**The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929-1939**

**Lecture 3 (p.250-255)**

1. **Launching the New Deal**
2. **Action Now!**
3. **Ideological foundations for the New Deal**

* Roosevelt’s program reflected a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, some from FDR himself, some from a diverse group of advisers, including academic experts dubbed the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” politicians and social workers.
* It incorporated principles from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, precedents from the Great War mobilization, and even plans from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **The First Hundred Days**

* On March 5, FDR proclaimed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, closing all remaining banks. Congress then passed his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a conservative measure that extended government assistance to sound banks and reorganized the weak ones. When the banks reopened on March 13, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In June, Congress created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reformed the sale of stocks to prevent the insider abuses that had characterized Wall Street, and in 1934, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) was created to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Creating Jobs**
2. **The Federal Emergency Relief Administration**

* The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) furnished funds to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Directed by Harry Hopkins, FERA spent over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before it ended in 1935.

1. **Work Relief**

* The Civil Works Administration (CWA) hired \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, teachers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to give public performances.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (PWA) provided work relief and stimulated the economy by building \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, courthouses, airports, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Civil Conservation Corps (CCC) employed 2.5 million young men to work on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, build roads and bridges in national forests and parks, restore Civil War battlefields, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Helping Some Farmers**
2. **The Agricultural Adjustment Administration**

* In May 1933, Congress established the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) to combat the depression in agriculture caused by crop surpluses and low prices. The AAA \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who agreed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In the summer of 1933, the AAA paid southern farmers to plow up to \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and midwestern farmers to bury \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **The limited success of farm policy**

* Farm prices rose from 52 percent of parity in 1932 to 88 percent in 1935, and gross farm income rose by 50 percent. Not until 1941, however, would income \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a poor year for farmers.
* Some of the decreased production and increased prices stemmed from devastating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the Great Plains.
* As southern planters restricted their acreage, they dismissed tenants and sharecroppers, and with AAA payments, they bought new farm machinery, reducing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **The Flight of the Blue Eagle**

* The New Deal attempted to revive American industry with the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA), which created the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NRA).
* The NRA sought to halt the slide in prices, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by suspending antitrust laws and authorizing industrial and trade associations to draft codes setting production quotas, price policies, wages and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and other business practices.
* The codes promoted the interests of business generally and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in particular.
* Hugh Johnson became the director of the NRA and persuaded business leaders to cooperate in drafting codes and the public to patronize participating companies, indicated by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Corporate leaders, however, used the NRA to advance their own goals and discriminate against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, consumers, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Critics Right and Left**
2. **Conservative Criticism of the New Deal**

* Conservatives complained that the expansion of government activity and its regulatory role weakened the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* They also condemned the efforts to aid nonbusiness groups as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, particularly the “excessive” spending on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and the “instigation” of labor organizing.

1. **Radical Criticism of the New Deal**
   1. **Dr. Francis Townsend**

* Francis Townsend, a California physician, called for government pension to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, provided they retire from work and spend their entire pension.
* Over five thousand Townsend Clubs lobbied for government action to help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  1. **Father Charles Coughlin**
* Father Charles Coughlin, a Catholic priest in the Detroit suburb of Royal Oak, threatened to mobilize another large constituency against the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Thirty million Americans listened eagerly to his weekly radio broadcasts mixing religion with anti-Semitism and demands for \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* With support among the lower-middle class, heavily Catholic, urban ethnic groups, Coughlin posed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Roosevelt’s Democratic party.
  1. **Senator Huey P. Long**
* Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana wanted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but he also wanted to be president.
* In 1934, he organized the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His plan to end poverty and unemployment called for confiscatory taxes on the rich to provide every family with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, education, and old-age pensions.
* Within months, Long’s organization claimed more than 27,000 clubs and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.