

The Great Depression

Outcome: Franklin Roosevelt & The New Deal



1. Background

a. Youth and Personal Life

- i. Born into _____ New York family
- ii. Spoiled; _____, “doted on”
- iii. _____ Educated ---> history & law (_____)
- iv. Married _____ Roosevelt (_____ 1st Lady); 6 kids
- v. 1921 – age 39 ---> stricken w/ _____ (changed his life)

b. Long Political Career

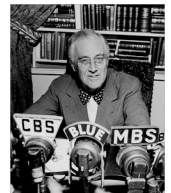
- i. 1910 – NY _____; 1912 – Asst. Sec. Of _____
- ii. 1920 – _____ Presidential candidate --> lost to _____ /Coolidge
- iii. 1928-1932 ---> served as _____ of NY
- iv. 1932 ---> defeats _____ for Presidency

2. Presidency

a. Character: ---> energetic, _____, confident, feared _____

b. Broke Traditions

- i. Created a “_____” of experts to advise him (beyond his _____)
- ii. Appointed 1st _____ to his cabinet: Frances _____
- iii. Called Congress into Emergency _____ Session
- iv. Ordered a Nation _____ Holiday (goal: to inspect the banks)
- v. Elected President _____ times
- vi. Used _____ to fullest ---> “_____ Chats”



c. Personal Attitude Toward Depression and The Role of Government

- i. Federal Government has a _____ to help ---> _____ if need be
- ii. _____ Traditional Conservative Approach of:
 1. Maintaining a _____ budget
 2. Cutting taxes & _____ for recovery
- iii. Adopts theory of economist John Maynard _____ who suggested:
 1. Increasing government _____; _____ spend if necessary
 2. _____ taxes
 3. Creating government _____ programs
 4. If workers have \$, they will _____ it, priming the economic pump

d. Actions & Policies ---> _____ Deal Program (3 part _____ Assistance)

- i. _____ (\$, food, shelter; temporary _____)
 1. Ex. _____, FERA, _____
- ii. _____ (programs aimed at industrial & agricultural recovery, jobs)
 1. Ex. _____, _____, PWA
- iii. _____ (lasting changes; built in safeguards)
 1. Ex. _____, NLRB, _____, Social Security



e. 1933 – 21st Amendment ---> _____ prohibition



3. FDR's Critics

- a. Some said he was too _____
i. Conservatives called him a radical _____
ii. Gave government too much control of the _____ (TVA, jobs, etc)



- b. Demagogues said he moved too _____
i. _____ (King Fish) "_____ the _____"

1. Louisiana _____ & _____
2. Guaranteed every family a \$ _____ yearly income
3. Gov't would tax the _____ and seize estates over \$ _____
4. _____ before he could run for president



- ii. _____ "Radio Priest"
1. _____ FDR at first and then grew _____ with New Deal
2. Offered an annual living _____; wanted banks _____
3. Blamed the _____ ---> BAD!



- iii. _____ ---> focused on program for the elderly
1. Plan would give people 60 and older \$ _____; could not save
2. Ideas led to _____

- c. Supreme _____ said he abused power

- i. Declared many "Recovery" programs _____
- ii. Conservative Group (1930-36); FDR called them "The 9 _____ Men"
- iii. Court _____ Affair --> FDR's attempt to _____ the Court (1937)
- iv. FDR loses the _____, but wins the _____ – retirements occur

4. FDR's Long-Term Impact

- a. _____ Spending became _____ procedure at Federal level (debt today?)
- b. Government's role in regulating the _____ remains strong
- c. _____ programs still exist (ex. _____, _____, Social Security)
- d. Federal government remains a big and growing _____
- e. 22nd Amendment (1951) ---> _____ term limit for presidency
- f. Democratic party membership _____



5. World Solutions to the Depression

- a. Dictators offered prosperity in exchange for power

- i. Germany: _____ ---> Nazism
- ii. Italy: Mussolini ---> _____
- iii. _____ ---> Stalin ---> _____

- b. The Stage is Set for _____

