

USHC 6.4 Analyze President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal as a response to the economic crisis of the Great Depression, including the effectiveness of New Deal programs in relieving suffering and achieving economic recovery, in protecting the rights of women and minorities, and in making significant reforms to protect the economy such as Social Security and labor laws.

The New Deal



Franklin D.
 _____ (FDR)
 (Elected 1932)




First Lady:

The “Three R’s” of the New Deal:	Successful?
R _____	_____
R _____	_____
R _____	_____

PANIC: “The only thing we have to fear is _____, itself.” – Inaugural Address

FDR addressed panic by declaring a bank _____ and used “_____ chats,” radio addresses that he used to explain his plans to the people in plain language.

FDR’s Alphabet Soup (New Deal Agencies created by the FDR administration)

	Name: _____ (FDIC) Purpose:
AAA	Name: <u>Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)</u> Purpose:
	Name: <u>National Recovery Administration (NRA)</u> Purpose:
SEC	Name: _____ (SEC) Purpose:
	Name: _____ (TVA) Purpose:
CCC	Name: <u>Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)</u> Purpose:

SSA	Social Security Administration	NLRB	National Labor Relations Board
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Criticisms of the New Deal

From the “Left”	From the “Right”

The Supreme Court and the New Deal

In *Schechter v. United States* (1935), the Supreme Court declared the National Recovery Act _____. This is an example of judicial _____, a principle established by John Marshall in _____ v. _____.



In response to the Supreme Court’s ruling, FDR presented a plan to Congress to _____ the Supreme Court, which would have allowed the president to appoint more justices to the Court. This plan undermined the system of _____ and _____ that are enshrined in the U.S. Constitution. Congress rejected the “court packing” plan, handing FDR his first major legislative defeat.

African Americans and the New Deal

African American workers were typically the _____ hired and the _____ fired, leading to black workers suffering from a much higher level of unemployment (50%) than whites (25%). Although FDR took little official action to combat racial discrimination, black voters began to align themselves with Roosevelt’s _____ Party in the 1930s. Before the New Deal, African American voters had typically supported the _____ Party.

The New Deal (did / did not) bring about economic recovery in the 1930s. However, New Deal programs (did / did not) provide relief for people who were suffering during the Depression.