

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

Why was Hoover unlikely to be re-elected?

Explain the different approaches to the Great Depression that Hoover and FDR took.

What effect did FDR's banking strategy have on the economy?

Reflect

Focus Question: How did the New Deal attempt to address the problems of the depression?

Ch9. | The New Deal

In 1932, President Hoover ran for re-election. But he had little chance of winning.

- Unemployment stood at %.
- Bank failures had wiped out
- The hungry waited for food at soup kitchens.
- Americans were ready for a change.

Hoover's opponent in the election was Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt.

- Harvard graduate
- New York State
- Assistant Secretary of the Navy
- 1920 Nominee for President
- Polio survivor
- Governor of New York

The two candidates offered very different approaches to the problems of the Great Depression.

- **Hoover:** State and governments and private agencies should provide relief.
- **Roosevelt:** Leadership should come from the government.
 - Roosevelt won in a landslide.
 - Together with his "Brain Trust," Roosevelt moved quickly to carry out his promise of giving Americans a
 - First New Deal: During his first 100 days in office, 15 bills were passed.
 - The legislation had three goals: relief, recovery, and reform.
- Roosevelt began with the crisis.
 - FDR declared a four-day bank holiday, closing the banks so they could get their accounts in order.
 - In the first of many fireside, FDR explained that his actions were to halt bank failures.
 - When the banks reopened, there were no more runs on the banks.
- FDR took other steps to reform the financial system.
 - Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC): Insured bank
 - Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC): Regulated the market
- Such measures helped restore confidence in the economy.
- Roosevelt then turned to a series of New Deal programs to bring relief to the country.
 - Some programs helped and those in the rural South.
 - The AAA sought to end overproduction and raise crop prices.
 - The TVA built to control floods and generate electricity.

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Answer the Qs in the margin.

Why do you think that focusing on job relief might help the economy?

What argument did opponents of the New Deal make?

- Many programs focused on job relief.
- Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC): Put young men to work improving national, forests, and wilderness areas
- Federal Emergency Relief Agency (FERA): Granted funds to state and local agencies to help the
- Civil Works Administration (CWA): Gave people jobs on public-works projects
- The Public Works Administration (PWA) created millions of jobs.
 - Workers built bridges, dams, power plants, and government buildings.
 - These projects improved the nation's
- Roosevelt also took steps to speed economic recovery.
 - National Recovery Administration (NRA)
 - Established codes of fair competition
 - Set minimum for workers and minimum prices for goods
- Not everyone, however, supported the New Deal.
 - Conservatives charged that it was making the government too powerful.
 - Destroying enterprise
 - Undermining individualism
 - Such critics formed the American Liberty League.
- While conservatives thought the New Deal did too much, others took the opposite position.
 - Some argued that the New Deal did not do to end the depression.
 - Socialist Party
 - American Communist Party
- The opponents who gained the largest audience were Populist critics.
 - Dr. Francis Townsend: Proposed giving each person 60 or older \$..... a month to spend
 - Father Charles Coughlin: Used his show to attack the New Deal, calling it communist
 - Senator Huey Long: Proposed a "Share Our Wealth" program that taxed the rich and gave money to the poor
- Despite the critics, the New Deal was popular with most Americans.
 - In his inaugural address, Roosevelt told Americans, "the only thing we have to fear is itself."
 - FDR succeeded in reducing people's fear, but the depression was far from over.

Reflect

SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using at least 6 complete sentences:
