**Unit 5 Notes: The Great Depression**

**Nation’s Sick Economy:**

* As the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the 1920s ends, severe economic problems grip the nation. The Great Depression has had lasting effects on how Americans view \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*Objectives:*

* How did falling incomes affect consumer behavior?
* How did popular perceptions of prosperity influence the election of 1928?
* Many key industries began to lose business such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, textiles, and steel. As these industries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they laid off workers or reduced their hours.
	+ Railroads lost business to \_\_\_\_\_ forms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – trucks, buses, and private automobiles.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expanded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but were no longer in high demand.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ especially took a hard-hit due to availability of new energy sources (i.e. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ weakened even the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industries of the 1920s were now weak.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ starts to decline too.
* During \_\_\_\_\_, prices \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and international demand for crops such as wheat and corn soared, so the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could be fed.
	+ Demand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the war and crop prices declined by \_\_\_\_\_ or more causing deflation
	+ Farmers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ production to sell more, but prices just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Farm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ declines; farmers default on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; rural banks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tries to help farmers with price support. The government would buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crops at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prices and sell them on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ market, but President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vetoes the bill
* Many people buy goods on credit (buy \_\_\_\_\_, pay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_); Business give easy credit and consumers pile up large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Consumers have trouble paying off debt and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In the 1920s, \_\_\_\_\_ get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ 70% of families earn \_\_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ($2,500) for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The election of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was between Republican \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and democrat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Smith – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ politician; served 4 terms governor in NY; personable
	+ Hoover – Secretary of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under Harding and Coolidge; mining engineer
	+ Overwhelming victory for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The message was clear: most Americans were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leadership.
* Dow Jones Industrial Average was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ barometer of the stock market’s health.
	+ In the 1920s, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prices \_\_\_\_\_ steadily; people rush to buy stocks and bonds
	+ Seeds of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were taking root as many engaged in speculation – they bought stocks and bonds on the chance of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while ignoring the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_; others began buying on margin – pay small percent of price and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rest.
* In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1929 stock prices \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and then failed, and investors begin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* On October 29th, 1929 or Black Tuesday, the bottom fell out of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The number of shares dumped onto the market that day was a record of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. People who had bought stocks on credit were stuck with huge debts. Others lose most of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The stock market crash signaled the beginning of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – economy plummets and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skyrockets
	+ By 1933, \_\_\_\_\_ (1 in every 4 Americans) of workers were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Great Depression limits U.S. ability to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods.
	+ Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sets highest protective tariff ever in the U.S.
	+ Other countries cannot earn American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to buy U.S. goods and international trade drops causing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to soar around the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Factors leading to Great Depression: tariffs, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, farm problems, easy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, income inequality

*Unit 5 Notes Questions:*

1. Why was much of the prosperity of the 1920s more superficial than real?
	1. Many people were living beyond their means.
	2. Many people were relocating from farms to the cities.
	3. Many people were becoming wealthier in the stock market.
	4. Many people were benefiting from increased jobs after the war.
2. The rest of the world felt the impact of the stock market crash and great Depression that was going on in America because by this point many world economies were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Independent
	2. Rising
	3. Interdependent
	4. Increasing
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as the unemployment rate tell only part of the story of the Great Depression. More important was the impact that is had on people’s lives: hardship, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to millions.
* People lose their jobs and are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from their homes. This causes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, little towns consisting of shacks, to spring up.
	+ Many Americans called these shantytowns “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” because they blamed President Hoover.
* Every day the poor dug through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or begged. Soup kitchens began offering \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or low-cost food and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, lines of people waiting to receive food provided by charitable organization or public agencies, became a common sight.
* Life in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas was difficult, but it had one advantage over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life: most farmers can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their families.
* During the 1920s, farmers had used newly affordable tractors to break up the grasslands and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ millions of acres of new farmland. Deep plowing had removed the thick \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ layer of prairies grasses. Farmers had then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the land through over production of crops, and the grasslands became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for farming. When the rains stopped and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began to blow in the early 1930s, little grass and few trees were left to hold down the soil. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traveled for hundreds of miles.
	+ The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that was the hardest hit, including parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado, came to be known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Some people feared that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ moral values, but most Americans believed in traditional values and emphasized the importance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unity. Family became the source of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Men used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and supporting their families have difficulty coping and cannot find jobs.
	+ They begin to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their families to search for work. About 300,000 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wander the country.
	+ At this time there was \_\_\_\_ federal system of direct relief or cash / food from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ struggle to survive. Homemakers must budget carefully, \_\_\_\_\_\_ food, and sew clothes.
	+ Women who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were resented by unemployed men
	+ Many women suffer in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, ashamed to stand in breadlines.
* Poor diets and health care lead to serious health problems in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Lack of \_\_\_\_\_ revenue leads to shortened school year and schools closing.
	+ Teenagers began to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home and search for work.
	+ Others went in search of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and became known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – would hop aboard Americas freight trains to zigzag the country, tour America for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Some people were so demoralized by hard times and they lost their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ 1928 – 1932 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rates rises over 30% and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ times as many people were admitted to state mental hospitals.
* People give up on health care, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, put off \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and children.
* Most people’s main goal in life was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Develop habit of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*Unit 5 Notes Questions:*

1. What was one advantage that people in rural areas had during the Great Depression that people in the cities lacked?
	1. The ability to live in shantytowns
	2. The ability to grow food
	3. The ability to obtain assistance at bread lines
	4. The ability to relocated to the Pacific Coast States
2. According to the text, what was one way that women tried to help their families survive during the Great Depression?
	1. They started businesses.
	2. The applied for relief payments
	3. They wrote books about thriftiness.
	4. They canned food.

**Hoover’s Failed Policies:**

* President Hoover’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ response to the Great Depression draws \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from many Americans.

*Objectives:*

* Why was Hoover reluctant to help people during the Depression?
* What types of action did Hoover take to remedy the effects of the Depression?
* President Herbert Hoover tells Americans the economy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Many experts believed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are a normal part of the business cycle.
	+ Hoover fostered this idea, but also encouraged cooperation between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups. If business and labor were in a conflict, for example, government should step in and help them find a solution that served their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interests.
	+ Americans like Hoover valued “rugged \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” – people should take care of their own families, not depend on the government.
* Hoover calls a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of business, banking, and labor leaders to solve problems. He urged them to work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and not make a bad situation worse.
	+ For example, he asked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not to cut wages or lay off workers and he asked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leaders not to demand higher wages or go on strike.
	+ He created an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help private charities to raise money for poor.
* One project that Hoover approved did make a difference the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, later renamed the Hoover Dam.
	+ Hoover proposed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dam’s construction by using profits from sales of the electric power that the dam would generate.
	+ It would be the world’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dam and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ largest.
	+ Provides electricity, flood control, and water supply.
* As the economic problems increase, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are blamed.
	+ The Democrats won control of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Republicans only had the majority in the Senate by \_\_\_\_\_ vote.
	+ Farmers try to create \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to raise prices.
	+ Americans expressed their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Hoover and his policies by attaching his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to various \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Depression: “Hoovervilles”, “Hoover blankets”, “Hoover flags”

*Unit 5 Notes Questions:*

1. What does the farmer want from President Hoover?
2. What does Hoover want from the farmer?
3. What does the cartoonist suggest that the farmer and Hoover should do?
* As the Depression deepened, Hoover \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ softened his position on government intervention in the economy.
	+ In Hoover’s view, Boulder Dam was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of how the federal government could encourage cooperation. He negotiates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among private entities.
	+ In 1932, Hoover signed into law the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mortgage rates for homeowners and allowed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to refinance their farm loans ad avoid foreclosure.
* The Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) was Hoover’s most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economic measure. It authorized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for banks, life insurance companies, railroads, and other large businesses.
	+ Hoover believed that the money would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the average citizen through job growth and higher wages.
	+ Unfortunately, Hoover’s measures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ improve economy before presidential election.
* In 1932, an incident further damaged Hoover’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and public morale. Almost 20,000 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and their families arrived in Washington D.C. They called themselves the Bonus Army.
	+ They came to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bill under debate in Congress, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bill. It authorized the government to pay a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to WWI veterans who had not been compensated sufficiently for their wartime service.
	+ Hoover opposes the bills and thinks the Bonus Marchers were “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and persons with criminal records” rather than veterans. However, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food and supplies so that they could setup a shantytown within the Capital.
* On June 17th, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ voted down the bill. Most veterans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but 2,000 stay to speak with Hoover.
	+ Hoover feared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and calls the U.S. Army to disband the Bonus Army.
	+ Infantry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over 1,000 people including children.
	+ The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is stunned and outraged.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ candidate, Franklin Delano Roosevelt says to his friend Felix Frankfurter “Well Felix, this will elect me.

*Unit 5 Notes Questions*:

1. How did Americans express their dissatisfaction for the way Hoover handled the Great Depression?
	1. They attached his name to negative symbols.
	2. They voted for Republicans in the 1930 election.
	3. They refused to work on the Boulder Dam project.
	4. They demanded that the government bail them out.
2. How did Hoover try to help people keep their homes and farms during his administration?
	1. He encouraged the formation of the Bonus Army.
	2. He signed into law the Federal Home Loan Bank Act.
	3. He proposed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
	4. He vetoed the Patman Bill after Congress had passed it.

**New Deal Fights the Depression:**

* President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ programs stimulate the economy and the arts. The Deal leaves a lasting, yet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mark on American government.

*Objectives:*

* What was the New Deal?
* What did Roosevelt do during the Hundred Days?
* Why were Roosevelt’s fireside chats significant?
* Unlike the election of \_\_\_\_\_\_, the 1932 presidential election showed that Americans were clearly ready for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Depression had robbed people of work, food, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ re-nominated President Hoover, but the recognized he had little chance to win.
	+ The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nominated Franklin Delano Roosevelt, known popularly as \_\_\_\_\_. He was a two-term governor and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of former president Theodore Roosevelt.
	+ FDR had an overwhelming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* After the election, but before he was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as president, FDR forms the “Brain Trust,” a group of professors, lawyers, and journalists to be his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and being formulating policies for his administration.
* This program, designed to alleviate the problems of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, became known as the New Deal.
	+ The New Deal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ focused on three general goals: (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the needy, (2) economic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and (3) financial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Immediately after taking office, FDR’s administration launches a period of intense activity known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Congress passes \_\_\_\_ major pieces of the New Deal legislation.
* Roosevelt declares a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and closed all banks to prevent further withdrawals.
	+ He persuaded Congress to pass the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which allows the Treasury department to inspect banks.
	+ Decides which are insolvent*,* sound, or need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Restores public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in banks because now customers had greater faith that the open banks were in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The day before the first banks were to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, FDR gave his first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about issues of public concern, explaining in clear, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his New Deal programs
* Congress took another step to reorganize the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system by passing the Glass-Stegall Act – establishes the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), which insures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bank accounts and regulates banking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ FDR and Congress also worked to regulate the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and passed the Federal Securities Act, which required companies to give all information on stocks and made them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Congress also passed the Securities and Exchange Commission to regulate the stock market and prevent companies from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the market for their own profit.
* Roosevelt also persuaded Congress to allow production of some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The goal was to raise government revenues by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alcohol. By the end of 1933, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment had repealed prohibition.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (AAA) – raise crop prices by lowering production.
	+ The government achieved this goal by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farmers to leave certain amount of land \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The theory that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supply would increase prices.
* The government provided work projects through programs like the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (CCC) which put young men to work.
* The National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) established many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ standards, \_\_\_\_\_\_, and projects.
	+ Establishes codes of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for industries, set prices for many products,
	+ The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (PWA) was created to give money to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to create jobs; most jobs were to construct \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buildings.
	+ The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (CWA) provided over 4 million peoples with jobs to build schools and raise money for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ salaries.
* Home Owners Loans Corporation (HOLC) gives loans to prevent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) gives loans for mortgages and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the needy. Helped furnished food and clothing to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the aged, and the \_\_\_\_\_.
* By the end of the Hundred Days, millions of Americans had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the New Deal programs, but the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did not.
	+ The government’s policy of deficit spending, spending more money than the government takes in to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the New Deal, stimulated the economic recovery, but also put the government deeply in \_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ critics argued the New Deal does not do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help the poor or fix the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ critics argued that the government had too much control of business and would interfere with the workings of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economy.
* In 1935, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was influenced and ruled the NIRA and AAA were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and began to dismantle the New Deal.
	+ NIRA: gave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch and the enforcement of industry codes within \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ went beyond the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers.
	+ AAA: Agriculture is a local matter and should be regulated by the \_\_\_\_\_\_ rather than by the federal government.
* FDR proposes to enact a court reform bill known as the “court-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bill”.
	+ Would reorganize federal judiciary and allow FDR to appoint \_\_\_\_ new Supreme Court justices
	+ Both Congress, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ protest
	+ Doesn’t matter, in 1937 a justice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and FDR appoints a new liberal judge.
* Some conservatives opponents of FDR form the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because they think the measures violate respect for personal rights and property.
	+ Father Charles Coughlin wanted a guaranteed income and the banks to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Dr. Francis Townsend devises a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plan for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Most serious challenge to the New Deal came from Senator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, eager to win the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for himself he proposed a nationwide social program called Share-Our-Wealth. Under the banner slogan “Ever Man A King” he promised to provide a decent standard of living to all Americans by spreading nation’s wealth. At the height of his success, he was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**New Deal, New Opportunities**

* The Second New Deal includes new programs to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ federal aid and stimulate the nation’s economy.

*Objectives:*

* Why was the Second New Deal so popular?
* What was significant about the election results of 1936?
* By 1935, the economic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was not as great as FDR had expected. Although there was improvement, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rate remained high and production still lagged behind levels of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ FDR launches the second phase by the 1936 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ FDR’s wife \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Roosevelt is also becoming a leading social reformer, and uses her position to advance more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in political office and provide more relief programs for women and men.
* In the 1936 election, Republicans nominated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a governor of Kansas who did not stand a chance. The Democrats \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ FDR.
	+ FDR won the presidency with large majorities in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ This election marked the first time most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ voted Democratic, and the first time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supported a presidential candidate.
	+ It was a vote of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in FDR and the New Deal.
* Since the Supreme Court ruled the \_\_\_\_\_ was unconstitutional, they replaced it with the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.
	+ Rewards farmers for practicing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ New AAA is created \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the policies the Supreme Court denounced.
* In addition to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Second New Deal assisted students, women, African Americans, and Native Americans.
	+ Works Progress Administration (WPA) – creates as many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as possible as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as possible.
	+ National Youth Administration (NYA) – education, jobs, counseling for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people.
* Wagner Act replaces the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – protects employees rights to join \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; collective bargaining; prohibits unfair labor practices.
	+ Also known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ The Board hears testimony about labor practices to decide if workers need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Fair Labor Standards Act – sets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours (55 hours per week) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wages (25 \_\_\_\_\_ an hour).
* In 1935 the Social Security Act provides: (1) insurance for retirees \_\_\_\_ or older, (2) unemployment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3) aid to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, families, and children.

*Unit 5 Notes Questions*:

1. What was Elanor Roosevelt’s role in the New Deal?
	1. She lobbied elected leaders for new banking and finance laws.
	2. She advocated for people who were typically underrepresented.
	3. The traveled the country encouraging people to support different policies.
	4. She established committees to hear the grievance of different business groups.
2. How did the Second New Deal attempt to prevent another Dust Bowl through the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act?
	1. By rewarding farmers for reaching set production targets for different crops
	2. By rewarding farmers for good soil management with guaranteed loans
	3. By compensating farmers for practicing good soil management and conservation
	4. By paying farmers for cutting production and plowing under their crops
* New Deal policies and actions affect various \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups.
* Frances Perkins, secretary of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cabinet member.
* FDR appoints 2 women as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and 1 as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ judge.
* Despite this success, women still faced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the work place. Male workers believed that working women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from men.
	+ The NRA sets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minimum wages for women.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work programs hired far fewer women than men
* FDR appoints more than 100 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to government positions.
	+ For example, Mary McLeod Bethune was a former educator who FDR put as the head of the Division of Negro Affairs of the \_\_\_\_\_
	+ Bethune also helped organize a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cabinet” – African-American advisers to help the Roosevelt administration on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ issues.
* Despite efforts to promote racial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Roosevelt was never committed to full civil rights for African Americans.
	+ Afraid of upsetting with Democratic voters in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by refusing to approve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ law and end to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ New Deal agencies discriminated by giving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and favoring whites
	+ African Americans recognized this by creating organizations like Southern Tenant Farmers Union that support black and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farmers.
	+ However, American Americans mostly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Roosevelt administration, generally seeing them as their best \_\_\_\_\_ for the future.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were another group that benefited from New Deal Programs.
	+ 1924 - Native Americans receive full \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ 1933 – FDR appoints John Collier as commissioner of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ affairs
	+ Indian Reorganization Act mandates (1) land belong to entire \_\_\_\_\_\_ and government cannot sell unclaimed areas (2) children can attend schools on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3) tribes elect tribal councils to govern reservations
* Although New Deal policies had mixed results for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, these groups generally backed FDR. One of his greatest achievements was the New Deal Coalition – an alignment of diverse groups dedicated to supporting the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ party.
* Due to things like the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other pro-labor legislation, union members saw Roosevelt as a “friend of labor” and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most of the funds to FDR reelection.
	+ New bargaining tactic of the 1930s were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strikes.
* Women, African Americans, Mexican Americans, Native Americans, urban workers, religious people, all walks of life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ FDR.

*Unit 5 Notes Questions*:

1. Among the more than one hundred African Americans appointed by President Roosevelt, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ served as the head of the Division of Negro Affairs of the NYA and she organized a group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to advice the president on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ issues.
2. Which of the following was an effect of the New Deal’s protection of worker rights?
	1. Factories lowered wages.
	2. Union membership increased greatly.
	3. Farmers organized for better working conditions.
	4. Unions supported conservative leaders in elections.

**Culture in the 1930s**

*Objectives:*

* Motion pictures, radio, arts, and literature \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the New Deal.
* What was the Federal Art Project?
* What role did the radio play in American homes during the Depression?
* Although the 1930s were a difficult time for many Americans, it was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and golden age for the motion picture and radio industries.
	+ In the late 1930s about \_\_\_\_% of the population goes to movies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a week.
	+ Films offer an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from reality: show the wealth, romance, and fun
	+ More than ever before, people across the country and around the world shared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experiences
	+ Perhaps the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ film of the era was Gone With the Wind
	+ Especially popular were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and realistic gangster
* Nearly \_\_\_\_\_% of American households owned a radio.
	+ One of the most famous actor, director, producer, writer was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The broadcasts revealed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of radio at a time when Americans received fast-breaking news over the airwaves.
* The Federal \_\_\_\_\_ Project (FAP) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ artists a living wage to produce public art; aimed to increase public appreciation of art and­ to promote positive images of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Famous songwriter and singer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used music to capture the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of America. Focused on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region. Most notable song was “This Land Is Your Land”
* Many writers received support from the Federal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Project.
	+ Helped people like Richard Wright, an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ complete a novel about a young man trying to survive in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ world, *Native Son*.
	+ John Steinbeck wrote The Grape of Wrath about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ migrants.

*Unit 5 Notes Questions*:

1. What role did popular movies serve during the 1930s?
	1. They kept people informed about events around the world.
	2. They allowed leaders to communicate to different audience.
	3. They instructed people on how to participate in the New Deal programs.
	4. They gave people a break from the hardships of the Great Depression.
2. Why did Woody Guthrie become popular during the 1930s?
	1. People could relate to his songs about hard times and hope.
	2. His songs dealt with historical themes many people could understand.
	3. Leaders used his songs in their political campaigns.
	4. His sons reinforced isolationist views about world events
* The New Deal affects American society not only in the 1930s, but also in the decades that follow.
* By 1937, although the Great Depression did \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the president did not favor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the federal government had already gone deeply into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ FDR faces pressure from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to scale back on New Deal programs.
	+ By 1939, the New Deal was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ More focused on the possibility of a \_\_\_\_\_, massive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on guns, tanks, ships, airplanes, etc.
* Although it was over, many programs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and continue to stabilize the economy.
	+ FDIC regulates banking. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it insures individual accounts in US federal banks for up to $250,000.
	+ SEC regulates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – enforces laws regarding stocks and bonds.
	+ Social Security – important legacy because the federal government as assumed some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of its citizens.
	+ Wagner Act (\_\_\_\_\_\_) still mediates labor disputes, set standards, ban \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labor, permit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The greatest impact of the New Deal is perhaps the extent to which it expanded the power of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government.
* By infusing the nation’s economy with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of dollars, creating federal \_\_\_\_\_, attempting to regulate supply and demand, and increasing government involvement in settling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and management disputes, New Deal reforms gave the government (especially the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) a more active role in shaping the economy.
* It changed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the government and the citizens.