



New Deal

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Today in U.S. History B 3/27

- Bell Ringer
- I can....analyze how the FDR's New Deal program changed the relationship between government and the American people.
- Roosevelt Speech "The Forgotten Man"
- FDR & The New Deal Notes
- Exit Slip



ROAD TO THE OVAL OFFICE

Franklin Delano Roosevelt



- ⦿ Distant relative of Theodore Roosevelt
- ⦿ Political Experience:
 - Secretary of Navy under Woodrow Wilson
 - Ran for Vice President in 1920; unsuccessful
 - Governor of New York in 1929
 - Nominated as Democratic candidate for President in 1932

Election of 1932

- Many Americans blamed Hoover for the economic turmoil of the Great Depression
- Roosevelt played off of that during this campaign
- April 1932- Forgotten Man Speech

Forgotten Man Speech

- What does Roosevelt mean by the ‘infantry of our economic army’?
- What does he claim is wrong with Hoover’s policies?
- What does Roosevelt claim is the biggest problem of the depression? How will he solve it?
- Explain Roosevelt’s view on tariffs and trading with European nations.
- Does Roosevelt leave out any crucial information?

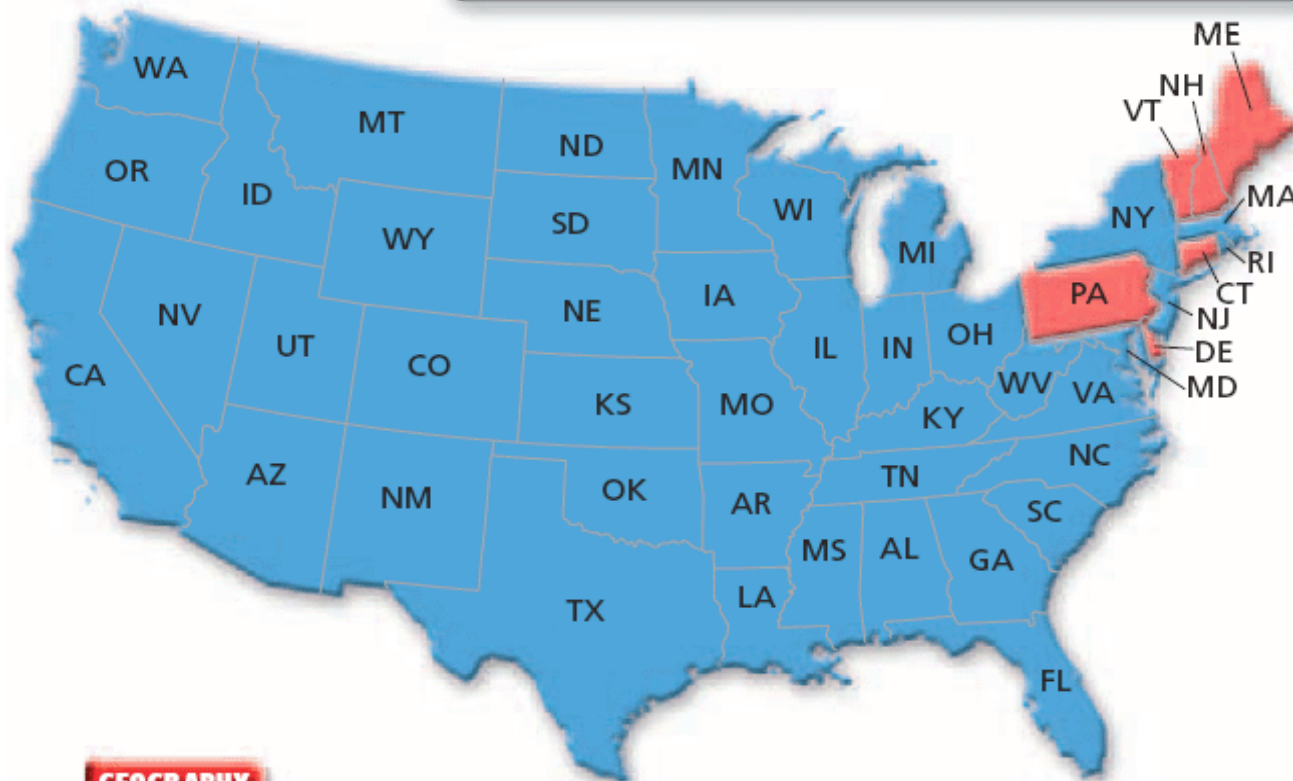
“These unhappy times call for the building of plans that rest upon the forgotten, the unorganized but the indispensable units of economic power, for plans like those of 1917 that build from the bottom up and not from the top down, that put their faith once more in the forgotten man at the bottom of the economic pyramid.”

Election of 1932

- While often vague, Roosevelt's speeches appealed to the American people
- He promised relief for the poor (not just protection of banks and businesses) and public works programs- government funded building projects that provided jobs
- Roosevelt overwhelmingly won the Presidency – 57% of the popular vote

THE ELECTION OF 1932

Candidate	Political Affiliation	Electoral Votes	Popular Votes
 F. D. Roosevelt	Democratic	472	22,821,857
 Herbert Hoover	Republican	59	15,761,841



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

Roosevelt won by a landslide in 1932.

Region What region was the Republican stronghold? How many electoral votes went to the Republican candidate, and how many to the Democratic candidate?

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H21

Roosevelt the President

◎ Sick with Polio

- Kept him unable to walk or stand often
- In a time with no tv's, most of the public had no idea

◎ Fireside Chats

- Kept in constant contact with the citizens
- Radio addresses that were delivered in a conversational tone
- Reassured the people

◎ Eleanor Roosevelt

- Wife of FDR; highly popular with the people
- Highly involved in social issues



Roosevelt's philosophy

- ⦿ Reform-minded Democrat
- ⦿ Government's job to take direct action to help its people
- ⦿ Immediately sought to calm the public and gain their confidence..
- ⦿ [FDR First Inaugural Address - YouTube](#)



ROOSEVELT'S ACTIONS

Banking Crisis

- ⦿ 2 days after his inaugural address, Roosevelt took immediate action to fix the banks
- ⦿ **Bank Holiday- March 1933**
 - Issued an executive order temporarily closing ALL of the nation's banks
- ⦿ **Emergency Banking Act**
 - Called Congress into emergency session
 - Law passed that gave government officials power to examine each bank, determine its soundness, fix problems, and if necessary, close it.

Banking Crisis

⦿ Effects of the Act

- Banks reopened with government assurances that they were on solid footing
- Americans returned their \$ to banks
- American regained confidence in financial system

⦿ Additional Action

- **Glass Steagall Act:** created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (**FDIC**)
- Provided government insurance for depositors' savings

Roosevelt's 100 Days

- ⦿ A critical period of government activity
- ⦿ Roosevelt pushed Congress to put in place many of the key parts of his reform program
- ⦿ Reform program came to be known as his **New Deal**

Roosevelt's New Deal

- ◎ A 'new deal for the American people'
- ◎ 3 Key Parts:
 - **Relief**: relief for those suffering the effects of the Great Depression
 - **Recovery**: recovery of the depressed economy
 - **Reforms**: reforms that would help prevent serious economic crises *in the future*

Key New Deal Legislation

⦿ Provide Jobs

- **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**: sought to end unemployment of men 18-25 by hiring men to work on conservation projects
- **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)**: developing resources of the Tennessee Valley, built dams & created hydroelectric power

⦿ Help Pillars of the Economy

- **Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)**: gave farmers a subsidy (gov't payment) to grow fewer crops
 - Fewer crops → less supply → price goes up
- **National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)**: business cooperate to set prices and levels of production

⦿ Protect Consumers

- **Federal Securities Act**: forced companies to share financial information with the public

Critics of the New Deal

- ⦿ New Deal marked a significant shift in the relationship between government & the American people
- ⦿ Never had government assumed such a **central role in business and personal lives** of citizens
- ⦿ This shift triggered strong reactions

Critics of the New Deal

- ◎ Radicals- the reforms did not go far enough; wanted overhaul of capitalism
 - Complained New Deal propped up old banking system & gave new freedoms to business
- ◎ Conservatives
 - Attacked New Deal as a radical break with traditional American ideals

Leading Critics

⦿ Huey P. Long

- **Share Our Wealth Society:** proposed heavy taxes on wealthy- give every family \$5,000 to buy a home and an income of \$2,500 a year

⦿ Dr. Francis Townsend

- Criticized for not doing enough for elderly Americans
- Proposed a plan for providing pensions to people over age of 60

⦿ **American Liberty League**

- Conservative group; thought New Deal had gone too far

Supreme Court & New Deal

⦿ *Schechter Poultry Corporation v. United States* 1935

- Ruled the executive branch did not have the power to set rules or codes that had force of law

- http://www.pbs.org/wnet/supremecourt/capitalism/landmark_schechter.html
- https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/schechter_poultry_corp._v._united_states_1935

⦿ *Butler v. United States* 1936

- Found it unconstitutional to use tax money for farmer subsidies



1935-1937

SECOND NEW DEAL

Roosevelt's Second New Deal

- ⦿ Although, Roosevelt's Democratic party had an unprecedented victory in the congressional elections in 1934, threats to the New Deal were present.
- ⦿ Supreme Court
 - Had several New Deal issues under review; threatening to make them unconstitutional
- ⦿ Economy & Push for More
 - Economy stubborn to recovery
 - Liberals wanted more!

Second New Deal

- ◎ Spring of 1935- started a period known as the **Second Hundred Days**
- ◎ Second New Deal
 - Congress passed laws extending government oversight of the banking industry and raising taxes for the wealthy
 - Funded new relief work programs
 - Marked a shift in relief legislation- work for pay; not direct pay

Second New Deal

⦿ **Works Progress Administration**

- Earn a paycheck rather than get a hand out
- Provided public works jobs for millions

⦿ **Social Security**

- Provided a pension (regular, guaranteed payments) for people ages 65 and older

⦿ **National Labor Relations Act**

- Created National Labor Relations Board
- Outlawed anti- labor practices

New Deal Programs

- CCC
- FERA
- PWA
- CWA
- WPA
- Social Security
- FSA
- Emergency Banking Act
- FDIC
- SEC
- NLRB
- Fair Labor Standards Act
- AAA
- TVA
- NIRA
- FHA
- REA