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**Chapter 27**

**Directions: answer the following questions completely. No answer should be one word or sentence. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.**

1. **Describe the immediate challenges facing Franklin Delano Roosevelt in March 1933.** The immediate challenges facing Franklin Delano Roosevelt in March 1933 was the fall of the American banking system. Banks ran out of money and had to close their doors, resulting in many people losing everything. Roosevelt had to deal with this problem and repair the banks and the economic situation. Furthermore, the closing of banks led to businesses losing money and having to lay off people, which had many people losing their jobs. Almost immediately after F.D.R. entered office, he declared a four-day bank holiday to prevent people from withdrawing their money. The Emergency Banking Act would be put into place. Many banks would become insured and eventually, people would have confidence in the banks again.
2. **How did the New Deal expand the federal government’s authority?** The New Deal expanded the federal government’s authority by building a foundation of a social welfare system. Furthermore, the federal government would have access to controlling and regulating trade channels and areas of commerce because of the New Deal. For instance, the federal government could control agriculture, the bank, housing, and services. In addition to this, F.D.R.’s New Deal gave raise to social and economic programs to avoid further economic problems.
3. **What were the lasting effects of the New Deal legislation?** Most of the effects of the New Deal legislation by F.D.R. were temporary and were meant to recover the economy in the moment. For instance, the Emergency Banking Relief Act was put in place to restore and recover the banks right away. Then, it was the Second New Deal that had long-lasting effects to the United States. For instance, the Social Security Act was very important since it allowed for those who were unable to work be able to feed their families. In addition, the New Deal programs increased government control over the economy and currency. They were now able to intervene and step in to regulate prices and production.
4. **Discuss the criticism from *Dr. Francis Townsend, Rev. Charles Coughlin, and Gov. Huey Long* about the New Deal.** Dr. Francis Townsend, Rev. Charles Coughlin and Gov. Huey Long were the toughest critics that Franklin D. Roosevelt faced about his New Deal legislation. First of all, Francis Townsend was a health officer and physician from California. His critic was that he believed Roosevelt was not helping the poor and elderly enough, and he thought of a plan that gave benefits to the elderly monthly. After this plan, the elderly supported this idea and their support for Roosevelt diminished. Moreover, Charles Coughlin was a Roman Catholic priest from Detroit, and he turned against Roosevelt. Coughlin had a radio broadcast where he shared his ideas about the nation. He talked about political, economic, religious and social ideas on his broadcast where Coughlin had more than 40 million people tuning into his broadcasts. Coughlin preferred the nationalization of banks and a guaranteed annual income. In addition, Huey Long from Louisiana and initially supported the New Deal. Like Coughlin, Long began to turn against Roosevelt’s ideas because he wanted to become the President himself. Long proposed a social program called the “Share-Our-Wealth” program and gained traction, as he would brag about there being over 7 million members of his program. Then, in 1935, he was assassinated at his peak.
5. **What is “court-packing” and use in the cartoon on p. 1132 to describe why he did it?** Court-packing was a legislative initiative plan developed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to increase the number of judges in the United States Supreme Court. This law was known as the Judiciary Reorganization Bill of 1937 and would give the President the right to appoint additional Supreme Court Justices for every Justice that is over 70 years old. In the cartoon on page 1132, President Roosevelt is showing Harold Ickes a drawing for a New Deal Plan for Enlarged Supreme Court. The artist of the cartoon was making fun of Roosevelt for his plan to expand the Supreme Court, as it was not well thought out.
6. **Identify each of the following and their significance:**
   1. **Twenty-First Amendment** – The Twenty-First Amendment to the United States Constitution was put in place to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The Eighteenth Amendment prohibited the selling and manufacturing of alcoholic beverages nationwide, put in place on January 16th, 1919. One of the main reasons why the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed was due to the Great Depression. There was an increase in crime and alcohol prohibition was not doing any good for the nation. Some impacts of the Twenty-First Amendment were more jobs for people and a decrease in crime. Furthermore, taxes were placed on alcohol, so, the government benefitted from it. It was President F.D.R. who ended prohibition and the Twenty-First Amendment was ratified on December 5th, 1933.
   2. **The First 100 Days** – The First 100 Days was a term for President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s first 3 months in taking office, or the first 100 days of F.D.R. being in office. The Hundred Days lasted from March 9th, 1933 to June 16, 1933. During this time period, Congress granted all of Roosevelt’s requests. Roosevelt managed to get Congress to allow him to pass many new legislations that would cement the role of the federal government on the nation. Roosevelt created many programs that helped Americans and his main goal was to increase employment. Programs such as the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Works Progress Administration and Social Security Administration, along with many others. According to Journalist Walter Lippmann, the United States “became an organized nation of our power for our own security and to control our own destiny.” The Hundred Days of F.D.R. in office had a major impact on the nation due to the government assistance that helped businesses, unemployed people, and businesses.
   3. **Dust Bowl** – The dust bowls were a period of furious windstorms that carried dust into the air, causing numerous dust storms throughout Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and New Mexico. The dust bowls were prominent during the Great Depression during the 1930s and caused many droughts due to decreased rainfall. Furthermore, during a dust bowl, the temperature was increased, and farming land became deserts. Farmers were unable to grow crops because of the dust bowls and many families had to move to other states to be able to earn a living.
   4. **The Three R’s (Relief, Recovery, Reform)** – Each one of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s programs could fit into one of three categories, Relief, Recovery and Reform. First of all, Relief programs provided American citizens with immediate aid. For example, this meant support in forms of temporary employment and cash payouts. Then, the homeless and needy received shelter and food. An instance of a relief program is the Federal Emergency Relief Agency (FERA), who donated money to local and state organizations and businesses. Then, the recovery programs would give jobs to unemployed Americans so they can be self-reliant and work for someone for money. An example of a recovery program is the Public Works Administration (PWA). The P.W.A. gave over 4 billion dollars for the construction of public property such as roads, highways and buildings. Then, reform programs helped and changed how businesses and governments were ran. Laws and agencies that were put in place initiated this change. Reform programs are supposed to prevent another depression from happening again in the future.
   5. **“Alphabet Agencies”** –Franklin D. Roosevelt’s new programs that would be known as the Alphabet Agencies. They were made to overcome the Great Depression and stabilize the economy and workforce. For instance, a relief program of the Alphabet Agency was the Public Works Administration (PWA) and it was made by the NIRA to give loans to private companies to construct public projects. Furthermore, another Alphabet Agency was the Emergency Banking Relief Act, which allows the federal reserve banks to hand out additional money on good assets to allow banks to reopen and be financially backed. Moreover, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) was made to raise farm and crop prices. Overall, the Alphabet Agencies were a collection of programs and acts that had a big impact on the United States during the Great Depression and service the programs of the New Deal.
   6. **Pump-Priming** – Pump-priming is act of putting money into the system so more people can spend it. Pump-priming was one of many economic responses to the Great Depression. The federal government placed people to work on public projects, which put money into the hands of consumers to buy more goods and services. In turn, this would stimulate the economy. John Maynard Keynes is the individual responsible with the idea of pump-priming. He believed that the lack of government interference and laissez-faire in the nation’s economy and businesses led to the depression.
   7. **Deficit Spending** – Deficit spending is the practice where the federal government spends more money than it receives as revenue to cut taxes and increase spending to stimulate the economy. The goal was to increase the deficit because more money was spent than taken in. Deficit spending was an idea developed by British economist, John Maynard Keynes, who said during the Great Depression that governments should be prepared to go into debt to stimulate the economy.
   8. **Social Security** – The Social Security Act of 1935 was proposed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. This act provided economic benefits to the unemployed, retired people over the age of 65, single parents, the handicapped, and a large sum of money benefit when they die. The funds to the Social Security are financed through the payroll tax on the wages of workers. Franklin D. Roosevelt announced that the Social Security Act was the Second New Deal’s “supreme achievement” and “cornerstone.” America would eventually come out of the Great Depression thanks to the idea of the Social Security Act and Program.
7. **One of the reasons for Roosevelt’s unprecedented popularity was his wife, Eleanor. Discuss her role as an adviser to him and her assent as one of the most influential and revered leaders of her time.** Eleanor Roosevelt is one of the longest served First Ladies in United States history, supporting her husband, Franklin D. Roosevelt’s ideas and decisions in all situations. Eleanor Roosevelt was born in New York City in 1884 and her compassion set her apart from other leaders. Eleanor Roosevelt was very outspoken and was a Civil Rights activist. She defied local segregation laws to join a meeting with African American leaders, stood up for organized labor and supported women. Eleanor Roosevelt visited coal mines to study their environment and helped workers with problems such as safety and wages.