Name:

Date:

School:

Facilitator:

6.03 Notes Outline

**Lesson 6.03 “Alphabet Soup”**

Answer the 6.03 Notes Outline as you review the lesson.

**Explore #3**

What does the cartoon say about President Franklin Delano Roosevelt?

What does each of the dancing children represent?

I. New Deal

A. FDR Promises a New Deal

In the 1932 Presidential election, Democrat candidate Franklin Delano Roosevelt promised in his campaign a "     " for America. He won by a large margin and began his New Deal plans immediately.

The New Deal was FDR’s plan to improve the economy. It was based on Three Rs:

* Recovery
* Reform

B. Fireside Chats

FDR used the radio to inform the American public of his actions and efforts to get us through the economic hard times.

He called his radio broadcasts      . They gave people the feeling that FDR cared and was there for them.

C. Second Bonus March on Washington

WWI Veterans staged a second march on the Capitol to get their pensions early. FDR handled the situation much better than Hoover.

Instead of being evicted by force, the veterans were provided campsites to maintain and were eventually offered jobs under FDR's new government programs.

D. The First Hundred Days

During the First     of his presidency, from March to June of 1933, FDR pushed program after program through Congress to deal with the problems of the Depression.

There were so many New Deal programs, referred to by initials, that they were collectively called Alphabet Soup.

E. FDR Orders Banks to Close

FDR called for a **“**     **”** tohelp restore confidence in the Banking system. He encouraged Congress to pass the Emergency Banking Act, which closed banks for four days and established the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (     ) to insure individual bank accounts for up to $5,000.

F. Providing Relief and Creating Jobs

Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)

      sent federal funds to overburdened local agencies. FERA functioned similar to the way FEMA does today, providing immediate emergency relief for those in need..

Civil Works Administration (CWA)

CWA provided jobs building and improving roads, parks, airports, and other facilities. It was a tremendous morale booster for up to four-million previously unemployed workers.

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

The       was FDR’s favorite program. It put more than 2.5 million young,       men to work on conservation and environmental projects around the nation.

F. Programs to help Businesses and Farms

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

The      was set up by Congress to regulate the      . Companies had to include certain information in their financial statements among many other regulations established by the SEC to prevent another stock market crash.

The Securities and Exchange Commission still exists today, regulating the Stock Market and protecting investors.

National Recovery Administration (NRA)

The National Recovery Administration (NRA)was established by the National Industrial Recovery Act (     ) to outline fair business and       practices.

The NRA regulated wages, working conditions, production, and prices. It set a minimum wage and it gave organized labor collective bargaining rights.

Public Works Administration (PWA)

The       implemented massive public works construction projects including dams and hydroelectric plants. It was directed by the Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)  
The      attempted to help farmers raise farm prices through      . The AAA paid farmers a subsidy not to raise certain crops or animals. The plan was that by lowering production, prices would rise.

The AAA was just one of FDR’s programs that was eventually ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

      provided cheap       power, flood control, and recreational opportunities to the entire Tennessee River Valley.

It helped farmers and created jobs in one of the country’s least developed regions, the southeast.

The TVA projects extended throughout the southeast, including the state of Alabama. The following slide has two photographs from TVA Alabama projects.

II. Second New Deal

Some elements of the New Deal were ruled       by the Supreme Court, so in 1935, FDR launched new legislative activity called the      . The Second New Deal included more social welfare benefits, stricter controls over business, stronger support for unions, and higher taxes on the rich.

New Labor Legislation:

The       legalized collective bargaining and other union rights aimed at protecting the worker.

The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) enforced provisions of the Wagner Act.

Works Progress Administration (WPA)

The       provided jobs building playgrounds, schools, hospitals, and airfields.

It helped the arts by supporting artists and writers.

A. Social Security Act

The Social Security Ac**t** of 1935 was the most significant New Deal law. For the first time in its history, the federal government took responsibility for providing a "safety net" for the neediest Americans. It established a       that provided:

* Old-age pensions and survivor's benefits
* Unemployment insurance
* Aid for dependent children
* Disability for those who cannot work

B. New Deal Personnel

became the first female cabinet member. She served as FDR's Secretary of Labor.

      was the head of Division of Negro Affairs and of the National Youth Administration. She worked to ensure the NYA hired African-American administrators and provided job training and other benefits to minority students.

Roosevelt did not have one particular strategy to fix the economy. He, along with his cabinet and trusted advisors, known as the "Brain Trust," would simply try out programs. The      was a group of young college professors with innovative ideas. FDR used his "Brain Trust" during the campaign of 1932 as well as afterwards to shape his New Deal Programs.