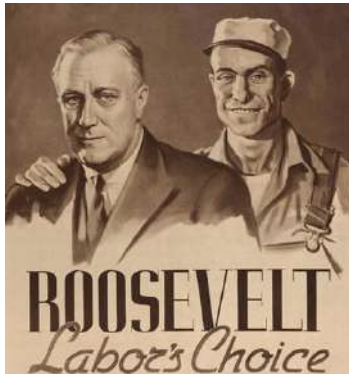


Roosevelt and The New Deal



Franklin Delano Roosevelt

early years

distant cousin of _____

liked to hunt, ride horses, and sail

educated at Harvard and Columbia Law School

his future wife, _____, was
Theodore Roosevelt's niece



elected to the New York
State Senate in 1910

appointed as

_____ in 1913
by President Wilson



was James Cox's vice-presidential running
mate in the 1920 Presidential election
(they lost to Warren Harding)

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

struck with polio

Roosevelt caught the dreaded paralyzing disease _____ in 1921

Roosevelt began exercising to try to get back some control of his muscles
he became able to walk short distances with _____ and leaning on a cane
he was basically _____ from the hips down



in 1928 Roosevelt campaigned hard to
become _____ of New York
- he won -

as governor, Roosevelt created the first state
organization that helped find jobs for the
unemployed in his state



Roosevelt became _____ in _____

his energy and optimism gave Americans hope despite the tough economic times
he once said, *"If you had spent two years in bed trying to wiggle your big toe,
after that anything else would seem easy."*

President Roosevelt

The Hundred Days



when Roosevelt was sworn in as President
(inaugurated) in March of 1933,

and _____ in _____ workers was unemployed

Roosevelt knew he had to restore the nation's
confidence.

*"First of all," he declared in his Inaugural Address,
"let me assert my firm belief that*

"

Roosevelt and his advisers didn't have a specific plan of action, but he said,
*"The country needs bold, persistent experimentation. . . .
Above all, try something."*

FDR sent bill after bill to Congress between March 9 and June 16, 1933,
which came to be called _____

These programs made up what would be called the



The New Deal

Bank Holiday



Roosevelt knew that the first thing he had to do was make people believe in the nation's

Within a week of his taking office, he passed the

which required the inspection of all banks in the nation to make sure people could put their money in them and they would remain open.

On March 12, Roosevelt addressed the nation by radio in the first of many “

“I assure you that it is safer to keep your money in a reopened bank than under the mattress.”

When banks opened on March 13, very few people withdrew any money; most people made deposits! The banking crisis was over.



The New Deal

Other Economic Reforms



The _____ was created to oversee the stock market to make sure another crash didn't happen.

The _____ was created to provide government insurance for bank deposits.

The _____ bought the mortgages of home owners who were behind in their payments and gave the people lower payments and a longer time to pay back the loan.

The

was based on a simple idea - that prices for farm goods were low because farmers grew too much food. The AAA paid farmers NOT to raise certain livestock, grow certain crops, and produce certain dairy products.

*The idea of paying farmers **not** to work seemed UnAmerican to many people. Also, thousands of tenant farmers, many of them African Americans, lost their jobs and homes when landlords took their fields out of production (but kept farming with the white sharecroppers' lands).*





The New Deal

Industry - the NRA



The _____ set prices, established minimum wages, and shortened workers' hours to create more jobs.



The NRA revived a few industries, but employers said that paying minimum wages forced them to raise the prices of their products. After the NRA was put in place, the amount of goods produced actually fell. The NRA was declared unconstitutional in 1935.

The New Deal

The CCC

the _____ offered unemployed young men 18–25 years old the opportunity to work under the direction of the forestry service

they

_____ fought forest fires, and built reservoirs

they planted a line of more than 200 million trees, known as a

_____ from north Texas to North Dakota



the young men lived in camps they built near their work areas

earned _____ a month, _____ of which was sent to their families

more than 40,000 of their recruits to read and write

the average CCC worker returned home after _____, in better physical shape and with greater self-respect

when the CCC closed down in 1942, it had put 3 million young men to work outdoors

it was _____

The New Deal

other programs
the



School lunch project paid for with FERA funds, Fresno City, CA 1940

gave money to state and local agencies to fund their relief projects



Cheyenne women with stack of mattresses they made, paid for with FERA funds, 1940



the PWA insisted that contractors not discriminate against African Americans, breaking down some of the racial barriers in the construction trades

the _____

construction workers built public highways, dams, schools, and other government facilities



the _____

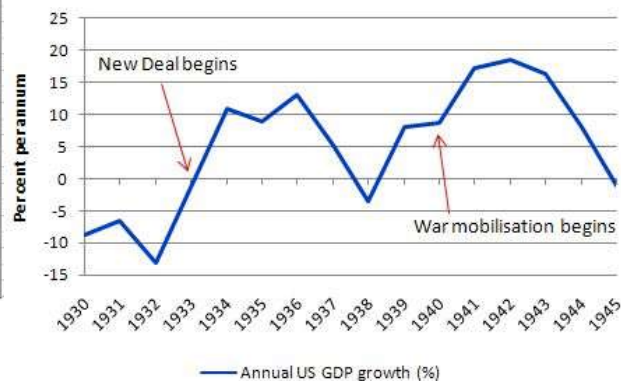
built or improved airports, roads, schools, playgrounds, and parks

The New Deal

effects

the New Deal did not give everyone _____, but it reflected Roosevelt's willingness to try to do something to help

banks were reopened, many people were able to keep their homes and farms, and more people were employed



the most important result of the New Deal a change in the _____

Roosevelt's actions had inspired hope and restored Americans' faith in their nation