

AP US History

Chapter 24 - The New Deal

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Key Concepts

What are this chapter's key concepts?

- **7.1.I.C** - Credit/market instability during the Great Depression → demand for stronger financial system
- **7.1.III.A** - FDR's New Deal used govt. power to attempt to end Great Depression w/ relief to poor, economic reform
- **7.1.III.B** - Radical/populist/union movements → FDR pressed to make more radical changes to econ. system; conservatives in Congress attempted to limit efforts
- **7.1.III.C** - New Deal did not end Depression; left reform/regulatory legacy, encouraged long-term pol. realignment w/ Afr. Americans, oppressed grps. turning to Democratic Party

Launching the New Deal

What were Roosevelt's early measures after taking office?

After taking office, Roosevelt initially attempted to restore confidence with his fireside chats; he also reformed the agricultural system with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to prevent overproduction, attempted to recover industry with the National Industry Recovery Act to generate new jobs through industrial regulation and price raising. There were some attempts to restructure regional development, notably with the Tennessee Valley Association. He also took far more federal intervention in the economy by directly experimenting with the currency and policing the markets. The wide majority of relief was given in the form of new jobs for temporary projects, both rural and urban.

How did Roosevelt seek to restore confidence within the American population?

- Inaugural address focused on public image w/ "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself," promising immediate strong action
 - Built confidence w/ frequent "fireside chats" to explain programs to ppl., chronicle progress
 - Unwritten agreement → never photographed getting out of car/in wheelchair → few Americans knew abt. paralysis
- Immediately instituted banking reform by closing all U.S. banks for four days until Congress special session
 - Known as "bank holiday"; three days in, produced **Emergency Banking Act**, conservative bill somewhat inspired by Hoover intended to protect stronger banks from weakness of smaller ones
 - Treasury Department given required inspection of all banks before reopening; federal govt. would assist failing institutions; most demolished would be reorganized
 - Helped to limit panic w/ three-quarters of banks reopening w/in 3 days, currency soon flowing back in
- Soon after Emergency Banking Act, Roosevelt sent **Economy Act** to convince fiscally conservative Americans that federal govt. remained safe/prosperous
 - Cut salaries of govt. employees, reduced pensions to balance budget away from \$1b debt
- Created new constitutional amendment to repeal Prohibition, ratified in 1933

Roosevelt sought to restore public confidence through a strong, hard-working public image, the closing and reopening of all banks with a "bank holiday" to give Congress time to institute reform, and the balancing of the federal government by cutting employee salaries. He also repealed the Prohibition, a very popular choice.

How did Roosevelt reform the agricultural system?

- First comprehensive program: **Agricultural Adjustment Act** in May 1933 designed to limit overproduction
- Created Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) to pay farmers subsidies to not use entirety of land, set specific production limits on crops
 - Created new tax on food processing to find sufficient funds to bring crop prices to parity levels, pay farmers
 - Encouraged rise in prices for farm commodities w/ gross farm income greatly increasing, agricultural economy flourishing and reaching far more stable state
 - Favored larger farmers because local administration of programs often delegated to largest producers; created no incentive for planters not to fire their smaller tenant farmers → many lost jobs
 - Supreme Court shrunk scope of AAA in 1936, arguing govt. had no constitutional authority to restrict farmers; govt. soon secured new legislation to reduce production w/ outward purpose of "conserving soil"; no more court interference
- Administration began efforts for poorer farmers w/ **Resettlement Administration** (1935) and successor, **Farm Security Administration** (1937) provided loans for farmers on poor soil
 - Relatively unsuccessful, moving only a few thousand
 - **Rural Electrification Administration** (1935) far more successful in distributing power to farmers

FDR created the Agricultural Adjustment Act to limit overproduction by encouraging farmers to produce fewer crops through subsidies, though its policies generally favored larger farmers and it faced some resistance from the Supreme Court. Some relatively unsuccessful efforts to assist poorer farmers began in 1935; most successful was the process of distributing power to these regions.

How did FDR initiate programs to recover industry?

- U.S. Chamber of Commerce had been pushing for antideflation since 1931 to allow trade associations to deliberately stabilize prices w/in their own industries
 - Forbidden by antitrust laws → Hoover strongly opposed; Roosevelt far more willing to compromise
 - Roosevelt wanted business leaders to support workers by recognizing bargaining right through unions to allow incomes to increase w/ prices
 - Passed **National Industrial Recovery Act** to create new public works projects, generate new jobs
- Initially seemed successful w/ **National Recovery Administration (NRA)** led by Hugh S. Johnson
 - Encouraged "blanket code" for all businesses: basic minimum wage, no child labor, maximum workweek of 40 hrs. all to raise consumer purchasing power
 - Worked w/ leaders of major industries to set low-point for wages (often desired for competitive advantage); formed comprehensive agreements
 - Faced major difficulties due to poorly written codes, inexperienced federal officials selected to administer, producers generally given control over codes → heavily favored larger industry, codes often artificially set prices to unrealistic values
 - Unable to enforce several codes
 - * Promised right to form unions in 7(a) w/o enforcement mechanisms → no employer recognition
 - * **Public Works Administration (PWA)** had large amount of funds but spending programs required slow trickle → unable to use most of money until 1938
 - Visibly unsuccessful w/ industrial production declining despite rise in prices; large criticism → FDR pushed Johnson to resign, created entirely new board

FDR attempted to recover industrial growth through the NRA, intended to regulate industrial prices. Led by Hugh S. Johnson, it worked directly with the largest companies and also established "blanket codes" to regulate all business. However, due to its poor administration, heavy support of big business, and inability to enforce many of its codes, it caused industrial production to decline despite raising prices.

How did the NRA ultimately end?

- Supreme Court intervened in 1935: after Schechter brothers accused of breaking NRA codes
 - Supreme Court deemed brothers not engaged in interstate commerce → not subject to federal regulation; felt NRA to be unconstitutional → ended despite FDR's resistance (though he knew it was a failed program)

It ended after Supreme Court intervention deemed it an unconstitutional application of federal authority.

How did the New Deal plan regional development?

- AAA/NRA reflected support of economic growth in public sphere but desiring planning process for regional development to remain restricted to private sphere
- Some reformers sought fed. control over regional planning: **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)** originated after large private utility company collapsed
 - Utilities companies unable to resist public discontent → TVA created to regulate Tennessee Valley, completing unfinished dam in AL on Tennessee River, generating electricity and encouraging re-development
 - Stopped major flooding in TN Valley, encouraging local industry through reforestation programs, assisted farmer productivity
 - Improved water transportation, provided electricity; region remained impoverished due to unwillingness to challenge local customs/prejudices

Several New Deal reformers sought government control over regional planning: the Tennessee Valley Authority constructed a major dam in the Tennessee Valley, bringing electricity to the region, stopped flooding throughout the region, and encouraged local industry. However, the industry remained impoverished due to the administration's unwillingness to challenge local norms.

How did the New Deal approach currency reform?

- Roosevelt felt gold standard hurt restoration of prices
→ executive end to gold standard
 - Allowed for price experimentation w/ administration initially purchasing gold/silver, later lowering gold content of single dollar value
 - Currency manipulation on federal level set significant precedent but had no signif. effect
- 1933: **Glass-Steagall Act** allowed govt. to prevent bank overspeculation; created wall betw. commercial/investment banking
 - Established **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**, guaranteeing all bank deposits
- 1935: govt. transferred authority once held by regional Federal Reserve banks to Federal Reserve Board
- 1933: **Truth in Securities Act of 1933** required corporations issuing securities to be transparent to public
- June 1934: **Securities and Exchange Commission** created to police stock market; indicated that public opinion of economy had collapsed

Roosevelt first eliminated the gold standard to allow for freer currency manipulation; he also issued federal reforms to more effectively police the economy by limiting bank overspeculation, requiring corporate transparency for securities, and creating a committee to police the stock market.

How did Roosevelt expand federal relief efforts?

- **Federal Emergency Relief Administration** provided cash to states to support bankrupt relief agencies
 - Led by Hopkins of NY relief agency
 - Hopkins/Roosevelt feared too much direct relief
- FERA grants insufficient → Roosevelt turned to more comfortable **Civil Works Administration** w. > 4m ppl. on temporary projects
 - Many projects, like roads/schools/parks, very important; others simply to create work
 - Hopkins satisfied w/ process of pouring money into econ.
- **Civilian Conservation Corps** (CCC) one of earliest and Roosevelt's most liked programs: employed young men to work in national parks/forests
 - Worked in military-like environment to plant trees, build reservoirs, create parks, improve agri. irrigation
 - Race segregation w/ mostly white men; some positions for Afr. Americans/Mexicans/natives
- **Farm Credit Administration** to refinance farm mortgages very successful; Frazier-Lemke Farm Bankruptcy Act of 1933 allowed some farmers to regain land after foreclosure
 - 25% of farm owners lost land regardless
 - Homeowners frequently lost mortgages

Roosevelt generally shied away from direct cash relief, creating the relatively small FERA to provide cash to states; most relief was in the form of new jobs: the CWA created temporary urban projects and the CCC, with its military-like structure, supported young men in rural projects. Farmers and homeowners alike often lost their mortgages: Roosevelt instituted some government relief but it was unable to save all farmers.

The New Deal in Transition

How did the Second New Deal come to be?

Roosevelt was forced to shift his New Deal policies after great criticism emerged from those seeking heavier currency reforms, action against big business, wealth distribution, and support for the elderly. He began to attack big business and further support workers, with the federal government rarely intervening on the behalf of employers and supporting sit-down strikes in the automobile industry. He also created an expansive social security program to ensure that the elderly were supported.

How did several begin to criticize the New Deal?

- American conservatives generally opposed New Deal: Du Pont family transformed American Liberty League (init. to oppose prohibition) into anti-New Deal policies
 - Felt New Deal directly attacked free enterprise
 - Unsuccessful beyond northern industry
- Far left had similarly limited strength w/ occasional Communist/Socialist criticism
- Broad dissident movements most successful in opposition
 - **Francis E. Townsend** pushed for Townsend Plan to provide pensions to elderly after age of 60 if retired, willing to spend money in full to give more jobs to young, boost economy; set precedent for Social Security
 - **Charles E. Coughlin**, Catholic priest, created weekly radio sermons; pushed for banking/currency reforms
 - * Sought greenbacks, remonetization of silver, nationalization of banking
 - * Initially supported Roosevelt but soon felt unable to deal harshly enough w/ corporations → created National Union for Social Justice
 - **Huey Long** known for national popularity, constant attacks on banks/oil companies/utilities/conservatives
 - * Rose to prominence as LA governor; assaulted opponents to remove political power while remaining in popular support due to progressive accomplishments of construction, tax codes, free goods, lowered utility
 - * Easily won U.S. Senate seat in 1930
 - * Initially supported Roosevelt but soon created **Share-Our-Wealth Plan** to easily end Depression by taking wealth from richest, distributing to poor, guaranteeing every family annual wage of \$2.5k
 - * Large national following → Democrats determined could pose risk to next election if independent candidate

American conservatives and the far left both struggled to generate significant opposition to the New Deal. More significant on the national level were three powerful men: Francis E. Townsend, advocating for pension reform; Charles E. Coughlin, advocating for banking and currency reforms; and the very successful Huey Long, attacking large corporations and seeking to distribute the wealth of the richest among the poor.

How did Roosevelt's "Second New Deal" represent a response to his critics?

- "Second New Deal" represented shift most notably in attitude to big business
 - Roosevelt openly attacked largest businesses
 - 1935: passed **Holding Company Act** to break up large utilities companies; harsh lobbying → effect limited
- Tax reforms somewhat aligned w/ Long's Share-Our-Wealth Plan: created large tax rates on rich (little effect)
- After Supreme Court struck down National Industrial Recovery Act, section guaranteeing worker right to unionize also invalidated → Robert F. Wagner responded
 - Wagner Act created **National Labor Relations Board** with power to compel employers to allow unions
 - Roosevelt reluctantly signed w/ recognition that workers had become powerful force

How did labor unions become a powerful force?

- 1934: labor movement showed new power; Wagner Act gave more legal power → even stronger
- AFL continually supported concept of craft union; left unskilled workers out → 1930s concept of industrial unionism
 - Argued that all workers in an industry should form only one union to be united
 - Industrial unionism leader John L. Lewis (from United Mine Workers) tried to work directly w/ AFL
 - * AFL continually opposed, many arguments/fights → Lewis walked out, forming Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) to rival AFL
- CIO open to women/blacks (partly due to larger proportion in unskilled jobs); far more militant

Led by John L. Lewis, the concept of industrial unionism emerged, which believed that all workers in a given industry should form a union. It directly opposed the concepts of the AFL, leading to a direct schism; the Congress of Industrial Organizations was soon formed.

How did several battles between employers and workers unfold?

- **United Auto Workers** emerged as dominant in automobile industry; still struggled
 - Made signif. progress w/ sit-down strike (unwilling to work or leave → no strikebreakers) starting at GM plant in Detroit; rapidly spread
 - Men stayed in factories; women lobbied directly w/ officials, supported men
 - MI governor (liberal Democrat) refused to call National Guard, federal govt. would not intervene → GM relented, recognizing UAW
 - Sit-down strike worked in rubber industries and others; only worked for short time due to illegality
- Steel industry more challenging: **Steel Workers' Organizing Committee** launched powerful drive → U.S. Steel recognized in 1937; smaller companies ("Little Steel") less willing
 - Republic Steel workers gathered on Memorial Day 1937 for picnic/demonstration; marched legally toward steel plant → police opened fire, killing 10 demonstrators
 - Public outcry ignored; 1937 strike failed
 - Memorial Day Massacre last of brutal strike-breaking; 1937 saw 4.7k strikes, mostly favoring unions; union membership swelled and even Little Steel began to turn

The United Auto Workers won rapid recognition by automobile companies after a sitdown strike in Detroit which the government refused to end. U.S. Steel, the largest steel company, recognized the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee relatively soon; smaller steel companies were far more unrelenting, even allowing a police massacre to occur against a public strike with little effect.

How did Roosevelt initiate a program of social security?

- 1935: Roosevelt supported Social Security Act w/ several programs
- Elderly currently destitute would receive \$15 each month; many Americans entered pension system w/ employers creating payroll tax to receive income after retirement
 - Pension payments delayed until 1942; broad categories of work remained excluded (domestic servants/agricultural laborers)
 - Act very important step to create support system for elderly
- Social Security Act created unemployment insurance to allow temporary relief to workers; created federal aid for disabilities/dependent children
- Social security aimed for "insurance," not "welfare"; directly assisted those unable to support themselves w/ support expanding over time

Roosevelt's social security program assisted elderly Americans by providing the most destitute with a monthly income but also developing a pension system where a portion of all employed Americans' paychecks would go toward a pension to support them in retirement. He also created unemployment insurance and assisted those with disabilities.

How did Roosevelt address Americans with more immediate needs?

- Primary source of aid for most Americans: Works Progress Administration (WPA), succeeding the Civil Works Administration, led by Harry Hopkins
 - Far larger than previous agencies w/ budget, energy of operators
 - Constructed airports, roads, bridges w/ 2.1m workers employed → new money for economy
 - WPA extremely flexible in assistance: writers given opportunities to work for govt. in Federal Arts Project, artists/actors/musicians assisted by Federal Arts/Music/Theater Projects
 - National Youth Administration created alongside WPA to assist high-school/college-age ppl.
- New organizations created work/unemployment insurance for men; women given cash assistance in Aid to Dependent Children program for single mothers
 - Reflected incorrect belief that only men were in the workforce

Roosevelt addressed the most immediate needs of Americans through the Works Progress Administration led by Harry Hopkins, with a large budget and a far wider range of jobs for those of several skills. The National Youth Administration supported student-age citizens. These organizations gave work, pensions, and insurance to men and cash to women.

What was the result of the 1936 election?

- Economic growth/revival in 1936 → president had solid chance; bolstered by destruction of opposition w/ Huey Long assassinated, Coughlin/Townsend/Smith (Long's henchman) forming failed Union Party
- Republican party nominated Alf M. Landon; Roosevelt got 61% of pop. vote, Democrats further increased majorities in both houses; Union Party fewer than 900k votes
- Election revealed that Democrats controlled coalition of west/south farmers, urban workers, poor/unemployed, northern blacks, traditional progressives
 - Republicans unable to create coalition of similar size for many years

Roosevelt carried the 1936 election due to the significant economic growth which preceded it; nearly all opposition had collapsed. The Democrats further carried both houses.

The New Deal in Disarray

What caused the New Deal to encounter many difficulties?

The Supreme Court had long been one of Roosevelt's biggest obstacles; he attempted to pack the court with new justices but lacked justification after the Court made growingly moderate decisions. The New Deal faced great opposition after Roosevelt, seeing an economic boom, cut government spending to prevent inflation, ultimately creating another crash nearing 1932-33 levels. Furthermore, impending war forced Roosevelt to reevaluate his priorities.

- 1936 win → Roosevelt felt powerful against force of Supreme Court which he saw as great obstacle (struck down NRA/AAA)
 - Feb. 1937: sent message to Capitol Hill proposing overhaul of federal court system by adding up to six new justices, one for each justice over seventy (felt they were overworked → fresh ideas required)
 - Wanted power to add liberal justices to change ideological balance
 - Conservatives greatly angered by "court-packing"; even supporters felt reflected hunger for power
- Court seen as more moderate w/ three consistent New-Dealers, four consistent opposers, Chief Justice Charles Hughes often supporting and Associate Justice Owen Roberts often opposing
 - Upheld state minimum wage law, Wagner Act, Social Security Act → court packing seen as unnecessary w/ bill not making it through Congress

How did Roosevelt attack the Supreme Court structure?

Roosevelt sought more power within the courts, attempting to add up to six new justices by propounding his belief that courts were "overworked"; however, they began to make more moderate decisions regarding the New Deal than before (previously having struck down the NRA and the AAA), making court-packing seem relatively unnecessary.

How did a temporary economic boom soon end?

- GDP had risen close to 1929 levels → Roosevelt used as excuse to balance federal budget w/ much of administration fearing inflation
 - Cut WPA in half w/ layoffs for 1.5m relief workers → boom soon collapsed
 - Industrial production nearly halved; 4m workers lost jobs; conditions neared 1932-1933 levels
- Critics saw as "Roosevelt recession"; many, including Roosevelt, saw as due to decreased spending → asked for \$5b from Congress to fund public works → recovery seemed to begin
- Many felt more long-term issue was concentrated econ. strength → Roosevelt sent letter to Congress asking for antitrust reform → temporary committee for reform
 - **Temporary National Economic Committee** included representatives from both houses of Congress, several agencies
 - Antitrust division of Justice Department led by Thurman Arnold of Yale Law School
 - 1938: passed successful **Labor Standards Act** for forty-hour workweek, limited child labor; excluded women/minorities
- New Deal came to an end due to Congressional opposition, growing global crisis

Limits and Legacies of the New Deal

What was the long-term effect of the New Deal and where did it go wrong?

The New Deal did not achieve its initial economic goals but was classified as a "broker state" for its elevation of several previously weak interest groups. Regarding African Americans and women, Roosevelt was an ally but failed to make any significant political strides due to fear of backlash; for natives, some political changes were made under Collier, but natives remained the poorest group. The New Deal disproportionately benefited the West and the South due to its predominantly rural policies. In conclusion, though it was unable to truly save the economy from the Great Depression, it set a new precedent for the regulatory strength of the executive power of government, created a welfare state with the Social Security program, and restored the prominence of the Democratic party.

How did New Dealers classify their creation as a "broker state"?

- 1933: New Dealers sought to remake capitalism w/ harmonious econ. world; clear by 1939 that they had done something different
 - Chose not to lament failure but instead classify creation as "broker state"
- Saw society as having elevated new forms of interest groups to improve national marketplace w/ federal govt. playing strong role in competition
 - Sole interest group at beginning of 1930s was the corporate world
 - By late 1930s, labor movement, agricultural economy, consumers had all gained far more power; soon hoped to expand to reach minorities/women
 - Only interest groups able to get enough power to demand for more power deserved support, notably farmers (some limited support to less organized groups like unemployed, elderly, homeowners)
 - Weakest groups received little help

New Dealers chose to brand the economic world they had created as a "broker state," where several interest groups, notably those already privileged enough to demand for power, would rise up and be given a voice in the world with the help of the government. Though it ensured that the corporate world was not the only social power, it left many groups, notably minorities, continually powerless.

How did the New Deal approach African Americans?

- Little assistance for Afr. Americans in policies, though believed in civil rights
- Eleanor Roosevelt (first lady) continually pushed for civil rights, even resigning from Washington's major concert hall after it denied Afr. American singer Marian Anderson the right to sing
 - Gave Marian Anderson govt. blessing to sing on Lincoln Memorial steps in powerful demonstration of civil rights
- Roosevelt appointed many black officials to second-level positions
 - Robert Weaver, William Hastie, Mary McLeod Bethune made up "Black Cabinet"; frequently consulted w/ each other
- Gave some govt. assistance to blacks (around one-quarter) → shifted from majority-Republican to majority-Democrat
- Afr. Americans knew Roosevelt was not against them but also aware he would not represent turning point: unwilling to risk losing southern Democrats
 - Did not make lynching federal crime nor ban poll tax
- New Deal organizations remained within existing confines of discrimination
 - CCC made separate black camps; NRA paid blacks less; Afr. Americans rarely employed in TVA; refused to provide mortgages to Afr. Americans moving into white neighborhoods; WPA relegated to lowest-paid jobs

The New Deal generally left African Americans behind; though the Roosevelts were never enemies of African Americans, championing civil rights by accepting blacks and appointing many to government, FDR was unwilling to make any significant strides for fear of losing the support of southern Democrats. The New Deal, though not aggravating discrimination, generally created its programs within the socially accepted limits.

How did the New Deal address Native Americans?

Most of 1930s policy represented a universal goal for assimilation; however, **John Collier**, the commissioner of Indian affairs, was committed to cause of natives after exposure to tribal cultures.

- Pushed growing belief of cultural relativism, stressing that whites were not inherently superior
- Promoted legislation to allow natives to own land collectively through **Indian Reorganization Act of 1934**, reversing 1887 policy
- Tribes were not widest supporters: though land, agricultural income increased, remained poorest group and majority of land was that which whites did not want

John Collier pushed that natives were not inherently savage, promoting collective land ownership and overall increasing tribal land acreage and agricultural income significantly.

How did the New Deal address women's rights?

- Not directly hostile to women's rights but due to limited widespread political support among public, unable to directly back
 - Symbolically appointed first female cabinet member ever: Sec. of Labor **Frances Perkins**; named women to lower-level positions
 - Great pressure from Eleanor Roosevelt, women's rights/humanitarian advocate as well as **Molly Dewson**, head of Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee
 - Women appointed to federal judiciary; **Hattie Caraway** (AR) appointed to succeed husband
- New Deal women themselves limited progress: as progressives, believed most strongly in special protections, not fundamental rights, for women
 - Social Security Bill, w/ Aid to Dependent Children Program, created special place for women w/in male economy at request of Perkins any others
- Generally supported belief that women should remain w/in home

The New Deal, though not directly hostile to women's rights, made few significant strides; though Roosevelt appointed the first female secretary of labor and many more to his cabinet, he chose not to make significant public moves due to the limited popular support of women's rights. Furthermore, the progressive New Deal women generally hoped to find a special, protected place for women within the economy.

How did the New Deal treat the West and the South?

- New Deal gave disproportionate benefits to West/South
- Western leaders far less receptive to New Deal movements than ppl.: after CO refused to match funds for FERA relief → Hopkins cut all relief to Colorado, riots emerged in Denver → legislature forced to reverse
- South programs generally accepted racial prejudices, giving white Anglos most aid
 - NM camps sometimes saw whites working w/ blacks and Hispanics but frequent conflict
- Main reason for New Deal impact on West was heavy concentration of agriculture → easy to create public works projects due to need for new water/power
 - **Grand Coulee Dam** on Columbia River largest to that point w/ cheap elec. power
- Work in West allowed it to grow even more significantly post-WWII; govt. kept powerful bureaucratic presence
- South had fewer massive projects, apart from powerful TVA; many policies, like Rural Electrification Administration, disproportionately benefited South by nature
- Reversed economic belief that sole cause of South's underdeveloped state was racism; also indicated that infrastructure/economic institutions were required

The New Deal disproportionately benefited the West and the South due to their agricultural nature making them naturally easier to assist with public works and infrastructure projects.

How did the New Deal affect the national economy?

- Most New Deal critics point to failure to truly revive econ. w/ limited govt. spending, distribution of power relatively unchanged; true savior of Great Depression was WWII
- Greatest legacy was elevating many weaker groups, allowing for econ growth of West/South, providing mechanisms for fed. govt. to regulate econ. especially in postwar years
- Created federal welfare state but lacking in power while enforcing traditional racial/gender norms (due to conservative impact); still represented first attempt of fed. govt. to truly assist citizens

The New Deal, though unable to truly revive the economy, was beneficial in its elevation of smaller groups, economic boost to the West, growth in regulatory power of the federal government, and creation of a weak but well-intentioned federal welfare state.

How did the New Deal affect American politics?

The New Deal greatly increased the power of the federal government over state and local ones; the executive branch became extremely powerful. It also made the Democratic Party a far more powerful force and turned voters' desires to be far more economically inclined. Finally, it set a precedent and expectation for a far more involved government.