

Name: _____ Hour: _____

Crash Course U.S. History #34: The New Deal

- The New Deal redefined the role of _____ for most Americans.
- It also led to re-alignment within the _____ (a major political shift)
- Whether it was a good thing or a bad thing, there's no denying the New Deal was _____ in American history.

FDR Promises a "New Deal"

- ★ When Franklin D. Roosevelt ran for president in 1932, he promised the American people a " _____ " - every man could earn enough to support his family.
- ★ He did NOT explain how he was going to make this happen however.
- ★ He also called for an end to _____. (Briefly explain what that word means, please: _____.)

Defining the New Deal

- ★ The New Deal was _____ intended to _____ and _____.
- ★ We sometimes break down New Deal efforts into three basic categories...
 1. _____ - helping people by _____.
 2. _____ - efforts to _____ and _____.
 3. _____ - programs designed to _____ and _____.

Even if it's not always clear which things fit into which category, this is an easy way to remember the overall goals of the New Deal. Another way to think about the New Deal is to break it into two phases...

The First New Deal (1933-1935) - {NOTE: This section of the outline includes the 'Thought Bubble'}

Many of the programs attempted by FDR were pushed through Congress during his _____ in office. These programs included... {Give the full name and a brief description of what each did}

→ CCC: _____

→ AAA: _____

→ Glass-Steagall Act - _____

→ NIRA: _____

→ FERA: _____

→ PWA: _____

→ CWA: _____

→ TVA: _____

Not everyone loved every program...

- The TVA was controversial because _____
- The AAA was controversial because _____
- The Supreme Court eventually struck down several New Deal programs as unconstitutional - basically, they said the federal government didn't have the power to do some of the things it was trying to do.
- This led FDR to suggest a new law allowing him to appoint additional _____ (instead of waiting until someone died or retired). Although this would have been entirely constitutional, people accused him of trying to " _____ " and even many of his supporters quickly shot down the idea.
- The Supreme Court DID become more sympathetic to FDR's efforts after this, however, and began allowing extensive government interference in the economy based on a generous interpretation of the _____ (Article I, Section 8, Clause 3).

The Second New Deal (1935-1936)

→ Shifted focus away from _____ and toward _____.

→ NLRA: _____

- Labor Unions were not PART of the New Deal, but they IMPACTED the Second New Deal by arguing that the Depression had been largely caused by _____ so the best way to promote recovery was to _____.
- This same basic reasoning supported widespread calls for _____ and _____ (if people have less economic insecurity, they're more likely to spend their money on all sorts of things, which helps the economy).
- Social Security Act: _____

- In addition to its practical impact, Social Security represented a major change in the relationship between _____ and _____.
 (Before the New Deal, the question was _____ the government should help people in times of distress; after the New Deal, the question was _____ the government should help.)
- WPA: _____

Long-Term Impact of the New Deal

- The New Deal shook up political parties and expanded the Democratic Party by attracting many urban progressives (people living in big cities who believed in reform and government assistance) into the party, along with workers in labor unions, many immigrants, etc. These were added to the white southerners already in the party and still mad about losing the Civil War.
- Because the “solid south” was such an important part of the Democratic Party and controlled so much of Congress, many New Deal programs ignored or excluded Black Americans in various ways.
- At the same time, African Americans received more help from the New Deal than they did Republicans at the time, and ever since then have largely been “loyal” to the Democratic Party.
- The New Deal reduced unemployment, but didn't come close to _____ it.
- What finally REALLY ended the Great Depression was the beginning of _____.
- We're STILL trying to figure out how to balance individual freedom with safety & security - and that includes economic freedom vs. economic stability and security for everyone.