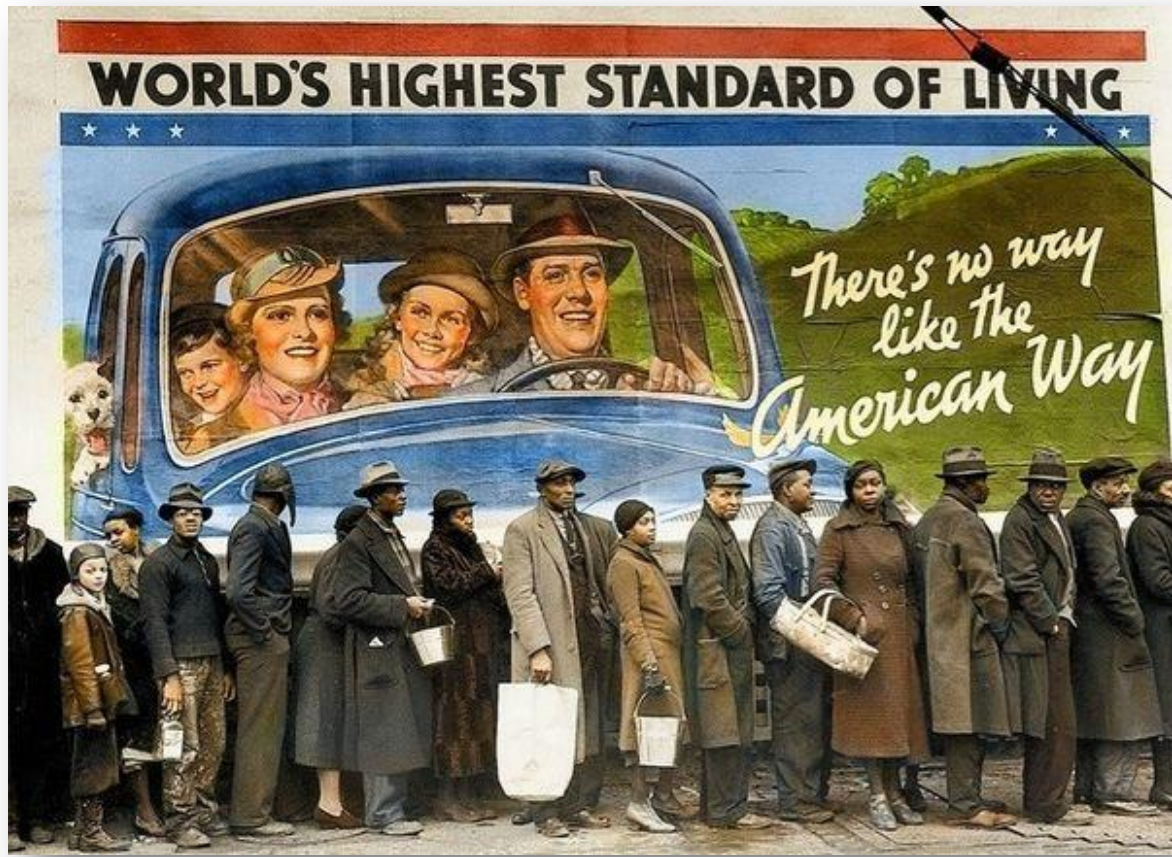


FDR & THE NEW DEAL

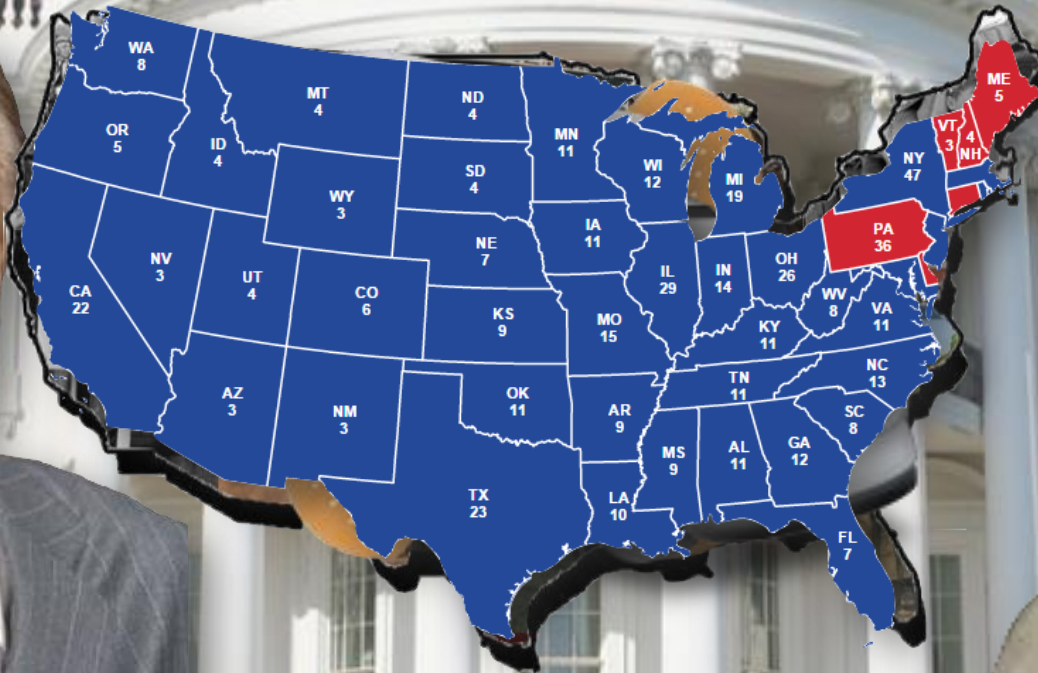


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FDR & THE NEW DEAL

As the Presidential election of 1932 approached, President Herbert Hoover had softened his policy and began a handful of government programs to try and stimulate the economy. However most Americans felt he had done too little too late. They viewed Hoover as cold and helpless in response to the economic crisis of the Great Depression and began looking to a new leader. Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt promised Americans a “New Deal”.



FDR & THE NEW DEAL



Franklin D. Roosevelt
Won the election of 1932
promised action to help
America out of the Depression.



Eleanor Roosevelt
Changed the role of First Lady.
Traveled the country and took
on efforts to solve major issues.



Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) won over voters by relating to their hardships with stories of his difficulties having polio. In his inauguration speech he said, "This nation asks for action, and action now. The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." His willingness to try new government programs gave Americans hope.

FDR's wife, Eleanor, served as her husband's eyes and ears. Because of his polio, he couldn't travel as frequently. Eleanor traveled the country meeting Americans and listening to their experiences. She changed the role of First Lady with her active involvement in political roles.

FDR & THE NEW DEAL

BOOSTING CONFIDENCE

1. Temporarily closed all banks. Only allowed stable banks to re-open..
2. Gave "Fireside Chats" on the radio to reassure Americans.
3. Pushed 15 bills through Congress in his first 100 days in office.

President Roosevelt began his presidency by taking important steps to boost confidence in Americans. First, he tackled the bank crisis by temporarily issuing a bank holiday and only allowing stable banks to re-open.

Roosevelt used the technology of radio broadcast to reach Americans in their living rooms. He gave the first of many "Fireside Chats" March 12, 1933. He continued giving fireside chats throughout his presidency.

Roosevelt began his "New Deal" by pushing a record of 15 bills through congress in his first 100 days in office.

FDR & THE NEW DEAL

Imagine there's been an accident and you've seriously hurt your arm. You need more than a Band-Aid. Get to the hospital QUICK! This is an emergency- you're in extreme pain!



RELIEF

Pain reliever-
Temporarily helps you deal with the pain. Helpful but it wears off after a bit.



RECOVERY

Hospitalization-
You will need to be cared for by the doctor and nurses and need help with daily tasks for a while until you can get back on your feet.



REFORM

Surgery-
If your bones have trouble healing, you will need surgery to permanently correct the problem.

MD: _____
Signature: _____

We'll get you something to relieve your pain, take care of you while you recover, and check to see if you'll need surgery to correct anything so you can properly heal.



FDR & THE NEW DEAL



RELIEF

Immediate and temporary. Provided emergency relief for unemployed Americans.



RECOVERY



REFORM



The Great Depression was an economic emergency and Americans were feeling the pain. President Roosevelt's New Deal consisted of providing Relief, Recovery, and Reform to hurting Americans. The New Deal expanded the role of the federal government like never before.

FDR & THE NEW DEAL



RELIEF

Immediate and temporary. Provided emergency relief for unemployed Americans.

Several New Deal programs were designed to provide emergency relief for the 13 million Americans who were unemployed.

New Deal RELIEF PROGRAMS:

- The **Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA)** gave money to each state to help them open soup kitchens and bread lines to feed people in need.
- The **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)** paid men to work on environmental projects such as replanting forests, draining swamps, and fighting fires.

The **Works Progress Administration (WPA)** created more than 8 million immediate, but temporary jobs. WPA employees built 120,000 public buildings and half a million miles of roads.

- The **Civil Works Administration (CWA)** temporarily employed young single adults to do city jobs like repairing roads and building parks.



FDR & THE NEW DEAL



RELIEF

Immediate and temporary. Provided emergency relief for unemployed Americans.



RECOVERY

Long-Term but not permanent. Meant to get industry and agriculture back on its feet and keep Americans from losing homes.



REFORM



The Great Depression was an economic emergency and Americans were feeling the pain. President Roosevelt's New Deal consisted of providing Relief, Recovery, and Reform to hurting Americans. The New Deal expanded the role of the federal government like never before.

FDR & THE NEW DEAL



RECOVERY

Long-Term but not permanent. Meant to get industry and agriculture back on its feet and keep Americans from losing homes.

Roosevelt believed that ending the Great Depression would take longer term government programs to get families, businesses, and farmers back on their feet.

New Deal RECOVERY PROGRAMS:

- The **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)** was a project headed by the federal government to build a dam and irrigation system along the Tennessee River.
- The **Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)** paid farmers to plant less crops and raise fewer animals. This helped stabilize the price of crops and meant farmers would get paid for what they grew.
- The **Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC)** gave low interest loans to home owners to prevent families from losing their houses and farms.



FDR & THE NEW DEAL



RELIEF

Immediate and temporary. Provided emergency relief for unemployed Americans.



RECOVERY

Long-Term but not permanent. Meant to get industry and agriculture back on its feet and keep Americans from losing homes.



REFORM

Permanent changes made to solve some of the issues that created the Depression. These programs still exist today.



The Great Depression was an economic emergency and Americans were feeling the pain. President Roosevelt's New Deal consisted of providing Relief, Recovery, and Reform to hurting Americans. The New Deal expanded the role of the federal government like never before.

FDR & THE NEW DEAL



REFORM

Permanent changes made to solve some of the issues that created the Depression. These programs still exist today.

Besides providing relief and recovery from the depths of the Depression, the New Deal included reforms that would prevent such a depression from ever happening again. These are still in place today.

New Deal REFORM PROGRAMS:

- The **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)** was created to guarantee people's bank deposits would remain safe (up to \$2,500) and restricted banks from trading stocks and making risky loans.
- The **Securities Exchange Commission (SEC)** required companies to publish important facts about their corporations so investors could avoid making risky choices in the stock market.
- The **Social Security Act (SSA)** provides pensions and retirement money each month to people over the age of 65 or who can not work due to illness.



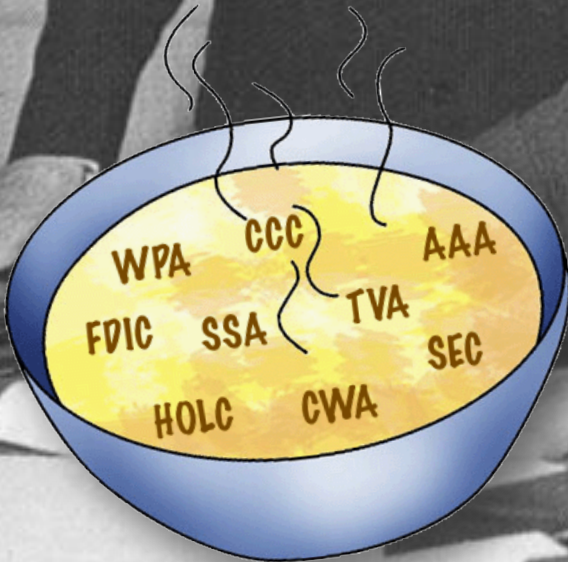
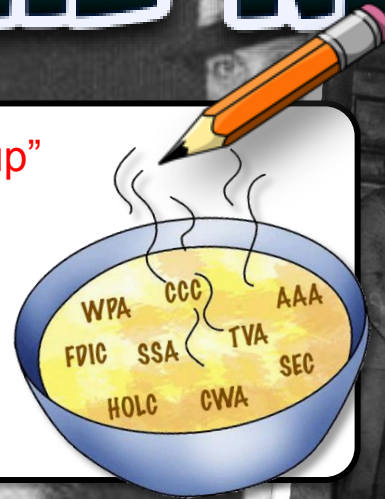
FDIC



FDR & THE NEW DEAL

THE NEW DEAL

“Alphabet Soup”



A big bowl of warm soup is often associated with helping people feel better. The nickname for Roosevelt’s New Deal programs was “Alphabet Soup” for acronyms of the government programs meant to help Americans recover from the economic depression like the CCC, AAA, WPA, and SSA.

FDR & THE NEW DEAL

Timeline

1929

Black Tuesday-
Stock market
crashed and banks
closed.

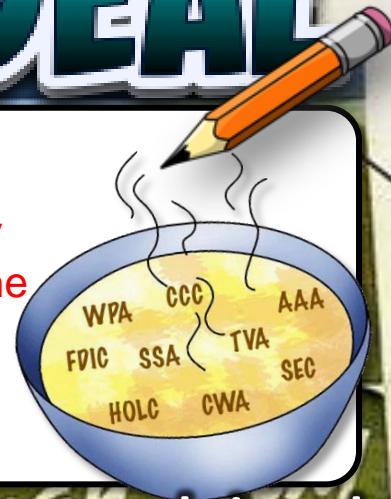
1933

FDR's New
Deal

THE NEW DEAL

The set of programs put into place by F.D.R. when he took office to rescue the American economy.

These policies expanded the federal government's involvement in the economy.



The New Deal was a series of legislation passed through congress and signed into law by President Roosevelt. This legislation established programs with three goals: immediate relief for the needy, economic recovery for families, businesses, and farms, and government reform to permanently fix the problems that had led to the Great Depression.

Not all Americans felt this was the right approach. Economists today still argue over the effectiveness of Roosevelt's New Deal legislation. The Great Depression was not immediately resolved. The economy did not fully recover until the 1940's when America entered World War II. However, the New Deal and FDR gave Americans the feeling that the government was helping. Americans elected FDR to four terms as President.

Which “R” Is It?

- As we look at the major programs from Roosevelt’s New Deal, decide if it’s meant to provide:

Temporary **Relief** Long-term **Recovery** Permanent **Reform**



Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)

- Protected farmers from price drops by providing crop subsidies to reduce production.
- Farmers were paid to NOT grow too much food so that the prices for crops remained stable.



Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

- Allowed 250,000 young men to attend camps to perform reforestation and conservation work.



Civil Works Administration (CWA)

- Provided temporary public works jobs for cities like repairing roads and fixing parks at \$15 a week to four million workers.



Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

- Allowed the government to insure bank deposits to prevent bank failures.



Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

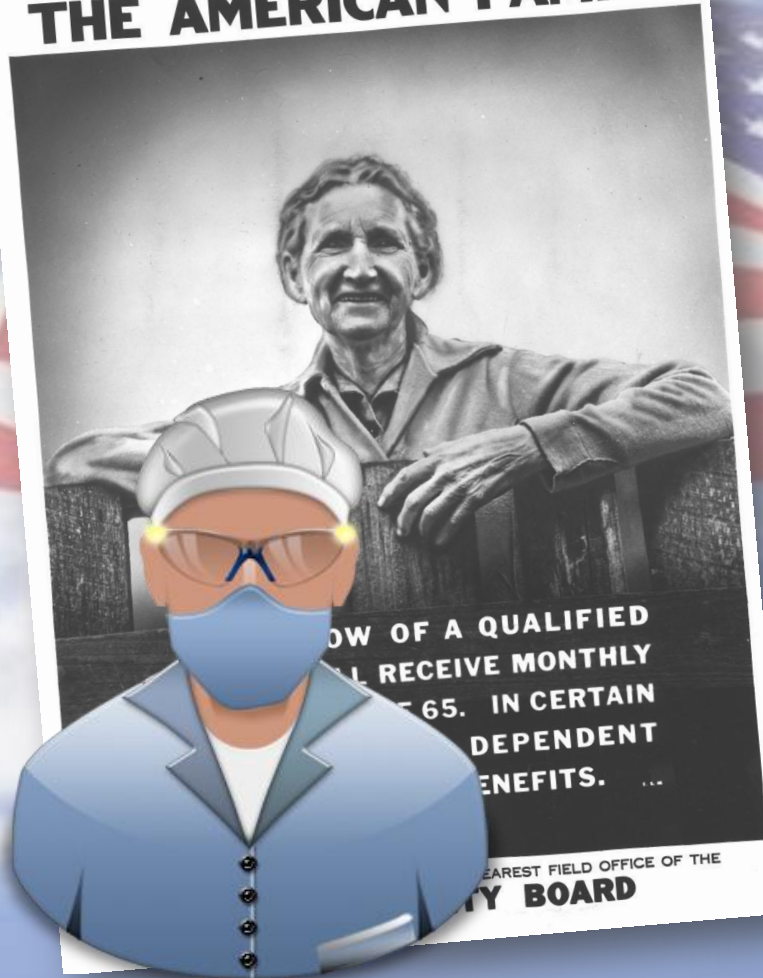
- Provided jobs building a dam in the Tennessee Valley that would also provide hydroelectric power.



Social Security Administration (SSA)

- Provided pensions, unemployment insurance, and aid to blind, deaf and disabled people, and dependent children.

**MORE SECURITY FOR
THE AMERICAN FAMILY**



Works Progress Administration (WPA)

- Employed 8.5 million workers in the arts and in construction.



Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

- Regulated the stock market and restricted margin buying. Also tried to eliminate dishonesty by requiring companies to publish facts about their business.



Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC)

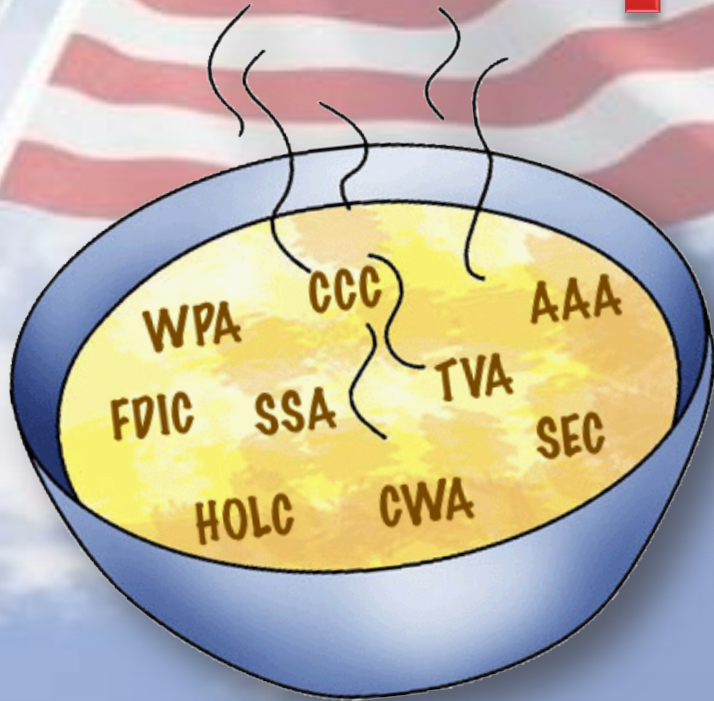
- Loaned money at a low interest rate to homeowners who could not make their mortgage payments.



True or False:

- The New Deal ended the Great Depression.

False



F.D.R.

- How many terms was Franklin D. Roosevelt elected as President?

4

