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 ________________ 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. Relief
   b. Recovery
   c. Reform
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<td><strong>The First New Deal</strong></td>
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<td>Banking Reform</td>
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<td><strong>The Bank Holiday</strong></td>
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<td>Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)</td>
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<td>Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)</td>
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<td><strong>Rural Assistance</strong></td>
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<td>Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)</td>
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<td><strong>Public Works Projects</strong></td>
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<td>Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)</td>
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<td>Works Project Administration (WPA)</td>
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<td>Social Security Act</td>
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**The Great Depression & New Deal Review:** match each quote with the vocabulary word (see word bank below) that it relates to:

1. "Maybe we can start again, in the new rich land — in California, where the fruit grows. We'll start over. But you can't start. Only a baby can start. You and me — why, we're all that's been... this land, this red land, is us; and the flood years and the dust years and the years are us. We can't start again."
   - from *The Grapes of Wrath*
   - Related Vocab Term: ____________

2. "We are clearly enhancing the value of our natural resources, and we are relieving an appreciable amount of actual distress. This great group of men has entered upon its work on a purely voluntary basis; no military training is involved and we are conserving not only our natural resources, but also our human resources. One of the great values to this work is the fact that it is direct and requires the intervention of very little machinery."
   - FDR’s Second Fireside Chat, May 7, 1933
   - Related Vocab Term: ____________

3. "We have tried to frame a law which will give some measure of protection to the average citizen and to his family against the loss of a job and against poverty-nibbled old age. This law, too, represents a cornerstone in a structure which is being built, but is by no means complete... It is a law that will take care of human needs and at the same time provide for the United States an economic structure of vastly greater soundness."
   - President Roosevelt, August 14, 1935
   - Related Vocab Term: ____________

**Word Bank:**
- Civilian Conservation Corps
- Dust Bowl
- Social Security Act
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 Second New Deal. The Second New Deal was passed by Congress in a rapid succession known as the Second ___________________________.

1. 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 ___________________________, 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 ___________________________.

3. After 1938, Congress focused on trying to control ___________________________ and did not pass any more ___________________________ laws.

II. 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 govt.

5. FDR’s leadership unified ___________________________, unions, immigrants, and ___________________________ voters under the Democratic Party.

6. For the first time, the govt used ___________________________ and created welfare programs to help groups in need.
# 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?"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Deal Document</th>
<th>What does this document say about the impact of the New Deal</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Document A:</strong> &quot;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.&quot; - From THE NEW DEAL: ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FAILURES By Allan M. Winkler Miami University</td>
<td>This document describes a success/failure of the New Deal because ___________________________________________</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Document B:</strong> 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. - Douglas H. MacNeil</td>
<td>This document describes a success/failure of the New Deal because ___________________________________________</td>
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<td><strong>Document C:</strong> &quot;New Deal taxes were major job destroyers during the 1930s, prolonging unemployment that averaged 19%. 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.&quot; - Jim Powell, &quot;How FDR's New Deal Harmed Millions of Poor People&quot; (2003)</td>
<td>This document describes a success/failure of the New Deal because ___________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Document D:</strong></td>
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## Thesis Statement

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

Ultimate, the New Deal was a ______________________ (success/failure) because ___________________________________________.