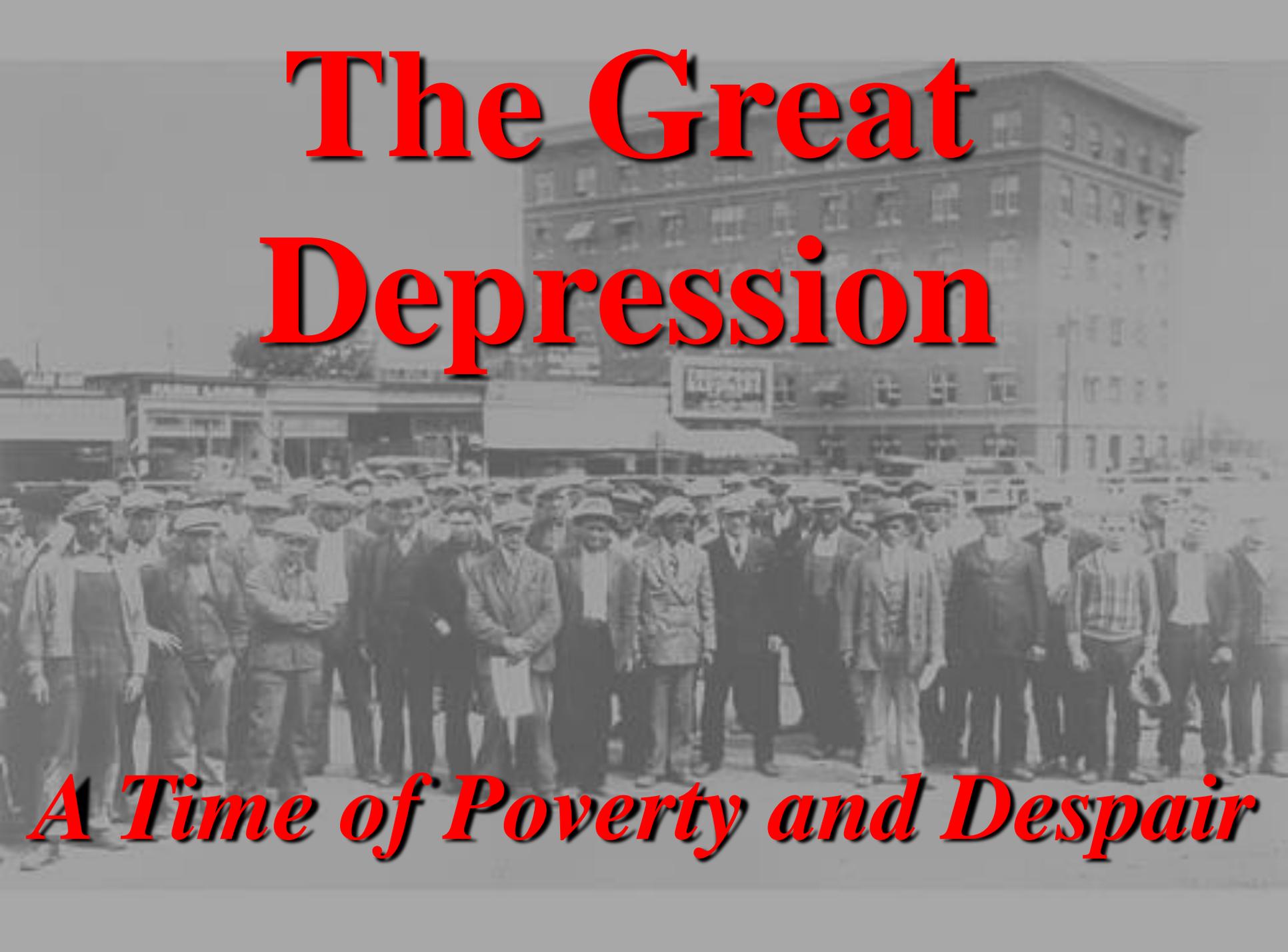


The Great Depression



A Time of Poverty and Despair

Causes of the Great Depression

- ◆ The Stock Market Crash
- ◆ Increased tariff (Hawley-Smoot)
- ◆ Easy Credit
- ◆ Unequal Distribution of Wealth
- ◆ Farming Crises

The beginning of the Great Depression was marked by:

- The banking crisis
- The stock market crash
- Business failures
- Social Problems

Herbert Hoover

- ◆ As the Depression became worse, Americans began to demand that the federal government provide direct relief. Hoover, however, didn't believe in it, but rather urged individuals to help out (charity— Salvation Army and/or Red Cross)
- ◆ The pleas of the sick and starving did not persuade President Hoover.
- ◆ Hoover believed that success came through individual effort and private enterprise.
- ◆ Although Hoover was opposed on the policy of direct relief, he believed in economic involvement by the government.
 - ◆ Reconstruction Finance Corporation—attempt to help businesses by giving them up to \$2 Billion in emergency funds; but it didn't help.

Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal



The Election of 1932

- Republicans reluctantly nominated Herbert Hoover as their presidential candidate (even though he had little chance of victory).
- The Democrats chose Franklin Roosevelt of New York as their candidate.
- Roosevelt won, and he began to devise ways to bring the nation out of the Depression.
- He and his advisors (Brain Trust) worked feverishly and came up with the “**New Deal.**”

Goals of the New Deal

- ◆ Relief (for the needy)
- ◆ (Economic) Recovery
- ◆ (Financial) Reform

- ◆ FDR had to follow Keynesian economics (use of deficit spending) which led to U.S. going off the gold standard

The First Hundred Days

17

◆ 15 laws passed that expanded role of government in the economy (as they always do in hard times)

◆ He set about to solve the problems in all areas of society

◆ He started with...

18

◆ Bank Holiday

◆ EBRA

19

◆ Use of “fireside chats” to explain what was going on and calm the people

◆ 21st Amendment

◆ bye bye Prohibition

Farm Relief and Rural Development Programs

ABC 1

◆ AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act)

◆ pay for not growing crops

◆ declared to be unconstitutional

ABC 4

◆ TVA (Tenn. Valley Authority)

◆ dams for jobs, hydro power, and flood control

ABC 6

◆ REA (Rural Electrification Authority)

Employment Programs

- ◆ CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps)
 - ◆ 18-25 year olds for public works
- ◆ FERA (Federal Emergency Relief Admin.)
- ◆ PWA (Public Works Administration)
- ◆ CWA (Civil Works Administration)
- ◆ WPA (Works Progress Administration)
 - ◆ to create as many jobs as possible was goal
- ◆ NYA (National Youth Administration)

Business Assistance and Reform

◆ EBRA

◆ Glass-Steagall Act--created FDIC ABC 3

◆ NIRA (National Industrial Recovery Administration)--declared unconstitutional

◆ NRA (National Recovery Administration)

* ◆ SEC (Securities Exchange Commission)

◆ FDC (Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act)

◆ Banking Act of 1935

◆ 7 commissioners to regulate money supply
(the FED)

Labor Relations

◆ Wagner Act (NLRB)

- ◆ Right for unions to organize and bargain collectively

◆ Fair Labor Standards Act

- ◆ minimum wage
- ◆ max. work week
- ◆ rules for 16s
- ◆ stay away from hazards 18s

◆ Retirement

- ◆ Social Security

◆ The Arts

- ◆ FDR was committed to helping out artists, writers, photographers, etc. with legislation such as the
 - ◆ Federal Writers Project

The Dust Bowl

- ◆ In the mid-1930s, an ecological disaster of epic proportions occurred on the Great Plains.

21 ◆ Drought and over farming on the Great Plains led to Dust Bowl (wind swept dirt from Plains to the Atlantic Ocean)

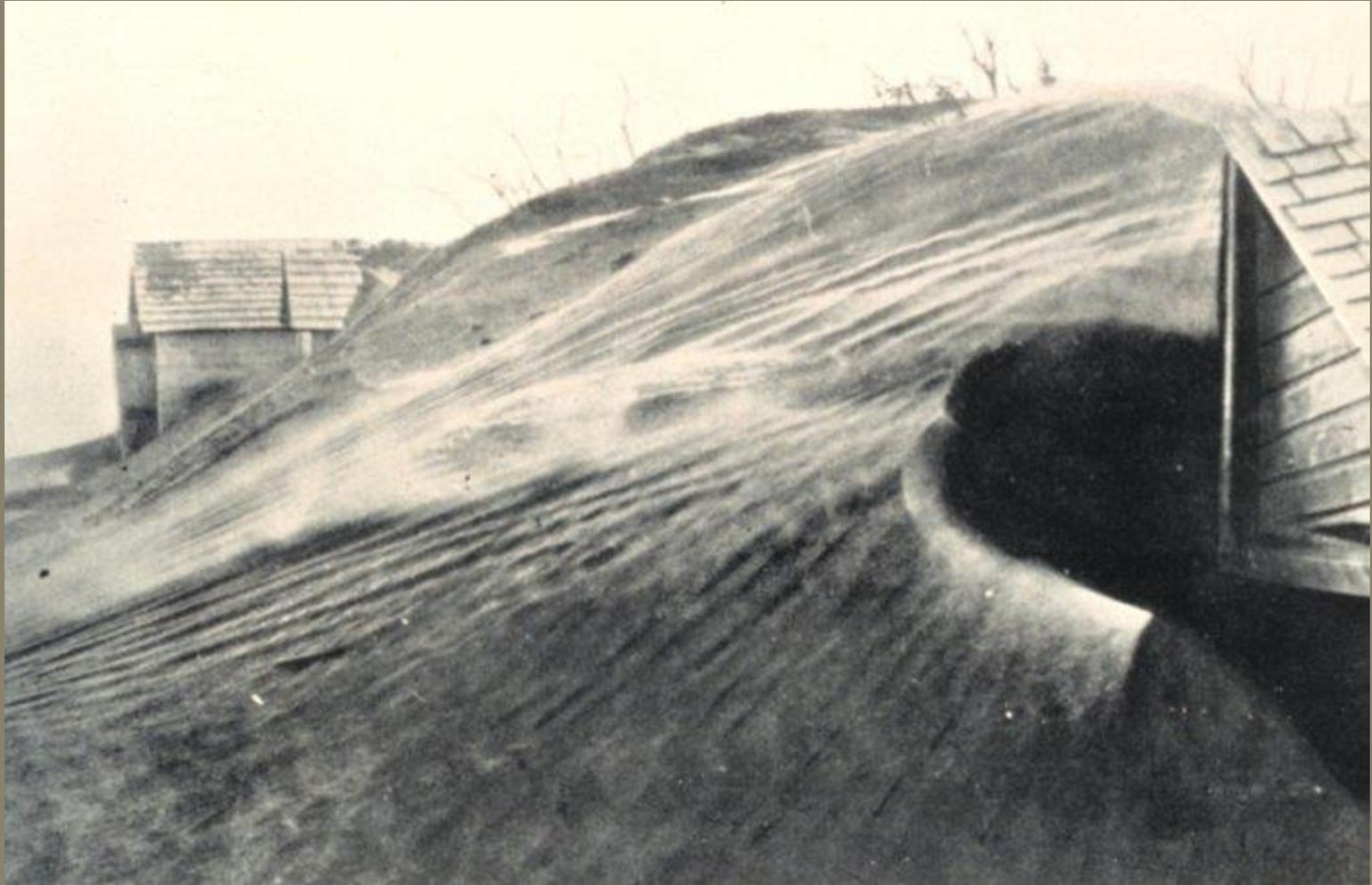
- ◆ Many farmers (“Okies”) migrated to West Coast in search of jobs

The Dust Bowl affected farmers...



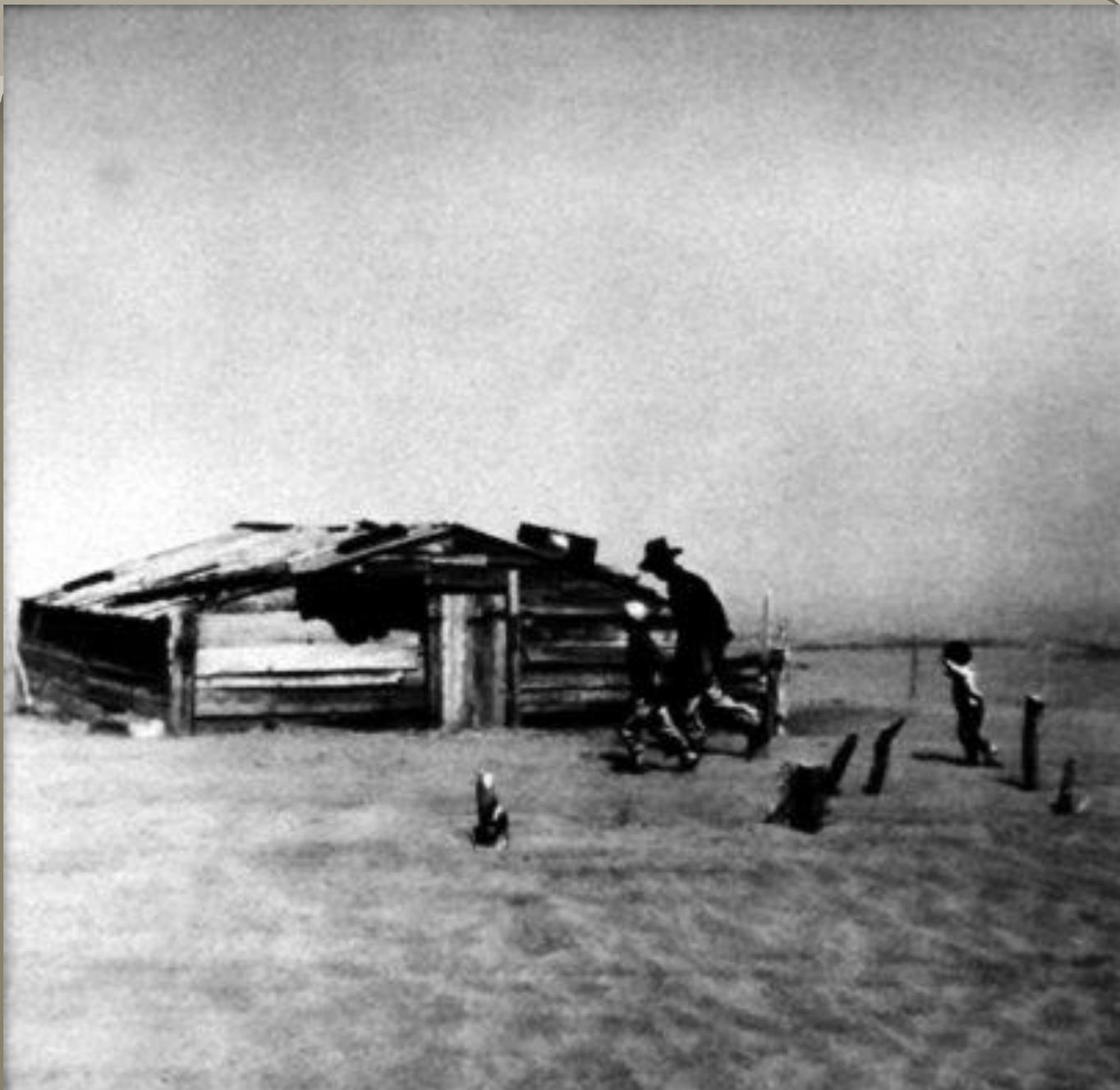
1936 farmer in
Appleton, Minnesota

Farms...



Cimarron
County,
Oklahoma

April 1936



Towns...



“Okies”
flee the
dust and
head to
the West
to get
jobs—
here
clearing
land.

And people.



In an effort to stem a worsening ecological disaster, President Franklin D. Roosevelt hired folks to plant trees and native grasses on the Great Plains.



Attacks on the New Deal

- ◆ Critics of the New Deal's direct relief
 - ◆ Liberals (not far enough) and Conservatives (too far)
 - ◆ Huey Long
 - ◆ Share-Our-Wealth
 - ◆ U.S. Supreme Court----> “court packing”
 - ◆ Father Charles Coughlin and Dr. Francis Townsend (each had specific ideas that they used to bash FDR with)

Senator Huey Long (LA)

22

- ◆ Senator Huey Long said New Deal relief measures were mere crumbs and advocated a **share our wealth** plan (i.e., a guaranteed annual income of at least \$5,000 for every American, financed by confiscating wealth of people who made over \$5 million per year).

23



Protection of New Deal Accomplishments

◆ Steps FDR took to protect New Deal accomplishments :

24 Court-Packing Plan

◆ proposed increasing Supreme Court from 9 to 15 members, caused a revolt in Dem. Party and within the entire country



The Election of 1936

The Election of 1936:

- ◆ Made the Democratic party the majority party
- ◆ FDR easily won the election of 1936 and solidified the

25 **New Deal Coalition** (name given to the disparate groups that supported FDR and the New Deal which included Southern whites, African-Americans, urban dwellers, and labor unions)

THE PEOPLE'S CHAMPION AND HOPE 1932
FIGHT IN DEMOCRACY
THEIR PROVEN FRIEND AND HUMANE LEADER 1936

Roosevelt Appreciators' League
MEMBERSHIP ENROLLMENT
AND
Democratic Committee's
REGISTRATION DRIVE
WITH
ROOSEVELT
ROUND-UP RALLY

National League Baseball Field, Boston
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1936

We invite every fair-minded man and woman who holds the future welfare of this nation above Party Politics to take an active part in the re-election of America's ablest and most humane leader since Lincoln by enlisting as a member of our League, and thus co-operate in meeting the slanderizing opposition with the League's 21 issues. In this way, the vote of November 3rd will be the greatest ever given a candidate for the office of President of the United States of America and will again deliver the state to Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

THE MOST *Stupendous and Spectacular Night Show* EVER STAGED

Invited Honored Guest Speakers
President **FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT**
U. S. Senator **JOSEPH ROBINSON**
Gov. **GEORGE EARLE** of Pennsylvania
and Entire State Tickets

Master of Ceremonies, EDDIE DOWLING
Entertainment:
American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars **BANDS AND DRUM CORPS**
REVIEW AND STREET PARADE
FIREWORKS WITH MAMMOTH UNIQUE CAMPAIGN SET PIECES

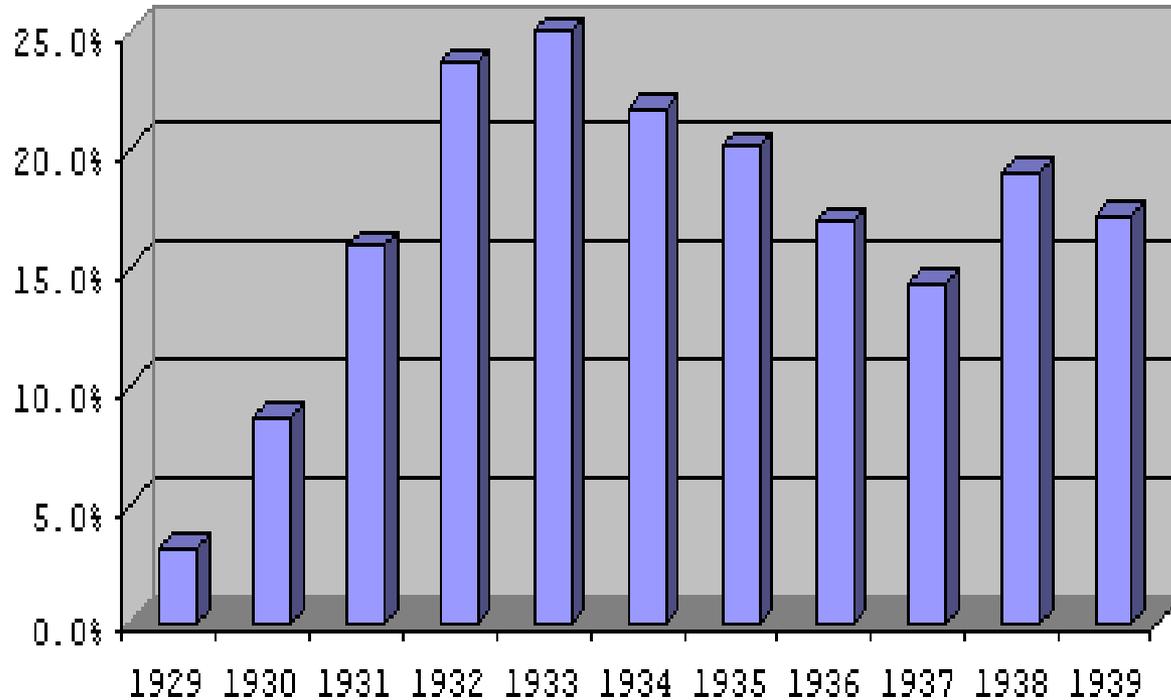
★ Membership Subscription of \$1.00 includes free admission to Rally, **FREE** personal opinion ballot and picture of President **ROOSEVELT** in full color.

Headquarters: COPLEY SQUARE HOTEL
Corner Huntington Avenue and Exeter Street, Boston

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TRUTHS
OPEN

Unemployment in the Great Depression



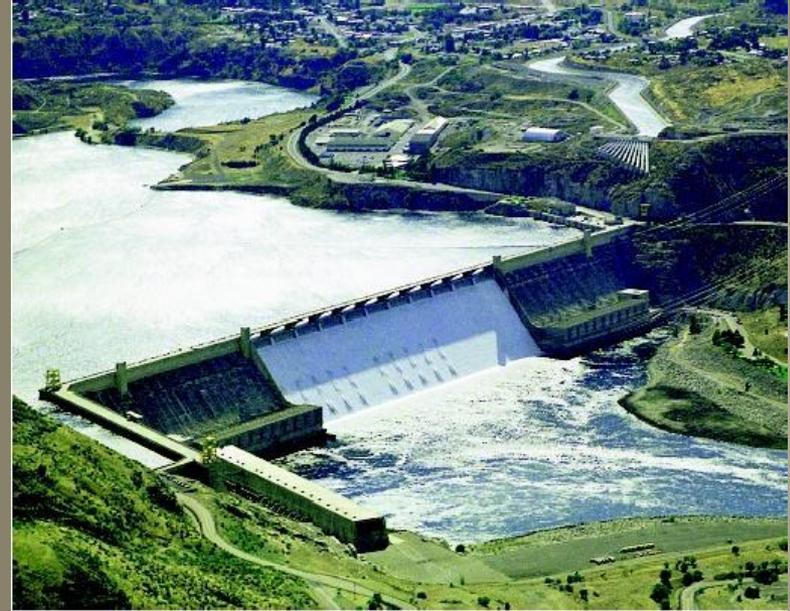
Events like this one showed that one “New Deal” wasn’t enough and that many different ideas must be utilized to bring us out of the Depression. This brought about the “Second New Deal.”

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Effects of the New Deal

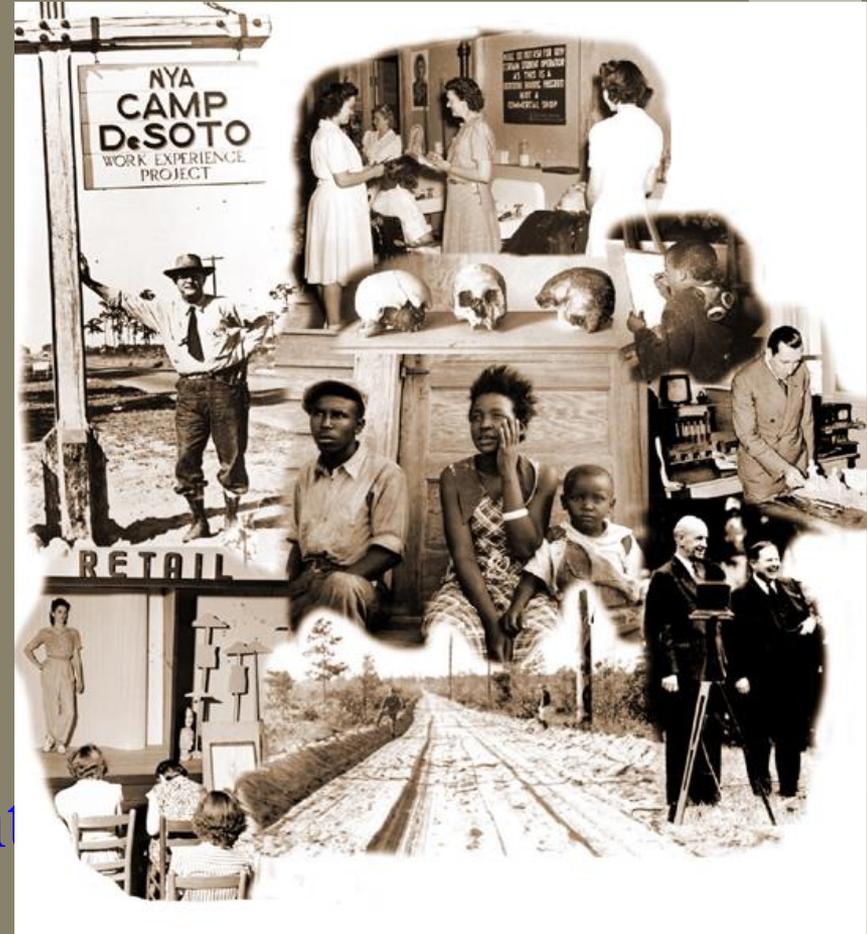
Physical Rehabilitation of Country

- ◆ Attacked soil erosion (especially on the Great Plains) through the planting of trees and native grasses
- ◆ Built dams and planted trees to prevent floods
- ◆ Developed water power resources
- ◆ Encouraged regional reconstruction projects like the TVA and Columbia River project



Human Rehabilitation

- ◆ Established the principle that government has responsibility for the health, welfare, and security, as well as the protection and education of its citizens
- ◆ Increased the role of women (in the government and society)
 - ◆ First female cabinet secretary—Frances Perkins



Revitalization of Politics

- ◆ Strengthened the executive branch
- ◆ Reasserted presidential leadership



Extension of Democracy

- ◆ Redefined the concept of democracy so that it included not only political rights but economic security and social justice as well.



Maintenance of a Democratic System

- ◆ The New Deal maintained a democratic system of government and society in a world threatened by totalitarianism.
 - ◆ Increased size and scope of government to meet needs of the depression
 - ◆ Provided the leadership that enabled Congress to put through the necessary relief, recovery, and reform measures.

