

Objectives

- Analyze the impact Franklin D. Roosevelt had on the American people after becoming President.
- Describe the programs that were part of the first New Deal and their immediate impact.
- Identify critical responses to the New Deal.



Terms and People

- **Franklin D. Roosevelt** – American President elected at the height of the Great Depression
- **Eleanor Roosevelt** – FDR's wife and First Lady; known for her active role in the administration
- **New Deal** – programs and legislation enacted by FDR during the Great Depression to promote economic recovery
- **fireside chat** – informal radio broadcast in which FDR communicated with the American people
- **FDIC** – Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; government agency that insures bank deposits

Terms and People (continued)

- **TVA** – Tennessee Valley Authority; government agency that built dams in the Tennessee River valley to control floods and generate electric power
- **CCC** – Civilian Conservation Corps; government program that provided young men with jobs on environmental conservation projects
- **NRA** – National Recovery Administration; government agency that developed codes of fair competition in industry, including minimum wages and prices

Terms and People (continued)

- **PWA** – Public Works Administration; government agency that improved the nation’s infrastructure and created millions of jobs
- **Charles Coughlin** – Roman Catholic priest who accused FDR of not doing enough to end the depression
- **Huey Long** – Louisiana Senator and New Deal critic



How did the New Deal attempt to address the problems of the depression?

As poverty and homelessness gripped the country, many Americans wondered if the nation could survive the crisis.

They hoped a new leader could bring back prosperity—and their faith in democracy.

In 1932, President Hoover ran for reelection. But he had little chance of winning.

- Unemployment stood at 25%.
- Bank failures had wiped out savings.
- The hungry waited for food at soup kitchens.

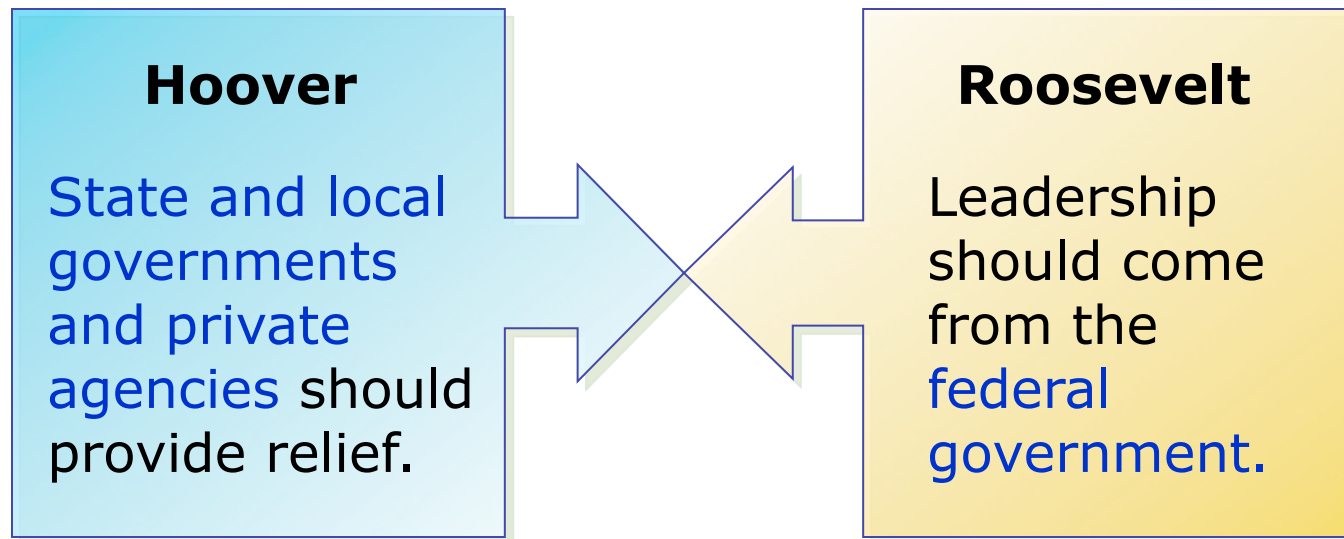
**Americans
were ready
for a
change.**



Hoover's opponent in the election was Democrat **Franklin D. Roosevelt.**

- Harvard graduate
- New York State senator
- Assistant Secretary of the Navy
- 1920 Nominee for Vice President
- Polio survivor
- Governor of New York

The two candidates offered **very different approaches** to the problems of the Great Depression.



Roosevelt won in a landslide.

Together with his “Brain Trust,” Roosevelt moved quickly to carry out his promise of giving Americans a **New Deal**.


During his first 100 days in office, 15 bills were passed.

First New Deal

The legislation had three goals:
relief, recovery, and reform.

Roosevelt began with the bank crisis.

FDR declared a four-day **bank holiday**, closing the banks so they could get their accounts in order.



In the first of many **fireside chats**, FDR explained that his actions were to **halt bank failures**.



When the banks reopened, there were no more runs on the banks.

FDR took other steps to reform the financial system.

**Federal Deposit
Insurance
Corporation (FDIC)**

Insured bank deposits

Securities and
Exchange
Commission (SEC)

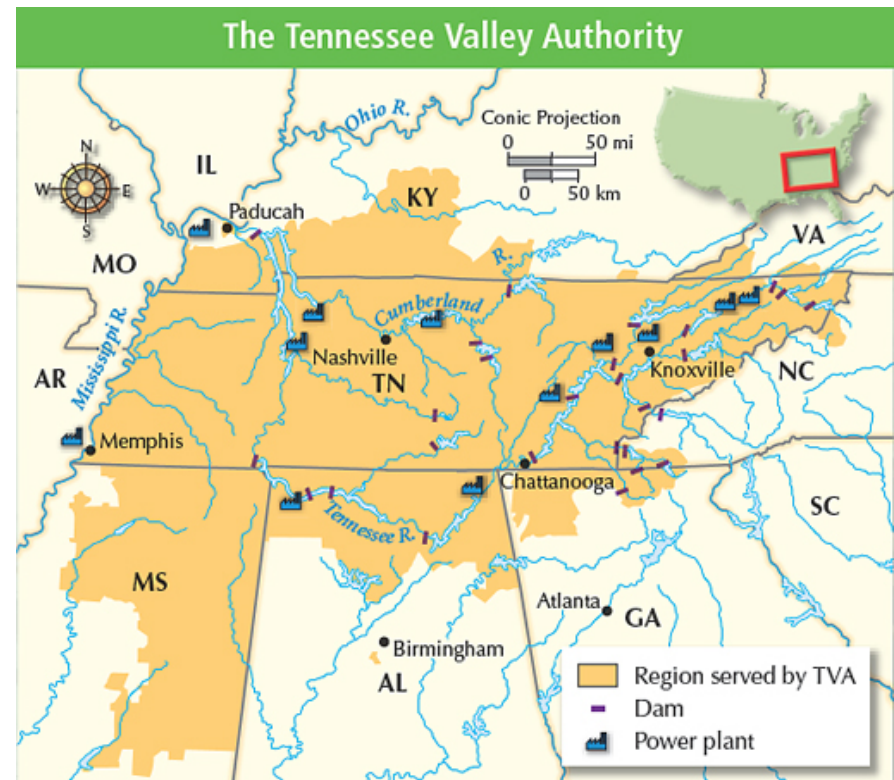
Regulated the stock
market

Such measures **helped restore confidence** in the economy.

Roosevelt then turned to a series of New Deal programs to bring relief to the country.

Some programs helped farmers and those in the rural South.

- The **AAA** sought to end overproduction and raise crop prices.
- The **TVA** built dams to control floods and generate electricity.



Many programs focused on **job relief**.

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)	Put young men to work improving national parks, forests, and wilderness areas
Federal Emergency Relief Agency (FERA)	Granted funds to state and local agencies to help the unemployed
Civil Works Administration (CWA)	Gave people jobs on public-works projects

The **Public Works Administration (PWA)** created millions of jobs.



Workers built bridges, dams, power plants, and government buildings.

These projects improved the nation's infrastructure.

Roosevelt also took steps to speed economic recovery.

**National
Recovery
Administration
(NRA)**



- Established codes of fair competition
- Set **minimum wages** for workers and **minimum prices** for goods

Not everyone, however, supported the New Deal.

Conservatives charged that it was making the government too powerful.

- Destroying free enterprise
- Undermining individualism

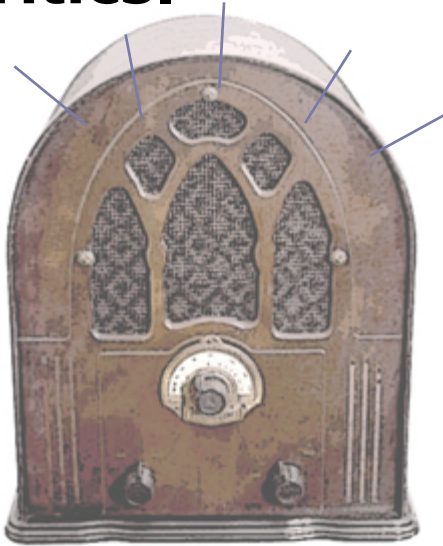
Such critics formed the American Liberty League.

While conservatives thought the New Deal did too much, others took the opposite position.

Some argued that the New Deal did not do enough to end the depression.

- Socialist Party
- American Communist Party

The opponents who gained the largest audience were Populist critics.



<p>Dr. Francis Townsend</p>	<p>Proposed giving each person 60 or older \$200 a month to spend</p>
<p>Father Charles Coughlin</p>	<p>Used his radio show to attack the New Deal, calling it communist</p>
<p>Senator Huey Long</p>	<p>Proposed a “Share Our Wealth” program that taxed the rich and gave money to the poor</p>

Despite the critics, the New Deal was popular with most Americans.

In his inaugural address, Roosevelt told Americans, “the only thing we have to fear is fear itself.”

FDR succeeded in reducing people’s fear, but the depression was far from over.

Achievements of the First Hundred Days

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

National Recovery Administration (NRA)

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

Public Works Administration (PWA)

Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

Home Owners’ Loan Corporation (HOLC)

Section Review

QuickTake Quiz



Know It, Show It Quiz

