectations of gov't
5. FDR's leadership unified _____, unions, immigrants, and _____ voters under the Democratic Party
6. For the first time, the gov't used _____ and created welfare programs to help groups in need

THE NEW DEAL

PROBLEMS

- Industries and farms failed.
- U.S. stock market crashed and banks closed.
- Bankrupt businesses
- Unemployment
- Homelessness

SOLUTIONS

- Work projects help the unemployed.
- Money given to farmers, sharecroppers, and migrant workers
- New opportunities for women and minorities
- Social Security Act allocates money to the elderly, the unemployed, and the disabled.
- NLRB protects workers' rights.
- SEC monitors stock market.
- FDIC protects individuals' deposits in banks.
- Fireside chats increase public confidence.

CONTINUING EFFECTS

- Banking and finance are reformed.
- Government takes a more active role in the economy.
- Workers benefit from labor standards.
- Social Security system continues to provide for the needy.
- Conservation efforts continue to preserve the environment.

Illustrations include a man with a shovel, a person at a desk, and a person at a desk.

The New Deal: Success or Failure?

Directions: Examine the documents below and answer the questions that accompany each. Then, fill in the thesis template below, as if you were preparing to write an essay answering this question: "Was President Roosevelt's New Deal a success or failure?"

New Deal Document	What does this document say about the impact of the New Deal
<p>Document A: "The New Deal was responsible for some powerful and important accomplishments. It put people back to work. It saved capitalism. It restored faith in the American economic system, while at the same time it revived a sense of hope in the American people. But economically, it was less successful." <div style="text-align: right;">-From THE NEW DEAL: ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FAILURES By Allan M. Winkler Miami University</div> </p>	<p>This document describes a success/failure of the New Deal because _____ _____ _____ _____ _____</p>
<p>Document B: IN DECEMBER 1932, A DISCONSOLATE YOUNG MAN, TWO OR THREE YEARS OUT OF COLLEGE, sat on a park bench and watched his big toe come through his best shoe, while he tried to screw up courage to apply for relief. Two years later he was the executive head of an insurance enterprise handling millions of dollars annually, working in close conjunction with important medical and educational institutions. He, himself, has won an international reputation in his special field. His name would be known to many survey graphic readers. <div style="text-align: right;">-Douglas H. MacNeill</div> </p>	<p>This document describes a success/failure of the New Deal because _____ _____ _____ _____ _____</p>
<p>Document C: "New Deal taxes were major job destroyers during the 1930s, prolonging unemployment that averaged 17%. Higher business taxes meant that employers had less money for growth and jobs. Social Security excise taxes on payrolls made it more expensive for employers to hire people, which discouraged hiring...For example, the National Industrial Recovery Act (1933) cut back production and forced wages above market levels, making it more expensive for employers to hire people - blacks alone were estimated to have lost some 500,000 jobs because of the National Industrial Recovery Act." <div style="text-align: right;">-Jim Powell, "How FDR's New Deal Harmed Millions of Poor People" (2003)</div> </p>	<p>This document describes a success/failure of the New Deal because _____ _____ _____ _____ _____</p>
<p>Document D:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Unemployment Rates During the New Deal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Percentage of Jobless Nonfarm Workers, 1926 - 1946</p> <p style="font-size: small;">* From Stanley Lebergott, "Annual Estimates of Unemployment in the United States, 1900-1950." Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Global Insight. Chart 2 heritage.org</p> </div>	<p>This document describes a success/failure of the New Deal because _____ _____ _____ _____ _____</p>

Thesis Statement: Use the documents above, as well as information learned throughout this unit, to create an academically appropriate and detailed thesis statement.

Ultimately, the New Deal was a _____ (success/failure) because _____

