**Franklin Delano Roosevelt**

the only president to be elected four times (1932, 36, 40, and 44) during the Depression and WWII

**Eleanor Roosevelt**

FDR's wife and a major leading figure for civil rights for blacks & women's rights in the US and later for human rights worldwide

**Frances Perkins**

first female Cabinet member (Secretary of Labor for FDR); oversaw much of the creation of Social Security

**Upton Sinclair**

Dem. Nomination 4 Governor 1934 & head of End Poverty in California movement (EPIC). Wanted use of idle factories & land in corp. ventures to employ unemployed. Lost election after negative propaganda campaign.

**Huey Long**

Governor of Louisiana 1929, 1930 US Senate seat. Most serious challenge to the New Deal; his Share-Our-Wealth program suggested dramatically redistributing money from the rich to the poor; assassinated in 1935

**Charles Coughlin**

"Radio priest" attacked Wall Street banker & greedy capitalists. Called 4 gov. ownership of key industries as way to fight Depression. Later shift to anti-Semitism & support 4 European fascism

**Dr. Francis Townsend**

California physician, won support 4 plan by gov. to make monthly payment of $200 to old Americans if the spent immediately - Argued it would boost economy. By end of 1934 Townsend Clubs claimed >2 mil. Members

**John L. Lewis**

Head of United Mine Workers. Led walkout of AFL that produced the Congress of Industrial Organization (CIO)

**John Collier**

FDR's commissioner of Indian affairs; ended the assimilation policies under the Dawes Act and granted Indians much greater freedom

Mary McLeod Bethune

organizer of a "Black Cabinet" who advised FDR on racial issues; headed the Division of Negro affairs of the National Youth Administration

**Richard Wright**

black writer supported by WPA's Federal Writers' Project; author of "Native Son"

**Grant Wood**

artist supported by the WPA's Federal Arts Project; painter of the famous American Gothic

**Orson Welles**

radio performer behind the great "War of the Worlds" hoax; actor, writer, and director who made the classic film Citizen Kane (often called the best/most influential film of all time)

**New Deal**

FDR's program to alleviate the problems of the Great Depression, focusing on relief for the needy, economic recovery, and financial reform

**New Deal coalition**

alliance of diverse groups—including Southern whites, blacks, and unionized workers—who supported the Democrats in the 30s and 40s

**2nd New Deal**

Launched 1935, with an emphasis on economic security & protection from unemployment & poverty

**deficit spending**

the act of (a government) spending more money than it collects in taxes (this results in government debt)

**parity**

a government-supported level for the prices of farm goods, intended to keep farmers' incomes steady

**National Recovery Administration (NRA)**

Headed by Hugh S. Johnson. It set standards for: production, prices, & wages, in textile steel, mining & auto industries. Its symbol is the Blue Eagle. 1935 declared unlawful by Congress because in its codes & regulations it delegated legislative power to the president & attempted to regulate local businesses that didn't engage in interstate commerce

**Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)**

1933 law that raised crop prices by paying farmers to leave a certain amount of their land unplanted; declared unconstitutional

**US vs. Butler**

1936, Congress declared AAA unconstitutional, & banned it. Said it was an unconstitutional exercise of congressional power over local economic activities.

**Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**

a New Deal agency that put young unemployed men to work building roads, developing parks, planting trees, and helping in erosion- and flood-control projects

**Public Works Administration (PWA**)

Created to build roads, schools, hospitals, & other public facilities. Given $3.3 billion by the government. Directed by Secretary of Interior: Harold Ickes

**Works Progress Administration (WPA)**

a 2nd New Deal agency that provided the unemployed with jobs in construction, garment making, teaching, the arts, and other fields. Harry Hopkins = head

**Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)**

a labor organization of industrial unions, founded in 1938 by John L. Lewis, that merged with the AFL in 1955

**Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)**

agency created in 1933 that insures individual bank accounts, protecting people against losses due to bank failures

**Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)**

an agency created in 1934 that monitors the stock market and enforces laws on the sale of stocks and bonds

**National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)**

1933 law that tried to reduce competition, establish codes of fair practice for industries, and to promote industrial growth

**Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)**

Makes grants to local agencies that aided the impoverished by the Depression

**Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)**

federal corporation established in 1933 to construct dams and other projects in one of the most undeveloped parts of the country (in the Appalachians)

**Rural Electrification Agency (REA)**

Provided electricity to rural areas to encourage the buying of household appliances (came to be 2nd New Deal's most successful program)

**Federal Communications Commission (FCC)**

Oversee nation's broadcast airwaves & telephone communications

**Civil Works Administration (CWA)**

By 1934 it employed >4 million people. Construction of highways, tunnels, courthouses, & airports. CWA dissolved when to many people started depending on it

**Home Owners Loan Corporation & Federal Housing administration (FHA)**

Insured millions of long term mortgages issued by private banks, & made it easier to buy a home than to rent an apartment

**National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)**

agency created by the Wagner Act to prevent unfair labor practices and to mediate disputes between workers/unions and management

**Wagner Act**

aka the National Labor Relations Act, a 1935 law that granted workers the legal right to form unions after the National Industrial Recovery Act was declared unconstitutional

**Emergency Banking Act**

Enacted March 9th; It provided funds to shore up threatened institutions

**Glass-Steagall Act**

1933 law that established the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to protect individuals' bank accounts and that prevented banks from making risky investments

**Federal Securities Act**

1933 law that required corporations to provide complete, accurate information on all stock offerings

**Social Security Act**

1935 law that gives money to retirees, the unemployed, people with disabilities, and families with dependent children

**National Youth Administration**

a New Deal agency that provided young Americans with aid and employment during the Great Depression.

**Gone With the Wind**

movie about Southern plantation owners during and after the Civil War—one of the most popular films of all time

**The Grapes of Wrath**

1939 John Steinbeck novel that deals with the struggles with a family of Oklahomans who leave the Dust Bowl for California