

**TERMS & NAMES**

1. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, p. 695
2. New Deal, p. 695
3. Eleanor Roosevelt, p. 702
4. Works Progress Administration, p. 704
5. Social Security Act, p. 707
6. Mary McLeod Bethune, p. 711
7. Congress of Industrial Organizations, p. 714
8. Orson Welles, p. 717
9. Richard Wright, p. 720
10. Tennessee Valley Authority, p. 725

**MAIN IDEAS**

1. FDR expanded the role of the government through programs designed to restore public confidence and provide jobs.
2. Some said the New Deal gave government too much power. Others argued it didn't provide enough aid.
3. The New Deal offered aid through programs, such as the WPA, NYA, FSA, and Social Security. These programs offered jobs, loans, and aid to those in need.
4. The Wagner Act supported the right of workers to unionize.
5. FDR failed to support civil rights for African Americans. Mexican Americans worked for low wages. Native Americans benefited from the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.
6. The Democrats supported labor legislation and programs that helped the urban poor.
7. Movie and radio gave Americans a pleasant escape from the reality of the Depression.
8. The programs funded artists and writers to produce works of art.
9. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Securities and Exchange Commission, National Labor Relations Board, Social Security system, Tennessee Valley Authority
10. provided flood control, hydroelectric power, conservation, recreational facilities

**VISUAL SUMMARY**

**THE NEW DEAL**

**PROBLEMS**

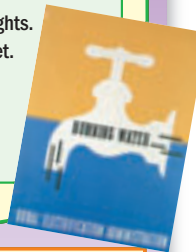
- Industries and farms failed.
- U.S. stock market crashed and banks closed.
- Bankrupt businesses
- Unemployment
- Homelessness

**SOLUTIONS**



- Work projects help the unemployed.
- Money given to farmers, sharecroppers, and migrant workers
- New opportunities for women and minorities
- Social Security Act allocates money to the elderly, the unemployed, and the disabled.

- NLRB protects workers' rights.
- SEC monitors stock market.
- FDIC protects individuals' deposits in banks.
- Fireside chats increase public confidence.



**CONTINUING EFFECTS**

- Banking and finance are reformed.
- Government takes a more active role in the economy.
- Workers benefit from labor standards.
- Social Security system continues to provide for the needy.
- Conservation efforts continue to preserve the environment.

**TERMS & NAMES**

For each term or name below, write a sentence explaining its historical significance or contribution to the New Deal.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Franklin Delano Roosevelt           | 6. Mary McLeod Bethune                        |
| 2. New Deal                            | 7. Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) |
| 3. Eleanor Roosevelt                   | 8. Orson Welles                               |
| 4. Works Progress Administration (WPA) | 9. Richard Wright                             |
| 5. Social Security Act                 | 10. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)          |

**MAIN IDEAS**

Use your notes and the information in the chapter to answer the following questions.

**A New Deal Fights the Depression** (pages 694–700)

1. How did Franklin Roosevelt change the role of the federal government during his first Hundred Days?
2. Summarize the reasons why some people opposed the New Deal.

**The Second New Deal Takes Hold** (pages 701–707)

3. In what ways did the New Deal programs extend federal aid?
4. How did the Wagner Act help working people?

**The New Deal Affects Many Groups** (pages 710–715)

5. Summarize the impact the New Deal had on various ethnic groups.
6. Why did many urban voters support Roosevelt and the Democratic party?

**Culture in the 1930s** (pages 716–720)

7. What purpose did movies and radio serve during the Great Depression?
8. Explain how the New Deal programs supported artists and writers in the 1930s.

**The Impact of the New Deal** (pages 721–725)

9. List five New Deal agencies that are still in place today.
10. What benefits did the Tennessee Valley Authority provide? What negative impact did it have?

**THINKING CRITICALLY**

1. **USING YOUR NOTES** Copy the web below and fill it in with actions that Americans took to end the economic crisis of the 1930s.



2. **DEVELOPING HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE** What federal programs instituted in the 1930s and later discontinued might be of use to the nation today? Explain and support your opinion in a paragraph or two.

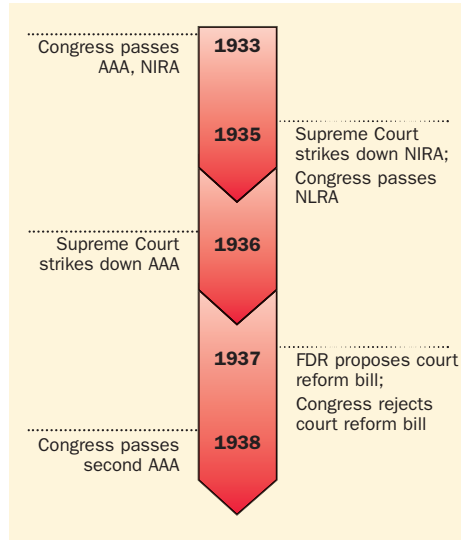
**CRITICAL THINKING**

**1. Using Your Notes** FDR elected president; the federal government expanded role in the economy to aid banks, farmers, workers, and the unemployed.

**2. Developing Historical Perspective**  
A type of NYA program could help low-income students afford college; a type of WPA could be used for people who are unemployed; the government might reinstitute a CCC to help deal with environmental problems, to educate people about environmental concerns, and to employ young people.

## Standardized Test Practice

Use the information on the time line and your knowledge of U.S. history to answer question 1.



1. The Supreme Court killed several New Deal programs by declaring them unconstitutional. Which of the following resulted from those decisions?
- FDR packed the Court with New Deal supporters.
  - Congress created replacement programs.
  - The New Deal lost popular support.
  - The power of the federal government was expanded.

2. What was the purpose of the Glass-Steagall Act?
- to combat unemployment
  - to provide home mortgage loans
  - to assist farmers
  - to regulate the banking system

Use the quotation and your knowledge of United States history to answer question 3.

“Little by little the American federation is transforming itself into a union, marked by the growth in importance of the role of the federal capital. In the beginning, the United States had only a small federal bureaucracy. Today the central administration is powerful and rich.”

— ANDRÉ MAUROIS, *This Was America*

3. Author André Maurois traveled through the United States in the 1930s and observed a growing unity in the American people. How did the New Deal help to bring Americans closer together?
- The New Deal involved the federal government trying to fix a national problem.
  - New Deal jobs and public works programs gave people something to agree upon.
  - President Roosevelt, who designed the New Deal, was elected four times.
  - The New Deal encouraged the spread of popular culture through radio and the movies.

ADDITIONAL TEST PRACTICE, pages S1–S33.

 TEST PRACTICE CLASSZONE.COM

## ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. **INTERACT WITH HISTORY** Recall your discussion of the question on page 487:

*How would you begin to revive the economy?*

Now that you have read the chapter, do you think President Roosevelt adequately addressed the needs of the ailing economy? Do you think his New Deal policies extended far enough to restore public confidence? Support your opinions with examples.

2. **VIDEO LEARNING FROM MEDIA** View the *American Stories* video “A Song for His People.” Discuss the following questions in a group, then do the activity.

- Why were thousands of Mexican Americans sent back to Mexico in the 1930s?
- Why did Pedro J. González become a hero to many Mexican Americans?

**Cooperative Learning Activity** Write and present a short broadcast, such as González might have given, in which you comment on the New Deal’s effects on immigrants and minorities.

*The New Deal* 729

## ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

## 1. INTERACT WITH HISTORY

## Rubric

Student responses should . . .

- answer the posed questions
- provide specific examples about the impact of FDR’s New Deal on the economy

## 2. LEARNING FROM MEDIA

## Rubric

Student broadcasts should . . .

- focus on the impact of the New Deal on minorities and immigrants
- express an opinion on the issue and back it up with historical facts
- conclude with a restatement of the main ideas

## Standardized Test Practice

1. The correct answer is letter B. When the Supreme Court ended New Deal programs such as the AAA and the NIRA, Congress created new programs to fill their roles. Letter A is no correct because FDR’s court-packing scheme did not succeed.
2. The correct answer is letter J. The Glass-Steagall bill created the FDIC. Letters F, G, and H do not deal directly with banking issues.
3. The correct answer is letter A. The quote refers to the expansion of federal government. Letter B is not correct because not all Americans agreed on the New Deal. Letters C and D are not correct because the quote does not deal with elections or with culture.

UNIT

PROJECT

## MULTIMEDIA PRESENTATION

## Tips for Teaching

- Provide students with some class time to work on the project.
- Give students a list of the rubrics you will use to evaluate the presentation.

## Rubrics

A Multimedia Presentation should . . .

- engage the viewer by using an interesting and creative style
- clearly illustrate the theme of the “Roaring Twenties” through use of two or more media elements
- The Unit Project is introduced on page 614 of the student text.

 Formal Assessment

- Chapter Test, Forms A, B, and C, pp. 413–424