

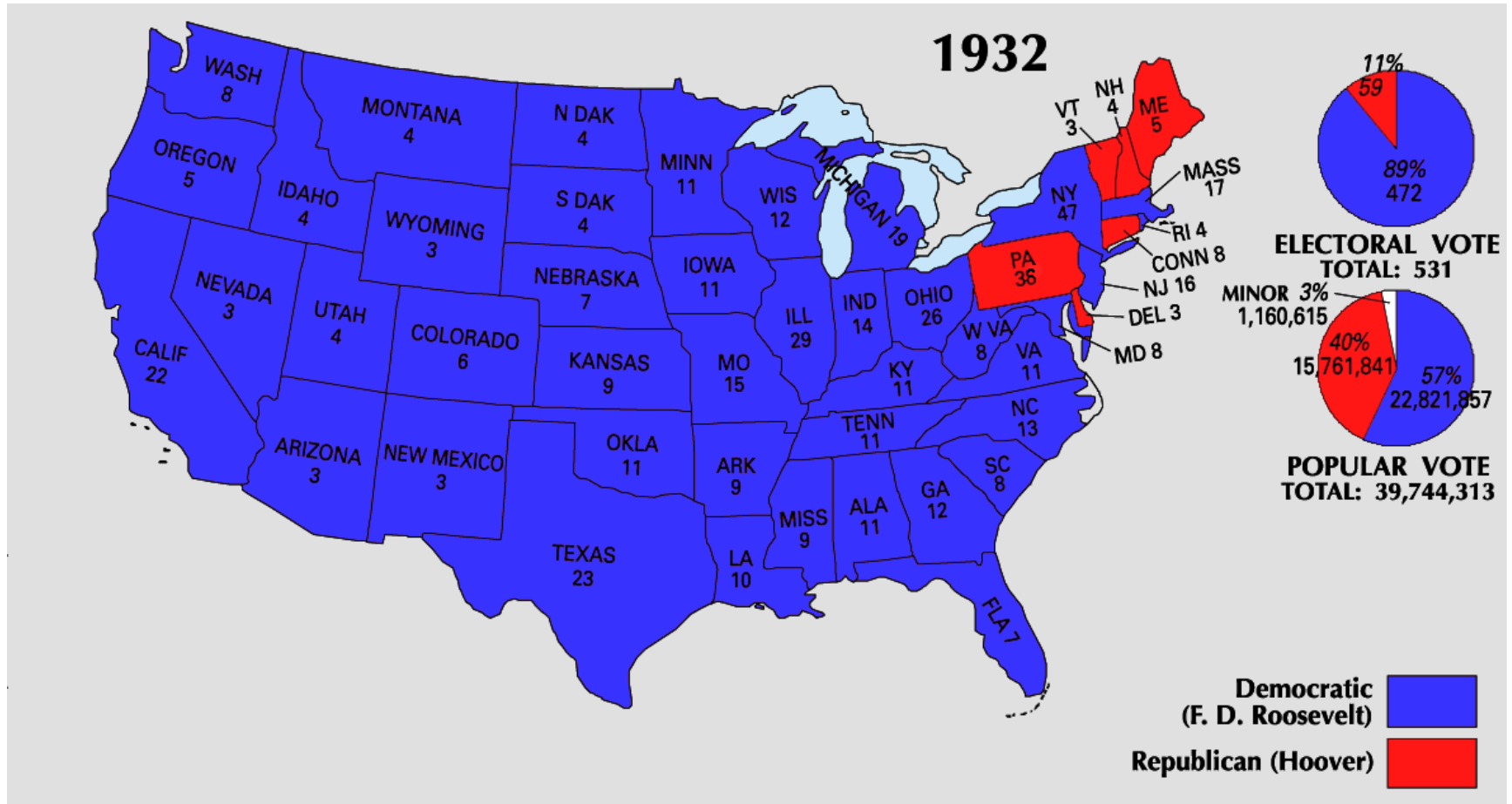
Roosevelt's “New Deal”

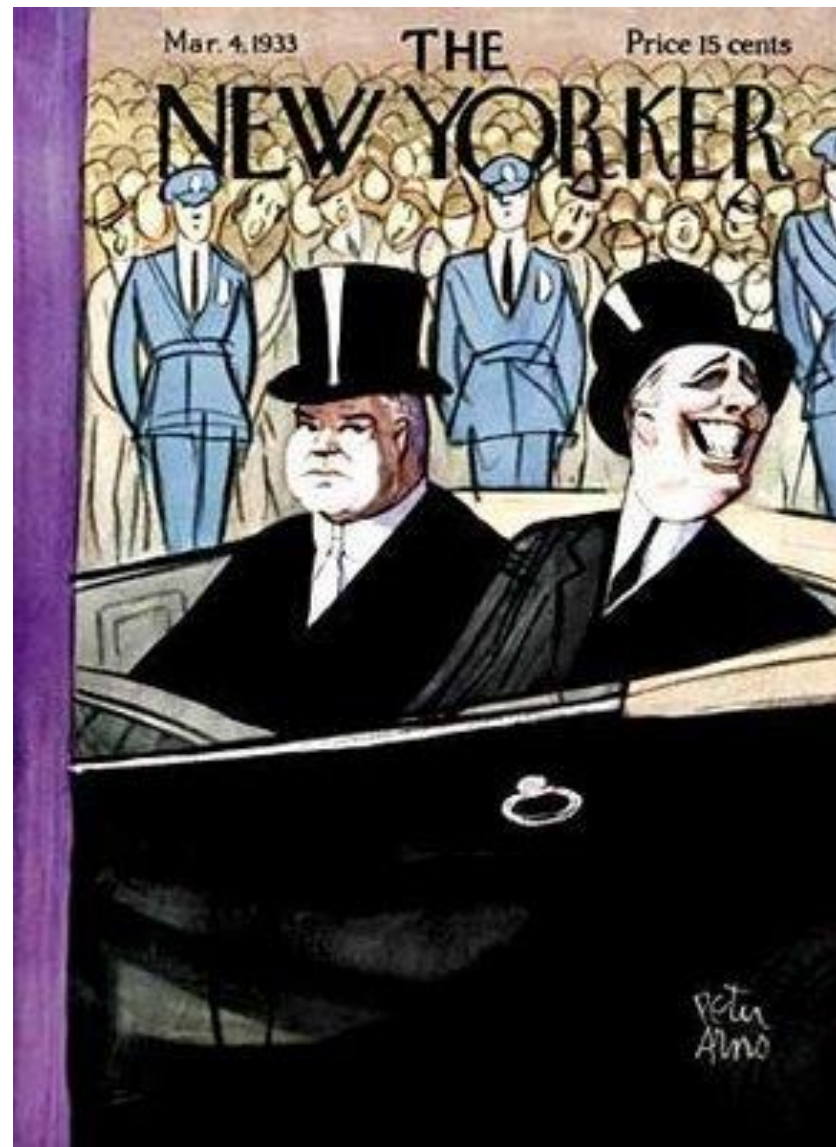
A series of horizontal lines in teal and light blue colors, with varying lengths and offsets, creating a modern, layered effect across the middle of the slide.

Georgia Standards

- **SSUSH18 The student will describe Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal as a response to the depression and compare the ways governmental programs aided those in need.**
 - a. Describe the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority as a works program and as an effort to control the environment.
 - b. Explain the Wagner Act and the rise of industrial unionism.
 - c. Explain the passage of the Social Security Act as a part of the second New Deal.
 - d. Identify Eleanor Roosevelt as a symbol of social progress and women's activism.
 - e. Identify the political challenges to Roosevelt's domestic and international leadership; include the role of Huey Long, the "court packing bill," and the Neutrality Act.

Roosevelt Victorious In 1932







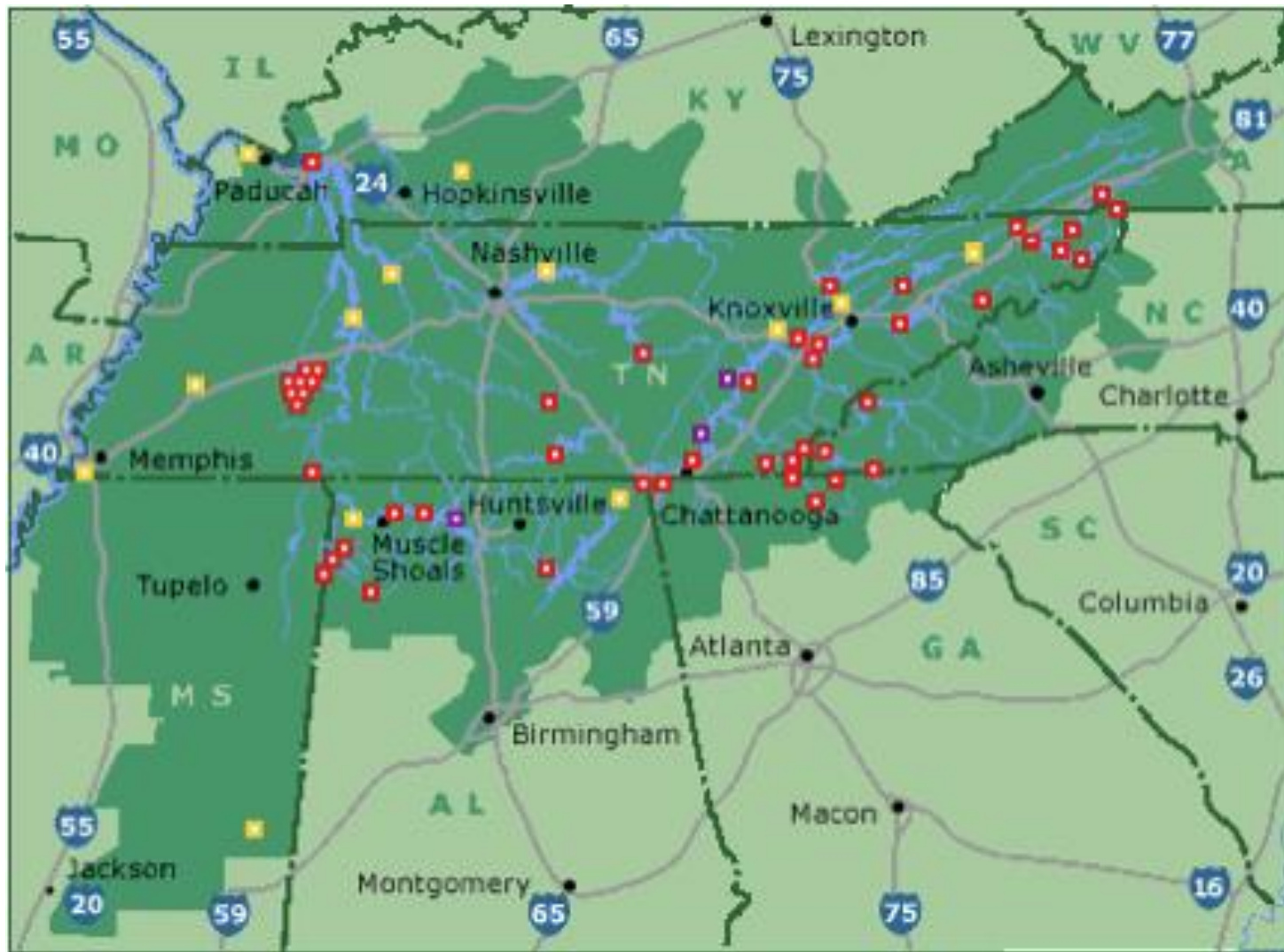
The New Deal

- 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

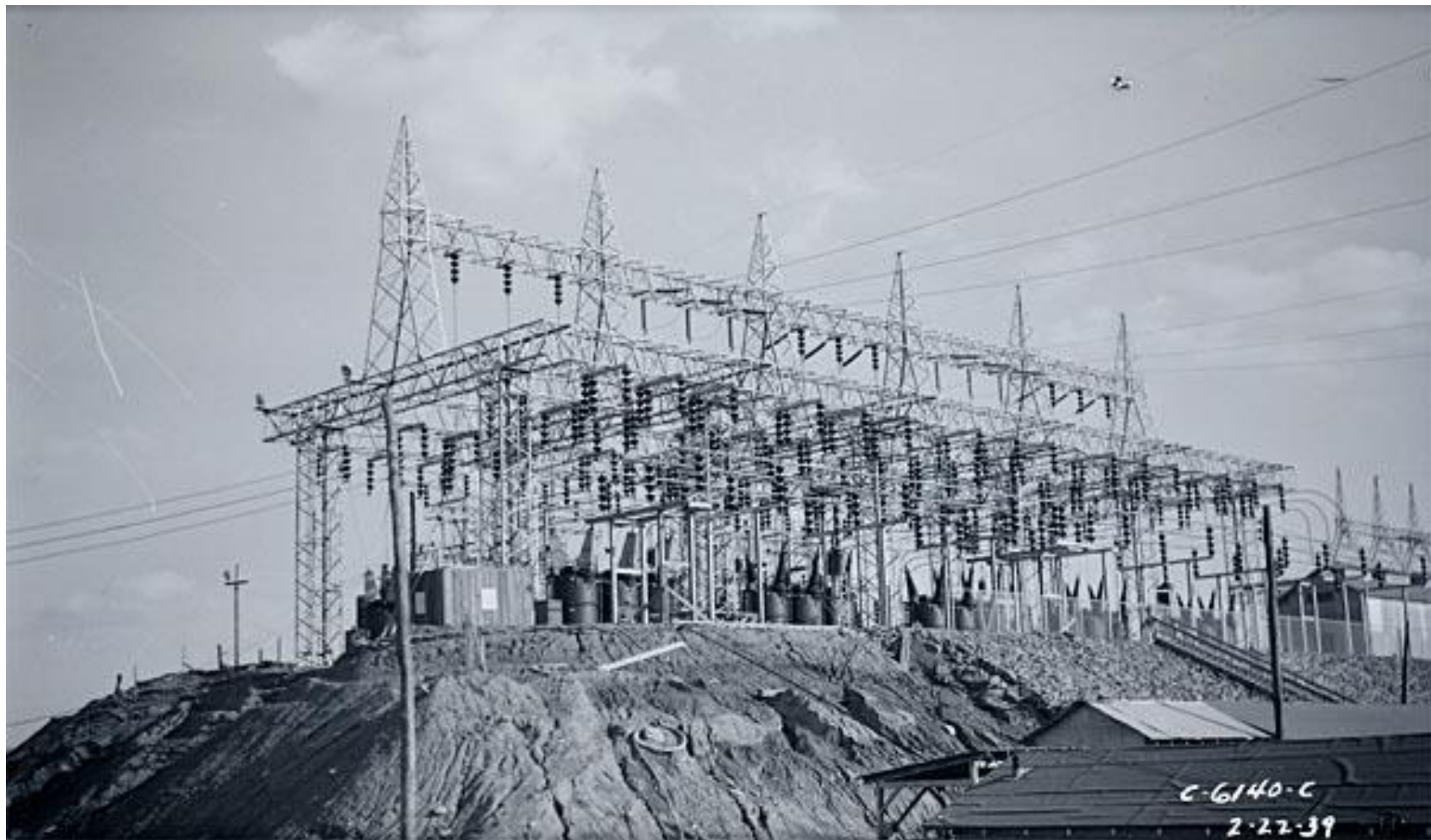
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

- 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.









C-6140-C
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“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 mamma 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

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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.



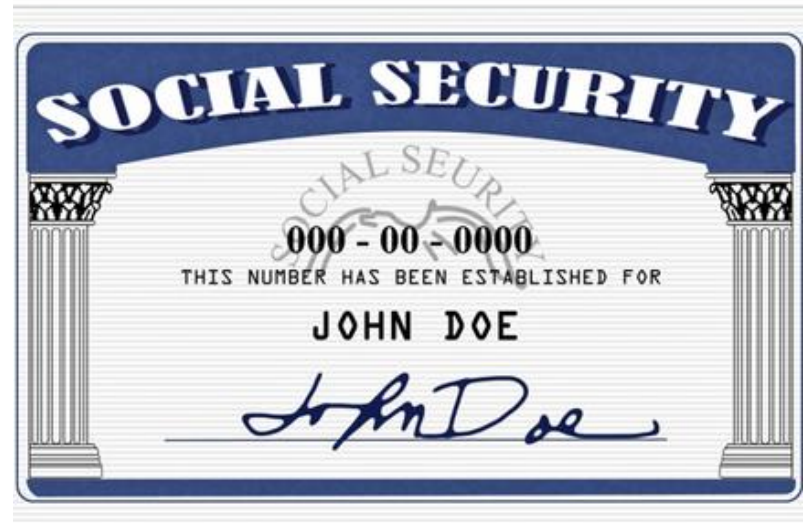
Roosevelt's Second New Deal

- 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.



Eleanor Roosevelt as a Symbol



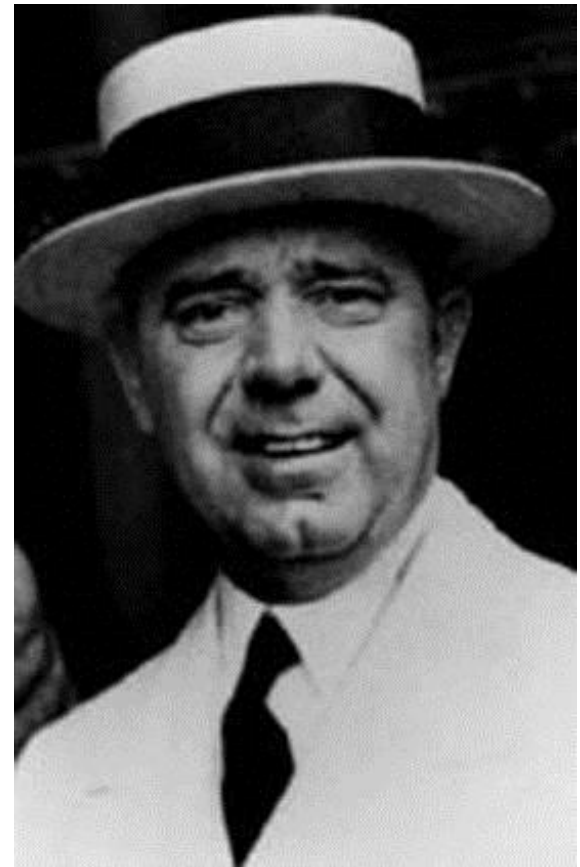
- FDR's most important colleague was his wife, Eleanor Roosevelt.
- The public got used to her unconventional style, and many came to admire her for her enthusiasm, humanity, and idealism.
- She became the face of Roosevelt's government due to his disability.
- She also became a symbol of social progress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

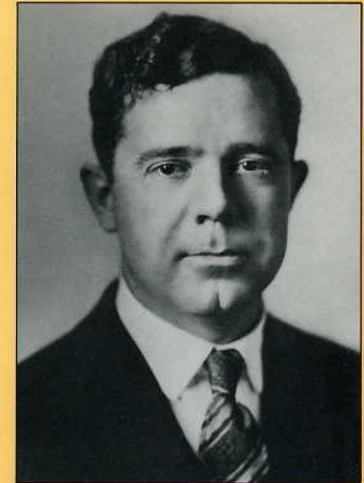




EVERY MAN A KING

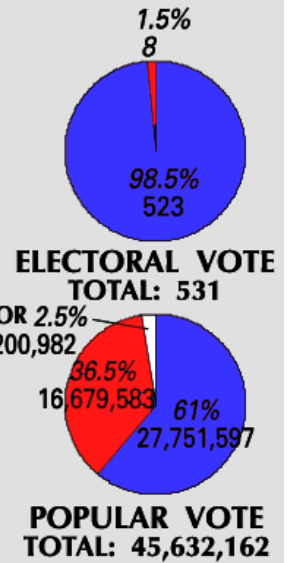
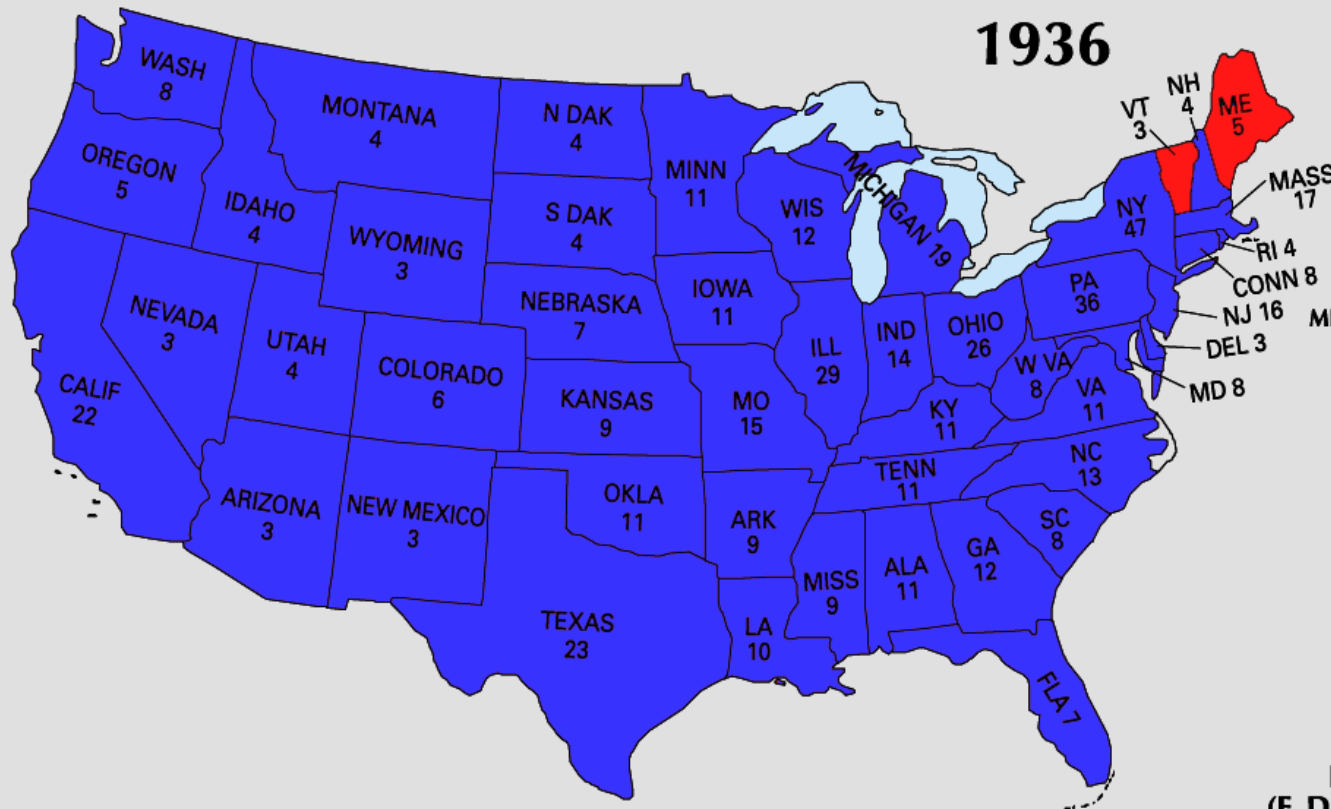
The Autobiography of

HUEY P. LONG



Introduction by T. Harry Williams

1936

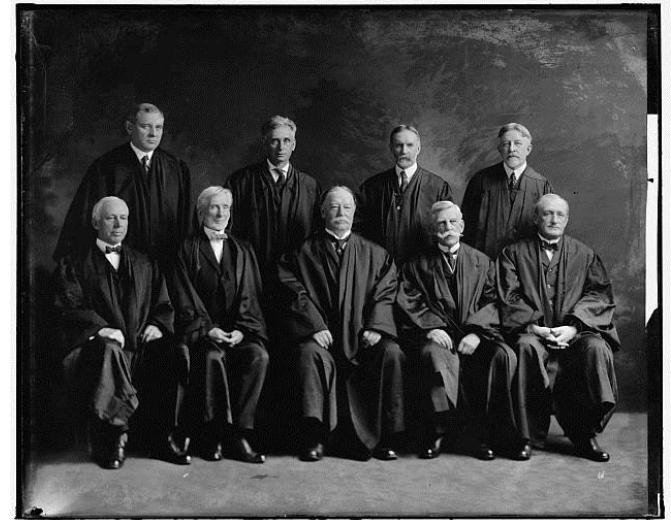


Democratic
(F. D. Roosevelt)

Republican (Landon)

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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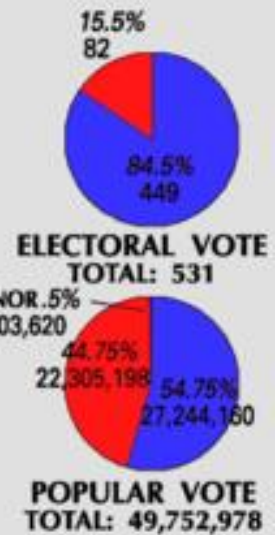
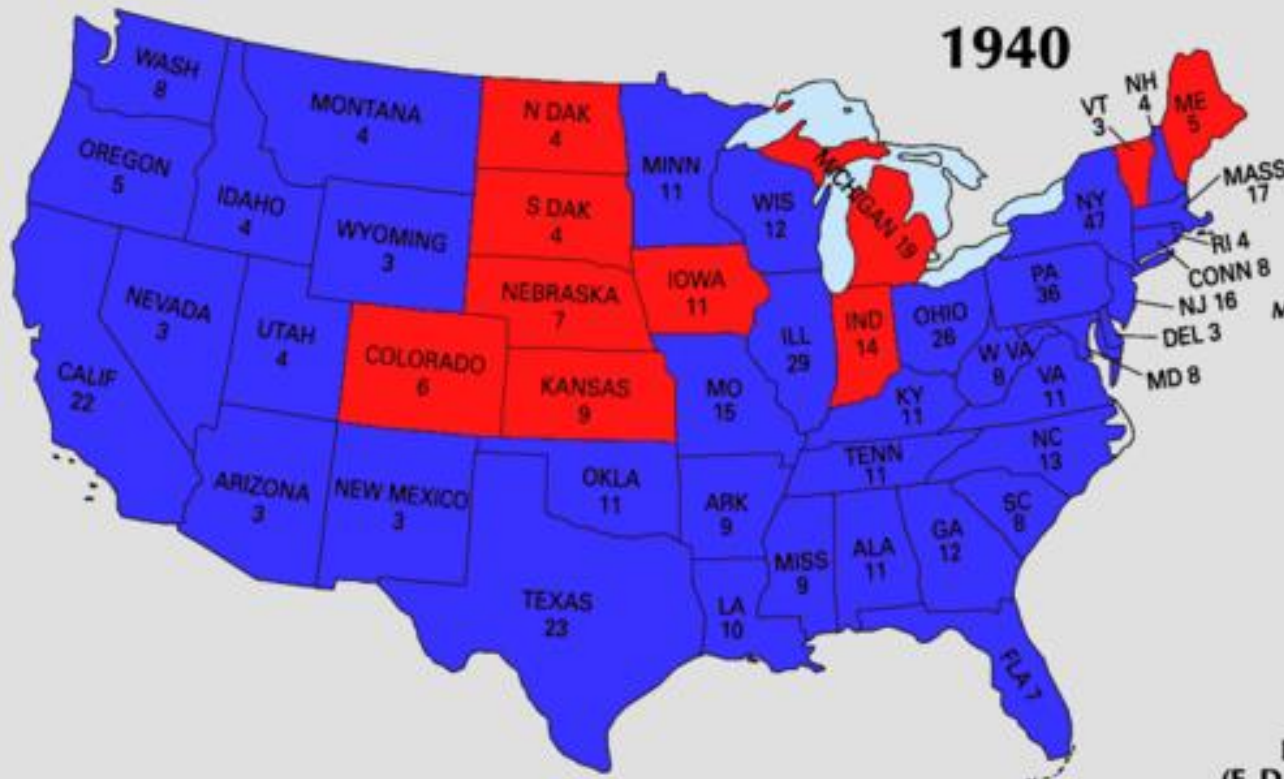


The Neutrality Acts

- 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)