

# DO NOW: THE ONLY THING WE HAVE TO FEAR IS FEAR ITSELF . . .

“ I’m certain that my fellow Americans expect that on my induction into the Presidency I will address them with a candor and a decision which the present situation of our people impel. This is preeminently the time to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from honestly facing conditions in our country today. This great Nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. **So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself-**”

-Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s Presidential Inauguration Speech (March 4<sup>th</sup> 1933)

- Read the excerpt from Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s inaugural speech and answer the questions below:
- 1) What **tone** does Roosevelt’s Speech have? Why is that relevant to the time period?
- 2) How does the message of Roosevelt contrast with the message that Herbert Hoover had during the Great Depression
- 3) Why do you think the final quote of that excerpt is one of the most famous in American History? What does it tell us about FDR? About his approach to this era of American History? Explain your answer



# **THE LEGACIES: HOOVER VS FDR**

**Herbert Hoover**

**Franklin Delano  
Roosevelt**

Discussion: Are these legacies ACCURATE and FAIR? Explain your reasoning:



# **MR BETTS: NEW DEAL “UPTOWN FUNK”**

- **Determine from the song what the goal of each of the following New Deal agencies was:**

- **NRA:**
- **CCC:**
- **PWA:**
- **Glass-Steagal:**
- **AAA:**
- **WPA**
- **Social Security:**

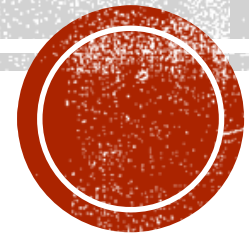
- **Also what is meant by the following terms/ideas:**

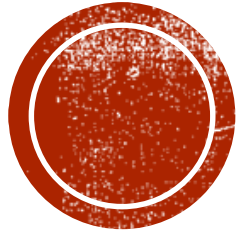
- **Unemployment Plan:**
- **Collective Bargain:**
- **The Government Moved the “Invisible Hand”:**
- **“If the Court Says No, I’ll Stack it”**



# **CHAPTER 15: THE NEW DEAL**

**President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs stimulate the economy and the arts. The New Deal leaves a lasting, yet controversial mark on American government.**





## **CHAPTER 15-1: A NEW DEAL** **FIGHTS THE DEPRESSION**

**After becoming president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt uses government programs to combat the Depression**



# AMERICANS GET A NEW DEAL

## Electing Franklin Delano Roosevelt

- Democrats nominate NY governor **Franklin Delano Roosevelt**
  - reform-minded; projects friendliness, confidence
- Democrats overwhelmingly win presidency, Senate, House

## Waiting for Roosevelt to Take Over

- With “Brain Trust,” FDR formulates policies to alleviate problems
- **New Deal** — **relief** for needy, economic **recovery**, financial **reform**



# AMERICANS GET A NEW DEAL

## (CONTINUED)



### The Hundred Days

- FDR launches Hundred Days; passes over 15 major New Deal laws
- **Emergency Banking Relief Act** permits Treasury Dept. to inspect banks
  - decides which are insolvent, sound, or need loans
  - public confidence in banks revived

### An Important Fireside Chat

- FDR gives fireside chats—radio talks explaining New Deal measures
- First chat discusses need for public support of government, banks



# AMERICANS GET A NEW DEAL

## (CONTINUED)

### Regulating Banking and Finance

- **Class-Steagall Act** establishes Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
  - insures individual bank accounts, regulates banking practices
- **Federal Securities Act** —companies must give all information on stocks
- Securities and Exchange Commission created to regulate stock market
- FDR gets law allowing production of some alcoholic beverages
- 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment repeals prohibition by end of 1933





# HELPING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



## Rural Assistance

- **Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)** raises food prices, lowers supply
- **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)** creates jobs renovating, building dams

## Providing Work Projects

- **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**—public works jobs for young men
- Public Works Administration—money to states to create jobs
- Civil Works Administration builds rural schools, pays teachers



# **HELPING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE**

## **(CONTINUED)**

### **Promoting Fair Practices**

- NIRA establishes codes of fair practice for industries
  - creates National Recovery Administration (NRA)
- NRA sets standards, prices, limits production

### **Food, Clothing, and Shelter**

- Home Owners Loan Corporation gives loans to prevent foreclosures
- Federal Housing Administration gives loans for mortgages, repairs
- Federal Emergency Relief Administration—direct relief to needy



# THE NEW DEAL COMES UNDER ATTACK

## Opposition to the New Deal

- **Deficit spending** —spending more money than government takes in
  - funds New Deal
- **Liberals**: New Deal does not do enough to help poor, fix economy
- **Conservatives**: New Deal used to control business, socialize economy

## The Supreme Court Reacts

- Supreme Court strikes down NIRA, AAA as unconstitutional
- FDR proposes “Court-packing bill”; Congress, press protest
- Starting in 1937, justices retire; FDR appoints seven new ones



# ACTIVITY: CONTINUE/FINISH GREAT DEPRESSION SIMULATION ACTIVITY





# 1932 SALARIES

	1928 Salary	1932 Salary
<b>Construction Worker</b>	\$3,000	\$2,200
<b>Railroad Worker</b>	\$3,600	\$2,600
<b>Farmer</b>	\$3,200	\$2,400
<b>Teacher</b>	\$2,300	\$1,800



# **REFLECTION QUESTIONS: EACH PERSON SHOULD COMPLETE AND ATTACH TO SIMULATION PACKET**

- **Complete this individually after your 1930s family has completed the simulation.**
- 
- 1) What sacrifices did your family need to make as a result of your income realities? What was the hardest thing to give up?
- 2) What would it have been like to live on this budget?
- 3) What expenses does a modern American family have? How does it compare to a depression-era family?
- 4) What does poverty look like in modern America?
- 5) Would it be more challenging to face poverty during the Great Depression or today? Why?
- 6) How concerned should Americans be about poverty in modern America? Unemployment? Why?
- 



# **HOMEWORK:**

- Finish Great Depression Simulation and Reflection Questions (attach questions and turn in completed packet)
- Take notes 15-2: The Second New Deal Takes Hold
- Study Guide (ONLINE) and Notebook Check
- Unit 4 Test: Friday February 23<sup>rd</sup>

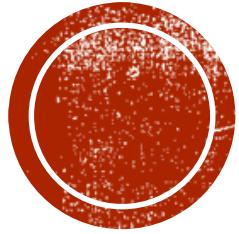


# **DO NOW: THE 3 R'S OF FDR'S NEW DEAL**

- 1) What were the 3 R's of Roosevelt's New Deal? Provide a short definition and example of each
  - R
  - R
  - R
  
- 2) How did Roosevelt get the American people to buy into his vast New Deal programs? What were some of the critiques of the programs?







"Ring around a Roosevelt, pockets full of dough": a 1938 cartoon.

## **15-2: THE SECOND NEW DEAL** **TAKES HOLD**

The Second New Deal includes new programs to extend federal aid and stimulate the nation's economy.

# THE NEW DEAL COMES UNDER ATTACK (CONTINUED)



## Three Fiery Critics

- Some conservative opponents form American Liberty League
- Think measures violate respect for personal rights, property
- Father Charles Coughlin withdraws initial support of New Deal
  - wants guaranteed income, banks nationalized
- Dr. Francis Townsend devises pension plan for elderly
- Presidential hopeful, Senator **Huey Long** has popular social program



# THE SECOND HUNDRED DAYS

## Furthering the New Deal

- By 1935, economic recovery not as great as FDR had expected
- FDR launches second phase: more relief for farmers, workers
- First Lady **Eleanor Roosevelt**, a social reformer, prods president

## Reelecting FDR

- 1936, Democrats win presidency, large majorities in both houses
- First time most African Americans vote Democratic
- First time labor unions support presidential candidate





# HELPING FARMERS



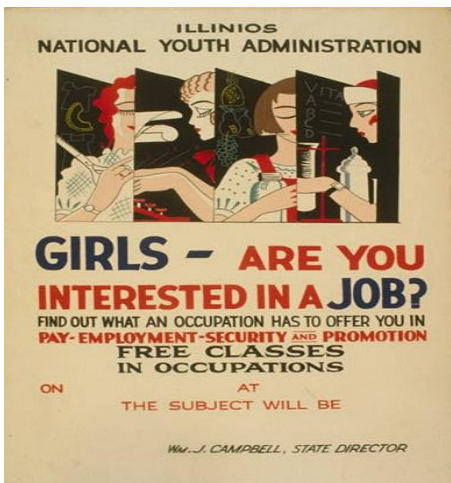
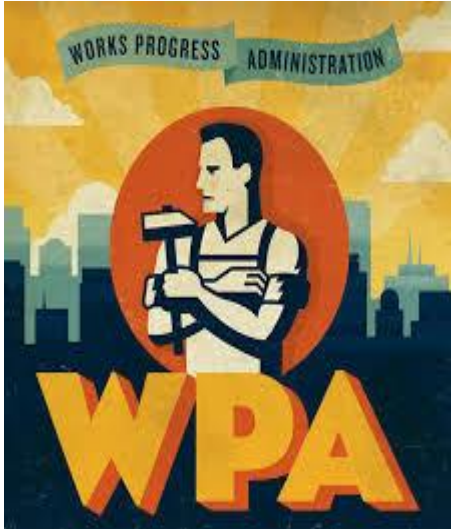
## Focusing on Farms

- 1936 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act replaces AAA
  - rewards farmers for practicing soil conservation
- New Agricultural Adjustment Act avoids unconstitutional provision
- Resettlement Administration gives loans to small farmers to buy land
- **Farm Security Administration** —loans to tenant farmers to buy land
- FSA hires photographers to shoot rural towns, farms, farmers





# ROOSEVELT EXTENDS RELIEF



## Programs for Urban Workers

- Works Progress Administration (WPA) -creates jobs
- WPA workers build airports, roads, public buildings
- Women workers sew clothes for the needy
- WPA employs professional writers, artists, performers
- National Youth Administration (NYA) -education, jobs, counseling
- Gives aid to students in exchange for part-time work



# IMPROVING LABOR AND OTHER REFORMS

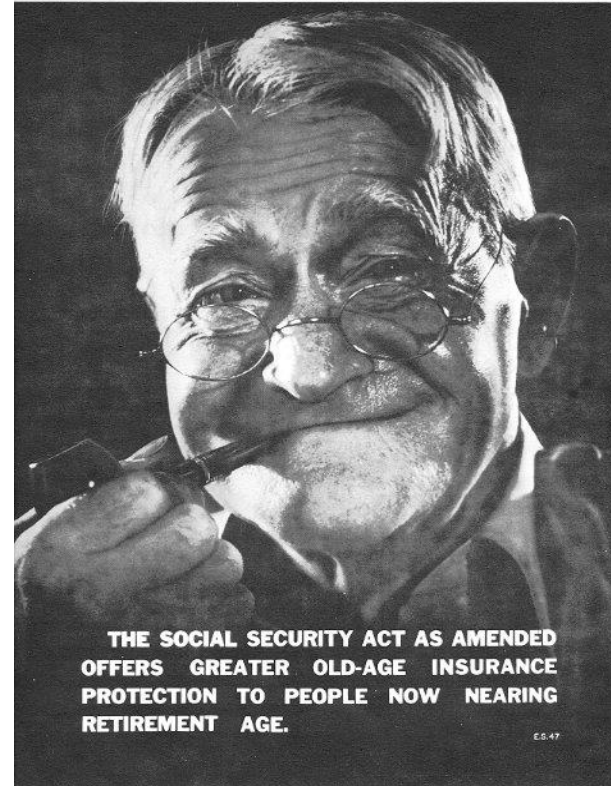
## The Social Security Act

- 1935, **Social Security Act** creates Social Security system; provides:
  - insurance for retirees 65 or older
  - unemployment compensation
  - aid to disabled, families with children

## Expanding and Regulating Utilities

- Rural Electrification Administration brings electricity to farms
- Public Utility Holding Company Act aims to stop financial corruption

### MORE SECURITY FOR THE AMERICAN FAMILY



THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AS AMENDED  
OFFERS GREATER OLD-AGE INSURANCE  
PROTECTION TO PEOPLE NOW NEARING  
RETIREMENT AGE.

E.S. 47

FOR INFORMATION WRITE OR CALL AT THE NEAREST FIELD OFFICE OF THE  
**SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD**

### MORE SECURITY FOR THE AMERICAN FAMILY



WHEN AN INSURED WORKER DIES,  
LEAVING DEPENDENT CHILDREN  
AND A WIDOW, BOTH MOTHER  
AND CHILDREN RECEIVE MONTHLY  
BENEFITS UNTIL THE LATTER  
REACH 18.

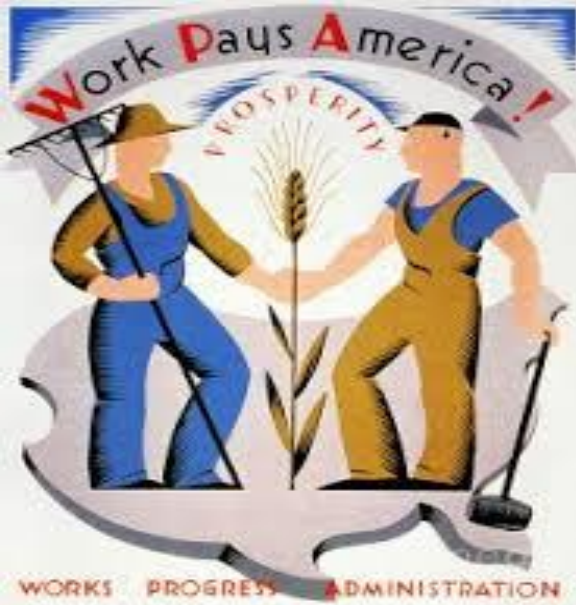
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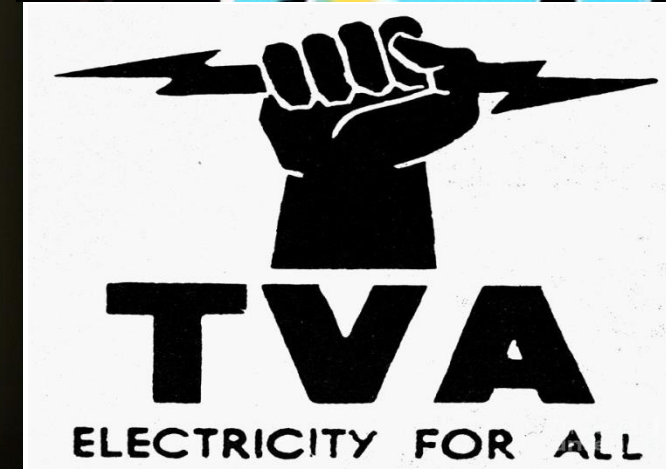
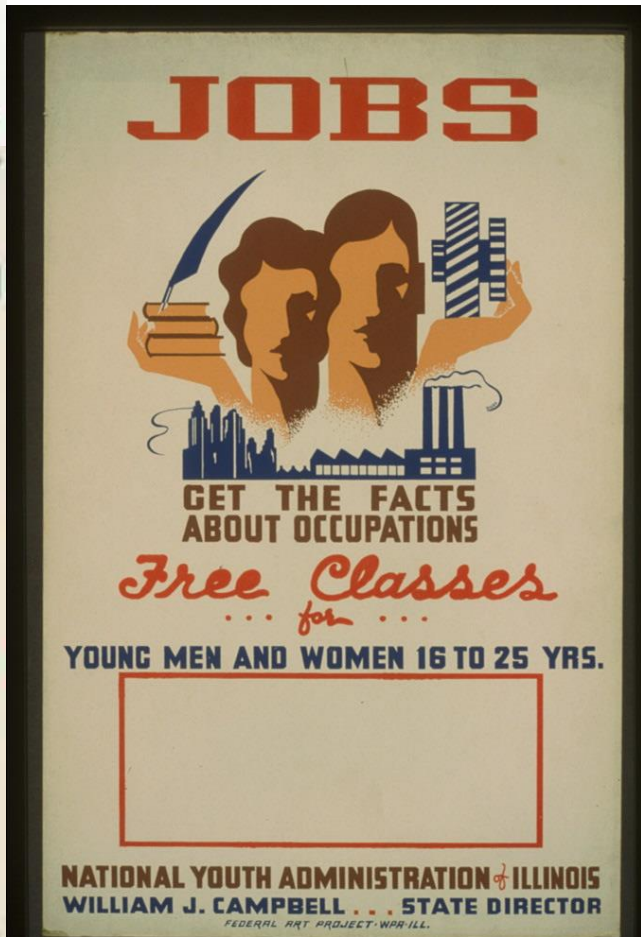
# NEW DEAL ORGANIZATION GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

<u>New Deal Law or Agency</u>	<u>Relief, Reform or Recovery</u>	<u>Group Affected/Helped by Law or Agency</u>	<u>Problem Helped</u>
<b>Federal Securities Act (FSA)</b>	<b>Reform</b>	<b>Banks/Stockbrokers and Stockholders</b>	<b>Forced companies to disclose investments</b>
<b>Social Security Act (SSA)</b>	<b>Relief</b>	<b>Elderly People, Unemployed and Disabled People and Families</b>	<b>Elderly (Retirement), Unemployed and Disabled</b>
<b>National Youth Association (NYA)</b>	<b>Recovery</b>	<b>Youth 18-25 year olds</b>	<b>Young people can't find work. Need counseling</b>
<b>Works Progress Administration (WPA)</b>	<b>Recovery</b>	<b>Youth, women, minorities and skilled/educated workforce</b>	<b>Creates jobs for skilled and unskilled workers</b>
<b><u>Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)</u></b>	<b>Recovery</b>	<b>Young men 18-32</b>	<b>Creates jobs for young men (Unskilled)</b>
<b><u>Emergency Banking Relief Act (EBRA)</u></b>	<b>Reform</b>	<b>Banks and people who put \$\$\$ in banks</b>	<b>Permits the US gov't to inspect/regulate banks</b>
<b><u>Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)</u></b>	<b>Recovery</b>	<b>Young men-rural and unskilled</b>	<b>Creates jobs (rural) and built US on secure waterways</b>





# NEW DEAL PROGRAMS: PROPAGANDA



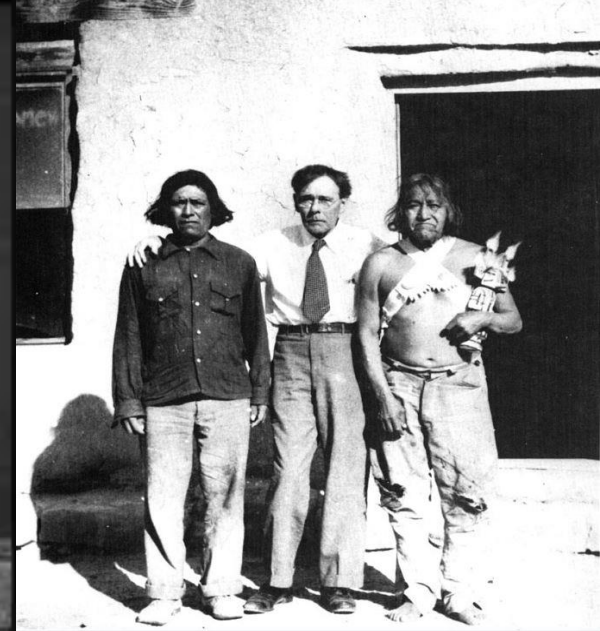
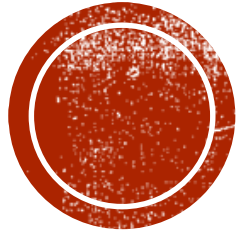


# **DESIGN A FLYER: NEW DEAL**

## **PROGRAM**

- **Scenario**: You have been selected as a member of FDR's "Brain Trust" and entrusted with the job to popularize a New Deal Program of your choice
- Your job will be to create a propaganda poster advertising your New Deal Organization. Flyer/Poster must accomplish the following:
  - **Inform** the American public about the New Deal program
  - **Popularizes** the New Deal Program in a way that helps change of the attitude of the American Public toward favoring the New Deal Program
- Flyer should be creative and colorful and will be graded according to 3 factors:
  - **Information** (Accurately defines and describes the organization) (15 points)
  - **Popularizes** (Changes attitude towards program and shows positive bias) (15 points)
  - **Neatness and Creativity**: (10 points)





## CHAPTER 15-3: THE NEW DEAL EFFECTS MANY GROUPS

**New Deal policies and actions affect various social and ethnic groups.**

# COMPARE: FDR'S INAUGURAL SPEECH: 1933 BARACK OBAMA'S INAGURAL SPEECH 2009

- The weeks leading up to FDR's first inauguration were among some of the most difficult in American History. Despite attempts by Hoover, the situation for American families remained bleak and unemployment levels continued to rise to 25%. Roosevelt's inauguration speech faced a fearful and broken nation.
- Barack Hussein Obama was inaugurated President in 2009 amidst a similar (although less drastic) financial crisis. Like FDR, Obama was saddled with the task of addressing a nation in which many were scared of the future and downtrodden due to economic struggles.
- Both speeches: Roosevelt and Obama are considered by many to be 2 of the Greatest political speeches in American History. As we read and listen to each speech, your job is to analyze the content and compare the messaging





# THE NEW DEAL BRINGS NEW OPPORTUNITIES

## Women Make their Mark

- **Frances Perkins**, secretary of labor, is first female cabinet member
- FDR also appoints 2 women as diplomats, 1 as federal judge
- Women still face discrimination in workplace from male workers
- NRA sets some lower minimum wages for women
- Federal work programs hire far fewer women than men
- Only slight increase in overall % of women working for wages



# AFRICAN AMERICAN ACTIVISM

## African Americans Take Leadership Roles

- FDR appoints more than 100 African Americans to government
  - Mrs. Roosevelt plays key role
- Educator **Mary McLeod Bethune** heads Division of Negro Affairs of NYA
- Helps organize “Black Cabinet” of African-American advisers
- Daughters of American Revolution refuse Marian Anderson concert
- Mrs. Roosevelt resigns; arranges for Lincoln Memorial concert





# **AFRICAN AMERICAN ACTIVISM**

## **(CONTINUED)**



### **The President Fails to Support Civil Rights**

- FDR afraid of upsetting white Southern Democratic voters
- Refuses to approve antilynching law, end to poll tax
- New Deal agencies discriminate against African Americans
  - pay them lower wages, favor whites
- African Americans help organize Southern Tenant Farmers Union
- Generally support Roosevelt administration, New Deal



# **MEXICAN-AMERICAN FORTUNES**



## **Mexican Americans Under FDR**

- Mexican Americans generally support New Deal
- Many come to U.S. in 1920s, settle mainly in Southwest
  - work on farms
- CCC, WPA help some Mexican Americans
- Disqualify migrant workers with no permanent address



# NATIVE AMERICANS GAIN SUPPORT

## Native Americans and the New Deal

- 1924, Native Americans receive full citizenship
- **John Collier**, commissioner of Indian affairs, changes policies
- Indian Reorganization Act favors native autonomy, mandates changes:
  - lands belong to entire tribe; government can't sell unclaimed areas
  - children can attend schools on reservations
  - tribes elect tribal councils to govern reservations





# FDR CREATES THE NEW DEAL COALITION



## The New Deal Coalition

- New Deal Coalition —different groups that support Democratic Party

## Labor Unions Flourish

- Pro-labor legislation leads unions to donate money for FDR reelection
- 1933–1941, union membership grows from 3 million to over 10 million
- American Federation of Labor traditionally craft unions only
- Committee for Industrial Organization organizes industrial unions
- Expelled by AFL, becomes Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)



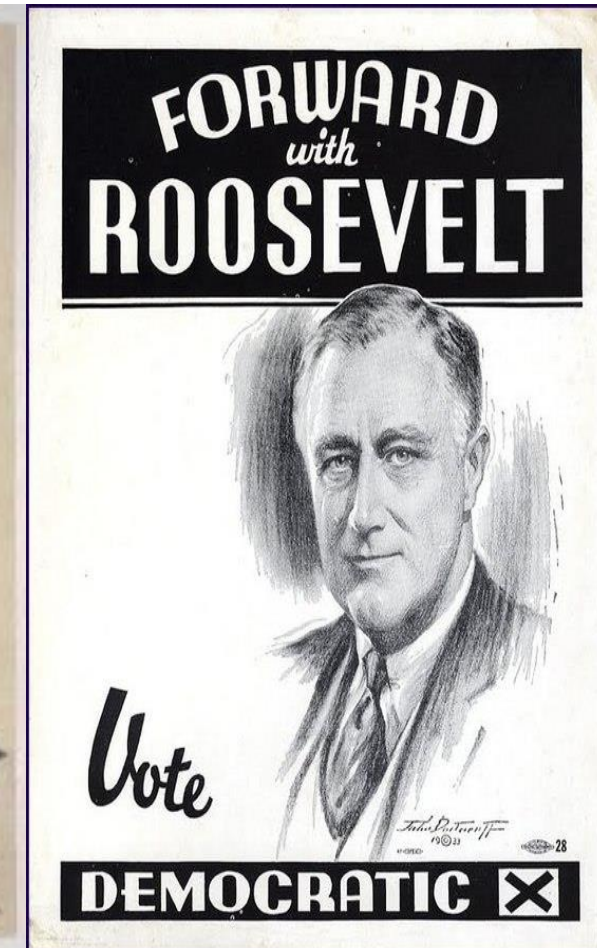
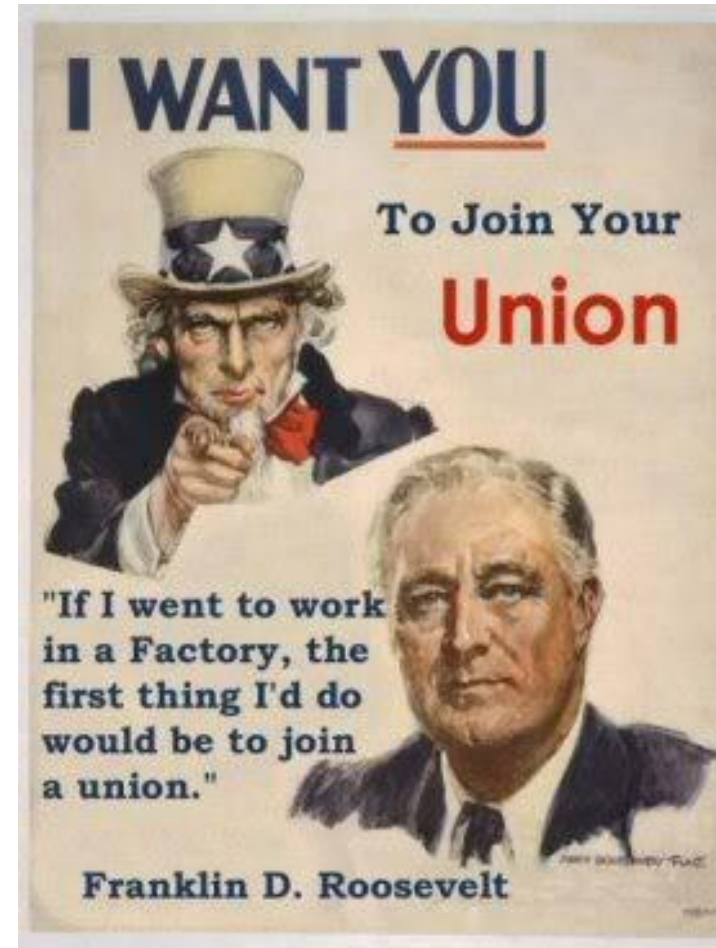
# **FDR CREATES NEW DEAL COALITION (CONTINUED)**

## **Labor Disputes**

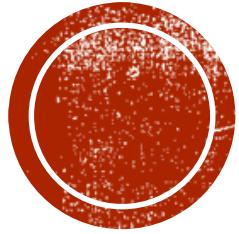
- Sit-down strike important bargaining tactic of 1930s
  - prevents owners from hiring strikebreakers
- NLRB forces Republic Steel to negotiate after clash with strikers

## **FDR Wins in 1936**

- Political organizations in large Northern cities support FDR
- Urban, religious, ethnic groups also support FDR
  - FDR appoints officials of urban-immigrant background







## CHAPTER 15-4: CULTURE IN THE 1930'S

Motion pictures, radio, art, and literature blossom during the New Deal

# THE LURE OF MOTION PICTURES AND RADIO

## Movies are a Hit

- About 65% of population goes to movies once a week
- Films offer escape from reality; show wealth, romance, fun
- *Gone With the Wind*—perhaps most famous film of era
- Musicals—live action or animated—way to forget problems
- Comedies, realistic gangster movies especially popular
- Several films present New Deal policies in positive light





# THE LURE OF MOTION PICTURES AND RADIO (CONTINUED)



## Radio Entertains

- 90% of households have a radio; families listen together every day
- Dramas, variety shows play in evening
- **Orson Welles** —actor, director, producer, writer
- Soap operas for homemakers broadcast in middle of day
- Children's shows after school hours
- Immediate news coverage becomes customary



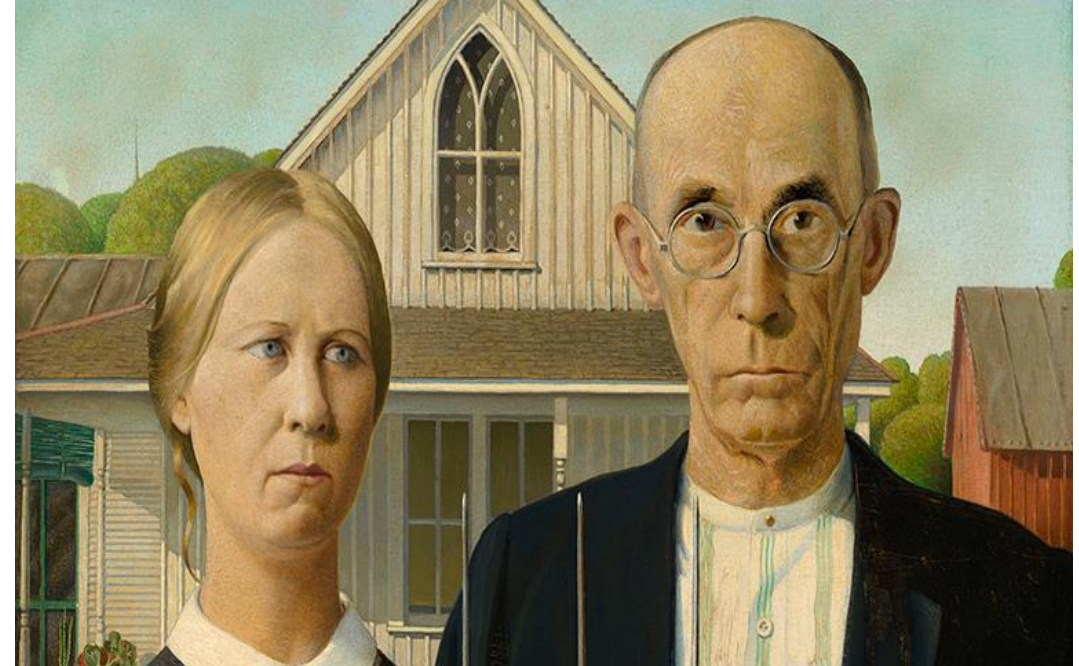
# **THE ARTS IN THE DEPRESSION** **ERA**

## **Artists Decorate America**

- Federal Art Project pays artists to make art, teach in schools
- Aim to promote art appreciation, positive image of America
- Murals typically portray dignity of ordinary people at work
- Many outstanding works painted by artists, including **Grant Wood**
- Federal Theater Project hires actors, artists

## **Woody Guthrie Sings of America**

- Singer, songwriter Woody Guthrie sings of plight of poor



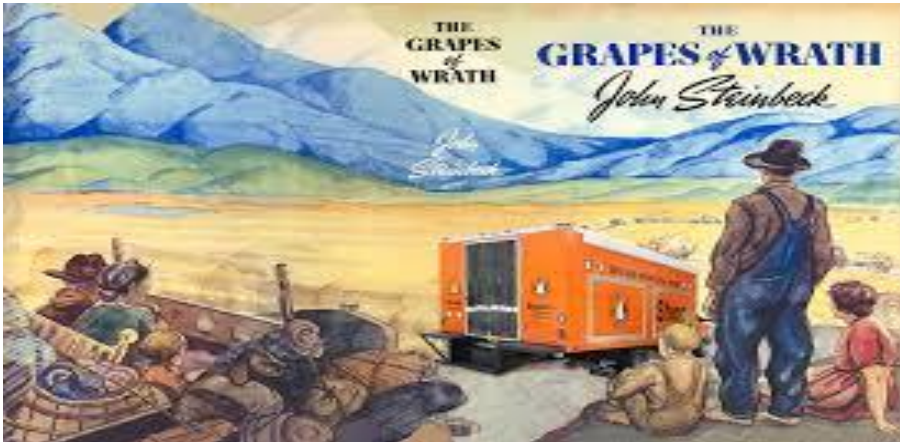


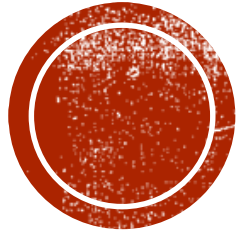
# THE ARTS IN DEPRESSION AMERICA



## Diverse Writers Depict American Life

- Federal Writers' Project supports many who become major writers
- **Richard Wright**, African-American author, writes *Native Son*
- John Steinbeck writes **The Grapes of Wrath** about Dust Bowl migrants
- Some writers examine difficulty of life in 1930s
- Others show dignity of ordinary people, values of small-town life





## CHAPTER 15-5: THE IMPACT OF THE NEW DEAL

The New Deal affects American society not only in the 1930s but also in the decades that follow.



# NEW DEAL REFORMS ENDURE

## The New Deal Ends

- By 1937, economic improvement convinces many Depression is ending
- Congress wants to cut back programs; by 1939, New Deal over

## Supporters and Critics of the New Deal

- **Conservatives** think FDR made federal government too large
  - stifled free enterprise, individual initiative
- **Liberals**: didn't do enough to socialize economy, end inequalities
- Supporters: did help country recover from economic difficulties

It IS a New Deal



# NEW DEAL REFORMS ENDURE



## Expanding Government's Role in the Economy

- FDR expands power of federal government, president
- **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)** regulates banking
- **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)** regulates investment
- New Deal does not end Depression; does reduce suffering, give hope
- Federal government goes deeply into debt to create jobs, give aid
- Massive spending on equipment, supplies for WW II end Depression





# NEW DEAL REFORMS ENDURE

## Protecting Workers' Rights

- New Deal laws set standards, ban child labor, permit unions
  - establish policies followed today
- **National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)** still mediates labor disputes



## Banking and Finance

- SEC still monitors stock market, enforces laws on stock, bond sales
- FDIC still protects individual investors in case of bank failure



# SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS



## Social Security

- Federal government takes responsibility for citizens' welfare
- Provides for aged, disabled, needy

## The Rural Scene

- Commodity Credit Corporation makes loans to farmers
  - based on amount of farmer's surplus, parity price
- **Parity** price—price intended to keep farmers' income steady
- Agricultural price supports set precedent of federal aid to farmers



# **SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL** **EFFECTS**

## **The Environment**

- CCC plants trees, builds hiking trails, fire lookout towers
- Soil Conservation Service teaches methods to preserve soil
- Taylor Grazing Act reduces grazing on public lands
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) creates electricity, prevents floods
- Government adds national parks, wildlife refuges, wilderness areas
- Government-sponsored stripmining, coal burning cause pollution

