**Questions for Chapter 24: The New Deal – WITH ANSWERS**

1. **(doc 6.9)** FDR’s Commonwealth Club Speech

a) What in the past saved America from a deep depression?

The West

b) What are the six main problems America faces?

No more equality of opportunity

Not enough farm land

No more safety valve of the West

High tariffs slowed trade

Outsourcing

Monopolies stifling economic opportunity

c) What is the solution to these problems?

Centralized economic planning

2. **(doc 6.10)** FDR 1st Inaugural Address

a) What was the most famous quote from FDR’s inaugural address?

“nothing to fear but fear itself”

b) Who was he paraphrasing?

HD Thoreau / “Nothing is so much to be feared as fear”

(Note: think about the War of the Worlds broadcast)

c) According to FDR, who caused the Depression?

“the rulers of the exchange of Mankind’s gods…”

d) Why did they fail?

Stubbornness and incompetence

e) Who does he not blame?

Hoover or the American People

f) According to FDR, what brings happiness?

“joy of achievement”

g) What is FDR’s “greatest primary task”?

“put people to work”

h) How does FDR see our constitutional system?

“the most superbly enduring political mechanism the modern world has produced”

i) What does FDR specifically ask for near the end of his speech?

“broad executive power to wage war against the emergency as… if we were in fact invaded by a foreign foe”

j) Who does FDR ask for help in this task before him?

God

3. How does Roosevelt plan on dealing with the economic depression?

a) Brain trust

b) Bank Policy

Bank Holiday / Emergency Banking Act / FDIC / Securities and Exchange Commission

c) Agricultural policy

Agricultural Adjustment Act / Soil Conservation Service / Resettlement Administration

d) Industrial Policy

National Industrial Recovery Act / National Recovery Administration

Fair Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act)

e) Regional planning

TVA / REA

f) Direct public assistance

Civilian Conservation Corps / Civil Works Administration /

Federal Housing Administration

g) “Fire Side Chats”

4. What was FDR’s “Indian New Deal”?

Indian Reorganization Act in 1934 ended the Dawes Severalty Act of 1877. The new 1934 Act returned Indian land to Tribal Ownership.

5. **(doc 6.12)** US v Butler et al. 1936

a) Is the tax imposed by the AAA constitutional?

No

b) Describe the four reasons for their decision?

a. taxes are “for the support of the Government” not “the expropriation of money from one group for the benefit of another”

b. this tax “does not purport to regulate transactions in interstate or foreign commerce” but “control (of) agricultural production (which is) a purely local activity…”

c. “the act invades the reserved rights of the states”

d. taxes are constitutional but the end reasoning to which this tax is implemented is not found in the constitutional

6. What did the decision in US v Butler et al convince FDR was necessary to get his New Deal plan approved by the Supreme Court?

His court packing plan

7. **(doc 6.14)** FDR Radio address on Supreme Court Reform

a) How does FRD describe the American form of government?

‘a three horse team”

b) He says two are pulling in “unison,” which is not?

The Supreme Court

c) What two books should be read “again and again”?

The Constitution and the Bible

d) What is the purpose of the plan?

“to appoint justices who will not undertake to override the judgment of the Congress on legislative policy”

8. **(doc 6.11)** Hoover: This Challenge to Liberty

a) How does Hoover describe the New Deal?

An ‘attack upon free institutions”

“the coercion and compulsory organization of men”

b) What does Hoover spend most of the speech doing?

Attacking specific elements of the New Deal

c) What is Hoover’s biggest fear?

Loss of freedom

9. Describe some of the people and organizations that opposed Roosevelt from both the right and the left?

American Liberty League – anti-new deal / business leaders / Republicans / birth of modern conservatism.

Father Charles Coughlin – Roman Catholic – had radio show on Sunday afternoons / advocated social justice / believed the new deal didn’t go far enough / formed National Union for Social Justice.

Huey Long – Louisiana Governor / Senator / Advocated “Share the Wealth” / corrupt / murdered by his own bodyguard

Francis Townsend – advocated a Social Security and a National Sales Tax.

10. Describe some of the changes and major events in labor unionism during the New Deal era?

Industrial Unionism – Organized by industry rather than by craft

John L Lewis – President of United Mine Workers formed Committee of Industrial Organizations – became Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) – accepted women and blacks into the union / some communists joined / some members very militant.

William Green – President of te American Federation of Labor – opposed to the new Industrial Unionism.

UAW sit down strike in December 1936 (borrowed from the Wobblies (IWW)

Memorial Day Massacre 1937 – Chicago Steel Workers – picnic turned peaceful demonstration – 10 shot – 90 wounded

Union membership grew in 1930s (1932: 3 mill / 1941: 10 mill)

11. List and describe some of the New Deal Programs implemented by FDR? (See page 705)

12. What was the importance of comic books in the Great Depression? Pages 696-697. (Comic Books)

13. What was the long term economic and social result of FDR’s New Deal?

The Democratic Party became the party of the poor, women, immigrants, blacks. No longer the party of southern whites

The New deal saved America from a communist revolution like Russia

The New Deal changed the relationship between the federal government and the people making individuals dependent on the federal government for their wellbeing.

14 What the effect of the New Deal on African Americans and Women?

African Americans – little help/ but not much – even though many blacks were appointed to second level cabinet positions in the FDR administration (known as the “black cabinet”) NOTE: FDR never supported making lynching a federal crime for fear of losing the white southern vote the Democratic had traditional depended on.

Women – little help / but not much – first female cabinet member: Francis Perkins / first full term female senator: Hattie Caraway elected in 1934 / new Aid to Depended Children Act was part of Social Security Act that helped single mothers.