Name:
America's History: Chapter 23 Video Guide

Big Idea	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
Questions		
	Early Responses to the Depression, 1929 - 1932	
	Enter Herbert Hoover:	
	Hoover believed and hard work	
	would alleviate the depression	
	Hoover did not take the US off the gold standard Taviff a imitian at the control of the gold standard.	
	Tariff - significantly raised tariff rates - retaliatory rates from other countries	
	•	
	 Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC): Federal loans to businesses 	
	• Spent too\$ too cautiously	
The Bonus Army	Rising Discontent:and Hoover blankets	
is similar to	• Army:	
what protest	15,000 WWI veterans demanded earlier bonus payment	
from 1893?	Hoover ordered the army disperse the Bonus Army -	
	decreased significantly	
	The 1932 Election	
	Hoover v. FDR	
	FDR defeated Hoover	
	Unemployment and bank failures continued throughout late	
	1932 and early 1933	
	The New Deal Arrives, 1933 - 1935	
	The New Deal Affives, 1935 - 1935	
	Roosevelt and the First 100 Days:	
	Fireside chats - Presidential addresses via	
What other	" Trust" - group of unofficial advisers that	
president had a	helped draft legislation	
group of	Frances Perkins - 1st female member	
unofficial advisors known as the "Kitchen Cabinet?"	100 Days - legislation that focused on 4 major areas: banks,	
	agriculture, businesses, and unemployment	
	Banking Reform:	
	• closing of banks, could not	
	reopen until they proved to be sound (Emergency Banking Act)	
	Act: created FDIC, insured bank	
	deposits up to \$2,500	
	 Agriculture and Manufacturing: 	
	• Act (AAA):	
	 Sought to rectify overproduction of farm goods 	
	 Paid farmers not to (benefitted 	
	large land owners, not sharecroppers)	
	 National Recovery Administration (NRA): 	
	 Industries agreed on prices and production 	
	Both the AAA and NRA were declared	
	by the Supreme Court	

Une	mployment Relief:
	Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) - provided
	federal \$ to give to states for relief programs
•	Public Works Administration (PWA):
	• projects
	Civil Works Administration (CWA):
	Provided million jobs to Americans in the winter of
	1933 - 1934
	• projects -
	bridges, roads, etc.)
	•(CCC):
	Outdoor work, conservation, planting trees, etc.
	 Mostly young men, 18 - 24, sent \$ back home to families
Hous	sing Crisis:
	• 500,000 families lost their homes
	Federal Housing Administration (FHA)
	Helped regulate interest rates for
The	New Deal Under Attack:
	Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
	• Regulated the, sought
	to prevent abuses
	• Critics on the Right:
	Liberty League - criticized government spending
	National Association of Manufacturers:
	Used radio and other media to promote their
	anti-Roosevelt message
	• v. US,
	andv. US declared the NRA and AAA
	unconstitutional by the Supreme Court
	Critics on the Populist Left:
	•
	Proposed giving \$200 a month to seniors over 60
	- helped influence
	Huey Long:
	• "
	The 2 nd New Deal
	me 2 men bear
The	Welfare State Comes into Being
	• 1st New Deal - economic recovery, 2nd New Deal - social justice
	and safety net
	The Wagner Act and Social Security:
	Since the NRA was declared unconstitutional,
	lost many rights
	Act - workers had the right to join
	unions, couldn't be fired for joining union
	Social Security Act - provided for retired workers, companyation for unemplayed and
	for retired workers, compensation for unemployed and
	disabled workers
•	New Deal Liberalism:
	 Classical liberalism - associated with free markets

From Reform to Stalemate	
The 1936 Election:	
Works Progress Administration (WPA)	
Employed over million workers	
• Construction on roads, bridges, etc.	
Republican Alfred Landon challenged FDR, lost election	
Court Battle and Economic Recession:	
In reaction to the S.C. declaring New Deal Programs P.D. sought to:	
unconstitutional, FDR sought to:	
Appoint a new justice for every judge over	
(could appoint)	
This "court packing plan" was overwhelmingly	
"Roosevelt Recession" - FDR cut back on spending due to	
an improved economy	
·	
• economics - Government must spend \$ in a depression to "prime the	
pump" and stimulate the economy	
pump and stimulate the economy	
The New Deal's Impact on Society	
A People's Democracy	
Organized Labor:	
Union membership increased to 23%	
Congress of Industrial Organization (CIO) - organized all	
workers within an industry regardless of	
level	
Women and the New Deal: Condening position positions	
Gender inequities persisted	
• Elanor Roosevelt:	
• "" of FDR, transformed	
the image of the Lady	
Women were often paid less than men for same jobs	
did not allow women to join	
African Americans Under the New Deal:	
Resettlement Administration - helped small farmers buy	
land	
• began	
to overwhelmingly vote Democratic	
• CCC blacks	
Lynching persisted throughout the 1900s	
Boys - 9 African	
Americans charged with raping 2 white women on a	
train, 8 sentenced to death, eventually death sentences	
were overturned	
AAA did not help	
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(checks were given to land owners)	
Indian Policy: I	
John Collier - commissioner of Bureau of Indian Affairs (211)	
(BIA)	
 Indian Reorganization Act (Indian New Deal):	

What does	Reversed the
assimilation	policy of the Dawes Act
mean?	 Many Natives were given religious freedom and
	semi sovereign nation status
	Struggles in the West:
	Mexican Americans benefitted from the
	Most were excluded from
	New Deal Programs
	Reshaping the Environment
	FDR sought to have land benefit the needs of humans
	• The
	Impacted mostly the Great Plains region
	Over-cultivation affected farmland
	"Okies" fled to California - The Grapes of Wrath
	•
	Tennessee Valley Authority:
	Focused on flood control,
	development, etc.
	 Provided a significant amount of electricity to farms,
	homes, and factories
	Rural Electrification Administration:
	Provided electricity to areas
	•
	 Columbia River, Washington
	 Largest electricity producer in the world
	The New Deal and the Arts
	 Over 20,000 Artists, musicians, and writers were employed
	Legacies of the New Deal
	Millions paid taxes into
	of the population received government assistance
	New Deal was criticized by both the Right and Left
	Change in voting patterns:
	•
	predominantly voted Democratic
	Quick Recap
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