

USH: CH 15 Test Review
The New Deal
Relief, Recovery, & Reform

CH Objective: to understand the impetus for FDR's New Deal legislations and the impact these policies on the American nation

Section 1: A New Deal Fights the Depression:

Main Idea: after becoming president, FDR used government programs to combat the Depression

Why It Matters Now: Americans still benefit from programs begun in the New Deal, such as bank and stock market regulations and the Tennessee Valley Authority

(1)-summarize the initial steps Roosevelt took to reform banking and finance

***Americans Get a New Deal:**

-The 100 Days:

- FDR launches Hundred Days; passes over 15 major New Deal laws**
- Emergency Banking Relief Act permits Treasury Department to inspect banks**
 - decides which are insolvent, sound, or need loans**
 - public confidence in banks revived**

-An Important Fireside Chat:

- FDR gives fireside chats – radio talks explaining New Deal measures**
- first chat discusses need for public support of government, banks**

-Regulating Banking and Finance:

- Glass-Steagall Act establishes Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**
 - insures individual bank accounts, regulates banking practices**
- Federal Securities Act – companies must give all information on stocks**
- Securities and Exchange Commission created to regulate stock market**
- FDR gets law allowing production of some alcoholic beverages**
- 21st Amendment repeals prohibition by end of 1933**

(2)-describe New Deal work programs

Program	Purpose	Results
1. AAA Agricultural Adjustment Act		
2. TVA Tennessee Valley Authority		
3. CCC Civilian Conservation Corps		
4. NIRA National Industrial Recovery Act		
5. CWA Civilian Works Administration		
6. HOLC Home Owners Loan Corporation		
7. FERA Federal Emergency Relief Administration		

(3)-identify critics of FDR's New Deal

***The New Deal Comes Under Attack:**

-Opposition to the New Deal:

-deficit spending –spending more money than government takes in

-funds New Deal

-Liberals: New Deal does not do enough to help poor, fix economy

-Conservatives: New Deal used to control business, socialize economy

-the Supreme Court Reacts:

-Supreme Court strikes down NIRA, AAA as unconstitutional

-FDR proposes "Court-packing bill"; Congress, press protest

-starting in 1937, justices retire; FDR appoints seven new ones

-Three Fiery Critics:

- think measures violate respect for personal rights, property
- Father Charles Coughlin withdraws initial support of New Deal
 - wants guaranteed income, banks nationalized
- Dr. Francis Townsend devises pension plan for elderly
- Senator Huey Long has popular social program

Section 1 Comprehension:

1. What was Long's Share Our Wealth plan?

Section 2: The Second New Deal Takes Hold:

Main Idea: the 2nd New Deal included new programs to extend federal aid and stimulate the nation's economy

Why it Matters Now: 2nd New Deal programs continue to assist homebuyers, farmers, workers, and the elderly in the 2000s

The objective of the 2nd New Deal was to provide more extensive relief for both farmers & workers. The 1st New Deal did not bring about the gains in the economy FDR had hoped for

(1)-summarize New Deal programs for farmers



(2)-identify the 2nd New Deal programs aimed at assisting young people and professionals

(3)-summarize labor and economic reforms carried out under the 2nd New Deal

2nd New Deal

Group	How they were helped
Unemployed	1. WPA: 2. National Youth Administration: 3. Social Security Administration: -unemployment compensation: -aid to families with dependent children & disabled:
Labor	1. Wagner Act: 2. Fair Labor Standards Act:
Retirees	1. Social Security Act: -old age insurance:

Section 2 Comprehension:

1. How did the 2nd New Deal promote rural electrification?

Section 5: The Impact of the New Deal:

Main Idea: the New Deal affected American society not only in the 1930s but also in the decades that followed

Why it Matters Now: Americans still debate over how large a role government should play in American life

(1)-summarize opinions about the effectiveness of the New Deal

***New Deal Reforms Endure:**

-The New Deal Ends:

-by 1937, economic improvement convinces many Depression is ending

-Congress wants cut back programs; by 1939, New Deal over

-Supporters and Critics of the New Deal:

-conservatives think FDR made federal government too large

-stifled free enterprise, individual initiative

-liberals: didn't do enough to socialize economy, end inequalities

-supporters: did help country recover from economic difficulties

-Expanding Government's Role in the Economy:

-FDR expands power of federal government, president

-FDIC regulates banking

-SEC regulates investment

-New Deal does not end depression; does reduce suffering

-Federal government goes deeply into debt to create jobs, give aid

-massive spending on equipment, supplies for WWII end

depression

Section 5 Comprehension:

1. Some critics have charged that the New Deal was anti-business and anti-free enterprise. Explain why you agree or disagree with this charge.

-think about:

-the expanded power of the federal government

-the New Deal's effect on the economy

-the New Deal's effect on the American people