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

**Lecture 4 (p.255-263)**

1. **Consolidating the New Deal**
2. **Lifting Up and Weeding Out**
3. **The Wagner National Labor Relations Act**

* The Wagner National Labor Relations Act guaranteed workers’ rights to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and forbade employers to adopt unfair labor practices, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or forming company unions.
* The law also set up the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to enforce these provisions, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and supervise union elections.

1. **The Social Security Act**

* It provided unemployment compensation, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and aid for dependent mothers and children and the blind.
* The old-age pensions were financed through a regressive payroll tax on both the employees and employers rather than through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Banking laws and the Revenue Act of 1935**

* The Banking Act of 1935 increased the authority of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the nation’s currency and credit system and decreased the power of the private bankers whose irresponsible behavior had contributed to the depression.
* The Revenue Act of 1935 provided for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and increased estate and corporate taxes.

1. **The Resettlement Administration**

* In 1935, Roosevelt established the Resettlement Administration to focus on land reform and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Under Rexford Tugwell, this agency initiated soil erosion projects and attempted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on better land, but the problem exceeded its resources.

1. **Expanding Relief**
2. **The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act**

* With millions still unemployed, Roosevelt pushed through Congress in 1935 the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, authorizing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **The Works Progress Administration**

* Before its end in 1943, the WPA gave jobs to 9 million people (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) and spent nearly $12 billion.
* Three-fourths of its expenditures went on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that could employ manual labor: the WPA built 125,000 schools, post offices, and hospitals; 8,000 parks; nearly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; and enough roads and sewer systems to circle the earth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The WPA also developed work projects for unemployed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The National Youth Administration (NYA), another WPA agency, gave part-time jobs to students, enabling 2 million high school and college students to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, learn skills, and do productive work.

1. **The Roosevelt Coalition and the Election of 1936**

* Conservatives were alarmed at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, businesspeople angered by regulation and labor legislation, and well-to-do Americans furious with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decried the New Deal.
* The New Deal’s agricultural programs reinforced the traditional Democratic allegiance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while attracting many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Labor legislation clinched the active support of the nation’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Middle-class voters, whose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and whose \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, also joined in the Roosevelt coalition.
* Also part of the coalition, were urban ethnic groups, who had benefitted from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and received unprecedented \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The political realignment produced a landslide. Roosevelt polled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the popular vote and the largest electoral vote margin ever recorded, 523 to 8.

1. **The New Deal and American Life**
2. **Labor on the March**
3. **The Congress of Industrial Organizations**

* Formed within the AFL, the Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO) campaigned to unionize workers in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industries, all notoriously hostile to unions.
* AFL leaders insisted that the CIO disband and then in 1937 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The militants reorganized as the separate Congress of Industrial Organizations.

1. **The sit-down strike**

* The CIO also employed new and aggressive tactics, particularly the sit-down strike, in which workers, rather than picketing outside the factory, simply \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, thereby blocking both production and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Sit-down strikes paralyzed General Motors in 1937 after it refused to recognize the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **The Memorial Day Massacre**

* In Chicago in 1937, police guarding a plant of the Republic Steel Company fired on the strikers and their families, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as they tried to flee. Scores more were wounded and beaten.
* New Deal labor legislation, government investigations and court orders, and the federal refusal to use force against the strikes helped the labor movement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for American workers.

1. **Women and the New Deal**

* Women on relief were restricted to “women’s work” – more than half worked on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, regardless of their skills – and were paid scarcely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Although women constituted nearly a fourth of the labor force, they obtained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ created by the WPA, 12 percent by FERA, and 7 percent by the CWA. The CCC \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ altogether.
* By \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the NRA brought relatively greater improvements to women, who were concentrated in the lowest-paid occupations, than to male workers.
* Women also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under the New Deal. Appointed to positions in the Roosevelt administration, they helped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ New Deal social legislation.
* Eleanor Roosevelt roared across the social and political landscape of the 1930s, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, demanding reforms, traveling across the country, writing newspaper columns and speaking over the radio, developing plans to help unemployed miners and abolish slums.

1. **Minorities and the New Deal**
2. **The New Deal and African Americans**
   1. **New Deal discrimination against African Americans**

* The CCC \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; NRA codes often specified \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and benefits for black workers relative to white workers or even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from jobs.
  1. **Benefits for African Americans in New Deal programs**
* Roosevelt appointed black people to important positions, including the first black federal judge.
* Under the New Deal, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of federal education projects, and the number of black college students and graduates more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in part because the NYA provided student aid to black colleges.
* New Deal relief and public health programs reduced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and raised life expectancy rates.

1. **The New Deal and Native Americans**

* More than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Indians received training in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and animal husbandry, along with basic academic subjects.
* The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 guaranteed religious freedom, reestablished tribal self-government, and halted the sale of tribal lands.

1. **The New Deal and Hispanic Americans**

* Hispanic Americans received less assistance from the New Deal. Farm workers remained largely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and at the mercy of agribusiness.

1. **The New Deal: North, South, East and West**

* The New Deal’s agricultural program boosted farm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more than any other region. The resulting modernization helped replace an archaic sharecropping system with an emergent agribusiness.
* The New Deal also improved Southern cities. FERA and WPA built urban \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, airports, bridges, roads and harbor facilities.
* The federal government had a particularly powerful impact on the South with the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), launched in 1933. Coordinating activities across seven states, the TVA built dams to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, produced fertilizer, fostered agricultural and forestry development, encouraged conservation, improved navigation, and modernized school and health systems.
* The New Deal further expanded access to electricity by establishing the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) in 1935. By 1950, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of American farms had electricity.
* Westerners received the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per capita in welfare, relief projects, and loans.
* The Bureau of Reclamation, established in 1902, built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to control the Western river systems, promote large-scale development, prevent flooding, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and created reservoirs and canal systems to bring water to farms and cities.

1. **The New Deal and Public Activism**

* Despite Hoover’s fear that government responsibility would discourage local initiative, New Deal programs, in fact, often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and social and economic behavior.
* Because the administration worried about centralization, some federal agencies fostered what New Dealers called “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* At times, federal programs allowed previously unrepresented groups to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.