# Dessa Shapiro

# The Great Depression and New Deal

* **Franklin D. Roosevelt**
* FDR was an american politician who served as president for 2 terms in 1933. He was the president who began the recovery from the great depression.
* **Reconstruction**
* The time after the civil war where the US was trying to re establish unity between the north and the south.
* **“Hoovervilles” & the Bonus Army**
* Hoovervilles were makeshift towns that were run down and made as a last resort to find residency during the great depression. The Bonus Army was a group of veterans and people demanding cash and their veteran benefits for their time in the war.
* **Fireside Chats**
* The fireside chats were a series of radio broadcasts made to address the nation by Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It was a way to address the fears of people as well as inform then about actions taken by the US government.
* **Key “Alphabet Soup” Agencies: AAA, WPA, TVA, CCC, FDIC, NRA, Social Security, SEC**
* [AAA](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Agricultural-Adjustment-Administration), Agricultural Adjustment Administration was a program instated by the new deal to help with agricultural prosperity during the great depression
* [WPA](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Works-Progress-Administration), Works Progress administration created for unemployed folks to get jobs in 1935
* [TVA](https://www.tva.com/), Tennessee Valley Authority a government agency created to control floods and improve the standard of living for farmers as well as create power from the tennessee river
* [CCC](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Civilian-Conservation-Corps), Civilian Conservation Corps, established by the new deal to relieve unemployment by employing people to do conservation work like planting trees, fighting fires, building flood barriers & maintaining trails and forests
* [FDIC](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Federal-Deposit-Insurance-Corporation), Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, independent U.S. government corporation created under authority of the Banking Act of 1933. Created to insure bank deposits in eligible banks against loss in the event of a bank failure as well as regulate other banking practices.
* **Charles Coughlin & Huey Long “Welfare State”**
* Charles Coughlin was a radio priest who believes that only roosevelt could pull the US out of the great depressions. Huey Long wanted to ‘share the wealth’ during the depression who was a left wing populist who first addressed his national plan in a radio address. The Welfare State was a system where the government protects the health and well being of its people and those who are financially struggling
* **“Court Packing” Controversy**
* In 1937, FDR made a plan to expand the supreme court to up to 15 judges (tried to make it more efficient). Some thought he was trying to “pack the court” and neutralize supreme court justices who disagreed with his new deal. Most republicans in congress opposed the court packing plan, and the senate decided his plan was unnecessary. Regardless, by 1942 all but two justices were appointed by FDR
* **Deficit Spending (*Keynsian Economics*)**
* Spending more than you profit. Keynesian Economics are macro and microeconomic theories that support total spending on the economy in an attempt to influence the outcome, and whether it goes up or down.
* **Eleanor Roosevelt**
* She was the first lady and distant cousin to FDR. She influenced FDR’s policy making, was interested in child welfare, housing reform and equal rights for women/minorities. She presented a booklet to the UN in 1958. She urged Roosevelt’s administration to appoint women to government positions, and made sure the new deal included relief programs for women.
* **New Deal**
* President Franklin Rossevelt’s series of programs enacted between 1933-1939, aimed to Alleviate the problem of the Great depression. Which focuses on life for the needy. And economic recovery.. With the use of public work projects, financial reform, and regulations.
* **Dust Bowl Migrants**
* A migration of nearly 2.5 million people(many farmers), to other cities and places( primarily the west to look for jobs). Caused by the dust bowl, the region including texas, oklahoma,kansas, colorado and new mexico that was made worthless for farming by drought and duststorms during the 1930s. One of the largest migrations of American history.

**Part 2**

Three causes of the great depression were the bank failures, wich caused millions of people to loose most if not all, of their money. And just generally affected the economy, by loosing a lot of wealth. Another was the major stock market crash, with had much of the same affect and lead to millions loosing wealth. And also lead to many business having to shut down and go bank robbed, which lead to lost jobs. The final reasons is the massive layoffs and decrease in the job markets from the lack of demand compared to a large supply, from a wartime economy. This lead to many loosing their jobs, and overall much less work opportunity and economic decline, because much less things were being bought.

Other peoples answers: The stock market crash in 1929 created an immense amount of debt, agricultural dismay, and death. The main reason for its crash was that too many people were investing their savings or borrowed money via the bank to buy stocks, pushing prices to unsustainable levels. Banks misused loans from other customers which created little to no money left for those who have been saving their money.

Compare and contrast Hoover’s beliefs about how the government should respond to an economic crisis with those of Roosevelt: Hoover believed in a hands off approach to the great depression. He thought that it would work itself out and didn’t do much to make an impact on the people and help them out. Roosevelt was much more hands on, he created different government relief programs to create more jobs, and provide financial stability.

How did labor unions do during the roosevelt years?: FDR liked labor unions, though he really didnt do much to truly support them. As unions were protesting and boycotting for better rights and pay, FDR ordered the police to strike them down and get them out of the streets. His liking to them was genuine, though he still forced them to go back to work.