




THE New Deal

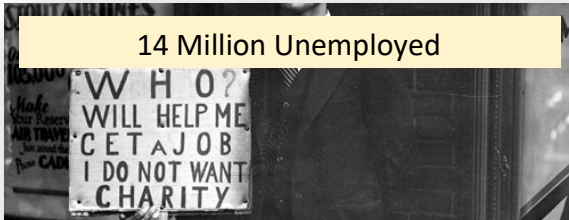
1933 - 1940

PROBLEM SOLVERS

FDR'S BRAIN TRUST


 **Mission** - to solve the socio-economic problems in America c1933

14 Million Unemployed




SOLUTION?

Workers Poorly Paid




SOLUTION?

People No Longer Trust The Banks



SOLUTION?

Taxation Rates for Rich : Middle : Poor?



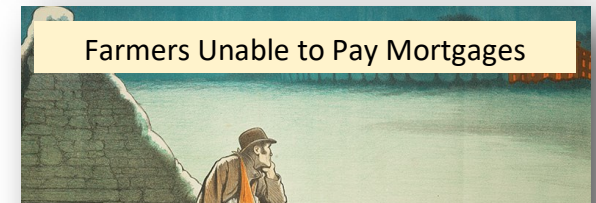
SOLUTION?

Overproduction in Farming Industry




SOLUTION?

Farmers Unable to Pay Mortgages




SOLUTION?

Two Million Homeless




SOLUTION?

The Dust Bowl / Droughts




SOLUTION?

Powerful Gangsters Getting Rich



SOLUTION?

A New Deal for America - key words starter

 **Mission** - to match 8 unit key words with images and definitions.

Relief



Civilian



Recovery



Brain Trust



Reform



Executive



Labour Union



Social Security



To restore health - get moving again

Meaning to give immediate - short term help to those most in need - stop suffering

A collection of experts - used to help guide decision making

Money / support given to people e.g - pensions / unemployment benefit / child credits

An 'ordinary' person - not in the military or police

Workers' Groups

Change - intended for the better

Meaning the presidency

Word	Definition	Translate / Similar
Relief		
Brain Trust		T _ _ _ _ T _ _ k
Recovery		R _ _ _ _ e
Executive		
Civilian		
Labour Union		
Social Security		W _ _ _ _ _
Reform		A _ _ _ r

A New Deal for America

4 mins



Mission - to understand the main principles behind and aims of the New Deal.

Hoover

Days

Roosevelt

Security

Crash

Boom

Faire

Rugged

Established

Months

Forgotten

Thrills

Electricity

Labour

Minimum

The New Deal, was a domestic program by newly elected president _____ (1) between 1933 and 1939. The immediate aim was to get economic relief to those hardest hit by the Great Depression. FDR also wanted to reform industry, agriculture, finance, labour, and housing. American voters had overwhelmingly voted in favour of the Democratic promise of a “new deal” for the “ _____ (2) man.” This was opposed to the traditional / Republican philosophy of laissez _____ (3) .

Much of the New Deal legislation was enacted within the first three months of Roosevelt’s presidency, which became known as the 100 _____ (4) . Critical in the short term was to address the large number of unemployed workers. Agencies such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) were _____ (5) to give out emergency and short-term governmental aid and to provide temporary jobs such as employment on construction projects. The New Deal also tried to regulate the nation’s banking system in order to avoid a repetition of the stock market _____ (6) of 1929 and the massive bank failures that followed. The farm program was centred in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), which attempted to raise prices by controlling the production of staple crops through cash subsidies to farmers. In addition, the federal government reached into the area of electric power, establishing in 1933 the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), which was to cover a seven-state area and supply cheap _____ (7) , prevent floods, improve navigation, and produce nitrates.

In 1935 the New Deal began to assist _____ (8) unions. The Wagner Act of 1935 helped to strengthen the organizing power of labour unions. To aid the “forgotten” homeowner, legislation was passed to refinance shaky mortgages and guarantee bank loans for mortgage payments. Perhaps the most far-reaching programs of the entire New Deal were the Social _____ (9) measures - providing unemployment compensation and disability insurance. Maximum work hours and _____ (10) wages were also set in certain industries in 1938. **Sourced / edited - Britannica.com**

1 - What was the New Deal?

2 - How did the New Deal differ from the traditional / Republican philosophy of the role of federal government?

3 - What is the message of the cartoon to the right?



A New Deal for America

4 mins



Mission - to understand the main principles behind and aims of the New Deal.

Hoover

Days

Roosevelt

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The New Deal, was a domestic program by newly elected president **Roosevelt (1)** between 1933 and 1939. The immediate aim was to get economic relief to those hardest hit by the Great Depression. FDR also wanted to reform industry, agriculture, finance, labour, and housing. American voters had overwhelmingly voted in favour of the Democratic promise of a “new deal” for the “**forgotten**” (2) man.” This was opposed to the traditional / Republican philosophy of **laissez faire** (3) .

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1 - What was the New Deal?

2 - How did the New Deal differ from the traditional / Republican philosophy of the role of federal government?

3 - What is the message of the carton to the right?



FDR's - First 100 Days

4 mins



Mission - to understand what FDR did in his first 100 days!

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Fireside Chats	Dealing with the Banks	Ending Prohibition	Alphabet Agencies
FDR wanted to gain the trust of the American people and stop any further panic.	FDR closed the banks for a 4 day 'bank holiday.' Emergency Banking Act passed in 8 hours.	FDR ended the ban on alcohol. This helped create a new mood in the country.	FDR had promised government help and action. He used government money and resources.
His radio broadcasts were called 'fireside chats'. Comforting, popular and very successful.	Only 'good' banks reopened - backed by government loans. \$1 billion re-deposited.	"What America needs now is a drink." FDR, 1933.	A number of government agencies were created to give help / relief and support.

FDR's - First 100 Days

4 mins



Mission - to understand what FDR did in his first 100 days!



Blank lined writing area for notes related to the radio broadcast.



Blank lined writing area for notes related to dealing with the banks.



Blank lined writing area for notes related to ending prohibition.




Blank lined writing area for notes related to alphabet agencies.

Dealing with the Banks	Alphabet Agencies	Ending Prohibition	Fireside Chats
“What America needs now is a drink.”	His radio broadcasts were called ‘fireside chats’. Comforting, popular and very successful.	FDR closed the banks for a ‘4 day holiday.’ Emergency Banking Act passed in 8 hours	FDR wanted to gain the trust of the American people and stop any further panic.
A number of government agencies were created to give help / relief and support.	FDR had promised government help and action. He used government money and resources.	Only ‘good’ banks reopened - backed by government loans. \$1 billion re-deposited.	FDR ended the ban on alcohol. This helped create a new mood in the country.

FDR's First 100 Hundred Days - a success?

10 mins



 **Mission:** to analyse, evaluate and compare historical sources to consider how FDR started his presidency.



“This is preeminently the time to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from honestly facing conditions in our country today. This great Nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself - nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance. In every dark hour of our national life a leadership of frankness and vigor has met with that understanding and support of the people themselves which is essential to victory. I am convinced that you will again give that support to leadership in these critical days Our greatest primary task is to put people to work. This is no unsolvable problem if we face it wisely and courageously. It can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting by the Government itself, treating the task as we would treat the emergency of a war, but at the same time, through this employment, accomplishing greatly needed projects to stimulate and reorganize the use of our natural resources.”

President Franklin D. Roosevelt's, Inaugural Speech, March 1933.



‘Roosevelt realised how important it was to gain the trust of the American people and inspire confidence. So, just eight days after his inauguration, he gave the first of his famous **'fireside chats'**. He explained his actions in a simple and direct way, and asked Americans to work with him. Roosevelt's (radio) broadcasts were astonishingly successful, none more important than the first one that dealt with the issue of the banks’.

USA Between The Wars - Textbook.



“His most urgent problem was sorting out the banks. Since 1930 over 5000 banks had been forced to close and the banking system was on the point of collapse. This was because savers had withdrawn their money and businesses had been unable to repay bank loans. Roosevelt immediately closed all banks for a ‘four day holiday’ and rushed the **Emergency Banking Act** through Congress in just eight hours. Only the banks the government decided were well run were allowed to reopen. These banks were supported by government loans to reassure people their money would be safe. Customers deposited \$1 billion shortly after the banks reopened”.

USA Between The Wars - Textbook.



Source skills = I can ... analyse, compare, interpret and evaluate.



Q1

What is the main point or message of source A?

Q2

Provide a sub-point or message from source A

Q3

How similar are the MAIN messages from sources B and C? Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar (Explain answer)

Q4

How similar are the sub-messages from sources B and C? Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar (Explain answer)

Q5

What is the main message of source D?

Q6

Give an example from source B, C or D that corroborates (supports) source A.

Q7

Give an example from source B, C or D that does NOT corroborate (support) source A.

Q8

How reliable is source A? Circle a score then explain your reason (Not Reliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable)

Q9

What is the most important OR most surprising thing you learned from these sources?

The Cartoon About Two Men and a Broom



Skills - how to identify the main features of a cartoon + interpret these features + analysis + evaluation.

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Message of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

Describe the main features of the cartoon / poster

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Now explain / interpret the MAIN features of the cartoon / poster

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Context: what historical event / period is this cartoon about?

Reliable or Not? (circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

WORK PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION - WPA

Agencies Summary



JUST SOME BASICS

Created in 1935 - lasted for 8 years

Later called the Public Works Administration (PWA)

Unemployment rate was at 20% in 1935!

Focus on WPA



MAIN AIMS + ACTIONS

To create employment through public works

Building dams, bridges, sewage systems, schools, houses

Spent 7 billion employing skilled men

Federal Project Number 1 = employ artists, musicians, writers to help lift the mood of the country.

SUCCESSSES / FAILURES

Planted 24 million trees + 4000 schools.

15 % of jobs created were for African Americans.

Also helped improve employment for women.

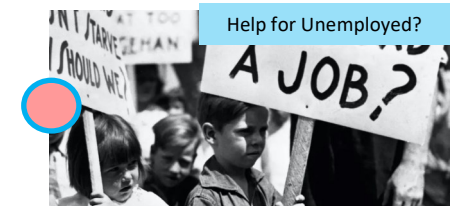
Vastly improved American infrastructure.

HOWEVER - some criticised the WPA for being too costly and wasteful.

Help for Farmers?



Help for Unemployed?



Help for Industry?



Help for poor / hungry / homeless



Help for the environment?



Help for African Americans?



Help for Women?



CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

JUST SOME BASICS

CCC



Focus on CCC

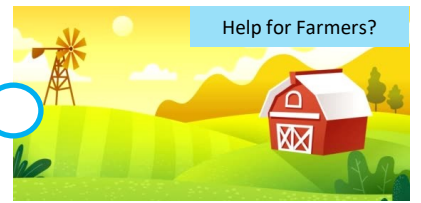


Agencies Summary

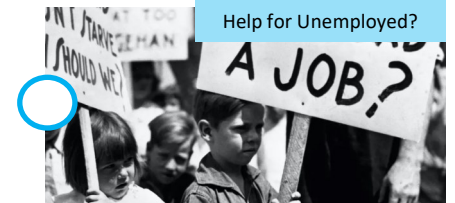
MAIN AIMS + ACTIONS

SUCCESSES / FAILURES

Help for Farmers?



Help for Unemployed?



Help for Industry?



Help for poor / hungry / homeless



Help for the environment?



Help for African Americans?



Help for Women?



The New Deal Intro - 1933 to 39

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