

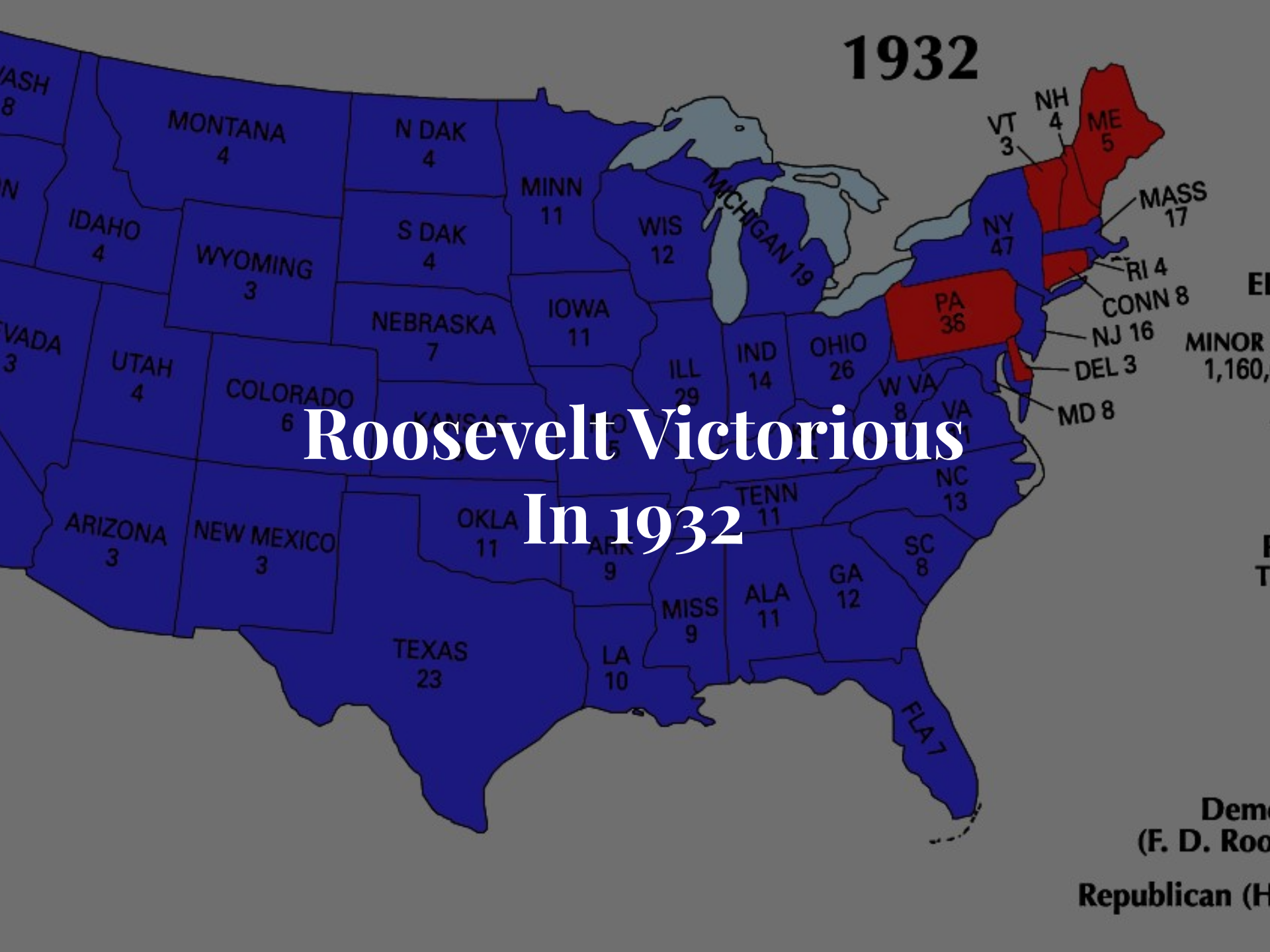
A large red square with a white border, centered on a white background. Inside the square, the text "FDR's New Deal" is written in a black, handwritten-style font.

**FDR's
New Deal**

Georgia Standards

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- SSUSH18 Evaluate Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal as a response to the Great Depression and compare how governmental programs aided those in need.
 - a. Describe Roosevelt's attempts at relief, recovery, and reform reflected in various New Deal programs.
 - b. Explain the passage of the Social Security Act as a part of the second New Deal.
 - c. Analyze political challenges to Roosevelt's leadership and New Deal programs.
 - d. Examine how Eleanor Roosevelt changed the role of the First Lady including development of New Deal programs to aid those in need.

1932



Roosevelt Victorious In 1932

Democrat (F. D. Roosevelt)
Republican (Hughes)

Mar. 4, 1933

THE

Price 15 cents

NEW YORKER



Peter Arno



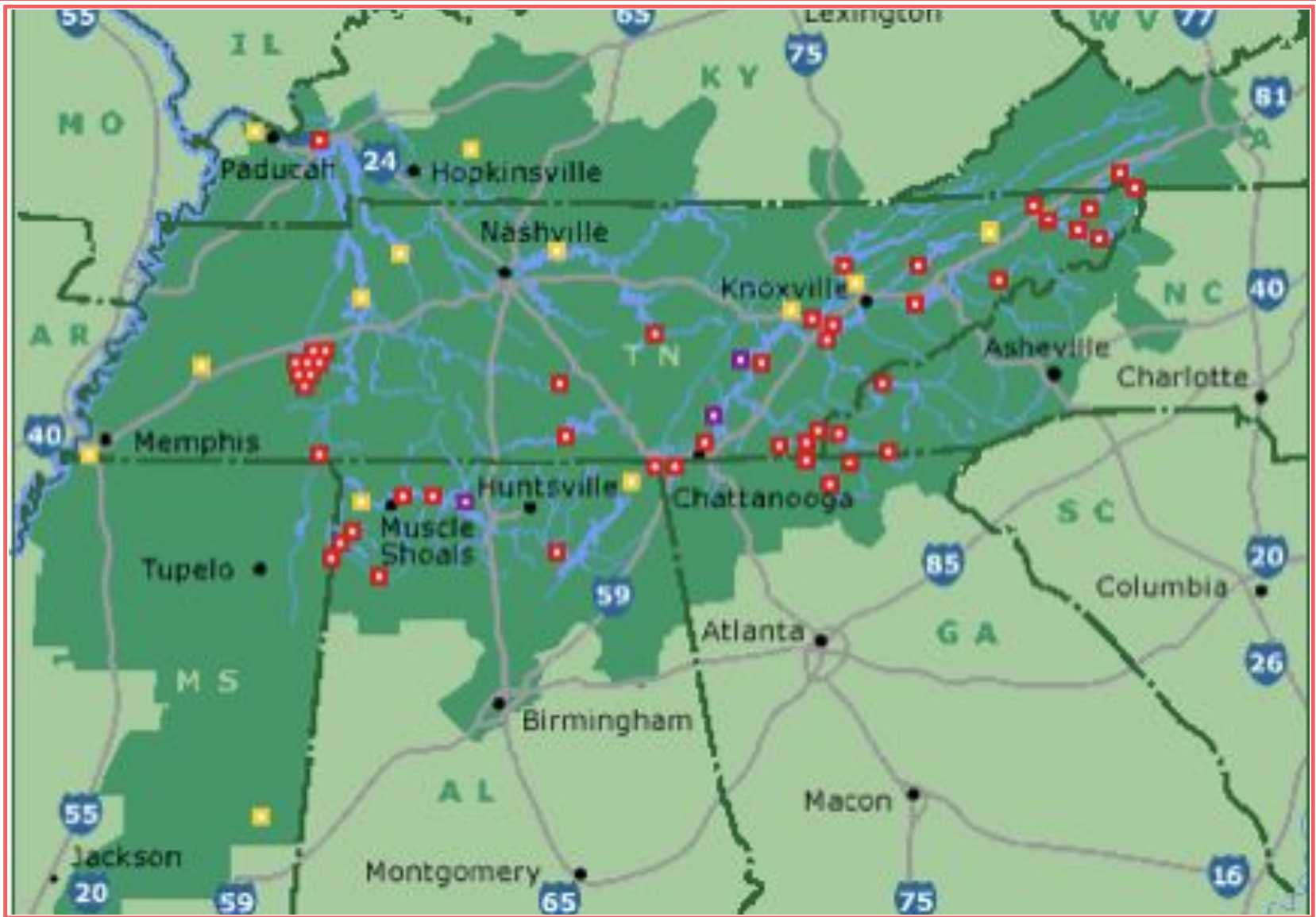
The New Deal

- Roosevelt used his first 100 days in office to implement his new ideas
- The New Deal centered around 3 key ideas:
 - Relief: the concept of helping people immediately to get out of the misery of the Depression
 - Recovery: aimed at helping the business community and restarting the economy
 - Reform: trying to change the country so that a depression could never again have significant effects on the country

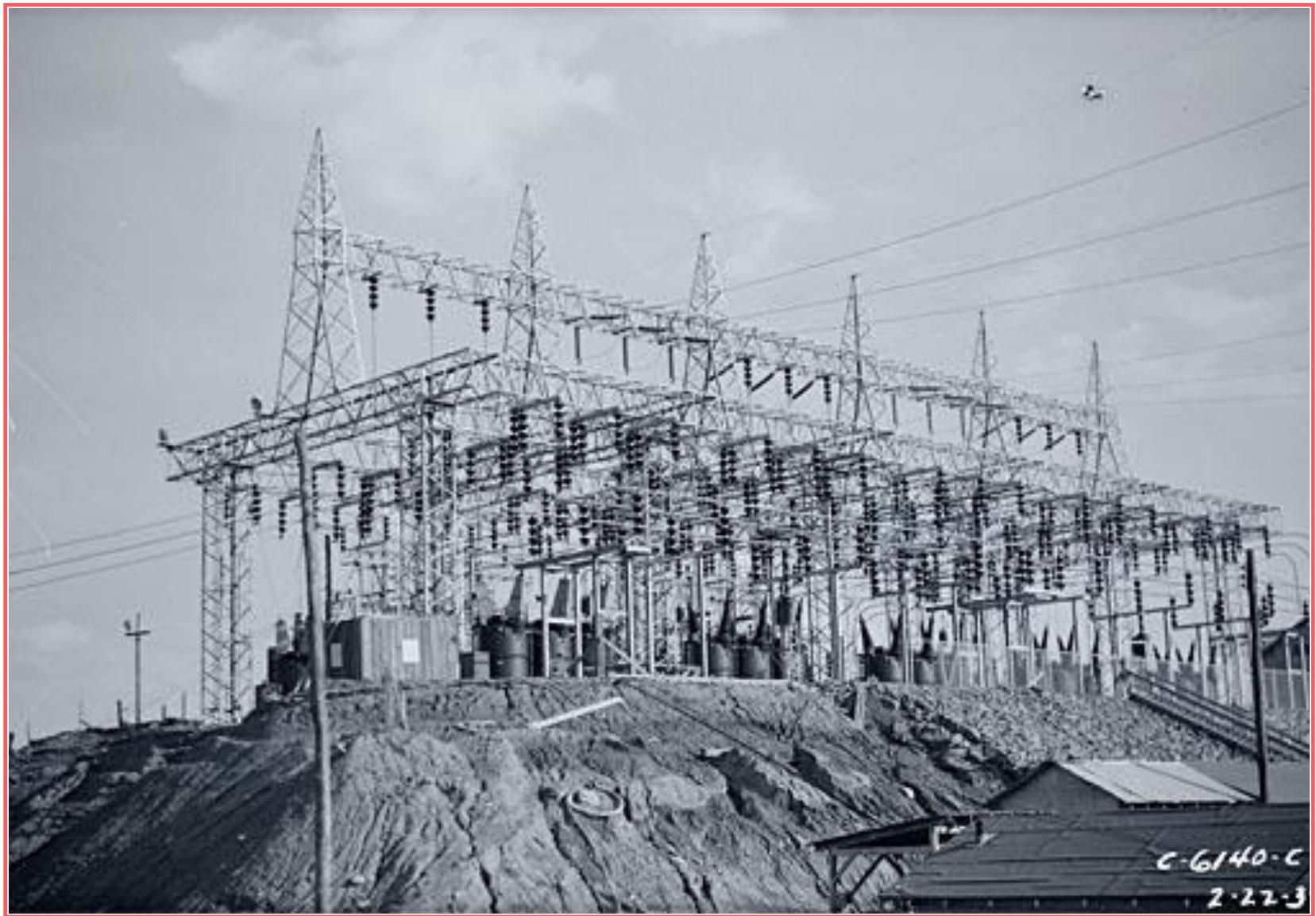
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

- One of the first programs of the New Deal was a works program called the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).
- The TVA created jobs in a portion of the rural South called the Tennessee Valley.
- Some of these jobs entailed constructing power plants that brought electricity to the region.
- Other jobs involved the creation and construction of a series of dams.
- These dams were used to control the environment and prevent flooding, which were responsible for destroying numerous acres of Southern farmland.









"Song of the South" - Alabama

- Song, song of the south
- Sweet potato pie and I shut my mouth
 - Gone, gone with the wind
- There ain't nobody looking back again

-
- Well somebody told us Wall Street fell
 - But we were so poor that we couldn't tell
 - Cotton was short and the weeds were tall
 - But Mr. Roosevelt's a gonna save us all
-

-
- Well momma got sick and daddy got down
 - The county got the farm and they moved to town
 - Papa got a job with the TVA
 - He bought a washing machine and then a Chevrolet
-

-
- Song, song of the south
 - Sweet potato pie and I shut my mouth
 - Gone, gone with the wind
 - There ain't nobody looking back again
-

-
- Cotton on the roadside, cotton in the ditch
 - We all picked the cotton but we never got rich
 - Daddy was a veteran, a southern Democrat
 - They ought to get a rich man to vote like that
-

-
- Cotton on the roadside, cotton in the ditch
 - We all picked the cotton but we never got rich
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 - They ought to get a rich man to vote like that
-

Wagner Act and Industrial Unionism

- In 1935, Congress passed a National Labor Relations Act, called the Wagner Act, which legalized collective bargaining.
- It outlawed spying on union activities and blacklisting.
- The Wagner Act caused a great increase in union membership.
- The act set up a National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to enforce its rules.
- In 1938, a Fair Labor Standards Act banned child labor and set up a minimum wage.



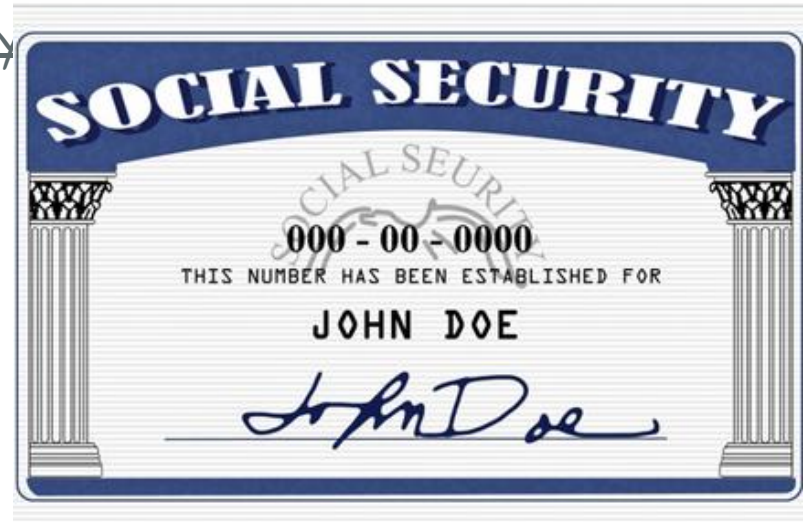


Roosevelt's Second New Deal

- Most of the public remained behind Roosevelt.
- In 1935, FDR launched the Second New Deal.
- It included more social welfare benefits, stricter controls over business, stronger support for unions, and higher taxes on the rich.

Social Security

- In 1935, Congress passed the Social Security Act
- The act established a Social Security System
- This system offered 3 types of insurance:
 1. Old-age pensions and survivors' benefits.
 2. Unemployment insurance.
 3. Aid for dependent children, the blind, and the physically disabled.



*A monthly check
to you -*

FOR THE REST
OF YOUR LIFE
•• BEGINNING
WHEN YOU ARE
65

GET YOUR
SOCIAL SECURITY
ACCOUNT NUMBER
promptly

APPLICATIONS ARE BEING
DISTRIBUTED AT ALL WORK PLACES



WHO IS ELIGIBLE •• EVERYBODY WORKING FOR SALARY OR WAGES (WITH ONLY A FEW EXCEPTIONS, SUCH AS AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC SERVICE, AND GOVERNMENT WORK). APPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNTS ARE AVAILABLE THROUGH EMPLOYERS. IF YOU DO NOT GET ONE FROM YOUR EMPLOYER, ASK FOR ONE AT THE POST OFFICE.

HOW TO RETURN APPLICATION

1. HAND IT BACK TO YOUR EMPLOYER, *or*
2. HAND IT TO ANY LABOR ORGANIZATION OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER, *or*
3. HAND IT TO YOUR LETTER CARRIER, *or*
4. DELIVER IT TO LOCAL POST OFFICE, *or*
5. MAIL IT IN A SEALED ENVELOPE
ADDRESSED, POSTMASTER, LOCAL,
DO IT NOW. NO POSTAGE NEEDED.



- Social Security Board

INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED

Eleanor Roosevelt as a Symbol



- FDR's most important colleague was his wife, Eleanor Roosevelt.
- The public got used to her unconventional style, and many came to admire her for her enthusiasm, humanity, and idealism.
- She became the face of Roosevelt's government due to his disability.
- She also became a symbol of social progress and women's activism in America.





Huey Long Opposes the New Deal

- He was the Democratic governor of Louisiana.
- He disagreed with Roosevelt's plans and ideas.
- He proposed redistributing the wealth of America to try and curb the poverty and crime of the Great Depression.
- He was assassinated in 1935 at the age of 42.

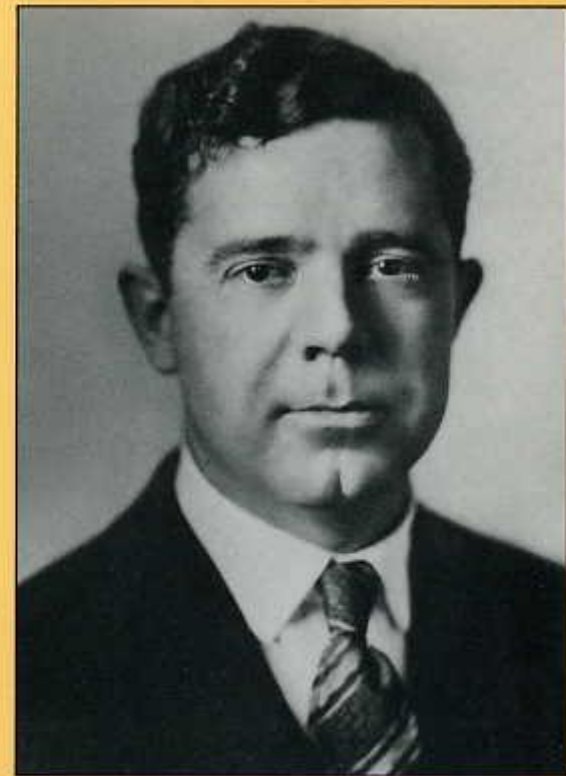




EVERY MAN A KING

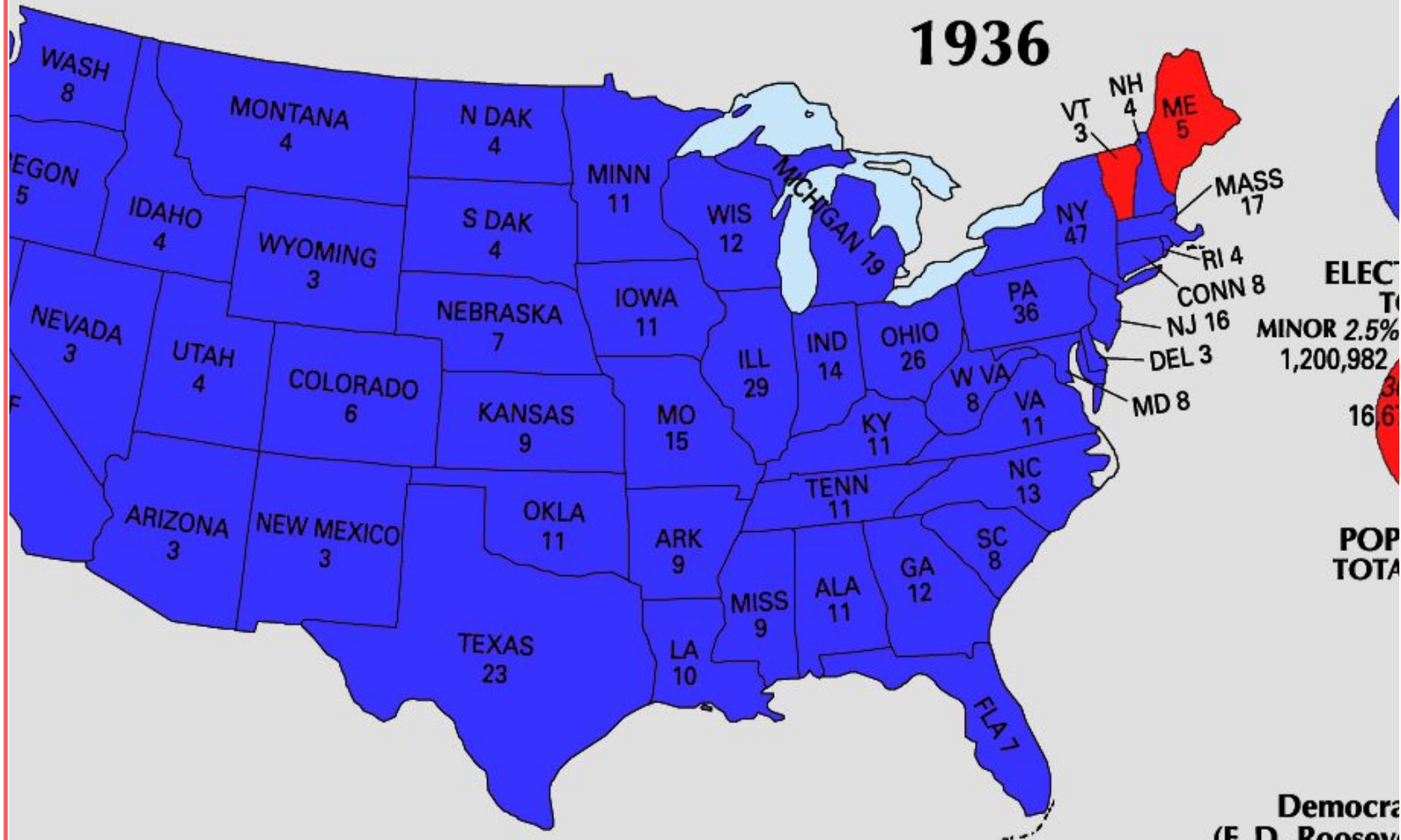
The Autobiography of

HUEY P. LONG



Long, Huey P. THE KING

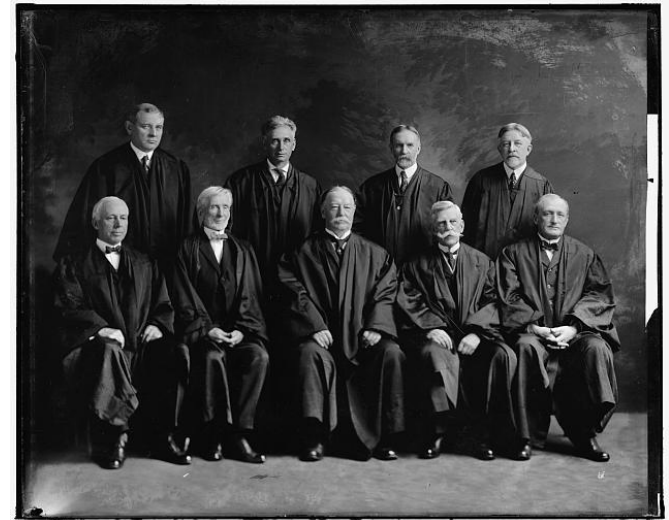
1936



Democrat
(F. D. Roosevelt)
Republican (Landis)

The Court-Packing Scandal

- Because the Supreme Court had overturned some of FDR's plans, he wanted to change the Supreme Court to help his goals.
- FDR wanted the number of judges changed from 9 to 15 (to "pack the court").
- There was great opposition to this idea.
- In essence, he wanted to change the Constitution, altering the system of checks and balances.
- Plan would give both the President and the Supreme Court more power than Congress.



OH, SO THAT'S THE KIND OF A SAILOR HE IS!

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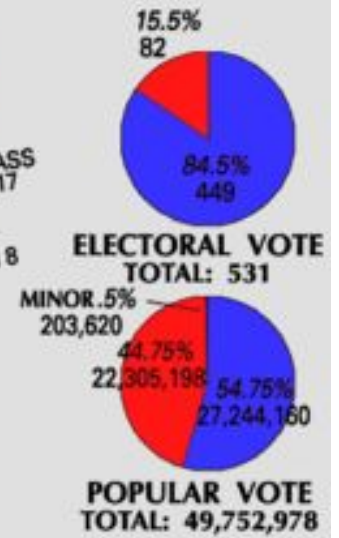
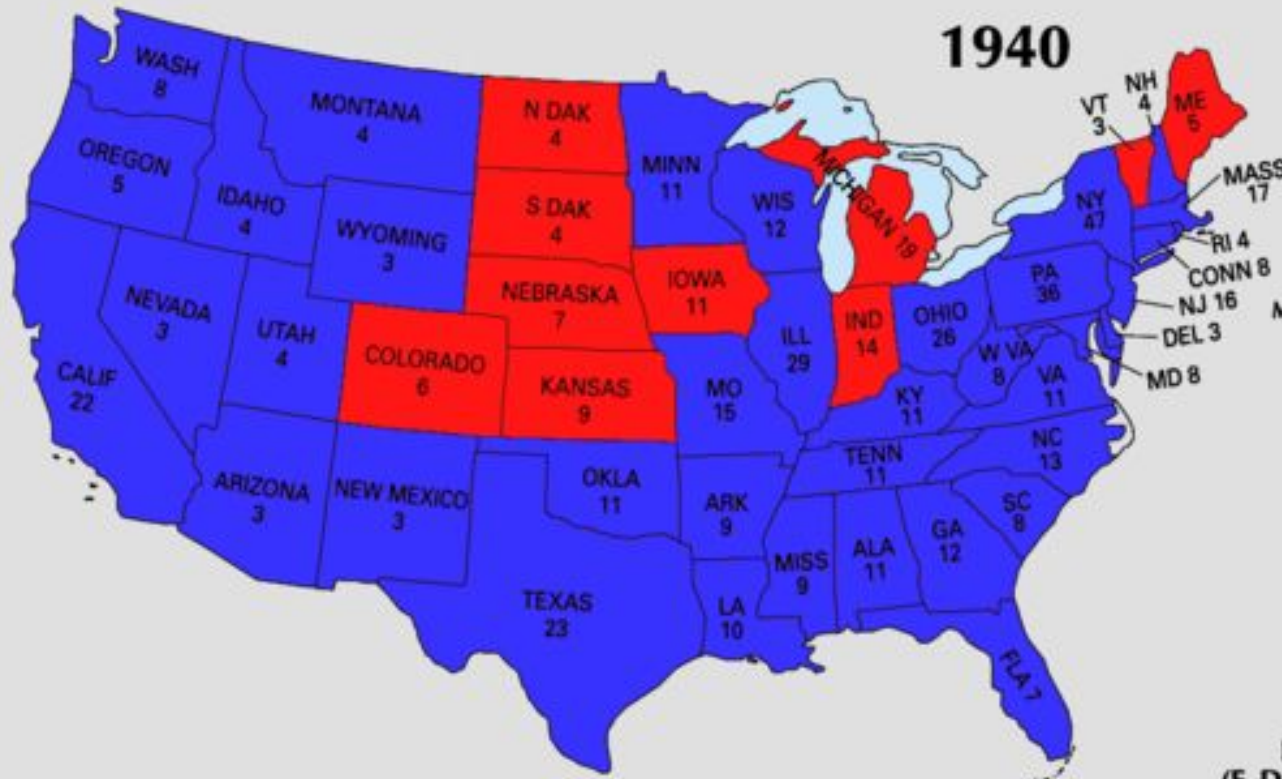


The Neutrality Acts

- Still weary from US involvement in WWI, many in the US wanted to stay OUT of WWII.
- The US passed Neutrality Acts in 1935, 1936 and 1937 that prohibited the US from selling arms to any belligerent nation.
- Roosevelt didn't like that these acts prevented the US from helping its allies.



1940



Democratic (F. D. Roosevelt) 
Republican (Willkie) 