Theme: Roosevelt’s New Deal tackled the Great Depression with massive federal programs designed to bring about relief, recovery, and reform.

Summary:
Confident, aristocratic Roosevelt swept into office with an urgent mandate to cope with the depression emergency. His bank holiday and frantic Hundred Days lifted spirits and created a host of new agencies to provide for relief to the unemployed, economic recovery, and permanent reform of the system.

Roosevelt’s programs put millions of the unemployed back on the job through federal action. As popular demagogues like Huey Long and Father Charles Coughlin increased their appeal to the suffering population, Roosevelt developed sweeping programs to reorganize and reform American history, labor, and agriculture. The TVA, Social Security, and the Wagner Act brought far-reaching changes that especially benefited the economically disadvantaged.

Conservatives furiously denounced the New Deal, but Roosevelt formed a powerful coalition of urbanites, labor, “new immigrants,” blacks, and the South that swept him to victory in 1936.

A decade after the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, women began to exercise their rights, both politically and intellectually.

Roosevelt’s Court-packing plan failed, but the Court finally began approving New Deal legislation. The later New Deal encountered mounting conservative opposition and the stubborn persistence of unemployment. Although the New Deal was highly controversial, it saved America from extreme right wing or left-wing dictatorship.

Identify and state the historical significance of each of the following:

Herbert Hoover
Franklin D. Roosevelt
Eleanor Roosevelt
“Brain Trust”
Election of 1932
FDR’s First Inaugural Speech
Banking holiday
Hundred Days
New Deal
“fireside chats”
“managed currency”

Harry L. Hopkins
Father Charles Coughlin
Huey P. Long
Dr. Francis Townsend
Schechter v. U. S. 1935
Harold Ickes
Francis Perkins
Twenty-first Amendment
“The Grapes of Wrath

Reorganization Act of 1934
Muscle Shoals
John L. Lewis/CIO
sit-down strike
Election of 1936
Twentieth Amendment
“court packing” scheme
John Maynard Keynes
Hatch Act of 1939

*NOTE: FDR’s “alphabet soup” programs are covered on another assignment.

Be sure to study them and the charts on pp. 774 & 777

Thought Provokers:
1. How did FDR’s programs develop such a strong appeal for the “forgotten man,” and why did the New Deal arouse such opposition from conservatives?

2. Discuss Roosevelt’s battle with the conservative courts. What were the short and long-term implications of his attempts to control the Judiciary?

3. Read the sections “New Deal or Raw Deal?” and “FDR’s Balance Sheet” on pages 796-798. Draw a line down the middle of your paper and label each column as “criticism” and the other as “accomplishments.” Then list the main points made in the reading under the appropriate heading.
Identification  Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

_____________________1. Term used by FDR in 1932 acceptance speech that came to describe his whole reform program
_____________________2. FDR’s reform-minded intellectual advisors, who conceived much of the New Deal legislation
_____________________3. The special session of Congress in early 1933 that passed vast quantities of Roosevelt-initiated legislation
_____________________4. The early New Deal agency that worked to solve the problems of unemployment and conservation by employing youth in reforestation and other socially beneficial tasks
_____________________5. Large federal employment program, established in 1935 under Harry Hopkins that provided jobs in areas from road building to art
_____________________6. Widely displayed symbol of the National Recovery Administration (NRA), which attempted to reorganize and reform U.S. industry
_____________________7. New Deal farm agency that attempted to raise prices by paying farmers to reduce their production of crops and animals
_____________________8. The drought-stricken plains areas from which hundreds of thousands of “Okies” were driven during the Great Depression
_____________________9. New Deal agency that aroused string conservative criticism by producing low cost electrical power in competition with private utilities
_____________________10. New Deal program that financed old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, and other forms on income assistance
_____________________11. The new union group that organized large numbers of unskilled workers with the help of the Wagner Act and the National Labor Relations Board
_____________________12. New Deal agency established to provide a public watchdog against deception and fraud in stock trading
_____________________13. Organization of wealthy Republicans and conservative Democrats whose attacks on the New Deal cause Roosevelt to denounce them as “economic royalists” in the campaign of 1936
_____________________14. Roosevelt’s scheme for gaining Supreme Court approval of New Deal legislation
_____________________15. Law of 1939 that prevented federal officials from engaging in campaign activities or using federal relief funds for political purposes

Putting Things in Order  Put the following events in correct order.

___ FDR devalues the dollar to about sixty cents in gold in an attempt to raise domestic prices.
___ Congress passes numerous far-reaching laws under the pressure of a national crisis and presidential leadership
___ Republican attempts to attack New Deal fall flat, and FDR wins reelection in a landslide.
___ FDR’s frustration at the conservative Supreme Court’s overturning of New Deal legislation leads him to make a drastic proposal.
___ Passage of new federal pro-labor legislation opens the way for a new union group and successful mass labor organizing.
Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or even in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

___ 1. Franklin D. Roosevelt
___ 2. Eleanor Roosevelt
___ 3. Banking Holiday
___ 4. Harry Hopkins
___ 5. Father Coughlin
___ 6. Huey (“Kingfish”) Long
___ 7. Schechter Case
___ 8. Harold Ickes
___ 9. John Steinbeck
___ 10. John L. Lewis
___ 11. General Motors’ sit-down strike
___ 12. Alfred M. Landon
___ 13. Election of 1936
___ 14. John Maynard Keynes
___ 15. Justice Roberts

A. Republican who carried only two states against “The Champ,” in 1936
B. The “microphone messiah” of Michigan whose mass radio appeals turned anti-New Deal and anti-Semitic
C. Writer whose best-selling novel portrayed the suffering of dust bowl “Okies” in the Thirties
D. Supreme Court justice whose “switch in time” to support New Deal legislation helped undercut FDR’s Court-packing scheme
E. Presidential wife who became an effective lobbyist for the poor during the New Deal
F. Louisiana senator and popular mass agitator who promised to make “every man a king” at the expense of the wealthy
G. Former New York governor who roused the nation to action against the depression with his appeal to the “forgotten man”
H. Dramatic CIO labor action in 1936 that forced the auto industry to recognize unions
I. Lopsided but bitter campaign that saw disadvantaged economic groups line up in a kind of “class warfare” against those better off
J. Former New York social worker who became and influential FDR advise and head of the several New Deal agencies
K. Former bull moose progressive who spent billions of dollars on public building projects while carefully guarding against waste.
L. Roosevelt-declared closing of all U.S. financial institutions on March 6-10, 1933, in order to stop panic and prepare reforms.
M. British economist whose theories helped justify New Deal deficit spending
N. Supreme Court ruling of 1935 that struck down a major New Deal industry-and-labor agency
O. Domineering boss of the mine workers’ union who launched the CIO
### Matching Cause and Effect

*Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>1.</em> The “lame-duck” period from November 1932 to March 1933</td>
<td>A. Succeeded in raising farm prices but met strong opposition from many conservatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>2.</em> Roosevelt’s leadership during the Hundred Days</td>
<td>B. Encouraged the CIO to organize large numbers of unskilled workers</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>3.</em> The Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Progress Administration, and the Civil Works Administration</td>
<td>C. May have pushed the Court toward more liberal rulings but badly hurt FDR politically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>4.</em> New Deal farm programs like the AAA</td>
<td>D. Caused the “Roosevelt Depression,” which brought unemployment back up to catastrophic levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>5.</em> The Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
<td>E. Caused a political paralysis that nearly halted the U.S. economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>6.</em> The Wagner (National Labor Relations) Act</td>
<td>F. Provided federal economic planning, conservation, cheap electricity, and jobs to a poverty-stricken area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>7.</em> FDR’s political appeals to workers, African-Americans, southerners, and “New Immigrants”</td>
<td>G. Provided federal jobs for unemployed workers in conservation, construction, the arts, and other areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>8.</em> The Supreme Court’s conservative rulings against New Deal legislation</td>
<td>H. Caused Roosevelt to propose a plan to “pack” the Supreme Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>9.</em> Roosevelt’s attempt to “pack” the Supreme Court</td>
<td>I. Pushed a remarkable number of laws through Congress and restored the nation’s confidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>10.</em> The rapid cutback in federal “pump-priming” spending in 1937</td>
<td>J. Forged a powerful political coalition that made the Democrats the majority party</td>
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</table>
ANSWERS:

Identification:
1. New Deal
2. brain(s) trust
3. Hundred Days
4. Civilian Conservation Corps
5. Works Progress Administration (WPA)
6. blue eagle
7. Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)
8. Dust Bowl
9. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
10. Social Security
11. Committee/Congress for Industrial Organization (CIO)
13. American Liberty League
14. court packing plan
15. Hatch Act

Putting Things in Order: 2, 1, 4, 5, 3

Matching People, Places, and Events:
1. G
2. E
3. L
4. J
5. B
6. F
7. N
8. K
9. C
10. O
11. H
12. A
13. I
14. M
15. D

Cause and Effect:
1. E
2. I
3. G
4. A
5. F
6. B
7. J
8. H
9. C
10. D