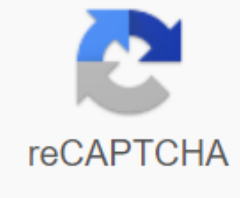




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## Fdr new deal programs worksheet

New Deal Group Project Instructions for The Great DepressionMonday, January 28: SNOW DAY Tuesday, January 29: Investment Simulation (In Class)Great Depression Notes (Slides 1-22), Bonus Army VideoWednesday, January 30: SNOW DAY Thursday, January 31: SNOW DAY. Great depression simulation. Friday, February 1: Great Depression Notes (Slides 1-22), Bonus Army VideoMonday, February 4: Great Depression Notes (Slides 24-29), Dust Geography Geography WorksheetToid, February 5: Great Depression Simulation. Wednesday, February 6: Great Depression DBQ (Mr Beem is printed copies) Thursday, February 7: ACT ASPIRE READING. Friday 8 February: Great Depression DBQMonday, February 11: Great Depression DBQTuesday, February 12: King of the Hill film (Fill king of hill worksheet in class)Wednesday, February 13: Watch King of the HillTursden, February 14: Finish on HillFried, February 15: Great Depression Exam New DealMonday, February 18: New Deal Agencies. Explain New Contract ProjectTuesday February 19: New Deal Project (research and creation) Wednesday, February 20: NO SCHOOL: ACT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE ONLY. Thursday, February 21: NO SCHOOL: ACT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, February 22: NO SCHOOL: ASYNCHRONOUS DAY OF STUDY. Monday, February 25: New project (research and creation)Tuesday, February 26: New project (presentations)Wednesday, February 27: New course primary document Debate: Was the new deal successful? /ReviewFriday, March 1: New Deal's new deal is a series of programs and projects created during the Great Depression by President Franklin D. Roosevelt that aimed to restore Americans' prosperity. When Roosevelt took office in 1933, he acted quickly to stabilize the economy and provide jobs and relief to those suffering. Over the next eight years, the government introduced a series of experimental and New Deal projects and programs, such as CCC, WPA, TVA, SEC and others. Roosevelt's new treaty fundamentally and permanently changed the U.S. federal government by expanding its scale and scope, especially its role in the economy. A new treaty for the American people on March 4, 1933, during the darkest days of the Great Depression, President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt delivered his first inaugural address before 100,000 people on Washington Capitol Plaza. First, he said, let me firmly confirm my belief that the only thing we should fear is fear itself. He promised that he would act quickly to confront the grim realities of the moment and assured the Americans that he would wage war against the state of emergency just as if we had actually invaded a foreign enemy. His speech gives many people confidence that they have chosen someone who is not afraid to take bold steps to solve the nation's problems. Did you know? Levels in some cities reached staggering levels during the Great Depression: By 1933, Toledo, Ohio, it had reached 80%, and nearly 90% of Lowell, Massachusetts, was unemployed. The next day, Roosevelt announced a four-day bank holiday to stop people withdrawing their money from eager banks. On March 9, Congress passed the Roosevelt Emergency Banking Act, which reorganized banks and shut down those who were insolvent. In his first vertigo chat three days later, the president urged Americans to return their savings to banks, and by the end of the month they had reopened nearly three-quarters of them. In Roosevelt's first 100 days, Roosevelt's quest to end the Great Depression was just beginning and would rise in what became known as the First 100 Days. Roosevelt has just begun to spread, asking Congress to take the first step toward ending the ban - one of the most divisive issues of the 1920s - and again making it legal for Americans to buy beer. (At the end of the year, Congress ratified the 21th Amendment and ended the ban for good.) In May, he signed the Tennessee Valley Power Act, creating TVA and allowing the federal government to build dams along the Tennessee River that control flooding and generate cheap hydropower for people in the region. That same month, Congress passed a bill that paid farmers for goods (farmers who produce things like wheat, dairy, tobacco and corn) to leave their fields set aside to end agricultural surpluses and raise prices. 19 June 2016 the National Industrial Recovery Act ensures that workers will have the right to unionise and collective bargaining for higher wages and better working conditions; also halted some antitrust laws and created federally funded Public Works Administration. In addition to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Tennessee Valley Authorities Act and the National Industrial Recovery Act, Roosevelt won the passage of 12 other major laws, including the Glass-Steagall Act (an important banking law) and the Housing Loan Holder Act, in the first 100 days of his term. Almost every American found something to like and something to complain about in this colorful collection of accounts, but to everyone that FDR has taken the direct, energetic actions it promised in its inaugural address. The second New Course, despite the best efforts of President Roosevelt and his cabinet, continues the Great Depression. Unemployment continued, the economy remained volatile, farmers continued to struggle in the Dust Bowl and people became increasingly angry and desperate. Thus, in the spring of 1935, Roosevelt launched a second, more aggressive series of federal programs, sometimes referred to as the Second New Deal. In April, creating the Administration for the Advancement of (WPA) to provide jobs for the unemployed. They are not allowed to compete with the private industry, so they focused on building things like post offices, Offices, highways and parks. WPA also gave work to artists, writers, theater directors and musicians. In July 1935, the National Labor Relations Act, also known as the Wagner Act, created the National Labor Relations Board to oversee union elections and prevent businesses from treating their workers unfairly. In August, FDR signed the Social Security Act of 1935, which guaranteed the pensions of millions of Americans, created an unemployment insurance system and stipulated that the federal government would help care for dependent and disabled children. In 1936, while campaigning for a second term, FDR told a roaring crowd at Madison Square Garden that the Organized Money Forces were unanimous in theirs to me - and I welcome theirs. He continued: I would like to say to my first administration that the forces of selfishness and passion for power meet with their coincidences, and I would like to tell my second Administration that in it these forces have met their master.1 This FDR went a long way from its previous despair of class politics and promised a much more aggressive fight against people who benefited from the problems of ordinary Americans from the depression era. He won the election with a landslide. After all, the Great Depression lasted. Workers grew more militia: In December 1936, for example, united auto workers attacked GM's plant in Flint, Michigan, for 44 days and spread to about 150,000 auto workers in 35 cities. In 1937, until most corporate leaders, about 8 million workers joined the unions and strongly pushed for their rights. The end of the new contract? Meanwhile, the New Treaty itself faced one political obstacle after another. Arguing that they represent an unconstitutional extension of a federal body, the Supreme Court's conservative majority has already invalidated reformists such as the National Recovery Administration and the Agriculture Adjustment Administration. In order to protect its programs from further mixing it, President Roosevelt announced a plan to add enough liberal court rulings to the Court to neutralize conservative so-called justices. Conservative judges began voting to keep projects on The New Project, but the episode made a good deal of embarrassment to the administration and gave ammunition to many of the president's opponents. That same year, the economy returned to recession when the government cut its stimulus spending. Despite this seemingly screw-up of New Treaty policies, the rise in anti-Roosevelt sentiment made it difficult for him to introduce new programs. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, and the United States entered World War II. Military efforts have boosted American industry and, as a result, effectively ended the Great War treaty and the American From 1933 to 1941, President Roosevelt's programs and policies did more than simply adjust interest rates, think tanks with agricultural subsidies and create short-term makeup programs. They created a brand new, if careless, political coalition that included white working people, African-Americans and left-wing intellectuals. More women entered the workforce as Roosevelt increased the number of secretarial roles in government. These groups rarely share the same interests - at least rarely think they have done so - but they share their strong belief that interventionists are good for their families, economy and nation. Their coalition has split over time, but many of the New Deal programs that tied them together - social security, unemployment and federal agricultural subsidies, for example - are still with us today. 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