

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

What was a major objection to the 2nd New Deal?

Explain JMK's theory.

Summarize the 3 main initiatives:

WPA:

SSA:

REA:

Focus Question: What major issues did the second New Deal address?

Ch9.2 The Second New Deal

Though progress had been made toward the problems of the Great Depression, Roosevelt knew that much work still needed to be done.

- In 1935, FDR launched a new campaign to help meet the goals of **relief, recovery, and reform.**
 - The **New Deal**
- As FDR planned a new round of spending, charged that New Deal programs, and their high price tags, were wasteful.
 - The government was spending money it did not have.
 - The federal deficit had to \$4.4 billion.
- Economists such as John Maynard disagreed.
 - Public-works projects put money in the hands of consumers.
 - Consumer would stimulate the economy.
 - Deficit spending was needed to end the depression.
- Deficit spending continued under the second New Deal.
- The **Works Progress Administration** (.....) created millions of jobs on public-works projects.
 - Workers built and public buildings, dredged rivers and harbors, and promoted soil and water conservation.
 - Artists were hired to enhance public spaces.
- The **Social Security Act** created a system for retirees.
 - It also provided:
 - insurance
 - insurance for victims of work-related accidents
 - aid for poverty-stricken mothers and children, the blind, and the disabled
 - Such benefits helped reduce among the nation's elderly.
- The **Rural Electrification Administration** helped bring power to isolated rural areas.
 - The government provided price supports for agriculture.
 - The government continued to give aid to
- The government also funded irrigation systems,, and other water projects in the West.
 - *Construction of a Dam*, a mural by WPA artist William Gropper, was a tribute to workers on western dams.

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Summarize the Wagner Act:

Summarize the Fair Labor Standards Act

What led to the increase in union memberships?

Why was FDR accused of expanding presidential power?

What ultimately caused FDR to stop further reforms?

- Roosevelt believed that improving the standard of living for industrial workers would benefit the entire economy.
 - **Wagner Act:**
 - Recognized the right of workers to join unions
 - Gave workers the right to collective bargaining
 - **Fair Labor Standards Act:**
 - Set a wage and maximum workweek
 - Outlawed labor
- As union activity rose, a split emerged in the American Federation of Labor.
 - The AFL represented workers who joined craft or trade unions.
 - The union made little effort to organize workers in the major industries.
 - John L. Lewis formed the Congress of Industrial Organizations (.....) to unionize industrial workers.
- In 1936, the CIO's United Auto Workers Union staged a sit-down strike at General Motors.
 - After 44 days, GM recognized the new union.
 - This success led to others, and union membership
- After an overwhelming reelection victory, FDR decided to fight back against the Supreme Court, which had struck down many of his programs.
 - In 1937, FDR proposed adding up to new Justices to the Court.
 - Critics attacked his court-packing plan as an attempt to expand presidential power.
 - The failed plan Roosevelt politically.
- After the economy had begun to improve in 1935 and 1936, FDR cut back on government spending to the deficit. At the same time, interest rates rose.
 - The combination caused the economy to again, and unemployment soared.
 - With his support wavering, FDR did not try to push further reforms through Congress.

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