

# The New Deal Notes

## SLOTTED NOTES p.1

- Franklin Delano Roosevelt is elected president.
- 2 time \_\_\_\_\_ of New York
- Fought problems of unemployment and poverty in New York → help solve the country's problems
- \_\_\_\_\_ won control of the Senate and House of Representatives.
- Not inaugurated until March, but began working right away
- Set of policies to end the Great Depression → \_\_\_\_\_
- Focused on relief for the \_\_\_\_\_, economic recovery, and financial reform
- Took office on March 4, 1932, and put New Deal into action
- March 9 to June 16 → \_\_\_\_\_

### B \_\_\_\_\_ & F \_\_\_\_\_ Reform

- Little faith in banks
- March 5 → banks closed
- Emergency Banking Relief Act → Treasury Department \_\_\_\_\_ banks
- Pay debts → \_\_\_\_\_
- Needed help → \_\_\_\_\_
- Restored people's faith in banking system
- \_\_\_\_\_ chats → keep public informed about New Deal; Americans better understood the policies
- FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (\_\_\_\_\_) (1933):
  - Insurance up to \_\_\_\_\_ → government would pay if bank couldn't

- Government revenue needed to increase to pay for New Deal
- Approved Beer and Wine Revenue Act (1933)
  - Allowed manufacture of beer and wine → \_\_\_\_\_ on alcohol sold
- By the end of 1933 the 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment was passed → \_\_\_\_\_ 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment (Prohibition was over)
- REGULATE STOCK MARKET:
  - Federal Securities Act passed (1933) → help corporations at fault if they provided \_\_\_\_\_ information or \_\_\_\_\_ information about their stocks from the public
  - Congress created the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) (1934) → prevent people from using inside information and rigging the \_\_\_\_\_

### A \_\_\_\_\_ Reform

- Hit hard by \_\_\_\_\_
- AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT (AAA) (1933):
  - Controlled \_\_\_\_\_ of 7 farm products
  - Government paid farmers to leave land \_\_\_\_\_ and raise \_\_\_\_\_ livestock
  - Many people were not happy because people were going \_\_\_\_\_
  - Lower supply would \_\_\_\_\_ price → helped farmers
  - Ruled unconstitutional in 1936

### TVA

- \_\_\_\_\_ Valley Authority (1933)
- Tennessee River \_\_\_\_\_ covers parts of 7 states
- Lots of \_\_\_\_\_ and very few had \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ were repaired and built
- Created thousands of jobs
- Flood \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ power
- Industrial and agricultural development \_\_\_\_\_ in the basin

### E \_\_\_\_\_ P \_\_\_\_\_

- CIVILIAN \_\_\_\_\_ CORPS (CCC) (1933)
  - 3 million 18-25 year old men were put to work
  - Built or repaired \_\_\_\_\_, developed \_\_\_\_\_, planted \_\_\_\_\_
  - Helped with soil-erosion and flood-control projects
  - Mostly in \_\_\_\_\_
  - Prevent another \_\_\_\_\_
  - Ended in 1942

## SLOTTED NOTES p.2

### L \_\_\_\_\_ Reform

- NATIONAL INDUSTRY RECOVERY ACT (NIRA) (1933)
  - Remain in effect 2 years
  - Ensure \_\_\_\_\_ competition in industries and reduce \_\_\_\_\_
  - Established codes for businesses
  - Prevent \_\_\_\_\_ cuts, falling prices, and \_\_\_\_\_ loss
  - Workers could \_\_\_\_\_
  - Ended \_\_\_\_\_ labor in the textile industry
  - US Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional

### E \_\_\_\_\_ Programs

- PUBLIC \_\_\_\_\_ ADMINISTRATION (PWA) (1933)
  - Provided money to states to create \_\_\_\_\_ and build community buildings and schools
- CIVIL \_\_\_\_\_ ADMINISTRATION (CWA) (1933)
  - Created by the Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA)
  - Provided 4 million \_\_\_\_\_ immediately
  - Built \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and paid wages to \_\_\_\_\_ in rural areas
  - FERA gave money to states to provide food and clothing to the unemployed, \_\_\_\_\_, and sick

### H \_\_\_\_\_ Reform

- Home Owners Loan Corporation gave government loans to homeowners who faced \_\_\_\_\_ (1933)
- National Housing Act created the Federal \_\_\_\_\_ Administration (1934)
- By the end of the Hundred Days, Americans had renewed confidence in the country.
- FDR had to agree to \_\_\_\_\_ spending.
- He believed it was necessary because of the severe \_\_\_\_\_ crisis.
- Some people were not happy → not doing enough to help the \_\_\_\_\_
- Some thought he gave too much direct \_\_\_\_\_ and was trying to control the businesses and the economy.

- 1934 → American Liberty League (ALL)
- ALL believed the New Deal policies violated the rights of individuals and property.
- Charles \_\_\_\_\_ → priest who had radio broadcasts about economic, \_\_\_\_\_, religious issues
- Wanted banks to be controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_
- Dr. Francis Townsend → wanted more to be done to help the \_\_\_\_\_ and poor
- Created a \_\_\_\_\_ plan for the elderly
- Huey Long → \_\_\_\_\_ from Louisiana who wanted to be president
- Proposed nationwide social program → \_\_\_\_\_ -Our- \_\_\_\_\_
- Popular but was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1935

### Second N \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_

- Second Hundred Days → solve more problems
- More relief for \_\_\_\_\_ and workers
- FDR's wife, \_\_\_\_\_, urged him to fight for the American people
- She was a \_\_\_\_\_ reformer and cared about people → \_\_\_\_\_
- Outspoken as \_\_\_\_\_ → speeches about child welfare, housing reform, and equal rights for women and \_\_\_\_\_
- Encouraged FDR to appoint women and African Americans to government positions
- Set example for \_\_\_\_\_ First Ladies to be humanitarians and fight to improve the lives of people

### A \_\_\_\_\_ Reform

- SOIL \_\_\_\_\_ AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT (1936):
  - Farmers would be paid for \_\_\_\_\_ production of crops that deplete the soil like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
  - Paid to plant \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ because they returned nutrients to the soil
  - Paid to practice soil conservation farming methods

### R \_\_\_\_\_ Areas

- RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION (REA) (1936):
  - 1935 → less than 13% of American farms had \_\_\_\_\_
  - Brought electricity to homes in rural areas
  - 1945 → \_\_\_\_\_ had electricity
  - 1949 → \_\_\_\_\_ had electricity

**SLOTTED NOTES p.3**

- FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (FSA) (1937):
  - Loaned over \$1 billion to help \_\_\_\_\_ farmers become land owners and establish camps for \_\_\_\_\_ farm workers
  - \_\_\_\_\_ were hired to take pics of struggles

**E \_\_\_\_\_ Programs**

- \_\_\_\_\_ PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (WPA) (1935):
  - 1935-1943 → more than 8 million had been employed
  - Most were \_\_\_\_\_ laborers
  - Built \_\_\_\_\_, built and repaired roads, built public buildings, \_\_\_\_\_ clothes for the poor, painted \_\_\_\_\_, wrote city guides, collected historical slave narratives
  - \_\_\_\_\_ made sure women, minorities, and young people were hired.

- NATIONAL \_\_\_\_\_ ADMINISTRATION (NYA) (1935):
  - Provided \_\_\_\_\_, jobs, counseling, and recreational activities
  - Provided student \_\_\_\_\_ to high school, college, and graduate students
  - Those receiving aid had to work part-time at their school.
  - NYA provided part-time jobs to \_\_\_\_\_ working on highways and maintaining parks.

**L \_\_\_\_\_ Reform**

- NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT (1935):
  - Known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Act
  - Federal government protected the rights of \_\_\_\_\_ to join unions and have collective bargaining.
  - Prohibited unfair labor practices → threatening workers, firing workers for joining \_\_\_\_\_, interfering with unions
- FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT (1938)
  - Set maximum number of \_\_\_\_\_ each week to 44
  - Decreased to \_\_\_\_\_ hours after 2 years
  - Set minimum wage to \_\_\_\_\_ cents an hour; 40 cents an hour by 1945
  - Set rules for workers under age \_\_\_\_\_
  - Banned dangerous work for anyone under \_\_\_\_\_

**W \_\_\_\_\_ Reform**

- SOCIAL \_\_\_\_\_ ACT (SSA) (1935):
  - Old-age insurance for those who were \_\_\_\_\_ and aged 65 and older and their spouses
  - \_\_\_\_\_ benefits
  - Aid to families with dependent \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_
  - Not a complete \_\_\_\_\_ plan, but did help millions

**W \_\_\_\_\_**

- Still faced discrimination and prejudice
- Some women were placed in important \_\_\_\_\_ positions.
- FDR also wanted support from women voters during his reelection campaign.
- Many men believed working women took \_\_\_\_\_ away from men.
- 1936 poll → 82% of Americans said a wife should not work if her husband had a \_\_\_\_\_
- Weren't treated equally → \_\_\_\_\_ were lower, \_\_\_\_\_ fewer women

**A \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_**

- Still faced discrimination and prejudice
- Over 100 appointed to government positions
- Mary McLeod \_\_\_\_\_ → head of the Division of Negro Affairs of the \_\_\_\_\_
- Made sure the NYA hired African-American administrators and offered job training and other benefits to \_\_\_\_\_ students
- Organized a "Black Cabinet" to assist FDR on \_\_\_\_\_ issues
- FDR never fully committed to full \_\_\_\_\_ rights for African Americans.
- Did not want to lose support of Southern \_\_\_\_\_ Democratic voters

- FDR did not approve a federal \_\_\_\_\_ law nor a law that ended the \_\_\_\_\_ tax.
- 1934 → African Americans organized the Southern \_\_\_\_\_ Farmers Union
- Worked to protect the rights of tenant farmers and \_\_\_\_\_
- African Americans did support New Deal because it gave them hope for the future

### SLOTTED NOTES p.4

#### M \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_

- Supported FDR and the New Deal even though they weren't given equal rights
- Many had \_\_\_\_\_ to the US during the 1920s, settling mainly in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Most worked on \_\_\_\_\_.
- Farm wages fell to \_\_\_\_\_ cents an hour.
- Some tried to \_\_\_\_\_ but were met with violence.
- CCC and WPA did not benefit them because migrant workers did not have a permanent \_\_\_\_\_.
- Most moved from farm to farm looking for \_\_\_\_\_.

#### N \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_

- Received \_\_\_\_\_ from the New Deal
- Received full \_\_\_\_\_ by law
- John Collier → commissioner of Indian Affairs (1933)
- Change in government policy towards Native Americans
- Restored some reservation lands to \_\_\_\_\_ ownership
- Belonged to an entire tribe → prohibited the government from taking over unclaimed \_\_\_\_\_ lands and selling it to people who weren't Native American
- Native American children attended \_\_\_\_\_ on the reservations.
- Tribes given permission to elect tribal \_\_\_\_\_ to govern their reservations

- FDR had plans of a third New Deal, but by the end of the 1930s, many believed the Great Depression was over.
- Congress pressured FDR to scale back some programs to save money.
- Some thought FDR made the \_\_\_\_\_ too large and powerful.
- Government did become more active in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Federal \_\_\_\_\_ almost doubled under FDR
- Some believed he did not do enough to \_\_\_\_\_ the economy and end economic and social inequalities.
- Gap between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ did not decrease

#### L \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_

- Government regulates \_\_\_\_\_ and investment through the FDIC and SEC
- Workers' rights are protected by federal government
- Minimum \_\_\_\_\_, standard for working \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ labor is prohibited
- Workers can \_\_\_\_\_ and collective bargain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ offers benefits to retirees, the unemployed, those with \_\_\_\_\_, and families with dependent children.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is still in operation
- New Deal did not end the Great Depression → ended after the US entered \_\_\_\_\_ in the early 1940s

# The New Deal ACTIVITIES

## KEY TERMS

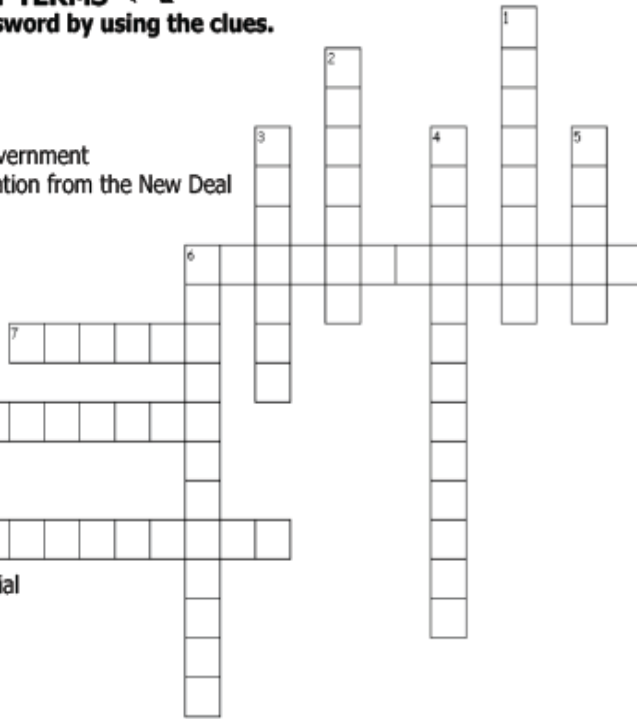
Complete the crossword by using the clues.

### ACROSS

- 6. electricity generated by using falling water
- 7. to improve something
- 8. land that is set aside for Native Americans by the US government
- 9. FDR's first 100 days in office, and major pieces of legislation from the New Deal were passed

### DOWN

- 1. to make laws that control something
- 2. money paid to a person who meets certain conditions, such as retirement or disability
- 3. a set of government policies and programs established by FDR to improve conditions for those suffering from the Great Depression
- 4. series of radio broadcasts given by FDR to share his ideas directly with Americans
- 5. an area drained by a river and its tributaries
- 6. someone who works to improve human welfare and social reform



**APPLY:** Choose four key terms, and write sentences using each of your chosen terms. The sentence should show the meaning of the terms. Circle the key term in each sentence.

- 10. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_

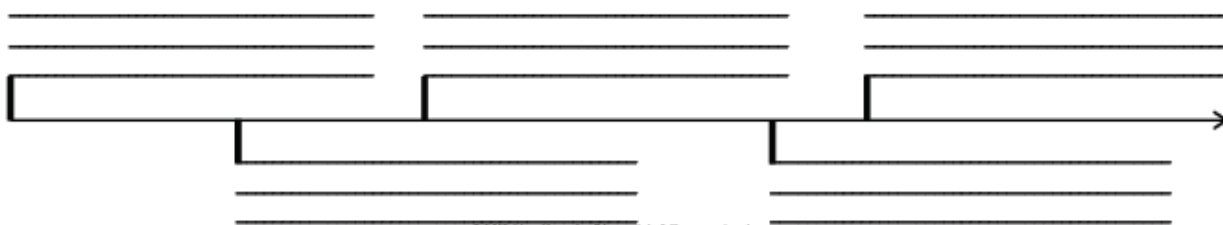
## DATES & EVENTS

Label each fact with the New Deal program it describes.

Choose from the: FDIC, AAA, TVA, CCC, CWA, REA, and NYA.

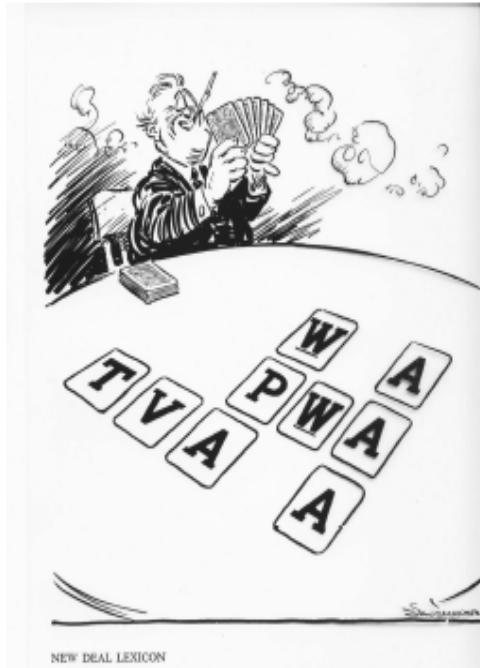
- 14. Created jobs for men aged 18-25 building roads, parks, and planting trees; goal was to avoid another Dust Bowl; most of the jobs were in the Great Plains; ended in 1942 \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. Created June 1935; provided education, counseling, jobs, and recreational activities for youth; provided student aid; hired graduates part-time who couldn't find work \_\_\_\_\_
- 16. Helped bring electricity to rural areas \_\_\_\_\_
- 17. Provided insurance for bank accounts; the federal government would pay someone if the bank could not; helped restore people's trust in the banking system \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. Provided 4 million job quickly; some people believed they were "busy"; jobs; roads and schools were built; it paid teachers' wages in rural areas \_\_\_\_\_
- 19. Built and restored dams to prevent flooding and product hydroelectricity; created jobs \_\_\_\_\_
- 20. Controlled the supply of 7 farm products; paid farmer to leave land unseeded and reduce the number of livestock; overturned by the US Supreme Court \_\_\_\_\_

**APPLY:** Choose 5 major events and create a timeline.



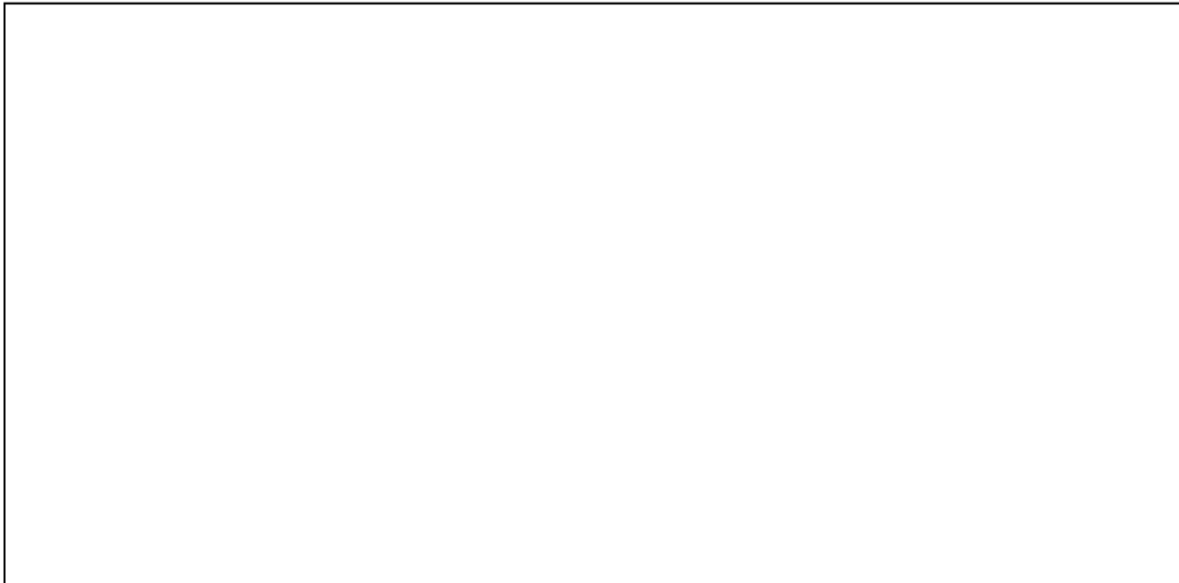
**»»» POLITICAL CARTOON «««**

**Use the political cartoon to answer the questions.**



1. Who is represented in this cartoon? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the character doing? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is on the table? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What are the items on the table representing? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Why do you think the programs in FDR's New Deal were referred to as "alphabet agencies"? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Analyze the cartoon. Explain the message of this cartoon. \_\_\_\_\_

**APPLY: Draw a political cartoon representing one aspect of FDR's New Deal.**



**⇒ LITERACY CONNECTION ⇐**

**Answer the prompt using complete sentences in paragraph form.**

Explain how Eleanor Roosevelt influenced the events of the 1930s as well as today.

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# The New Deal Quiz

## QUIZ

Use the word bank to fill in the blank with the correct key term.

1. Even though the Social Security Act was not a complete \_\_\_\_\_ system, it did provide income to retirees, the unemployed, families with children, and the disabled.
2. Eleanor Roosevelt changed the role of the First Lady because she was a \_\_\_\_\_ who fought to better the lives of the American people.
3. While many groups of minorities did not fully benefit from the New Deal, Native Americans gained full citizenship and \_\_\_\_\_ lands were now owned by the tribe.
4. The New Deal focused on relief for the needy, economic recovery, and financial \_\_\_\_\_ because FDR wanted to make improvements to end the hardships many Americans faced.
5. People living in the Tennessee River \_\_\_\_\_ had frequent floods that ruined their homes and farms.
6. During the \_\_\_\_\_, Congress passed 15 major pieces of legislation from the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Many people living in rural areas were able to get electricity because of \_\_\_\_\_ power that was created by dams.
8. FDR communicated directly with the American people with his \_\_\_\_\_, and he was able to gain people's trust.
9. The Federal Securities Act \_\_\_\_\_ the stock market by passing laws that would punish corporations if they withheld information about stocks or mislead the public.

WORD BANK				
pension	regulated	humanitarian	reservation	New Deal
hydroelectric	fireside chats	Hundred Days	basin	reform

Choose the best answer.

10. What was one outcome of the Wagner Act that was passed in July 1935?
  - a. the maximum number of work hours per week was reduced to 44
  - b. the minimum wage was set at 25 cents an hour
  - c. prohibited employers from threatening workers, firing workers who joined unions, and interfering with unions
  - d. paid farmers for leaving land unseeded and reducing the number of livestock
11. Why were most Mexican Americans not able to benefit from the New Deal programs?
  - a. They did not have US citizenship.
  - b. They did not have a permanent address.
  - c. There weren't any New Deal programs that could benefit them.
  - d. They did not need financial help.
12. How did women benefit from the New Deal?
  - a. Women were promoted to more managerial positions.
  - b. Women were appointed to important government positions.
  - c. Women were paid equal wages as men.
  - d. Many of the programs hired just as many women as men.
13. Circle the benefits of the Works Progress Administration.

*over 800 airports were built	*300 million articles of clothing were sewed for the poor
*gave many Americans a sense of purpose and hope	*provided pensions for retirees
*helped bring electricity to rural homes	*women, minorities, and young people were helped

14. How did the New Deal affect African Americans? Describe three effects.

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