
Contents

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR)	1
Eleanor Roosevelt	1
The New Deal	1
Keynsian Economics	2
Guiding Principles of FDR's "Brain Trust"	2
First 100 Days - Stabilizing the Banks	2
FERA (Federal)	2
Workers for the Civil Works Administration	2
Civilian Conservation Corps (1933 - 1942)	3
Tennessee Valley Authority	3
First Agricultural Adjustment Act	3
National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)	3
Resistance to Business Reforms	3
Woody Guthrie	4
Wagner Act	4
Social Security Act of 1935	4
Neglected Americans	4
Infrastructure Projects	4

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR)

- Democratic challenger for president in 1932
- Had been Asst. Secretary of the Navy Gov'r of New York, failed candidate for VP in 1920
- Runs a vague campaign, promising to do something for "the bottom of the economic pyramid"
- had been a governor of NY

Eleanor Roosevelt

- Was very politically active
- Wrote articles, gave speeches

The New Deal

- A collection of *ad hoc* measures designed to stabilize the financial system and address the problems of the great depression

-
- Spur of the moment
 - Programs not always consistent with each other
 - Many were repealed
 - Advisors were former Progressives, both Republican and Democratic

Keynsian Economics

- Governments could strategically intervene in the economy to flatten out cycles of boom and bust cycles. Boom = tightens , busts = widen

Guiding Principles of FDR's "Brain Trust"

- U.S. would pursue capitalist solutions to the economic problem
- The greatest flaw in the economy underconsumption
- Corporation power needed to be balanced by government and organized workforce
 - Americans initially resistant to this idea

First 100 Days - Stabilizing the Banks

- Emergency Banking Relief Act
 - Four day banking holiday to restock banks with cash
 - Prohibits the hoarding of gold
 - Allows loans to strengthen banks
- Banking Act of 1933 *finish this section*

FERA (Federal)

- Was in times of need for people who really needed it, not dedicated to natural disasters

Workers for the Civil Works Administration

- The CWA built roads, schools and airports
- FDR ended in 1934 for costs

Civilian Conservation Corps (1933 - 1942)

- Put young, unemployed, mostly men to work with reforestation and park reconstruction. Paid \$30 a month where \$25 was sent home
- What advantages was there to keeping young men, in particular, employed
 - Less inclined to do bad stuff
 - Assist to the underconsumption problem
- Eleanor Roosevelt intervened to force agency to hire some women
 - Had gone to a party in NY and said something about “I never wanted to go to party with so many Jews”

Tennessee Valley Authority

- Government owned corporation that sells electricity to farmers
- Created 20 dams with hydroelectric dams

First Agricultural Adjustment Act

- Overproduction had lowered the price of farm products
- Cheaper to leave crops to rot in the fields than to bring to market
- AAA addresses the issue by subsidizing farmers NOT to grow crops
- Did not help poor farmers

National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)

- Designed to raise wages and prices
- Established a National Labor Board to assure “fair competition” respect for the rights of workers and bargain collectively

Resistance to Business Reforms

- People in the private sector thought he was invading on their profits
- Was depicted of being a commies

Woody Guthrie

- an American singer-songwriter, one of the most significant figures in American folk music; his music, including songs, such as “This Land Is Your Land”, has inspired several generations both politically and musically.

missing somethings

Wagner Act

- Created a Labor Relations board

missing this slide

Social Security Act of 1935

- Provided a safety net for the elderly poor, the unemployed, unmarried mothers
- Gave them money to live on

Neglected Americans



Figure 1: World's Highest Standard of Living

Infrastructure Projects

- Shasta Dam

-
- Hoover Dam
 - Golden Gate Bridge
 - 110 FWY