

**Chapter 1 : Chapter 33 - The Great Depression and the New Deal | CourseNotes**

*So I'm pretty new to KHUX and the world of Kingdom Hearts in general and I want to know if the XIII deal is worth it. I have a 3 dotted Zexion.*

The New Deal Question? Did the New Deal end the Depression? More controversially, did it destroy American freedom, or expand the definition of liberty? In the end, was it a good thing? The New Deal redefined the role of the federal government for most Americans and it led to a re-alignment of the constituents in the Democratic Party, the so-called "New Deal Coalition". Good job with the naming there, historians. And regardless of whether you think the New Deal meant more freedom for more people or was a plot by red shirt-wearing communists, the New Deal is extremely important in American history. Plus, his opponent was Franklin Delano Roosevelt who was as close to a born politician as the United States has ever seen. Maybe it would somehow magically happen if we made alcohol legal again? And one thing FDR did call for was an end to Prohibition, which was a campaign promise he kept. After three years of the Great Depression, many Americans seriously needed a drink and the government sought tax revenue, so no more Prohibition. It was passed by Congress. So what was the New Deal? Basically, it was a set of government programs intended to fix the Depression and prevent future depressions. There are a couple of ways historians conceptualize it. One is to categorize the programs by their function. No, alas, it was reform programs that were designed to regulate the economy in the future to prevent future depressions. Like, how do you categorize the bank holiday and the Emergency Banking Act of March, for example? By the way, we still have all that stuff but was it recovery because it helped the short-term economy by making more stable banks? Or was it reform because federal deposit insurance prevents bank runs? A second way to think about the New Deal is to divide it into phases, which historians, with their A Number 1 naming creativity, call the First and Second New Deals. This more chronological approach indicates that there has to be some kind of cause and effect thing going on because, otherwise, why would there be a second New Deal if the first one worked so perfectly? It turns out that when it comes to getting our notoriously gridlocked Congress to pass legislation, nothing motivates like crisis and fear. We may see this happen again. The NRA was designed to be government planners and business leaders working together to coordinate industry standards for production, prices and working conditions. So the hundred days reluctantly included the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to give welfare payments to people who were desperate. Roosevelt worried about people becoming dependent on relief handouts and preferred programs that created temporary jobs. The Civil Works Administration launched in November and eventually employed 4 million people building bridges, schools and airports. Government intervention reached its highest point, however, in the Tennessee Valley Authority. This program built a series of dams in the Tennessee River Valley to control floods, prevent deforestation and provide cheap electric power to people in rural counties in seven southern states. But despite all that sweet, sweet electricity, the TVA was really controversial because it put the government in direct competition with private companies. The AAA basically gave the government the power to try to raise farm prices by setting production quotas and paying farmers to plant less food. This seemed ridiculous to the hungry Americans who watched as 6 million pigs were slaughtered and not made into bacon. Wait, 6 million pigs? But bacon is good for me! Only property-owning farmers actually saw the benefits of the AAA so most African-American farmers who were tenants or sharecroppers continued to suffer. All this direct government intervention in the economy was too much for the Supreme Court. In 1935, the court struck down the AAA in the *U. S. v. Schechter Poultry Corp.* Earlier, in the *Schechter Poultry* case, aka. *Schechter*, FDR responded by proposing a law that would allow him to appoint new Supreme Court justices if sitting justices reached the age of 70 and failed to retire. I want to apologies to Nick Cage himself and also everyone involved in the National Treasure franchise, which is truly a national treasure. Anyway, in the end the Supreme Court began upholding the New Deal laws, starting a new era of Supreme Court jurisprudence in which the government regulation of the economy was allowed under a very broad reading of the Commerce Clause. Thus began the second New Deal, shifting focus away from recovery and toward economic security. Two laws stand out for their far-reaching effects here. The Wagner Act guaranteed

workers the right to unionize and it created the National Labor Relations Board to hear disputes over unfair labor practices. In alone, there were more than 2, strikes, including one that involved , textile workers. The most important union during the s was the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which set out to unionize entire industries like steel manufactures and automobile workers. In the United Autoworkers launched a new tactic called the sit down strike. Workers at the Fisher Body Plant in Flint Michigan simply stopped working, sat down, and occupied the plant. Union membership rose to 9 million people as quote "CIO unions helped to stabilize a chaotic employment situation and offered members a sense of dignity and freedom. The thinking went that if people experienced less economic insecurity they would spend more of their money; so there were wide spread calls for public housing and universal health insurance. Social security included unemployment insurance, aid to the disabled, aid to poor families with children, and of course retirement benefits. It was, and is, funded through payroll taxes rather than general revenue, and while state and local governments retained a lot of discretion over how benefits would be distributed, Social security still represented a transformation in the relationship between the federal government and American citizens. For some people that meant relief or social security checks; for others it meant a job with the most successful government employment program, the Works Progress Administration. Equally transformative, if less visually stimulating, was the change that the New Deal brought to American politics. The popularity of FDR and his programs brought together urban progressives, who would have been republicans two decades earlier, with unionized workers, often immigrants, left wing intellectuals, urban Catholics, and Jews. Who was left to be a republican? But fascinatingly one of the biggest and politically most important blocks in the new deal collation was white southerners, many of whom were extremely racist. Democrats had dominated in the south since the end of reconstruction, you know, since the other party was the party of Lincoln. But southerners expected whites to dominate the government and the economy, and they insisted on the local administration of many New Deal programs. So did the New Deal end the depression? So given that, is the New Deal really that important? Yes, because first it changed the shape of the American Democratic Party, African Americans and union workers became reliable democratic votes. And secondly it changed our way of thinking, like liberalism in the 19th century meant limited government and free market economics, Roosevelt used the term to refer to a large active state that saw liberty as quote "greater security for the average man. No matter where they fall on the contemporary political spectrum, politicians are constantly talking about keeping Americans safe. That is, we tend to associate all government policy with the presidency. Now when things go sour, we expect the government to do something. When Franklin Delano Roosevelt was inaugurated president, he promised a ""New Deal"" for the American people who had been suffering under the Great Depression. If it fails, admit it frankly and try another, but above all, try something. Some of the programs were unsuccessful, but others are still in place today. Examining the "New Deal" programs can help one understand how government intervention affects people and the economy. What is the paper? Specifically, you should describe the following: A multi-paragraph essay with an introduction, body, and conclusion Approximately two pages How do I complete the paper? Choose the four programs that you want to explain. Write a description of each program and explain what problem it was supposed to address. Also explain how the program affected the American people. After you have written your descriptions, organize your information into your essay. When creating your document, be sure to use the following: Times New Roman font standard margins right and left margins: Monday, February 13, next Monday Assignment is worth points:

**Chapter 2 : Social Security Act - Wikipedia**

*A successful New Deal program that provided work for artists and others, starting in*

So what else is new? To be sure, the gap in the electorate between the observant and the secular is widening. Even before the Republicans learned how to fully exploit it, however, the tension between modernity and tradition had long been a challenge for Democrats and liberals -- as far back, in fact, as the early years of the New Deal. Then, the tension occurred chiefly within the Democratic base, for the party that Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his lieutenants inherited was largely a collection of traditional, hierarchical, and distinctly unliberal fiefs, whether big-city organizations in the North or segregationist machines in the South. And yet, Roosevelt and his liberal lieutenants -- and even the socialist organizers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the CIO, who provided the shock troops for building and cementing the New Deal -- understood that they could not proceed without winning some support from traditionalist communities that had often been, and would often be, arrayed against them. Lewis, and other New Deal architects were building a majoritarian politics, which entailed reaching out to and compromising with traditional institutions in ways that liberals would do well to reflect on today. There was, in fact, a clear religious component to the New Deal. After all, the New Deal substituted secular state and labor institutions -- Social Security, welfare, and polyglot industrial unions -- for an earlier order of church- and ethnic-specific charities and not very diverse craft unions, none of which was remotely capable of dealing with the crisis of the Great Depression. In that year, a conflict over that very issue arose in Chicago. This ran counter to FERA policy everywhere else in the nation, not to mention to the separation of church and state. He approved of the first phase of the New Deal, the National Recovery Act, which rejected laissez-faire capitalism and endeavored to replace it with a managed economy that balanced opposing social interests -- echoing Catholic economic doctrines propounded by Pope Leo XIII in his encyclical *Rerum Novarum* and by Pius XI in his *Quadragesimo Anno*. Catholics knew that Roosevelt championed their cause as no president before him had. Roosevelt made judicial appointments; 51 were Catholics. The laity understood that one of the things that was new about the New Deal was that they were included. But Roosevelt also had allies within the Catholic hierarchy, and he made sure to showcase them whenever possible. Foremost among these was Monsignor John A. Ryan, a professor of political science and moral theology at Catholic University and the longtime director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council. Inspired by *Rerum Novarum*, Ryan helped create a distinctly Catholic brand of American economic progressivism. But the Church in the pre-New Deal first decades of the 20th century had been vehemently anti-labor and anti-socialist, a fact impressed upon many of the children who went on to build the CIO by their radical parents. The political imprimatur helped to blunt the sting of red-baiting attacks on labor, especially by foes with a pious reputation. At every national CIO convention from to , the opening invocation was given by a priest or bishop from the host city. No Protestant or Jewish clergymen enjoyed anything like the prominence that such priests as Shiel [and] Rice had as speakers at labor forums and writers for union publications. By the s, though, and particularly with the end of the Popular Front and the advent of the Cold War, the ACTU leaders became often the most vehement opponents of the communists in the CIO unions -- some in principled coalition with the Reutherites in the battle for the United Auto Workers UAW , others engaging in the very kinds of over-the-top red-baiting they had warned against a decade earlier. By then, though, the UAW had become too vibrant and important an institution to the autoworkers for them to turn against it for ideological, much less theological, reasons. At the high-water mark of 20th-century liberalism, both the liberals who built the New Deal and the radicals who built the industrial-union movement cultivated and made marriages of convenience with traditionalist institutions -- the Church above all -- when it served the larger cause. They never doubted the need for such alliances; they never hesitated to build them when they could. And they took pains to avoid offending Catholic opinion, even at the risk of betraying their own deepest principles, if offending that opinion would weaken or split their unions. Though some of the socialist and communist leaders of those unions had comrades who were fighting in Spain, they knew that any such resolutions would bring down the wrath of the Church, which

they feared their unions could not easily withstand. In the heart of traditionalist America, meanwhile, the economic populist impulse and the demand for social justice still live. For now, though, the struggles for social justice in red-state America are few and far between. A massive drive to organize Wal-Mart could change the face -- and perhaps the political color -- of the South, but it is a task of daunting vastness. Campaigns to organize the hotel workers of Orlando, Florida, the casino workers of Mississippi or the janitors of Houston and Miami are more plausible, as are living-wage drives in southern and midwestern cities and campaigns against outsourcing. Liberals have certainly done it before.

**Chapter 3 : New Deal - HISTORY**

*FDR administration's response to the Great Depression - the New Deal. That's the National Recovery Administration, by the way, not the National Rifle Association or the No Rodents Allowed Club, which I'm a card-carrying member of.*

Glossary Dust Bowl Considered the largest natural disaster in United States history, years of drought and unsound agricultural practices led to the blowing away of the top soil in large portions of the Plains states. While a significant area of the nation was affected by the drought and dust storms, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, and the Texas Panhandle were particularly hard hit. The unlivable conditions sent upwards of , people West as they desperately sought a new livelihood in the agricultural fields of California. Great Depression Historians may disagree over the complex economic factors that led to the Great Depression, but it is universally acknowledged to be the most severe and long lasting worldwide economic depression in history. Roosevelt instituted a sweeping economic stimulus plan, known as the New Deal, in order to combat unemployment and poverty in the United States. While his plans did succeed in putting some citizens back to work, the unemployment rate did not recede to its pre-depression rate until when the United States entered WW II. Roosevelt designed to provide economic recovery from the Great Depression. New Deal programs extended into all areas of employment, ranging from industry to the arts. Unfortunately, as Charles Wollenberg points out in his introduction to *The Harvest Gypsies*, the disenfranchised migrant workers, who lacked "political clout", received little aid in comparison to the "massive government expenditures" designated for the politically powerful California growers xiii. While the growers received much aid under the program, the migrants, who remained ineligible for social security and state relief assistance, received only "a small, poorly funded camp program" that was never adequately developed to meet the needs of thousands of destitute workers xiii. Ultimately, rather than New Deal policies, the economic boom created by World War II would provide the employment opportunities necessary to save the migrants from destitution. Hooverville or "Little Oklahoma" Name given to the migrant worker shanty towns erected all over California during the s. They were so named after President Herbert Hoover who was popularly believed to have led the nation into the Great Depression. While the term is most popularly associated with the migrant labor camps in California in the 30s, Hoovervilles were present all over the United States as homelessness became a pervasive problem during the Depression. Vigilantism Steinbeck adamantly opposed the vigilante "terrorism," which he dubbed the "disgrace of California," employed as a means of oppressing the migrant workers and keeping them in a perpetual state of fear *Harvest Gypsies* In *The Harvest Gypsies*, Steinbeck argues that vigilantism undermines the authority of the federal government and encourages the break down of democracy by promoting lawlessness. He writes, "Since a government is its system of laws, and since armed vigilantism is an attempt to overthrow that system of laws and to substitute a government of violence, prosecution could be carried out on the grounds of guilt under the criminal syndicalism laws already on our statute books" *Harvest Gypsies* Steinbeck rails against the "stupid" and detestable policy of vigilantism in both *In Dubious Battle* and *The Grapes of Wrath* *Harvest Gypsies* Land Man Term Steinbeck used to describe the emigrants flocking to California from the Central Plains during the s. Unlike the foreign born migrants who were male, single, and oppressed into peonage by a system of legalized discrimination, the American migrants had nearly all been farmers or farm laborers and arrived with their entire families in tow. They are resourceful and intelligent Americans who have gone through the hell of the drought, have seen their lands wither and die and the top soil blow away; and this, to a man who has owned his land, is a curious and terrible pain *Harvest Gypsies* Steinbeck believed their ingenuity and resiliency would eventually protect them from being forced into a perpetual state of poverty and warned that these Americans could only be pushed so far before revolting.



**Chapter 4 : The XIII deal : KHUx**

*XIII. Opposition to the New Deal New Deal programs were extremely controversial and became the target of vit XIV. Liberal Critics Socialists and extreme liberals in the Democratic party criticized the New Deal for doing too much for business and too little for the unemployed and the working poor.*

In the midterm election, Roosevelt and his liberal supporters lost control of Congress to the bipartisan conservative coalition. The Second New Deal in 1935 included the Wagner Act to protect labor organizing, the Works Progress Administration WPA relief program which made the federal government by far the largest single employer in the nation, [5] the Social Security Act and new programs to aid tenant farmers and migrant workers. The final major items of New Deal legislation were the creation of the United States Housing Authority and the FSA, which both occurred in 1937; and the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, which set maximum hours and minimum wages for most categories of workers. Conservative Republicans and Democrats in Congress joined in the informal conservative coalition. Nonetheless, Roosevelt turned his attention to the war effort and won reelection in 1936. Republican president Dwight D. Eisenhower left the New Deal largely intact, even expanding it in some areas. In the 1960s, Lyndon B. However, after the call for deregulation of the economy gained bipartisan support. Origins[ edit ] Economic collapse 1929 [ edit ] Unemployment rate in the United States from 1929, with the years of the Great Depression 1929–1933 highlighted accurate data begins in From to manufacturing output decreased by one third, [9] which economists call the Great Contraction. As Roosevelt took the oath of office at noon on March 4, 1933, all state governors had authorized bank holidays or restricted withdrawals—many Americans had little or no access to their bank accounts. An estimated 10 million non-farm mortgages had been foreclosed between 1929 and 1933, out of five million in all. I pledge myself to a new deal for the American people. This is more than a political campaign. It is a call to arms. Her list of what her priorities would be if she took the job illustrates: Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold led efforts that hearkened back to an anti-monopoly tradition rooted in American politics by figures such as Andrew Jackson and Thomas Jefferson. Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis, an influential adviser to many New Dealers, argued that "bigness" referring, presumably, to corporations was a negative economic force, producing waste and inefficiency. However, the anti-monopoly group never had a major impact on New Deal policy. They brought ideas and experience from the government controls and spending of 1933. The "First New Deal" 1933 encompassed the proposals offered by a wide spectrum of groups not included was the Socialist Party, whose influence was all but destroyed. There were dozens of new agencies created by Roosevelt through Executive Orders. They are typically known[ to whom? The First Days [ edit ] Main article: First days of Franklin D. Roosevelt entered office with enormous political capital. Americans of all political persuasions were demanding immediate action and Roosevelt responded with a remarkable series of new programs in the "first hundred days" of the administration, in which he met with Congress for days. During those days of lawmaking, Congress granted every request Roosevelt asked and passed a few programs such as the FDIC to insure bank accounts that he opposed. Ever since, presidents have been judged against Roosevelt for what they accomplished in their first days. Walter Lippmann famously noted: At the end of February we were a congeries of disorderly panic-stricken mobs and factions. In the hundred days from March to June we became again an organized nation confident of our power to provide for our own security and to control our own destiny. Economic indicators show the economy reached nadir in the first days of March, then began a steady, sharp upward recovery. However, by July it reached Recovery was steady and strong until Except for employment, the economy by surpassed the levels of the late 1920s. The Recession of 1937–1938 was a temporary downturn. Private sector employment, especially in manufacturing, recovered to the level of the 1920s, but failed to advance further until the war. The act proposed to balance the "regular" non-emergency federal budget by cutting the salaries of government employees and cutting pensions to veterans by fifteen percent. Roosevelt argued there were two budgets: It was imbalanced on a temporary basis. However, Douglas—rejecting the distinction between a regular and emergency budget—resigned in 1938 and became an outspoken critic of the New Deal. Most economists of the era, along with Henry Morgenthau of the Treasury Department, rejected Keynesian

solutions and favored balanced budgets. At the beginning of the Great Depression, the economy was destabilized by bank failures followed by credit crunches. The initial reasons were substantial losses in investment banking, followed by bank runs. Bank runs occurred when a large number of customers withdrew their deposits because they believed the bank might become insolvent. As the bank run progressed, it generated a self-fulfilling prophecy: Milton Friedman and Anna Schwartz have argued that the drain of money out of the banking system caused the monetary supply to shrink, forcing the economy to likewise shrink. As credit and economic activity diminished, price deflation followed, causing further economic contraction with disastrous impact on banks. However, Roosevelt gave a radio address, held in the atmosphere of a Fireside Chat, in which he explained to the public in simple terms the causes of the banking crisis, what the government will do and how the population could help. He closed all the banks in the country and kept them all closed until he could pass new legislation. The act was passed and signed into law the same day. It provided for a system of reopening sound banks under Treasury supervision, with federal loans available if needed. Three-quarters of the banks in the Federal Reserve System reopened within the next three days. Billions of dollars in hoarded currency and gold flowed back into them within a month, thus stabilizing the banking system. By the end of 1933, small local banks were permanently closed and merged into larger banks. The Federal Reserve would have had to execute an expansionary monetary policy to fight the deflation and to inject liquidity into the banking system to prevent it from crumbling—but lower interest rates would have led to a gold outflow. Roosevelt stopped the outflow of gold by forbidding the export of gold except under license from the Treasury. Anyone holding significant amounts of gold coinage was mandated to exchange it for the existing fixed price of U.S. dollars. The Treasury no longer paid out gold in exchange for dollars and gold would no longer be considered valid legal tender for debts in private and public contracts. These measures enabled the Federal Reserve to increase the amount of money in circulation to the level the economy needed. Markets immediately responded well to the suspension in the hope that the decline in prices would finally end. Even firms whose securities were publicly traded published no regular reports or even worse rather misleading reports based on arbitrarily selected data. It required the disclosure of the balance sheet, profit and loss statement, the names and compensations of corporate officers, about firms whose securities were traded. Additionally those reports had to be verified by independent auditors. In 1933, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission was established to regulate the stock market and prevent corporate abuses relating to the sale of securities and corporate reporting. He signed the bill to legalize the manufacture and sale of alcohol, an interim measure pending the repeal of prohibition, for which a constitutional amendment of repeal the 21st was already in process. The repeal amendment was ratified later in 1933. States and cities gained additional new revenue and Roosevelt secured his popularity especially in the cities and ethnic areas by helping the beer start flowing. Relief was also aimed at providing temporary help to suffering and unemployed Americans. Local and state budgets were sharply reduced because of falling tax revenue, but New Deal relief programs were used not just to hire the unemployed but also to build needed schools, municipal buildings, waterworks, sewers, streets, and parks according to local specifications. While the regular Army and Navy budgets were reduced, Roosevelt juggled relief funds to help them out. All of the CCC camps were directed by army officers, whose salaries came from the relief budget. Through reforestation and flood control, they reclaimed millions of hectares of soil from erosion and devastation. Roosevelt believed that full economic recovery depended upon the recovery of agriculture and raising farm prices was a major tool, even though it meant higher food prices for the poor living in cities. Many rural people lived in severe poverty, especially in the South. In 1933, the Roosevelt administration launched the Tennessee Valley Authority, a project involving dam construction planning on an unprecedented scale to curb flooding, generate electricity and modernize poor farms in the Tennessee Valley region of the Southern United States. As a result of this legislation, the average income of farmers almost doubled by 1936. Due to an overproduction of agricultural products, farmers faced a severe and chronic agricultural depression throughout the 1930s. The Great Depression even worsened the agricultural crises and at the beginning of agricultural markets nearly faced collapse. In Oregon, sheep were slaughtered and left to the buzzards because meat prices were not sufficient to warrant transportation to markets. Many different programs were directed at farmers. The first days produced the Farm Security Act to

raise farm incomes by raising the prices farmers received, which was achieved by reducing total farm output. Wilson, Rexford Tugwell and George Peek. The AAA used a system of domestic allotments, setting total output of corn, cotton, dairy products, hogs, rice, tobacco and wheat. The farmers themselves had a voice in the process of using government to benefit their incomes. The AAA paid land owners subsidies for leaving some of their land idle with funds provided by a new tax on food processing. The original AAA did not provide for any sharecroppers or tenants or farm laborers who might become unemployed, but there were other New Deal programs especially for them. The AAA was replaced by a similar program that did win Court approval. Instead of paying farmers for letting fields lie barren, this program subsidized them for planting soil enriching crops such as alfalfa that would not be sold on the market. Federal regulation of agricultural production has been modified many times since then, but together with large subsidies is still in effect today. The Food Stamp Plan “a major new welfare program for urban poor” was established in 1939 to provide stamps to poor people who could use them to purchase food at retail outlets. The program ended during wartime prosperity in 1942, but was restored in 1943. It survived into the 21st century with little controversy because it was seen to benefit the urban poor, food producers, grocers and wholesalers as well as farmers, thus it gained support from both liberal and conservative Congressmen. In 2001, Tea Party activists in the House nonetheless tried to end the program, now known as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, while the Senate fought to preserve it. By most economic indicators, this was achieved by “except for unemployment, which remained stubbornly high until World War II began. Recovery was designed to help the economy bounce back from depression. Economic historians led by Price Fishback have examined the impact of New Deal spending on improving health conditions in the largest cities, ”



**Chapter 5 : The Great Depression | THE AMERICAN YAWP**

*No Depression in Heaven: The Great Depression, the New Deal, and the Transformation of Religion in the Delta.* New York: Oxford University Press, Katznelson, Ira.

Introduction The wonder of the stock market permeated popular culture in the s. Although it was released during the first year of the Great Depression, the film *High Society Blues* captured the speculative hope and prosperity of the previous decade. But just as the song was being recorded in , the stock market reached the apex of its swift climb, crashed, and brought an abrupt end to the seeming prosperity of the Roaring Twenties. The Great Depression had arrived. On Thursday, October 24, , stock market prices suddenly plummeted. Panicked selling set in, stock values sank to sudden lows, and stunned investors crowded the New York Stock Exchange demanding answers. Leading bankers met privately at the offices of J. Morgan and raised millions in personal and institutional contributions to halt the slide. They marched across the street and ceremoniously bought stocks at inflated prices. The market temporarily stabilized but fears spread over the weekend and the following week frightened investors dumped their portfolios to avoid further losses. On October 29, Black Tuesday, the stock market began its long precipitous fall. Four fifths of J. Although the crash stunned the nation, it exposed the deeper, underlying problems with the American economy in the s. Instead, the crash exposed a great number of factors that, when combined with the financial panic, sank the American economy into the greatest of all economic crises. Rising inequality, declining demand, rural collapse, overextended investors, and the bursting of speculative bubbles all conspired to plunge the nation into the Great Depression. Despite resistance by Progressives, the vast gap between rich and poor accelerated throughout the early twentieth century. In the aggregate, Americans were better off in than in The pro-business policies of the s were designed for an American economy built on the production and consumption of durable goods. Yet by the late s, much of the market was saturated. The boom of automobile manufacturing, the great driver of the American economy in the s, slowed as fewer and fewer Americans with the means to purchase a car had not already done so. More and more, the well-to-do had no need for the new automobiles, radios, and other consumer goods that fueled gross domestic product GDP growth in the s. When products failed to sell, inventories piled up, manufacturers scaled back production, and companies fired workers, stripping potential consumers of cash, blunting demand for consumer goods, and replicating the downward economic cycle. The situation was only compounded by increased automation and rising efficiency in American factories. Despite impressive overall growth throughout the s, unemployment hovered around 7 percent throughout the decade, suppressing purchasing power for a great swath of potential consumers. For American farmers, meanwhile, hard times began long before the markets crashed. In and , after several years of larger-than-average profits, farm prices in the South and West continued their long decline, plummeting as production climbed and domestic and international demand for cotton, foodstuffs, and other agricultural products stalled. Widespread soil exhaustion on western farms only compounded the problem. Farmers found themselves unable to make payments on loans taken out during the good years, and banks in agricultural areas tightened credit in response. By , farm families were overextended, in no shape to make up for declining consumption, and in a precarious economic position even before the Depression wrecked the global economy. Hoover made many mistakes. During his election campaign, Hoover promoted higher tariffs as a means for encouraging domestic consumption and protecting American farmers from foreign competition. Spurred by the ongoing agricultural depression, Hoover signed into law the highest tariff in American history, the Smoot-Hawley Tariff of , just as global markets began to crumble. Other countries responded in kind, tariff walls rose across the globe, and international trade ground to a halt. American exports fell by 78 percent. More economic policies backfired. The Federal Reserve overcorrected in their response to speculation by raising interest rates and tightening credit. Across the country, banks denied loans and called in debts. Their patrons, afraid that reactionary policies meant further financial trouble, rushed to withdraw money before institutions could close their doors, ensuring their fate. Such bank runs were not uncommon in the s, but in , with the economy worsening and panic from the crash accelerating, 1, banks failed. In , nearly 2, banks collapsed, taking personal deposits,

savings, and credit with them. With fortunes to be won and standards of living to maintain, few Americans had the foresight or wherewithal to repudiate an age of easy credit, rampant consumerism, and wild speculation. Herbert Hoover and the Politics of the Depression Unemployed men queued outside a depression soup kitchen opened in Chicago by Al Capone. As the Depression spread, public blame settled on President Herbert Hoover and the conservative politics of the Republican Party. But Hoover was as much victim as perpetrator, a man who had the misfortune of becoming a visible symbol for large invisible forces. Hoover had no reason to believe that his presidency would be any different than that of his predecessor, Calvin Coolidge, whose time in office was marked by relative government inaction, seemingly rampant prosperity, and high approval ratings. Coolidge had decided not to seek a second term in . He graduated from Stanford University in and worked as an engineer for several multinational mining companies. He became a household name during World War I when he oversaw voluntary rationing as the head of the U. Food Administration and, after the armistice, served as the director-general of the American Relief Association in Europe. Hoover was one of the few politicians whose career benefited from wartime public service. After the war both the Democratic and Republican parties tried to draft him to run for president in . He served instead as secretary of commerce under both Harding and Coolidge, taking an active role in all aspects of government. In , he seemed the natural successor to Coolidge. His popularity among urban ethnic voters counted for little. Several southern states, in part owing to the work of itinerant evangelical politicking, voted Republican for the first time since Reconstruction. Hoover won in a landslide, taking nearly 60 percent of the popular vote. Businesses, the thinking went, would willingly limit harmful practice for the greater economic good. To Hoover, direct government aid would discourage a healthy work ethic while associationalism would encourage the self-control and self-initiative that fueled economic growth. But when the Depression exposed the incapacity of such strategies to produce an economic recovery, Hoover proved insufficiently flexible to recognize the limits of his ideology. And when the ideology failed, so too did his presidency. Many economists argued that periodic busts culled weak firms and paved the way for future growth. And so when suffering Americans looked to Hoover for help, Hoover could only answer with volunteerism. He asked business leaders to promise to maintain investments and employment and encouraged state and local charities to assist those in need. While POUR urged charitable giving, charitable relief organizations were overwhelmed by the growing needs of the many multiplying unemployed, underfed, and unhoused Americans. The size and scope of the Depression overpowered the radically insufficient capacity of private volunteer organizations to mediate the crisis. It was radical in its use of direct government aid and out of character for the normally laissez-faire Hoover, but it also bypassed needy Americans to bolster industrial and financial interests. The Capitol in the background. In the summer of , Congress debated a bill authorizing immediate payment of long-promised cash bonuses to veterans of World War I, originally scheduled to be paid out in . Given the economic hardships facing the country, the bonus came to symbolize government relief for the most deserving recipients, and from across the country more than fifteen thousand unemployed veterans and their families converged on Washington, D. Concerned with what immediate payment would do to the federal budget, Hoover opposed the bill, which was eventually voted down by the Senate. When thousands failed to heed the vacation order, General Douglas MacArthur, accompanied by local police, infantry, cavalry, tanks, and a machine gun squadron, stormed the tent city and routed the Bonus Army. National media covered the disaster as troops chased down men and women, tear-gassed children, and torched the shantytown. Hoover of course was not responsible for the Depression, not personally. But neither he nor his advisors conceived of the enormity of the crisis, a crisis his conservative ideology could neither accommodate nor address. As a result, Americans found little relief from Washington. They were on their own. In a woman from Humboldt County, California, wrote to First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt seeking a job for her husband, a surveyor, who had been out of work for nearly two years. The pair had survived on the meager income she received from working at the county courthouse. But to have this baby come to a home full of worry and despair, with no money for the things it needs, is not fair. It needs and deserves a happy start in life. Individuals, families, and communities faced the painful, frightening, and often bewildering collapse of the economic institutions on which they depended. The more fortunate were spared the worst effects, and a few even profited from it, but by the end of

, the crisis had become so deep and so widespread that most Americans had suffered directly. Markets crashed through no fault of their own. Workers were plunged into poverty because of impersonal forces for which they shared no responsibility. With no safety net, they were thrown into economic chaos. With rampant unemployment and declining wages, Americans slashed expenses. The fortunate could survive by simply deferring vacations and regular consumer purchases. Middle- and working-class Americans might rely on disappearing credit at neighborhood stores, default on utility bills, or skip meals. Poor women and young children entered the labor force, as they always had. The emotional and psychological shocks of unemployment and underemployment only added to the shocking material depravities of the Depression. Social workers and charity officials, for instance, often found the unemployed suffering from feelings of futility, anger, bitterness, confusion, and loss of pride. Such feelings affected the rural poor no less than the urban. Beginning in , severe droughts hit from Texas to the Dakotas and lasted until at least . The droughts compounded years of agricultural mismanagement. To grow their crops, Plains farmers had plowed up natural ground cover that had taken ages to form over the surface of the dry Plains states. Relatively wet decades had protected them, but, during the early s, without rain, the exposed fertile topsoil turned to dust, and without sod or windbreaks such as trees, rolling winds churned the dust into massive storms that blotted out the sky, choked settlers and livestock, and rained dirt not only across the region but as far east as Washington, D. The Dust Bowl, as the region became known, exposed all-too-late the need for conservation. It was an exodus. Oklahoma lost , people, or a full

Chapter 6 : New Deal - Wikipedia

*The New Deal was a series of programs and projects instituted during the Great Depression by President Franklin D. Roosevelt that aimed to restore prosperity to Americans. When Roosevelt took.*

Visit Website The next day, Roosevelt declared a four-day bank holiday to stop people from withdrawing their money from shaky banks. Next, he asked Congress to take the first step toward ending Prohibition – one of the more divisive issues of the s – by making it legal once again for Americans to buy beer. At the end of the year, Congress ratified the 21st Amendment and ended Prohibition for good. In May, he signed the Tennessee Valley Authority Act into law, creating the TVA and enabling the federal government to build dams along the Tennessee River that controlled flooding and generated inexpensive hydroelectric power for the people in the region. That same month, Congress passed a bill that paid commodity farmers farmers who produced things like wheat, dairy products, tobacco and corn to leave their fields fallow in order to end agricultural surpluses and boost prices. So, in the spring of , Roosevelt launched a second, more aggressive series of federal programs, sometimes called the Second New Deal. The WPA also gave work to artists, writers, theater directors and musicians. In July , the National Labor Relations Act, also known as the Wagner Act, created the National Labor Relations Board to supervise union elections and prevent businesses from treating their workers unfairly. In August, FDR signed the Social Security Act of , which guaranteed pensions to millions of Americans, set up a system of unemployment insurance and stipulated that the federal government would help care for dependent children and the disabled. He won the election by a landslide. Still, the Great Depression dragged on. Workers grew more militant: In December , for example, the United Auto Workers started a sit-down strike at a GM plant in Flint, Michigan that lasted for 44 days and spread to some , autoworkers in 35 cities. By , to the dismay of most corporate leaders, some 8 million workers had joined unions and were loudly demanding their rights. The End of the New Deal? Meanwhile, the New Deal itself confronted one political setback after another. Arguing that they represented an unconstitutional extension of federal authority, the conservative majority on the Supreme Court had already invalidated reform initiatives like the National Recovery Administration and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. That same year, the economy slipped back into a recession when the government reduced its stimulus spending. Despite this seeming vindication of New Deal policies, increasing anti-Roosevelt sentiment made it difficult for him to enact any new programs. The war effort stimulated American industry and, as a result, effectively ended the Great Depression. They created a brand-new, if tenuous, political coalition that included white working people, African Americans and left-wing intellectuals. These people rarely shared the same interests – at least, they rarely thought they did – but they did share a powerful belief that an interventionist government was good for their families, the economy and the nation. Their coalition has splintered over time, but many of the New Deal programs that bound them together – Social Security, unemployment insurance and federal agricultural subsidies, for instance – are still with us today. Start your free trial today.

## Chapter 7 : Project MUSE - New Deal / New South

*New Deal, the domestic program of the administration of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt between and , which took action to bring about immediate economic relief as well as reforms in industry, agriculture, finance, waterpower, labour, and housing, vastly increasing the scope of the federal government's activities.*

Roosevelt on August 14, The act laid the groundwork for the modern welfare system in the United States, with its primary focus to provide aid for the elderly, the unemployed, and children. Industrialization and the urbanization in the 19th Century created many new social problems, and transformed ideas of how society and the government should function together because of them. As industry expanded, cities grew quickly to keep up with demand for labor. Tenement houses were built quickly and poorly, cramming new migrants from farms and Southern and Eastern European immigrants into tight and unhealthy spaces. Work spaces were even more unsafe. Title VI, public health[ edit ] Title VI concerns public health services investigation of disease and problems of sanitation Title X, blindness[ edit ] Title X concerns support for blind people. You can help by adding to it. The original Act provided only retirement benefits, and only to the worker. The Amendments made a fundamental change in the Social Security program. The Amendments added two new categories of benefits: The Amendments also increased benefit amounts and accelerated the start of monthly benefit payments from to War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of [ edit ] S. Specifically it is the introduction of the cost-of-living adjustment COLA. President Roosevelt responded with an attempt to pack the court via the Judicial Procedures Reform Bill of On February 5, , he sent a special message to Congress proposing legislation granting the President new powers to add additional judges to all federal courts whenever there were sitting judges age 70 or older who refused to retire. The debate on this proposal lasted over six months. In , Roberts joined the four conservative justices in using the Adkins decision to strike down a similar minimum wage law New York state enforced in *Morehead v. New York ex rel. Tipaldo* [7] and his decision to reverse his previous vote in the *Morehead* decision would be known as the switch in time that saved nine. *Steward Machine Company v. Davis* , U. S. [9] held, in a 5â€”4 decision, that, given the exigencies of the Great Depression , "[It] is too late today for the argument to be heard with tolerance that in a crisis so extreme the use of the moneys of the nation to relieve the unemployed and their dependents is a use for any purpose narrower than the promotion of the general welfare ". The arguments opposed to the Social Security Act articulated by justices Butler , McReynolds , and Sutherland in their opinions were that the social security act went beyond the powers that were granted to the federal government in the Constitution. They argued that, by imposing a tax on employers that could be avoided only by contributing to a state unemployment-compensation fund, the federal government was essentially forcing each state to establish an unemployment-compensation fund that would meet its criteria, and that the federal government had no power to enact such a program. Other cases[ edit ] *Flemming v. Further*, however, recipients of benefits had no contractual rights to them.

## Chapter 8 : Steam Winter Sale: Day XIII - The Best of : GameDeals

*The New Deal, Painting/Mural by Conrad A. Albrizio. Dedicated to President Roosevelt. Placed in the auditorium of the Leonardo Da Vinci Art School, East 34th Street, New York, New York, & ca. (FDR Presidential Library NLR-PHOCO-A).*

## Chapter 9 : Unit VIII: Lesson The New Deal Question? - History Spring

*For someone who ends up playing occasionally, its probably not a big deal you dont have the operators. Something thats noteworthy, the r6 credits you get can be used for a Frost+Buck bundle in the store for 50% off (both DLC ops, so much more expensive.*