

By icHistory

# THE NEW DEAL



# The 100 Days - did FDR get Americans 'back on their feet'?

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



**A** "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 This was because savers had withdrawn their money and businesses had been unable to repay bank loans.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 - School Textbook.**

**C**

**B**

**D** "The inaugural speech was one of the turning points of American history. In a few minutes Roosevelt did what so wearily eluded Hoover got for years: he gave back to his countrymen their hope and energy. By the end of the week half a million grateful letter had poured into the White House".

**Hugh Brogan - 'History of the United States'. 1985**

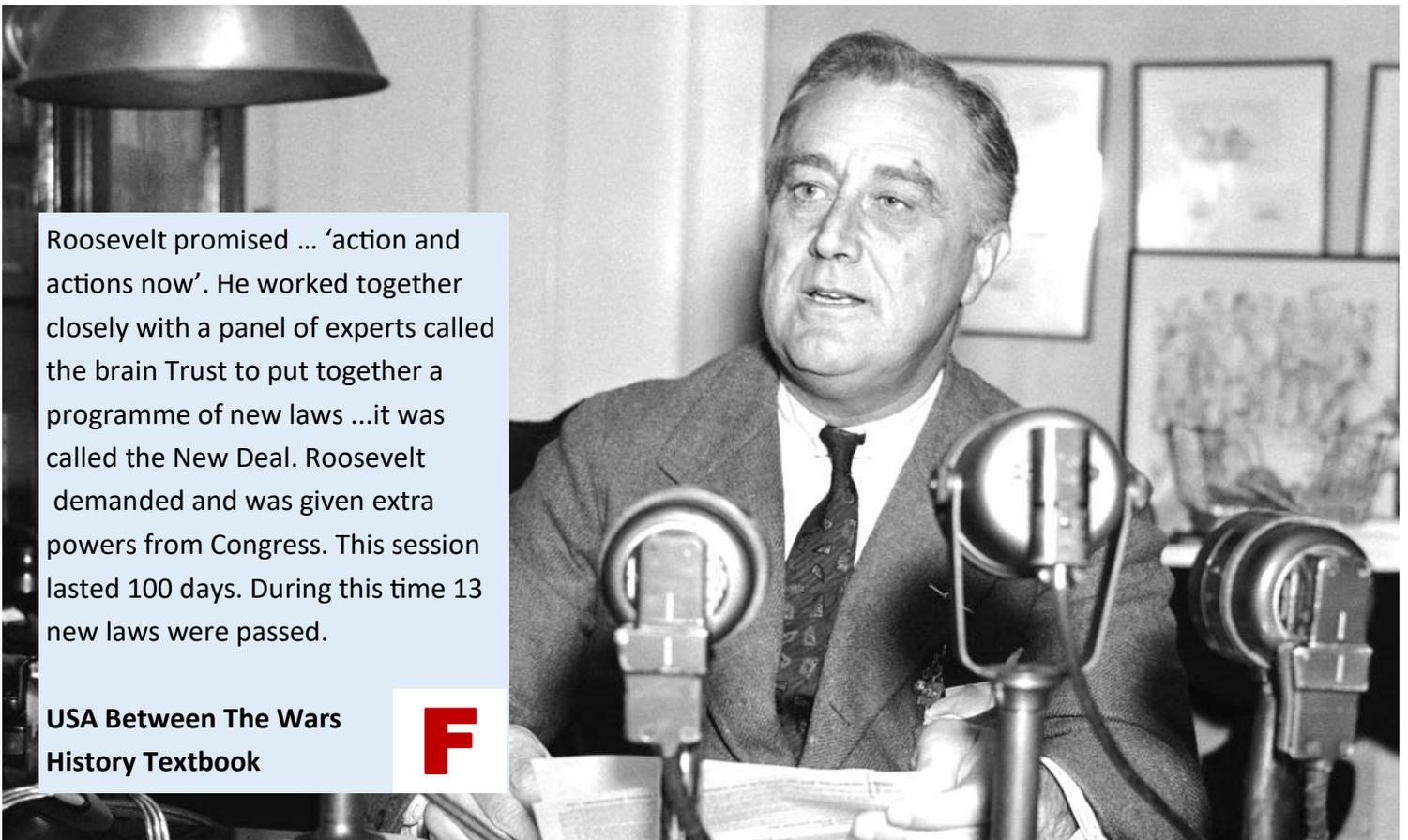


# FDR's 100 Days



**Mission:** use the sources to write a logical summary of FDR's 100 Days

1	FDR was elected by a landslide in 1932 during the Great Depression, beating Republican Herbert Hoover.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	



Roosevelt promised ... 'action and actions now'. He worked together closely with a panel of experts called the brain Trust to put together a programme of new laws ...it was called the New Deal. Roosevelt demanded and was given extra powers from Congress. This session lasted 100 days. During this time 13 new laws were passed.



# The Cartoon About a Man Leading a Donkey



**Know:** how to identify the main features of a cartoon **Understand:** how to interpret these features **Skill:** cartoon analysis + evaluation.



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

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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?

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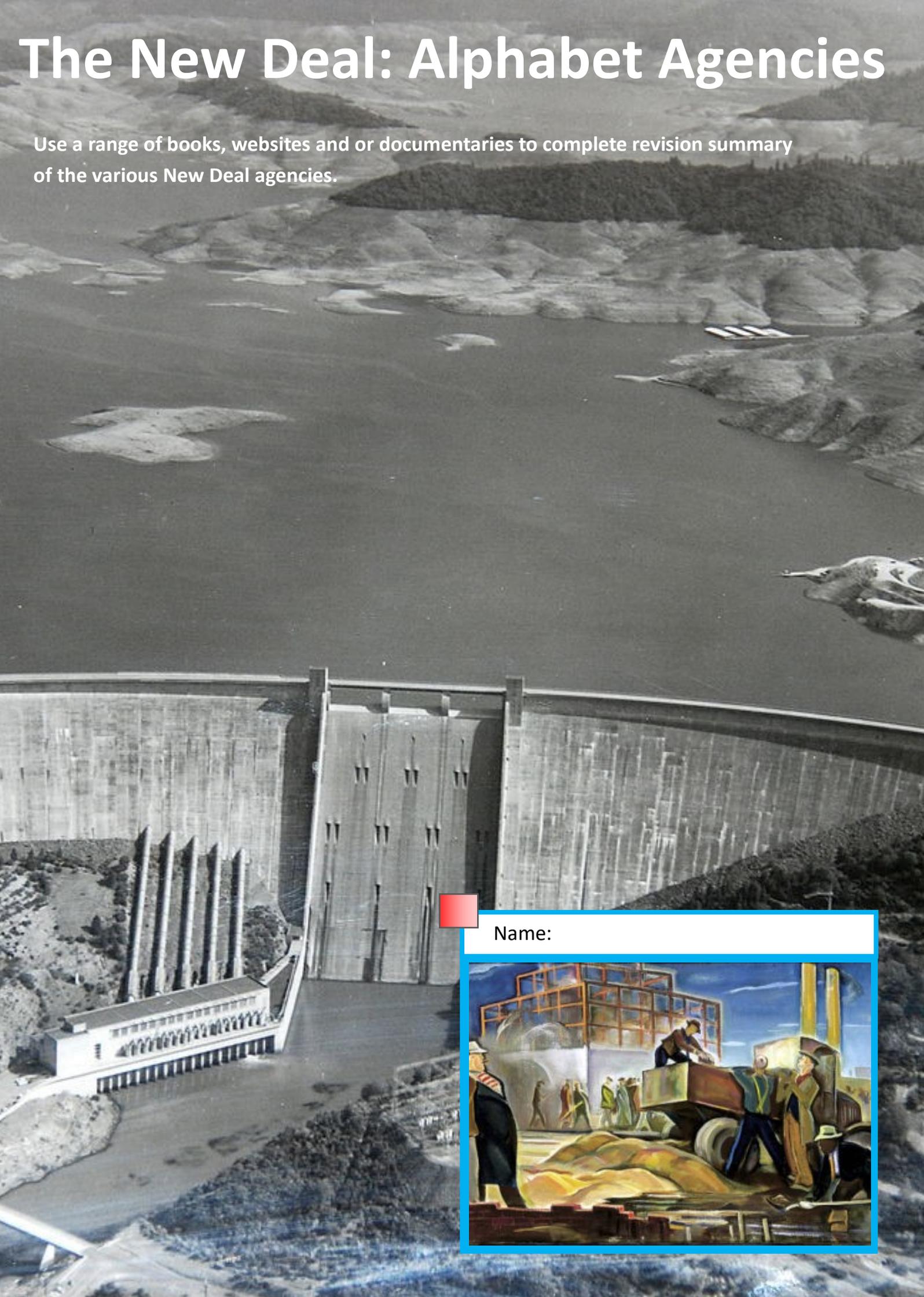
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Reliable or Not? ( circle a score below )

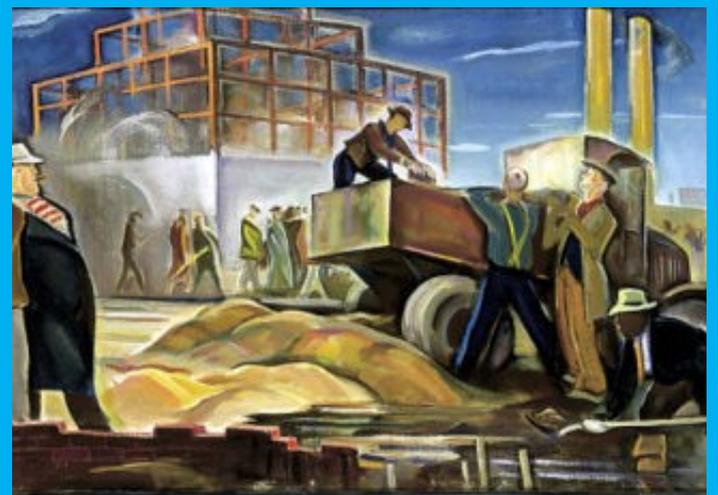
Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

# The New Deal: Alphabet Agencies

Use a range of books, websites and or documentaries to complete revision summary of the various New Deal agencies.



Name:



# The New Deal: Alphabet Agencies



AAA

Agricultural Adjustment Agency



PWA



Public Works Administration

TVA

Federal Emergency Relief Administration



FERA

Civilian Works Administration

National Recovery Administration



CWA

Tennessee Valley Authority



NRA



Civilian Conservation Corps

Farm Credit Administration



CCC

FCA



Home Owners Loans Corporation



HOLC

# The 'Second' New Deal 1934 - 1939

 **Mission:** to understand how the New Deal changed after 1933.

<b>The Social Security Act 1935</b>	<b>Works Progress Administration 1935</b>	<b>Resettlement Administration 1935</b>	<b>Additional Student Notes</b>
<p>The Federal Government introduced pensions and unemployment benefit for the FIRST time. (socialist Idea)</p> <p>The Federal government paid for these by increasing taxes on the workers and their employers.</p> <p>This was a significant step and piece of social legislation because it clashed with the idea that individuals were responsible for their own welfare and position in life.</p>	<p>The WPA was tasked with solving the problem of unemployment. Its primary method was to drive large projects and work programmes E.G.</p> <p><b>New schools</b> <b>Hospitals</b> <b>Roads</b> <b>Planting trees</b> <b>(to help Dust Bowl)</b></p> <p>It also creates schemes for artists, actors and writers.</p> <p>The National Youth Admin (NYA) provided part-time work and training for young people.</p>	<p>This helped farmers and farm workers who had been impacted by the polices of the AAA. ( preventing overproduction)</p> <p>The goal was to resettle over half a million families and place them in more suitable areas of the USA.</p> <p>The RA was replaced by the Farm Security Administration (FSA) in 1937 which provided loans for those that had been resettled.</p>	
<p><b>Successes - Strengths</b></p>	<p><b>Successes - Strengths</b></p>	<p><b>Successes - Strengths</b></p>	
<p><b>Failures - Limitations</b></p>	<p><b>Failures - Limitations</b></p>	<p><b>Failures - Limitations</b></p>	

# Did the New Deal Solve Unemployment?

 **Mission:** to understand the limitations of the New Deal.

Unemployment reached 13 million in 1932 when FDR was elected. By 1941 when America entered WW2 it was 5.6 million. In between these years unemployment rates went up and down.

## 1. Domestic Market

The majority of Americans were still poor throughout the 1930s despite some improvement in wages. This limited the amount available to spend and stimulate the economy. Farm prices such as wheat, cotton and cattle did not recover until America entered WW2 in 1941.



## 3. Global Economy

FDR was powerless to alter the natural global business cycle. The global economy saw an upturn between 1933-1937 followed by a short recession. Higher unemployment was seen on a global scale.



## 4. New Deal Impact

Some of the actions taken in the New Deal actually created more unemployment. For example, in the farming industry Roosevelt approved action to prevent overproduction.

## 2. Overproduction 2.0

There was no way to stop the improvement in technology that made farming processes more efficient. This was most harmful to farm workers / tenants / sharecroppers.

Assembly lines and automation meant less workers were needed in factories.

## 5. Overall Limitations

The president's power was limited by Congress. He was never able to take full control over the economy thus the New Deal often dealt with symptoms of a deeper illness. Recovery did occur but this was slow. It would take WW2 to get the American patient fully back on its feet.

## Key Unemployment Data

# Did The New Deal Solve Unemployment?

 **Mission:** to understand the limitations of the New Deal.

Unemployment reached 13 million in 1932 when FDR was elected. By 1941 when America entered WW2 it was 5.6 million. In between these years unemployment rates fluctuated,



**1.Domestic Market**

**2.Overproduction 2.0**

**3.Global Economy**



**4.New Deal Impact**

**5.Overall Limitations**

Key Unemployment Data

# How Successful Was The New Deal?

 **Mission:** to analyse and evaluate a range of sources to help understand the successes and failures of the New Deal.



## The New Deal 1933 - 1939

President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal had 3 main aims; Relief, Recovery and Reform. The following collection of sources will help you determine how far the New Deal achieved those aims. You can also consider specific groups such as workers, unemployed, women and business owners and judge how each of those groups was impacted.

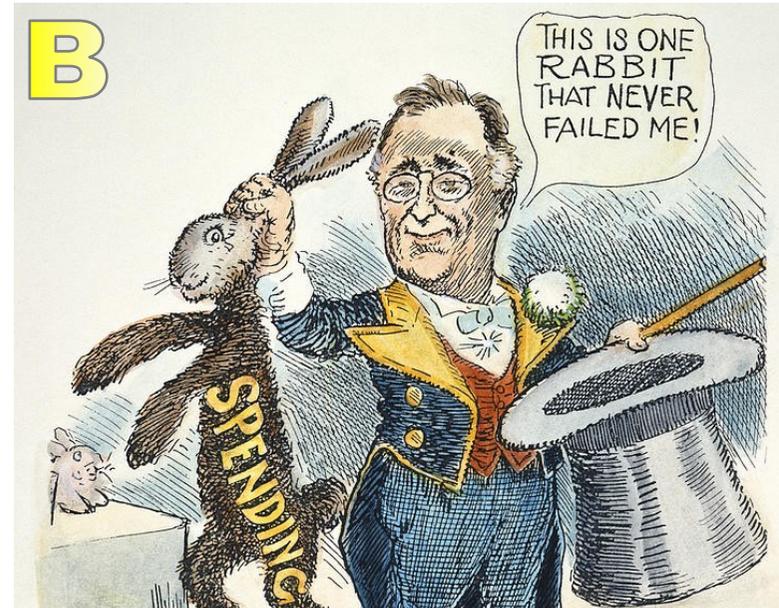
Roosevelt's New Deal was as controversial in its time as the current debate in the USA regarding gun control.

- For those on the political right in the USA Roosevelt's actions meant a dangerous encroachment by the government on individual liberty and free enterprise.
- For those on the political left Roosevelt's actions narrowly avoided a complete disaster and banking collapse.

These two interpretations were current during the 1930s and are reflected in many of the subsequent cartoons and sources.

Hodder Education Article

**A**



'Judgements on the New Deal are varied. FDR did improve the situation from when he took office but he had not solved them by the time of the Second World War. By 1939 Important advances had been made in working conditions, relief of poverty and the running of business, but there had been no economic miracle'

American Historian.



1937 - Memorial Day Massacre Newspaper Headline

The **Wagner Act** helped reduce working hours and improve conditions for the workers. Trade Union membership rose steadily during the 1930s. Strikes were more common with 80% settled in favour of the workers. However, employers were resentful and some hired thugs to beat up trade union activists. During the 1937 'Memorial Day Massacre' ten demonstrators were killed by the police.

Big business remained a powerful force.



School Textbook.



Cartoon c1934 - It IS a New Deal

"First we give the opportunity of employment to one-quarter of a million of the unemployed, especially the young men who have dependents to go into the forestry and flood prevention work. This is a big task because it means feeding, clothing and caring for nearly twice as many men as we have in the army. In creating the civilian conservation corps we are killing two birds with one stone. We are clearly enhancing the value of our natural resources and second, we are relieving and appreciable amount of actual distress."



An extract from FDR's 'Fireside Chat' May,1933.



The principal advocate for women’s economic and social rights within the New Deal was Eleanor Roosevelt. From the thousands of letters that poured across her desk from ordinary Americans, she knew that women too were suffering as a consequence of Great Depression. This was especially true of working women. It is estimated that more than 2 million women were unemployed at the start of 1933, many of whom represented the sole support for their families. Thanks to the traditional view of a “worker” as a white male breadwinner, however, these women went largely unrecognized, not only by government officials, but also by the public at large.

[www.roosevelt.org](http://www.roosevelt.org)

The New Deal has clearly done more for the general welfare of the country and its citizen than any administration of the previous history of the nation. Its relief for the underprivileged in the city and country has been indispensable. Without this relief an appalling amount of misery would have resulted in addition, the New Deal has accomplished much of permanent benefit to the nation.

The New Deal in Review 1936-40.  
New Republic Magazine.

The New Deal left largely untouched the problems of farmers, sharecroppers, migrants workers in agriculture and among ethnic groups, blacks, Puerto Ricans and Mexican Americans. The New Deal bypassed black Americans, made only small concessions to the status of women, and did little to improve the general standard of education.

Sean Cashman.  
America in the 1920s and 30s.

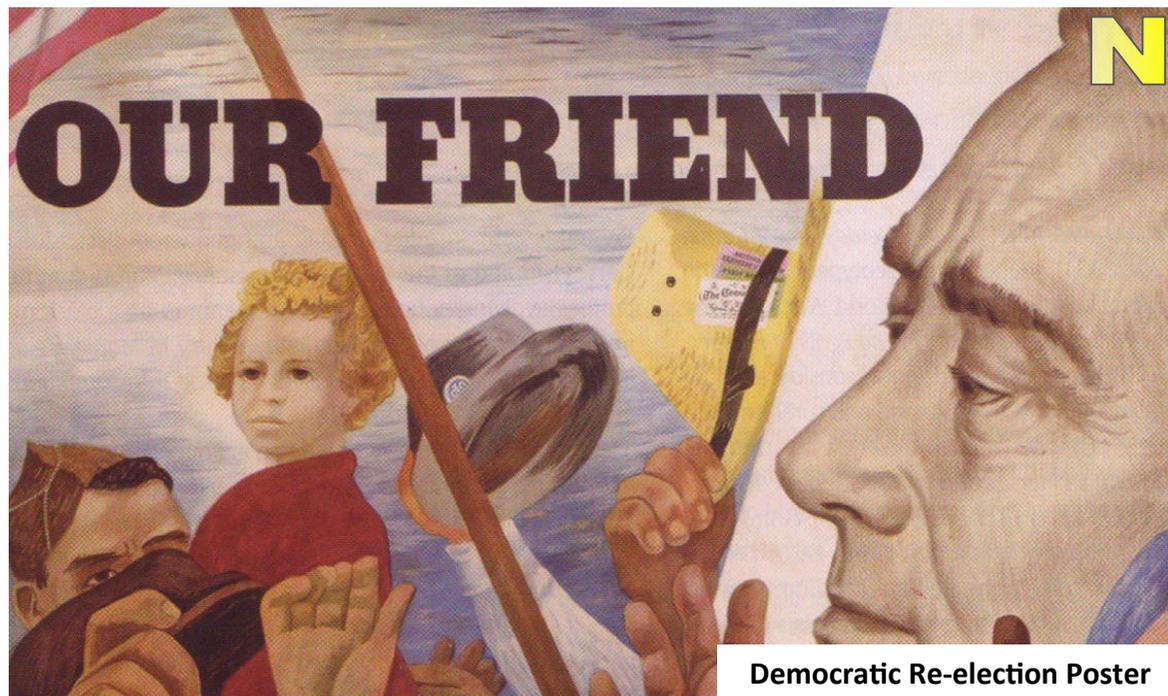


'What did the New Deal achieve? It certainly did not cure the Depression. And many economists have maintained that on balance it did not even do much to help American businesses to recover. Yet, it had notable positive achievements to its credit. The transformation of the Tennessee Valley under the TVA from much poverty to a growing measure of prosperity was one. The Public Works Administration ( PWA ) built on a considerable scale - schools and sewage plants, hospitals, railway stations and bridges. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) also gave work to writers, painters, sculptors and actors. But far more significant was the simple fact that the New Deal restored hope to millions of men and women by providing them with a job or saving their home.'

CP Hill

Franklin Roosevelt, 1966.

M



Democratic Re-election Poster

'The New Deal never demonstrated it could achieve prosperity in peacetime. As late as 1941 there were still six million unemployed and not until the war did the army of the jobless disappear

W.E. Leuchtenberg.

Franklin D Roosevelt and the New Deal, 1963.

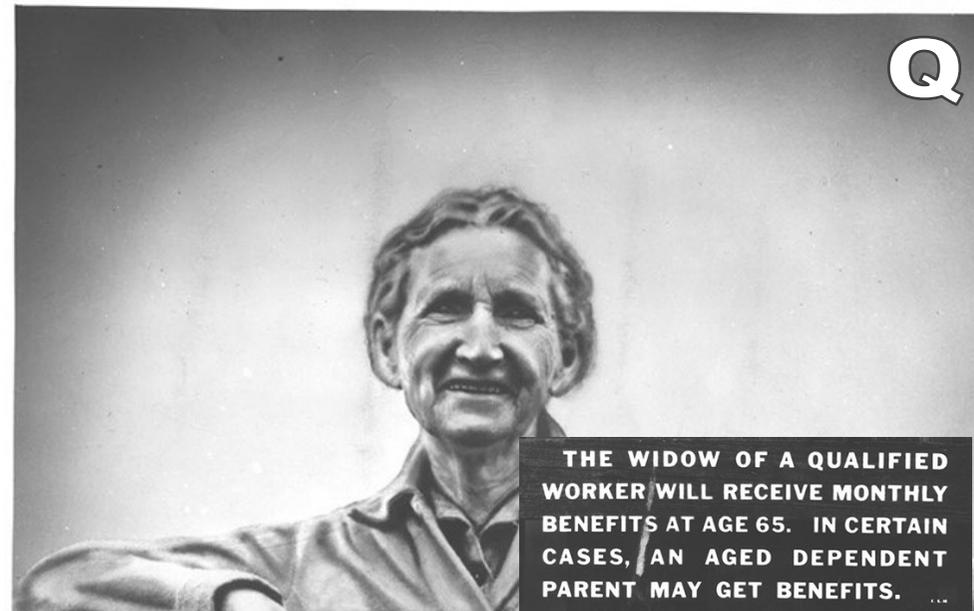
O

The main aims of the New Deal were the recovery of industry and agriculture, and to get people back to work. There is no doubt that the first phase of the New Deal for 1933 to 1936 brought about a degree of recovery. Unemployment was reduced and businesses revived. But, when, in 1937, the government started to spend less money on its schemes, production fell again and a second wave of depression hit the country. Roosevelt pumped billions of dollars into the economy to prevent the situation getting worse, However, it was clear the continual injections of government money were needed. It was only after 1941, when the USA become involved in the Second World War and the demand for American manufactured goods and food increased dramatically, the economy was lifted out of the depression.

The USA Between the Wars: 1919 - 1941

P

## MORE SECURITY FOR THE AMERICAN FAMILY



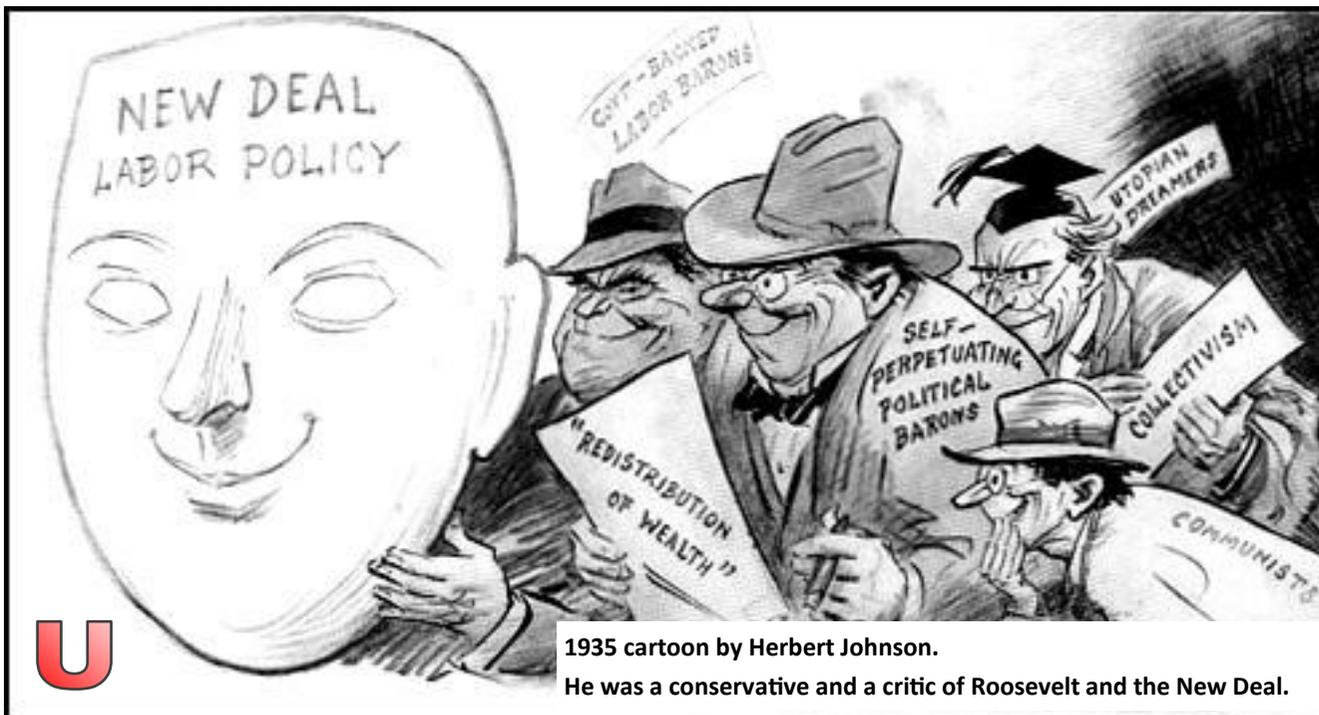
THE WIDOW OF A QUALIFIED WORKER WILL RECEIVE MONTHLY BENEFITS AT AGE 65. IN CERTAIN CASES, AN AGED DEPENDENT PARENT MAY GET BENEFITS. ...

**R****Cartoon: 1934**

The New Deal did help to reduce unemployment. Agencies such as the CCC and WPA got millions back to work. Public projects such as road building and tree planting were of great benefit to the country. Yet, unemployment remained high and some jobs were created just for the sake of it. Confidence in the economy remained low and people spent 75% less than they did in 1928 before the economic crash. The New Deal never solved underlying economic problems and although unemployment did drop before 1938 but it rose again when Roosevelt cut government support.

**S****School History Textbook.**

Many large farm owners did benefit. Production stabilised and prices rose. Loans helped them keep their farms and buy equipment. By 1935 incomes were rising. However, small farmers and sharecroppers particularly in the South failed to benefit.

**T****Internet Article****U****1935 cartoon by Herbert Johnson.****He was a conservative and a critic of Roosevelt and the New Deal.****The argument FOR Roosevelt and the New Deal.**

- 1: He was the driving force behind the New Deal and left a legacy of new and improved schools, roads, bridges and buildings.
- 2: He relieved the suffering of millions of Americans by organising government funded relief to prevent starvation and homelessness.
- 3: He rescued the banking system and saved businesses from collapse.
- 4: He raised public moral and inspired hope and courage

**The argument against Roosevelt and the New Deal.**

- 1: Didn't get the economy out of the depression or solve unemployment.
- 2: He did not do enough for minority groups such as black people.
- 3: He made the central government and presidency too powerful, damaging the Constitution and the independence of the Supreme Court.
- 4: He interfered too much in people's lives and took away the concept of self reliance.
- 5: He prevented economic recovery by placing too many rules and regulations on business and allowing trade unions to have too much power.

**The USA Between the Wars: 1919 –1941****V**

1933 cartoon by Tom Carlisle.

W



Women also benefited from the major reforms of the New Deal, such as the Fair Labor Relations Act - which guaranteed workers rights to organize and led to more than 800,000 women joining trade unions by the end of the 1930s. In addition, the Fair Labor Standards Act, set maximum hour and minimum wages, although some major categories of women's employment, such as domestic workers and retail clerks, were left outside the reach of the law. These gains, though somewhat modest within the overall scope of the New Deal relief, nevertheless established the precedent that the plight of working women must be taken into consideration in any state or national effort to provide relief to the unemployed.

[www.rooseveltinstitute.org](http://www.rooseveltinstitute.org)

X

'The legacy of the New Deal was in the ideas and attitudes. These years brought in the revolution in thinking of the American people about the place of federal government in their lives. The great reforms—the regulation of banking, the limitation so working hours have remained part of the American social fabric. It was not the least of Roosevelt's achievements that he gave new heart and vigour to his fellow countrymen just in time to face the Second World War.'

ACP Hill: The USA Since the First World War - 1967.

Y

Equally important, the opportunities provided by the New Deal for professional women such as Ellen Woodward to work in higher positions of the federal government was also new. The New Deal's record in placing women in positions of responsibility within government - which includes, among others, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, the first female cabinet minister in history and Mary Bethune as head of the Division of Negro Affairs in the National Youth Administration - would not be matched until the 1960s. Thanks to the efforts of Eleanor Roosevelt and others, then, the New Deal-though not perfect broke new ground for women in America.

[www.rooseveltinstitute.org](http://www.rooseveltinstitute.org)

Z

# How Successful Was The New Deal?

 **Task:** to review sources to consider the strengths and weaknesses of the New Deal

	Points in Support of the New Deal	Points Against The New Deal
<b>A</b>		
<b>B</b>		
<b>C</b>		
<b>D</b>		
<b>E</b>		
<b>F</b>		
<b>G</b>		
<b>H</b>		
<b>I</b>		
<b>J</b>		
<b>K</b>		
<b>L</b>		
<b>M</b>		
<b>N</b>		
<b>O</b>		

# How Successful Was The New Deal?

 **Task:** to review sources to consider the strengths and weaknesses of the New Deal

	Points in Support of the New Deal	Points Against The New Deal
<b>P</b>		
<b>Q</b>		
<b>R</b>		
<b>S</b>		
<b>T</b>		
<b>U</b>		
<b>V</b>		
<b>W</b>		
<b>X</b>		
<b>Y</b>		
<b>Z</b>		

This source explains the work of FDR's wife.



Alphabet Agencies represented as cures.



This source tells you TWO main arguments for and against.

A

Explains the impact or lack of on minority groups.



This source provides the headline for source F.



Great jobs for WOMEN— but not men!



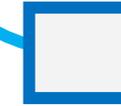
Message =The New Deal covered up bigger problems.



Gives a fair summary of the New Deal and unemployment.



Gives a FOR and AGAINST for farmers.



Says how many women joined trade unions.



FDR is bragging a little here.



The New Deal did not create an 'economic miracle'



Says that WW2 was the main reason the USA fully recovered.



STRONG words in support of the New Deal.



Explains how some women got improved political status.



Says the New Deal his lots of left wing corruption / polices.



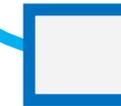
Message praises many of FDR's early actions.



A sarcastic view of FDR's use of government money.



A great overall summary of the New Deal.



The New Deal provided benefits for older women.



## Answers

This source explains the work of FDR's wife.

**I**

Alphabet Agencies represented as cures.

**R**

This source tells you TWO main arguments for and against.

**A**

Explains the impact or lack of on minority groups.

**K**

This source provides the headline for source F.

**D**

Great jobs for WOMEN— but not men!

**A**

Message =The New Deal covered up bigger problems.

**W**

Gives a fair summary of the New Deal and unemployment.

**S**

Gives a FOR and AGAINST for farmers.

**T**

Says how many women joined trade unions.

**X**

FDR is bragging a little here.

**G**

The New Deal did not create an 'economic miracle'

**C**

Says that WW2 was the main reason the USA fully recovered.

**O**

STRONG words in support of the New Deal.

**J**

Explains how some women got improved political status.

**Z**

Says the New Deal his lots of left wing corruption / polices.

**U**

Message praises many of FDR's early actions.

**E**

A sarcastic view of FDR's use of government money.

**B**

A great overall summary of the New Deal.

**V**

The New Deal provided benefits for older women.

**Q**

# How Successful Was The New Deal?



**Activity** : split into two teams (Dems V Reps) and thrash out the pros and cons of the New Deal.

Rounds	Details	Democrats	Republicans
Opening Statement	A short prepared opening major claim or main point to support / attack the New Deal.	: 3	: 3
Talk Time	Talk continuously <b>without notes</b> for one minute to outline your main areas of argument.	: 5	: 5
Draw Something	Draw anything of choice on the board to illustrate why the New Deal was a success or failure. - 90 seconds draw time -	: 5	: 5
Witness Interview	Interview a historical character or historian who supported or opposed the New Deal. The opposing team may cross examine your witness. Dress up your witness?	: 5	: 5
Question Time	Prepare FIVE 'fair' questions for your opponents about the New Deal . Note, Democrats base their questions on New Deal failures and Republicans on New Deal successes.	: 5	: 5
Vanguard Debate	Choose your best debater to argue in support of or attacking the New Deal and FARMING.	: 5	: 5
Free Round	Come up with ANYTHING of choice to promote your argument - 90 secs maximum -	: 5	: 5
Visuals	Print and explain 3 photographs or visuals to support your argument	: 5	: 5
Debate	Whole team debate about any and all aspects of the New Deal	: 5	: 5
Battle Royale Q and A	Individuals ask questions to nominated opponents - once a question is answered the person who answered correctly is then in control of questioning. Failing to answer to a 'fair' question means elimination.	: 5	: 5
Other idea?		: 5	: 5
Closing Evidence	Finish with a piece of evidence to support your argument. This could be a statistic, quote, or a historian's perspective. Explain the importance of the evidence you selected and note where you researched it.	: 5	: 5
<b>Totals</b>			

# NEW DEAL



## Why did FDR win?

P1: \_\_\_\_\_  
 P2: \_\_\_\_\_  
 P3: \_\_\_\_\_  
 P4: \_\_\_\_\_

1932 Election

## New Deal Aims

Relief	Help very poor, starving and homeless.
Recovery	
Reform	

## Fireside Chats 1933

Hoover OR FDR  
 Soothing OR Exciting  
 Hateful OR Hopeful  
 Gained Trust OR Lost Trust  
 Confused OR Explained  
 Ineffective OR Effective

## The Banks 1933

Rescuing collapsing banks was vital.  
 Closed ALL banks for 4 days  
**Emergency Banking Act**  
 Poorly run banks did not reopen  
 Provided loans to well run banks  
**This restored confidence in banks.**



Hundred Days : The First New Deal

## Agencies for Unemployment

PWA CWA CCC

## Agencies for the poor

HOLC  
 FERA

## Agencies for Industry

NRA

## Help for Farmers

AAA  
 FCA

## TVA Achievements

1:	2:
3:	4:

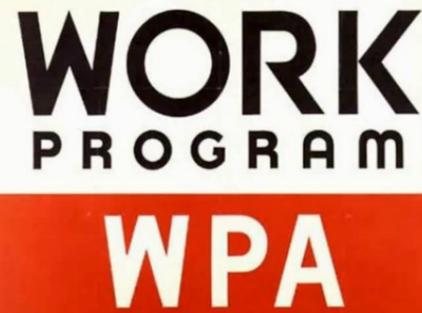
Hundred Days : The First New Deal : The Alphabet Agencies

1933



## Works Progress Admin

1935



## Social Security Act

1935

## Wagner Act

1935

## Resettlement Admin

1937

Prohibition - Repealed

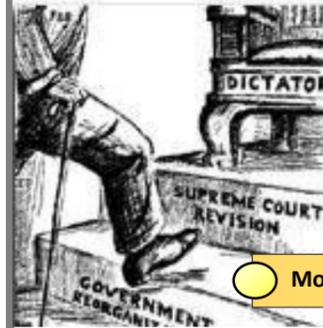
Second New Deal

## Why did FDR win?

P1: \_\_\_\_\_  
 P2: \_\_\_\_\_  
 P3: \_\_\_\_\_  
 P4: \_\_\_\_\_

1936 Election

## Republican Opposition



## Business Owners + Rich Opposition

More general criticisms of FDR's actions ... cartoon message ?

## The Supreme Court

.. ruled that some New D \_\_\_ legislation was illegal. For example in 1936 it ruled that the AAA had gone too far by making regulations about agriculture. This was a decision that only individual st \_\_\_ could make.

Opposition to the New Deal - it has gone too far!

## Huey 'Kingfish' Long

Governor of: \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Deal has not done: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tax the: \_\_\_\_\_  
 His idea was called 'Share our \_\_\_\_\_'  
 Confiscate fortunes over \$: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Every family is given \$: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Plus - minimum wage, pensions, free education, house for veterans.



## Doctor Townsend

He said everyone over the age of \_\_\_ should get \_\_\_ dollars per month but give up their \_\_\_\_\_. This would free up \_\_\_\_\_ for young people. His idea was popular with \_\_\_\_\_ people. Over 7000 'Townsend Clubs' created is support of him.

## The 'Radio Priest'

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 What he did  
 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
 His criticisms of the New Deal:  
 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
 2: \_\_\_\_\_



## Success of First New Deal %



## Success of Second New Deal %



Opposition to the New Deal - it doesn't go far enough!

Conclusions so far ...

Helping Black People

Helping Women

Solving Unemployment

Helping Workers

Relief = %

Recovery = %

Reform = %

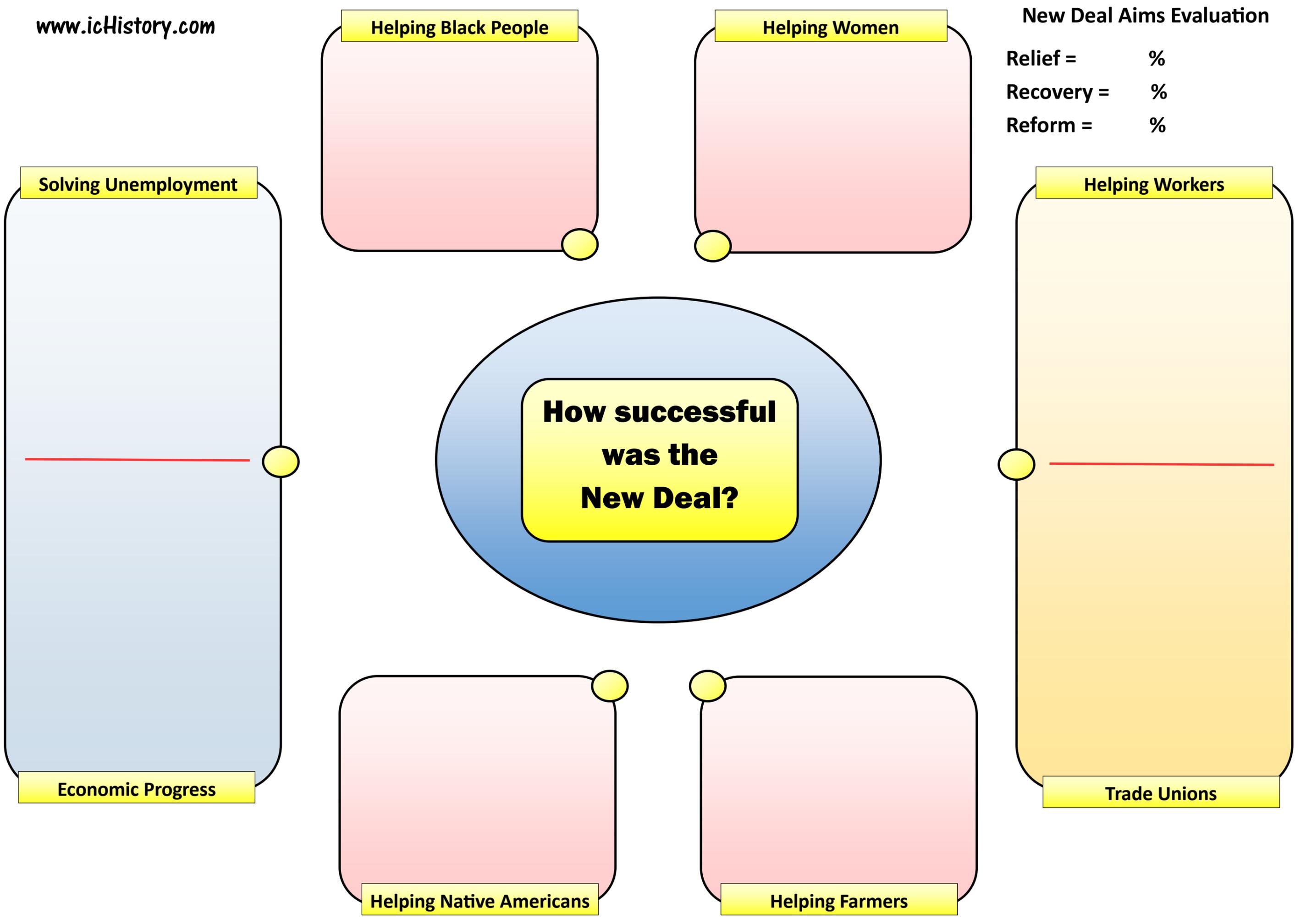
**How successful  
was the  
New Deal?**

Economic Progress

Trade Unions

Helping Native Americans

Helping Farmers



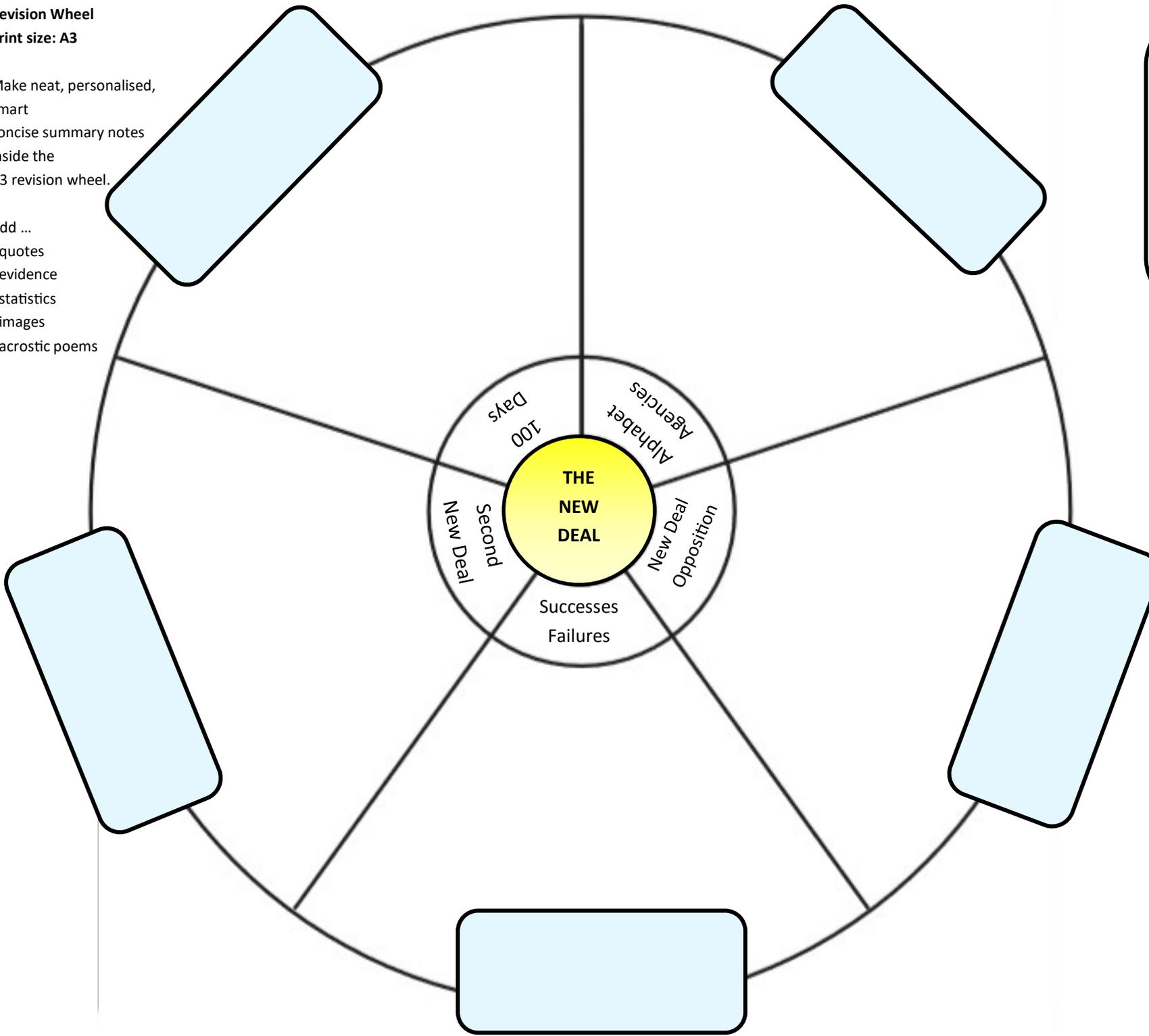
**Revision Wheel**

**Print size: A3**

Make neat, personalised,  
smart  
concise summary notes  
inside the  
A3 revision wheel.

Add ...

- quotes
- evidence
- statistics
- images
- acrostic poems



Images / sketches?

# THE NEW DEAL

## Activities and Revision Pack

[www.icHistory.com](http://www.icHistory.com)



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