

THE NEW DEAL

AMERICA GETS BACK TO WORK

A NEW DEAL FIGHTS THE DEPRESSION

- The 1932 presidential election showed that Americans were clearly ready for a change
- Republicans re-nominated Hoover despite his low approval rating
- The Democrats nominated Franklin Delano Roosevelt



ROOSEVELT WINS AN OVERWHELMING VICTORY

- Democrat Roosevelt, known popularly as FDR, was a 2-term governor of New York
- FDR was a distant cousin of Teddy Roosevelt
- The Democrats also won huge victories in the House and Senate
- Greatest Democratic victory in 80 years



FDR LAUNCHES THE NEW DEAL

- FDR promised a "new deal" for the American people
- He took office with a flurry of activity known as "The Hundred Days"
- The 100 days lasted from March to June 1933



CONGRESS GETS BUSY

- FDR's philosophy was to get people help and work through "deficit" spending
- During the 100 Days, Congress passed more than 15 major pieces of legislation that significantly expanded government's role in the nation's economy and welfare.



TO-DO LIST: #1 BANKS

- First order of business was to get the banking system in order
- On March 5, one day after taking office, FDR declared a bank holiday
- He persuaded Congress to pass the Emergency Relief Act, which authorized the Treasury Department to inspect the nation's banks



AMERICANS GAIN CONFIDENCE IN BANKS

- Next, FDR passed the **Glass-Steagall Act** which established the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- **The FDIC** insured account holders up to \$5,000 and set strict standards for banks to follow (today = \$100,000)

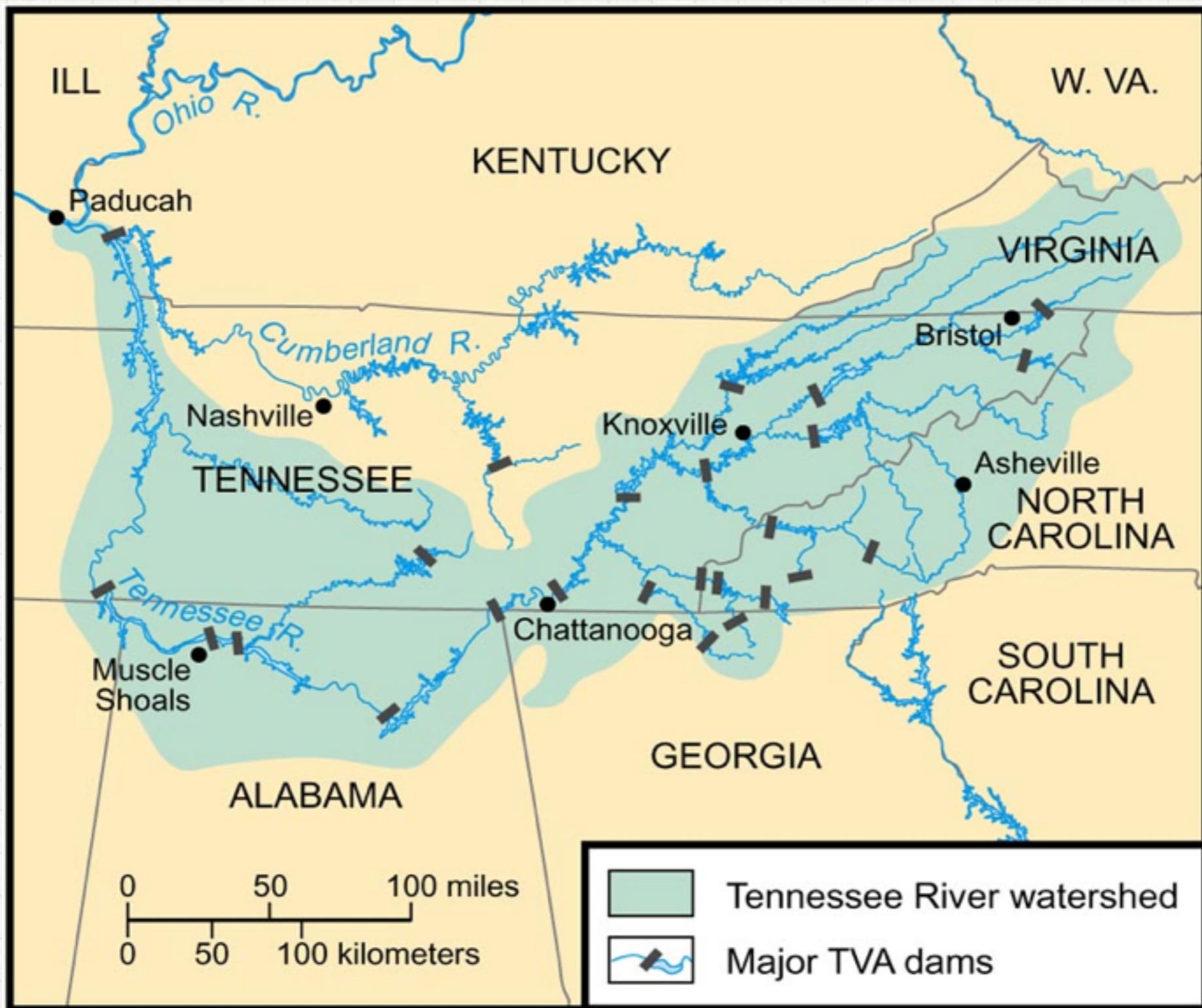


FDR signing the Glass-Steagall Act

MORE 100 DAYS ACTIVITY

- **Federal Securities Act:**
Required stock info to be accurate and truthful
- **Agricultural Adjustment Act** (AAA): Raised crop prices by lowering production
- **Tennessee Valley Authority** (TVA): Focused on direct relief to hard hit area—created ambitious dam projects





THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

ALPHABET AGENCIES

- Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC): put young men to work
- Men ages 18-25 worked building roads, parks, planting trees (200 million trees in Dust Bowl areas)
- By 1942, 3 million men worked for the CCC



CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS



Civilian Conservation Corps members assigned to Camp Meriwether, in Meriwether County, are pictured in 1934. The camp was located near Warm Springs, where U.S. president Franklin D. Roosevelt, who instituted the CCC, came for polio treatments.

ALPHABET AGENCIES

- Public Works Administration (PWA): part of the NIRA (National Industrial Recovery Act)
- The PWA provided money to states to construct schools and community buildings

PWA workers construct a public building in Hartford, Connecticut



ALPHABET AGENCIES

- Civil Works Administration (CWA):
built 40,000 schools
and provided salaries
for 50,000 teachers in
rural America
- Also built 500,000
miles worth of roads

CWA School in Woodville, CA



ALPHABET AGENCIES

- Federal Housing Administration (FHA): provided home loans, home mortgages and repairs



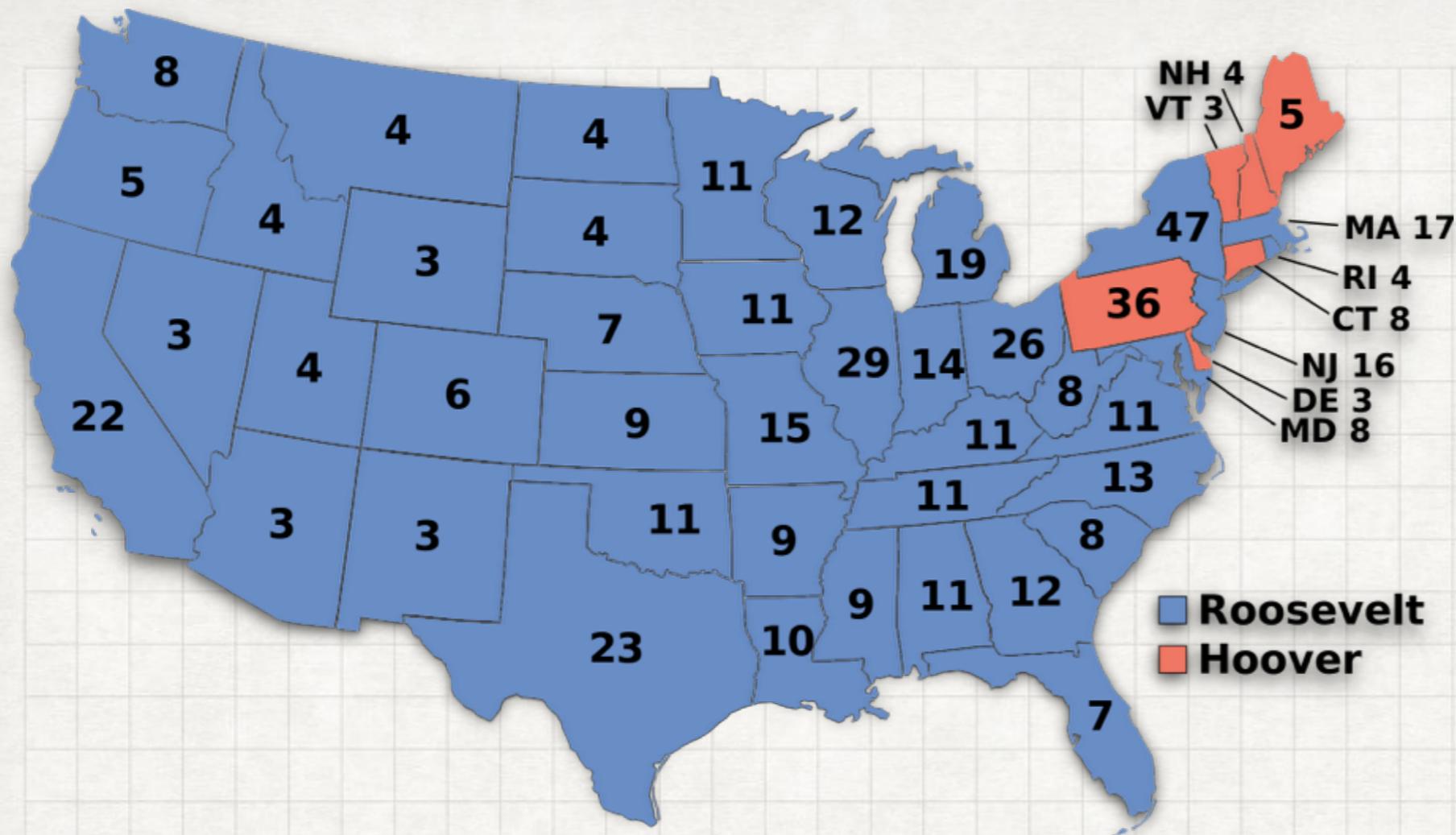
Repaired business in Childersburg, Alabama

ALPHABET AGENCIES

- Federal Emergency Relief Agency (FERA): Federal Emergency Relief Agency provided \$500 million in direct relief to the neediest Americans

Citizens wait outside of FERA in Calipatria, CA for relief checks

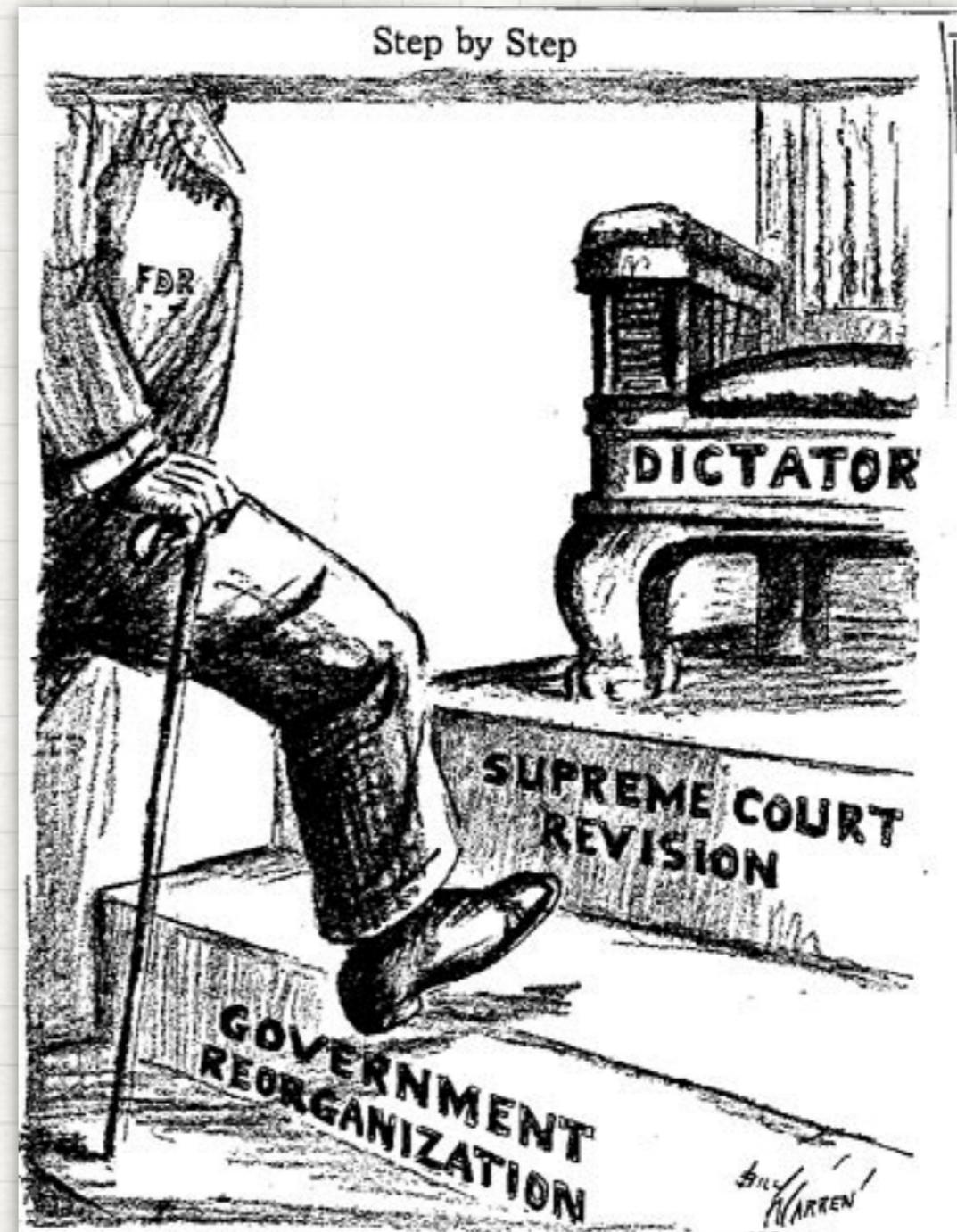




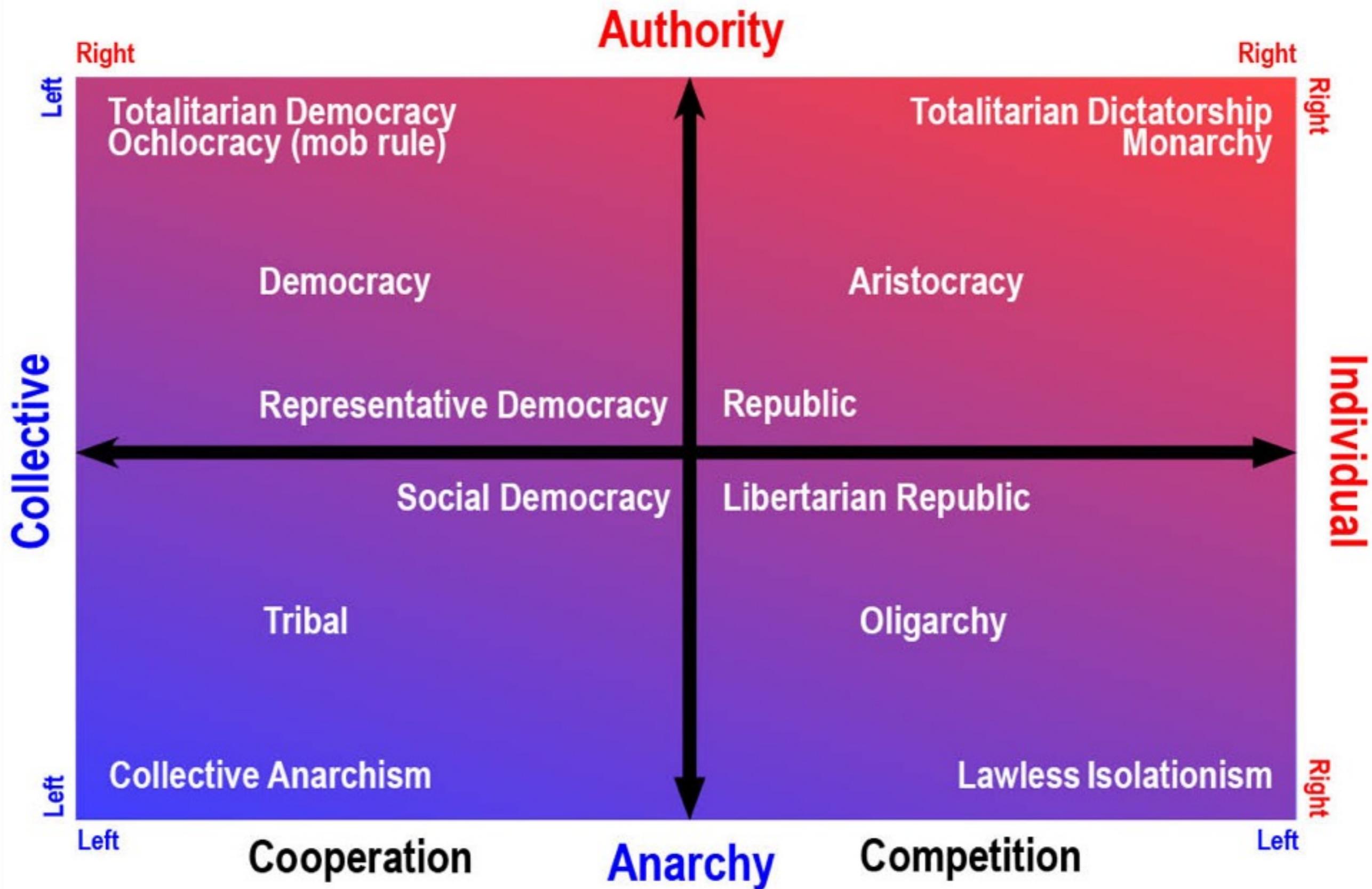
As we know, the vast majority of Americans supported and voted Franklin Roosevelt in the 1932 election. Why would somebody oppose Franklin Roosevelt in 1932 and the years of his presidency?

CRITICS EMERGE

- Despite the renewed confidence of many Americans, critics from both political spectrums emerged
- **Liberals** (left) felt FDR's program was NOT doing enough
- **Conservatives** (right) felt that government intervention was TOO much and interfered with our free market economy



How much authority is there?



Who makes the rules?

SUPREME COURT REACTS

THE HUGHES COURT, 1932-1937



- By the mid-1930s, the Supreme Court struck down the NIRA as unconstitutional (citing too much government control over industry)
- The Court also struck down the AAA on the grounds, that agricultural was a local matter— not a federal matter

FDR REGAINS CONTROL OVER THE SUPREME COURT

- From the mid to late 1930s, FDR was able to appoint 7 new judges to the Supreme Court, thus assuring that his programs would carry on unabated



MORE CRITICS

- Every Sunday, Father Charles Coughlin broadcast radio sermons slamming FDR
- He called for a guaranteed annual income and nationalized banks
- At his height of popularity, Coughlin had 45 million listeners
- His increasingly anti-Semitic remarks ultimately cost him support



ANOTHER CRITIC

- Huey Long was a Senator from Louisiana who was a constant (and effective) critic of FDR
- Long was setting up a run for president
- A lone gunman assassinated Long at the height of his popularity in 1935



FDR EASILY WINS 2ND TERM

- The Republicans nominated Alfred Landon, governor of Kansas, while the Democrats (of course) nominated Franklin Delano Roosevelt
- Again the Dems and FDR won an overwhelming victory in the presidential election and in both houses



In looking at his New Deal policies, do you think that Franklin Roosevelt did too much for the Great Depression or too little? Explain your answer.