Name:

Date:

School:

Facilitator:

6.04 Notes Outline

**“Critics, Culture, & Legacy”**

Answer the 6.04 Notes Outline as you review the lesson.

Explore #4

What is happening to Uncle Sam?

Is this cartoon for or against the New Deal?

What else stands out to you about this cartoon?

I. The Limits and Critics

A. Limits of the New Deal for Women

Women's rights did not progress under New Deal Legislation. The NRA codes permitted lower wages for       work in almost a quarter of all cases. Men and boys received strong preference over women in relief programs. No New Deal provisions protected domestic services (like house cleaning) where many women worked.

B. Limits of the New Deal for African-Americans

African-Americans abandoned the Republican Party in droves in the 1932 election, in hopes that Franklin Roosevelt would lend his support. However, the New Deal did nothing to end discrimination against      . FDR refused to approve a federal anti-lynching law and end the poll tax.

African-Americans received lower pay for the same work. In many ways, federal relief programs reinforced segregation. For example, Social Security excluded 2/3 of working African-Americans because it excluded farmers and domestic workers.

C. Limits of the New Deal for Mexican-Americans

Mexican-Americans supported the New Deal, but received even fewer benefits than African-Americans.

Approximately 400,000       were deported by the federal government in an attempt to streamline relief efforts and solidify jobs for native-born Americans. Many returned to Mexico willingly, but others were deported including some who were U.S. Citizens.

D. Limits of the New Deal for Native Americans

Native Americans received strong government support from the New Deal. The New Deal provided full citizenship for all       by law. The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 helped restore some reservation lands to tribal ownership. In some cases, Native Americans moved away from assimilation and toward Native American autonomy.

E. Critics - The Court-Packing Scheme

FDR received high criticism for attempting to "pack the court" with judges that would agree with him.

FDR’s ill-conceived      Scheme was a plan to add several judges to the Supreme Court, making that branch more sympathetic to New Deal legislation.

Many people disagreed with this scheme because it seemed to inject politics into the judiciary.

Roosevelt’s Reelection in 1936

In 1936, questions arose concerning Roosevelt's reelection. After he won by a landslide, Roosevelt went toe-to-toe with the Supreme Court over disagreements concerning the New Deal.

F. Critics – The Conservatives

Conservative critics believed that the New Deal allowed the government to get too involved in the individual citizen's life. Moreover, wealthy Americans viewed the New Deal programs as socialist programs aimed at raising taxes on the rich. To counter the New Deal's "radicalism," the       was an organized by conservative business leaders.

G. Critics – The Liberals

     believed the New Deal did not do enough to help the individual. Progressives and Socialist groups attacked the New Deal. They argued that the New Deal had only limited success in eliminating poverty.

Upton Sinclair was a liberal critic of the New Deal who started End Poverty in California (EPIC).

H. Other Critics of the New Deal

There were several       who openly criticized FDR and his New Deal in the 1930s. These three men thought the New Deal did not do enough to help the individual.

Father Charles E. Coughlin

was a Catholic priest whose radio program called for much more liberal and populist actions than those take by FDR. He launched reckless attacks on FDR.

By the end of the 1930s, Coughlin was issuing openly anti-Jewish statements on air. He began to shower praise on Hitler and Mussolini. In 1942, the Roman Catholic Church ordered him to stop broadcasting his radio show.

Huey P. Long

was a Governor (1928) and Senator (1932) from Louisiana. He worked to help the underprivileged to improve education, medical care, and public service. He originally supported FDR and the New Deal, but then thought it did not do enough. He developed an alternative to the New Deal called      . It was a program to take money from the rich and provide for the poor.

II. 1930s Culture

A. New Deal Culture - Motion Pictures

The 1930s were considered the       of motion pictures with 65% of the population attending movies. With films like *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* (1937) and *Gone with the Wind* (1939), viewers could escape into the stories of struggles and hope.

Some film analysts suggest that *The Wizard of Oz* (1939) symbolically represents certain aspects of the New Deal.

• Emerald City = New Deal

• Tornado = Great Depression/Dust Bowl

• Yellow Brick Road = hope and freedom

• Dorothy = Search to escape the depression

• Scarecrow = Midwest farmer

• Tinman = Unemployed industrial worker

• Lion = Bankrupt businessman

• Wizard = FDR

• Brain = Brain trust

• Heart = Massive relief programs

• Lullaby League and Lollipop Guild = Unions

B. New Deal Culture – Art

New Deal programs, like the Works Progress Administration, put a number of unemployed artists and writers to work. The       was a branch of the WPA that paid artists a living wage to produce public art. Much of the art during the time portrayed the dignity of ordinary Americans at work.

Grant Wood's famous painting, *American Gothic*, pictured to the left, depicts farmers during the Great Depression.

C. New Deal Culture – Literature

The Federal Writers' Project, also part of the WPA, was created to provide income to writers. Similar to the art, the literature of the 1930s was heavily influenced by the Great Depression.

novel,*The Grapes of Wrath* (1939), revealed the lives of people, particularly migrant workers, during the Dust Bowl.       was an African-American author from Alabama who wrote *Their Eyes Are Watching God* (1937).

William Faulkner was another influential writer during the 1920s and 1930s. *The Sound and the Fury* (1929) and *As I Lay Dying* (1930) are two of his most famous books. Both novels have received numerous awards and are listed on Modern Library's 100 best English-language novels of the 20th Century. Faulkner is from Mississippi, and he is considered one of the most important writers in Southern literature.

D. New Deal Culture – Radio

Families who owned a       spent several hours a day gathered together listening to their favorite programs, such as *The Lone Ranger* and various soap operas. Actor Orson Welles presented *The War of the Worlds*, which is still one of the most renowned radio broadcasts of all time. Many people who tuned in late to the broadcast truly thought the earth was being invaded by aliens!

E. New Deal Culture – Music

Americans listened to happier tunes as a refuge from the hard times of the Great Depression. However, some musicians used music to capture the hardships of America. One of the most famous was      , a singer and songwriter forced to seek a better life in California due to the Dust Bowl. He told of his troubles in his songs. Guthrie’s lyrics appealed to those who suffered similar hardships.

F. New Deal Culture – 1936 Olympics

      was an African-American athlete from Alabama who won four gold medals at the Munich Olympics of 1936, infuriating Adolf Hitler, Germany's Nazi dictator.

G. Lasting New Deal Achievements

Several public works projects and federal agencies created during the New Deal are still impacting Americans today.

* TVA
* SEC
* FDIC
* Rural farm practices
* Bridges, dams, and tunnels

A legacy of hope has been carried on through the lives of the "greatest generation."