

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Module 10 (The New Deal) Review Worksheet

Person, Place, Date, Term	Description
New Deal Programs	refer to and study “New Deal-Alphabet Soup” (END OF REVIEW)
Why did Franklin Roosevelt win 1932 election?	
What plans did Roosevelt make in the four months while he waited to take office?	He began to formulate a set of policies to alleviate the problems of the Depression.
20 th Amendment	
Franklin D. Roosevelt	President after Hoover and the Great Depression; implemented the New Deal and Second New Deal; gave informal “fireside chats” to earn the trust of the people.
Describe the personality traits that made President Roosevelt an effective leader.	Roosevelt had varied political training—at local, state, and national levels. He had a warm and understanding approach to people. He allowed the press to ask him a barrage of questions, thus making himself popular and liked with the press. He had a pragmatic and experimental approach to solving the nation’s problems (progressivisms).
“Brain Trust”	
New Deal	The phrase taken from one of FDR’s speeches (“a new deal for the American people”) which was used to describe his programs that would combat the Great Depression. Relief—for needy Recover—from depression Reform—make sure depression did not occur
“hundred days”	
What did the legislation of the first New Deal primarily focused on?	direct relief—getting dole to citizens and getting the economy moving by restoring faith in the banks
“Bank Holiday”	

Fireside Chats	
Glass-Steagall Act	
21 st Amendment	
Moratorium	Official authorization to suspend payments, such as with a debt; significance during New Deal was Five-Year Moratorium placed on foreclosures for farmers
Foreclosure	bank seizure of property when the borrower fails to make payments on the mortgage
Explain how New Deal policies (AAA) both helped and hurt the rural poor.	Under the AAA, the government paid farmers to reduce production of basic crops. Large commercial farmers who concentrated on one crop benefited more than smaller farmers who typically raised several crops. The crop reduction program actually hurt some people. Migrant workers in the West and Southwest lost jobs when growers raised less produce, and thus needed fewer workers for harvesting. Tenant farmers and sharecroppers were forced off the land they worked when the owners took the land out of production.
How did New Deal programs affect various regions of the United States?	The TVA developed an impoverished area by providing flood control and power and by building dams. Members of the CCC planted trees to help prevent another Dust Bowl.
Harold Ickes	Roosevelt's Secretary of the Interior and in charge of PWA (Public Works Administration) which offered jobs instead of handouts
"Court Packing Bill"	
American Liberty League	
Creeping Socialism	
Deficit spending	
Dole	Direct Relief—Money or goods given as charity; direct gifts of money, food, and clothing

pump priming	pouring government funds into the economy in the hope of stimulating recovery; government money invested in the economy to stimulate and self-sustaining economic recovery
Father Charles Coughlin	
Dr. Francis Townsend	
Huey Long	
How did liberal and conservative critics differ in their opposition to the New Deal?	Liberals: thought the New Deal did not go far enough in helping the poor and reforming the nation's economic system Conservatives: believed the New Deal spent too much money on direct relief and was trying to control business and socialize the economy.
Eleanor Roosevelt	
1936 Election	Roosevelt and Democrats won convincing victories over the Republicans
Roosevelt Recession	The recession, downturn in economy, that resulted in 1937 when Roosevelt and Congress cutback on New Deal deficit spending. Economy was not strong enough yet to support without government help and Roosevelt reinstated deficit spending (via job programs).
Recession	downturn in the nation's economy marked by reduced economic activity
Parity price	
How was the New Deal unfair to African Americans (social security, AAA, etc.)	Segregation; didn't benefit from AAA b/c 80% of African Americans did not own land; no social security because majority of African Americans were independent workers; specific New Deal programs for African Americans were limited because they were opposed by powerful southern congressional committee heads
Why was life difficult for farm laborers during the Depression?	Farm laborers were unprotected by state and federal laws.
Dorothea Lange	photographer who documented the lives of migrant workers
Why did Roosevelt launch the Second Hundred Days?	Roosevelt launched the Second Hundred Days based on the popularity of the first Hundred Days and the urging of his wife.
Section 7a	

How did the New Deal support labor organizations?	It guaranteed workers' rights to unionize and to bargain collectively.
Why was the Wagner Act significant?	The Wagner Act gave the federal government power to protect and aid workers.
craft unions	Unions where all members shared the same skill
industrial unions	unions that represented every worker in a single industry regardless of his or her job
NLRB v. Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp	
Whom did Social Security help?	It helped retirees and their spouses, the unemployed, families with dependent children, and the disabled.
Frances Perkins	A former child labor reformer who was appointed by FDR to be on his cabinet; Roosevelt's secretary of labor and first woman cabinet officer
A. Philip Randolph	Previously founded first all-black trade union (Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters); he continues his activism and lays groundwork for what would become the civil rights movement
Mary McLeod Bethune	
"Black Cabinet"	
Why was the "Black Cabinet" important to the Roosevelt administration?	It gave President Roosevelt valuable advice on racial issues and provided African Americans with a voice, for the first time, at the highest levels of government.
Marian Anderson	Daughters of American Revolution refused her in concert; Mrs. Roosevelt quit the organization and arranged for Anderson to perform at a Lincoln Memorial concert
Evaluate the actions and policies of the Roosevelt administration on Civil Rights.	President Roosevelt was not committed to full civil rights for African Americans. He did not support a federal anti-lynching law (which he initially supported) and an end to poll taxes. Many African-American families benefited from work relief, but some New Deal programs discriminated against African Americans.
How did New Deal programs discriminate against African Americans?	African Americans were discriminated against in the selection process when it came to applying for public work; also discriminated against on many other programs whose aim was at land/home owners—most African Americans in the South did not own land and instead were Sharecroppers or Tenant Farmers.
How did New Deal programs discriminate against Mexican-Americans?	Although many Mexican-Americans received better treatment in hiring practices than African Americans, they were still discriminated against compared to white males; also discriminated against on many other programs whose aim was at land/home owners—most Mexican-Americans did not own land and instead were sharecroppers, tenement farmers, or migrant farm workers
John Collier	Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Indian Reorganization Act of 1934	
What changes occurred for Native Americans as a result of the New Deal?	The Indian Reorganization Act turned Native American lands over to individual tribes, and allowed children to attend schools on the reservations and tribes to elect tribal councils to govern their reservations.
Committee (Congress) for Industrial Organization	John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America and David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers, formed the Committee for Industrial Organization to organize industrial unions. The committee rapidly signed up unskilled and semiskilled workers, and within two years it succeeded in gaining union recognition in the steel and automobile industries. In 1938, the Committee for Industrial Organization was expelled from the AFL and changed its name to the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO).
Sit-down strikes	
New Deal Coalition	
Coalition	alliance, combination or union of parties, people, or states formed by a specific action or purpose (Roosevelt sought to get coalitions to support his New Deal programs)
“talkies”	Films with sound
<i>Gone with the Wind</i>	
Margaret Mitchell	wrote the popular novel <i>Gone With the Wind</i>
<i>The Wizard of Oz</i>	Popular film of the day—used grand colors because of Technic color
<i>Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs</i>	
Orson Welles	
<i>War of the Worlds</i>	Novel by H.G. Wells which was famously done as a radio broadcast by Orson Welles in the late 1930s.
Why do you think movies were so popular during the Depression?	Movies provided realistic portrayal as well as escapist comedies and romances, all of which helped people to cope with Depression reality.
literature and the arts in the 1930s dealt with	
Federal Art Project	
Grant Wood	

Why did the New Deal fund art projects?	New Deal officials believed that art played an important role in the life of the American people. They also believed that artists deserved work relief just as other unemployed Americans did.
In what ways did the New Deal deliver art to the public?	The Federal Art Project paid artists to produce public art. It also promoted the teaching of art in schools and poster and mural painting. The Federal Theater Project assisted producing theater productions.
Federal Theatre Project	
Woody Guthrie	
How did the literature of the time reflect issues of the Depression?	Writers depicted the difficulties of the Depression Era, such as the Dust Bowl, working-class life, racism, and hardships in America.
Richard Wright	
Zora Neale Hurston	talented and successful African-American author, wrote <i>Their Eyes Were Watching God</i>
John Steinbeck	author of one of the most powerful novels of the Depression years, <i>Grapes of Wrath</i> (depicted a family who left OK in the dust bowl and headed to the migrant labor camps of California)
<i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>	
Robert and Helen Lynd	Sociologists; published a study of values, behaviors, and everyday life in the 20s in “Middletown”
Why did industrial production drop and unemployment go up again in 1938?	Because, in response to pressure from Congress, FDR cut back on New Deal programs.
Why was the establishment of the Social Security system such an important part of the New Deal?	The government began accepting responsibility for providing assistance to needy members of society.
two of the most important pieces of legislation of the second New Deal were the	
Describe the effect of the New Deal on the nation’s economy and political life.	<p>The New Deal enlarged the role of government in the nation’s economy, partly through government regulation of industry, agriculture labor, and securities trading. It also committed the federal government to provide aid to its citizens in times of economic crisis. Overall, the New Deal made government more responsive to the needs of ordinary citizens. The government became much more of a “Hands-on” Government!</p> <p>Moreover—Culturally: Birth rates and divorce rates declined due to cost; elders moved in with family members; child labor laws increased the number attending high school and college; campaigns existed to try and make immigrants one with the country; Native Americans were urged to relearn their heritage</p>

How did New Deal programs benefit and harm the environment?	They benefited the environment with new trees, hiking trails, fire lookouts, soil conservation, flood control, national parks, wildlife refuges, and wilderness areas. They harmed it with air, water, and land pollution.
What were the goals of President Roosevelt’s “fireside chats”? How did he achieve his goal?	President Roosevelt chose the medium of radio for his fireside chats. These informal addresses were meant to reach out to Americans and explain the workings of the government in simple terms. At the time, nearly 90 percent of American homes had a radio, and Americans would spend several hours a day listening to radio programs together. Radio was the best way for Roosevelt to reach a wide audience.
What unique problems did farmers and other people living in rural areas face during the Depression? How did the New Deal address those problems?	Rural residents faced unique problems involving farm goods, surpluses, low prices for farm goods, soil erosion, bad weather, bank foreclosures, and a lack of progress in terms of housing and electrification. New Deal programs addressed these problems by, among other things, paying farmers to lower their production thus raising farm prices; employing people in soil-erosion, tree-planting, and flood control projects; and funding electrification and water power projects.
What role did the arts play in America in the 1930s? How did the Roosevelt administration support the arts?	Movies and radio were the most popular forms of entertainment for Americans. Movies allowed Americans to escape from the harsh realities of the Depression and enter into worlds of glamour and excitement. New Deal programs such as the Federal Art Project and the Federal Writers’ Project, both programs of the WPA, supported artists and writers and offered them the opportunity to document life in the 1930s.
Describe the effects of New Deal public works projects on the economy, the environment, and people’s personal lives?	Public works projects helped improve the economy by employing people who then became consumers of the nation’s goods. Many of these projects helped improve the environment by preventing soil erosion through reforestation and by controlling floods. Sometimes, however, the projects increased pollution. People’s lives were improved because having paying work gave them a sense of self-worth and hope. Many people also benefited from the completed projects, which included hospitals and dams.
What are some of the lasting effects of the New Deal on banking and finance in the United States?	The FDIC provides insurance for individual deposits. As it did in the 1930s, the FDIC gives the public confidence in placing their money in a bank. The SEC monitors the stock market and sales of stocks and bonds. Public companies are required by law to give complete, accurate information on all stock offerings. Both of these programs help avoid a recurrence of the Great Depression, which was caused by stock market speculation and bank panics.

NEW DEAL OPPOSITION

Person/Organization	Who	What	Why
American Liberty League	Conservatives	Group that opposed new deal	Believed it was socialistic (too expensive and expanded government too much)
Coughlin Plan	Father Charles E. Coughlin	heavy taxes on the wealthy and a guaranteed annual income for everyone	To redistribute wealth in a struggling nation
Share-Our-Wealth	Huey Long	confiscate the property of rich and give every family a home, \$2,000 a year, food, clothes, and a free college education for their children	To redistribute wealth in a struggling nation
Townsend Plan	Dr. Francis Townsend	government pay all Americans over age 60 a pension of \$200 per month and they had to spend the pension check within 30 days	To help the elderly in their retirement and kick start the economy

NEW DEAL—ALPHABET SOUP

New Deal	What	Why
AAA	Agricultural Adjustment Act—government paid farmers who reduced production Funds <small>for their payments</small> came from tax other businesses that processed food	To reduce supply (surplus) thus increasing the demand and the PRICE—farmers at times were producing a crop that cost more to grow than they received when they sold it. <small>Surplus was so great due to technological improvements which allowed farmers to plant a larger area, harvest faster, harvest processing more food, etc.</small>
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps—offered outdoor work to unemployed single men, 18 to 25 years old, <small>at \$30 per month, 52 of which went back to their families</small>	To provide jobs and prevent future Dust Bowls; <small>Failed to aid many unemployed young men between the ages of 18 to 25 but it also succeeded to conserve the nation's natural resources (planting trees, fighting forest fires, building reservoirs, mapping and stream, etc.)</small>
CWA	Civil Works Administration—hired 4 million people to build or improve <small>1,000 airports, 500,000 miles of roads, 40,000 school buildings, and 2,500 parks, playgrounds, and playing fields, etc., highly efficient and fast</small> cancelled because of the enormous cost	To provide jobs not handouts; <small>people grew tired of FERA—they wanted jobs and not handouts.</small> better than PWA because it gave jobs directly to citizens/
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—Created to insure depositors' savings <small>insured each bank deposit up to \$2,500 which has now increased to \$100,000 per depositor</small>	to keep banks from closing down and <small>to instill confidence in people in regards to putting money back into the banks</small> which the economy need to <small>Make people feel that their money would be safe in banks—during the Depression, many people lost their money that was in savings b/c banks were bankrupt after brokers could not repay loans</small>
FERA	Federal Emergency Relief Administration—made outright grants to states and municipalities to distribute as they choose <small>It provided a direct grant of money, food, clothing, etc. and it was to establish work relief programs</small>	States, cities, and local charities had exhausted their resources and many people were on the verge of starvation
*FHA	Federal Housing Administration—insured bank loans for building and repairing homes	STOP FORECLOSURES
FSA	Farm Security Administration—formed to give loans to help tenants purchase land	The AAA caused many farms to take lands off of production which put tenant farmers and sharecroppers out of work and home; <small>did not attempt to allow these people to purchase land</small>
*HOLC	Home Owners Loan Corporation— <small>Created to</small> assist homeowners with low-interest, long-term mortgage loans	STOP FORECLOSURES; <small>Many people could not afford their homes (many had already been foreclosed on and moved into "Hoovervilles"), by June 1936 the HOLC had saved the homes of some 7 million American families</small>
NIRA	National Industrial Recovery Act—stabilizing prices, raising wages, limiting work hours, and providing jobs	Established to control production because under consumption compounded with overproduction
NLRB	National Labor Relations Board (Wagner Act)—power to hold secret elections, arbitrate grievances, reinstate workers fired for supporting unions, and order employers to stop anti-union activities	Unions had become weak <small>because of such measures as "Black List" and</small> thus industry gained too much power; <small>the NLRB sought to create an equal balance once again</small>
NRA	National Recovery Administration— <small>established by the NRA, provided that representatives of labor and of management from competing companies</small> drew up “codes of fair competition” in each industry	These codes set the prices of products to eliminate discount selling
NYA	National Youth Administration—Created to provide education, jobs, counseling, and recreation for young people	Provided student aid to high school, college, and graduate students in return for required part-time position at their schools
PWA	Public Works Administration— <small>part of NRA,</small> worked with private contractors to provide funds for construction projects: <small>improving highways, and building dams, sewer systems, waterworks, schools, and other government buildings</small>	Established because people grew tired of FERA—they wanted jobs and not handouts
*REA	Rural Electrification Administration—provided electricity to rural areas lacking public utilities	Many rural areas did not have electricity and while others did, it was too expensive
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission—established to regulate the stock market	Eliminate insider trading and other unfair trade practices that might occur if not for the SEC
SSA	Social Security Act—provided state unemployment benefits as well as a retirement plan that people could collect when they stopped working at age 65.	To ensure retirement for the nations elderly
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority—designed to promote the development of a seven-state region	flood control, reforested millions of acres provide cheap electricity
WPA	Works Progress Administration—provided a chance for all people to use their skills to earn an income	To help people with jobs and encourage the arts