

# U.S. HISTORY STUDY GUIDE: THE NEW DEAL, 1932-1941

## KEY TERMS AND NAMES

1. **Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)** the agency that administered Roosevelt's farm program
2. **bank holiday** the closing of banks before bank runs could put them out of business
3. **Charles Coughlin** Catholic priest and radio broadcaster who attacked FDR's policies
4. **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)** a New Deal relief program that provided mostly outdoor jobs to unmarried men 17 to 23 years old
5. **collective bargaining** process of negotiation between workers and business owners over pay, benefits and work conditions
6. **court-packing** Roosevelt's plan to add justices friendly to his policies to the Supreme Court
7. **deficit spending** borrowing money to pay for programs
8. **Dorothea Lange** photographer noted for her images of the Great Depression
9. **Eleanor Roosevelt** wife of FDR; noted for commitment to social causes including women's rights, minority advancement & others
10. **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)** provides government insurance for bank deposits up to a certain amount
11. **Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)** provided emergency funds for states to aid those most in need
12. **fireside chats** radio talks that President Roosevelt held with the American people to let them know what he hoped to accomplish
13. **First Hundred Days** the time between March 9 and June 16, 1933, when Congress passed 15 laws to deal with the nation's economy
14. **Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR)** U.S. President, 1933-1945
15. **Huey Long** Louisiana Senator who opposed FDR's policies and started "Share the Wealth" clubs, believing government should take money from the rich and give it to the poor; assassinated in 1935
16. **industrial unionism** a labor union to which all the workers of a particular industry can belong regardless of their occupation or trade
17. **John Maynard Keynes** British economist who believed that deficit spending was required to end major economic depressions
18. **John Steinbeck** author of *The Grapes of Wrath*, a novel about a migrant family's plight during the Great Depression
19. **Mary Mcleod Bethune** African American leader and friend of Eleanor Roosevelt
20. **National Recovery Administration (NRA)** New Deal attempt at boosting manufacturing and employment by instituting voluntary rules (or "codes") for each industry.
21. **National Labor Relations Act (1935)** recognized workers' rights to collective bargaining and created a board to monitor unfair labor practices, e.g., firing a worker who joined a union
22. **Neutrality Acts** a series of 1935-1939 laws designed to prevent or limit U.S. involvement in foreign wars.
23. **New Deal** President Franklin Roosevelt's programs for ending the Depression
24. **Public Works Administration (PWA)** New Deal agency that produced construction projects and thousands of jobs
25. **recovery** getting the nation's economy back on sound footing and getting the country's workers and business back to work by providing jobs and other aid
26. **relief** immediate help for those suffering most
27. **reform** eliminating the root causes of the depression
28. **Second New Deal** more New Deal programs starting in 1935
29. **sit-down strike** a protest action in which workers stopped working but refused to leave the factory
30. **Social Security Act** a law in the Second New Deal that provided income for the elderly and for unemployed workers
31. **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)** New Deal program that built dams, roads, and strung electrical wiring in the Tennessee Valley and thereby also provided jobs, electricity and other improvements in the region
32. **The Three R's** New Deal's goals of relief, recovery and reform
33. **Wagner Act** See National Labor Relations Act (1935)
34. **works programs** infrastructure projects such as road or bridge-building which also provide jobs and other aid (aka public works programs)
35. **Works Progress Administration (WPA)** New Deal program that provided jobs through a wide variety of public works projects, especially in construction and the arts

## TEST OBJECTIVES

**SSUSH18 Evaluate Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal as a response to the Great Depression and compare how governmental programs aided those in need.**

SSUSH18 The student will describe Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal as a response to the depression and compare the ways governmental programs aided those in need.

- a. Describe Roosevelt's attempts at relief, recovery, and reform reflected in various New Deal programs.
  1. The New Deal is often analyzed in terms of Relief, Recovery and Reform efforts
    - **Relief** meant immediate aid to the neediest
    - **Recovery** meant to get the nation's economy back on sound footing
    - **Reform** meant to fix the underlying problems that brought on the Great Depression
  2. An example of **relief** was the **Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)**. This agency granted federal money to state and local governments for operating soup kitchens and meeting the basic needs of the homeless.
  3. The Tennessee Valley was one of the poorest areas of the country at the start of the Great Depression. The **TVA** gave people jobs to people in the region building dams, roads, and electrical lines. Dams also helped control flooding in the environment.
  4. The **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)** was a **recovery** effort created to shore up public confidence in the

banking system. The FDIC provided insurance on individual bank accounts with deposits up to \$5000.

5. The **National Labor Relations Act** of 1935 (also called the Wagner Act) was created to prevent unfair practices to unions and union members by businesses. It created the National Labor Relations Board to monitor unfair labor practices, such as firing a worker who joined a union.
  6. One major area of **reform** dealt with the Stock Market. The **Securities and Exchange Commission** (SEC) was created to regulate the Stock Market. The intent was to prevent another stock market crash by limiting the types of stock speculation that could be transacted.
- b. Explain the passage of the Social Security Act as a part of the second New Deal.
1. FDR came to believe a Second New Deal was needed to help those who did not directly benefit from the New Deal.
  2. Roosevelt signed into law the **Social Security Act** in 1935. The new law provided for old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, and aid to the disabled.
- c. Analyze political challenges to Roosevelt's leadership and New Deal programs.
1. Huey Long was a Louisiana Senator who opposed FDR's policies and started "Share the Wealth" clubs, believing government should take money from the rich and give it to the poor. He was assassinated in 1935.
  2. The "court packing bill" was FDR's failed plan to add justices friendly to his policies to the Supreme Court.
  3. The 1935-1939 Neutrality Acts made it illegal to sell weapons or make loans to countries at war (except civil war), warned citizens that traveling on warring countries' ships was at their own risk, and created a "cash & carry" policy.
- d. Examine how Eleanor Roosevelt changed the role of First Lady including development of New Deal programs to aid the needy.
1. FDR's wife Eleanor took an active role in the public life, using her influence with FDR to bring about social change.
  2. She cultivated relationships with women and African American groups & relayed their concerns to the President.