Aditya Patel

APUSH

Period 4

02/19/2021

CH 24 FQs 2,3,6; DTP 1 (p 681)

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2. Confidence in America’s financial institutions had collapsed with the stock market in the late 1920s, and a major problem to FDR’s New Deal goals. As soon as he entered office, he called a “Bank Holiday” to call an emergency session and pass the Emergency Banking Act, to inspect all banks and aid those in need. FDR pledged the banks safety, and his calm and optimistic personality helped money flood back into the system. Later in the year, he removed the Gold Standard to give his government more control. The Glass-Steagall Act, passed by Congress soon after, put rules on banking speculation and separated speculation from investment banking. To better protect investors from the wild Stock Market, Congress introduced the Securities and Exchange Commission to decrease fraud. This legislation helped the financial institutions greatly, but the impact of FDR’s optimistic, convincing words at a time where trust in the institutions was so low cannot be understated.

3. After booms in production in the 20s, the depression send both the agricultural industry and heavy industries into precarious positions. The Dust Bowl and overproduction in the agricultural industry needed immediate relief. The FDR and the New Deal Coalition solved the overproduction by introducing the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which regulated how much land farmers should farm and subsidized the rest, allowing increased prices and stabilizing farming. Despite being struck down by the Supreme Court, Congress amended this act to continue. After the industrial shutdown in the late 20s, FDR’s National Recovery Administration was created to raise labor rights, help create jobs, and increase the consumer class’s buying power. Another one of FDR’s projects was the TVA and the Works Progress Administration, which created infrastructure and large projects while industries slowly grew again. With unprecedented support and budget, it was able to create hundreds of thousands of miles of road, public buildings, and airports. With this, both the agricultural and industries were kept from becoming crippled.

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6. Prior to the 1930s, the Federal Government had very little influence over the economics of the country. The stock market ran free, businesses were largely left alone, and the only place for the Federal Government to interfere was the West. This largely changed during the New Deal. The “Broker State” was created, and the government was on the side of the people after years of oppressive government interference. After almost a decade of New Deal politics however, the country had still failed to recover from the crash, but the country was on its way. The New Deal’s Legacy in the West set up production and manufacturing during the Second World War. All the infrastructure acts created a country better prepared for a boom than ever before. The Federal Welfare State created with the Social Security System set up a way for future generations to increase the wealth of the populace in the future and set up the economy for a new age.

1. The New Deal was an extremely transformative movement and era in American politics and has been thoroughly discussed by every generation since. The first few attempts to look at the New Deal were generally simple: that the New Deal was a power struggle between private interests and the people, where for the first time the people seemed to take control. The National Labor Relations Board was a clear and visible sign of this, that the working class was taking a role in the movement. They also argued that the New Deal did very little for African Americans, Women, and Native Americans, which was largely true. The “Black Cabinet” and other acts towards these groups were rare. After the 1960s, criticism of the New Deal and FDR grew, as people said that they could have done more do help the working class, instead of bailing out the international financiers and businessmen. This view eventually shifted into a view that in many ways the New Deal was successful in reforming society for more power to the working class, but that the programs of the time were too ambitious, and that they weren’t effective due to bureaucracy and the novelty of such programs. The National Recovery Administration under Hugh Johnson was one clear example of its inefficiencies. Johnson cut corners in forming rules, then the rules did not end up enforced, and the NRA got disbanded due to it. By the turn of the Millennium, historians began to agree that the ideological shift and the ideas of government under and after the New Deal was its most important impact. The New Expectations from Government and the new welfare and broker state was a huge change from previous generations, and is a clear mark caused by the the New Deal. All of the achievements are widely appreciated and acknowledged today and have been built upon for the past few decades in order to continue these expectations from government.

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