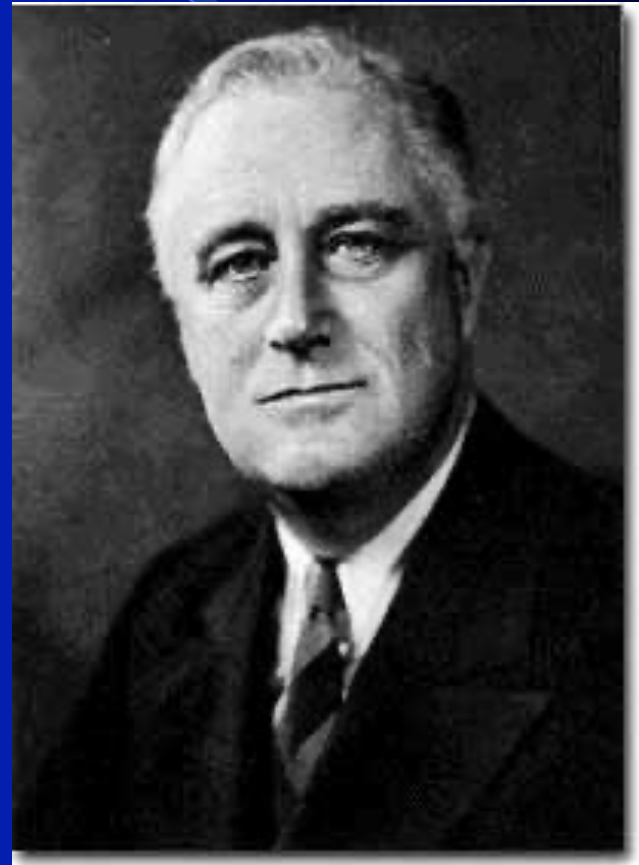


The New Deal

- Relief
- Recovery
- Reform

Roosevelt's New Deal Policies:

- RELIEF—programs FDR started during the first 100 days he was president. Immediate relief for the people
- RECOVERY—get people back working again
- REFORM—make things better for the future so a crash of this magnitude could not happen again



Key Terms:

- Brain Trust—FDR's advisors; called the brain trust because they were extremely intellectual
- New Deal—the 15 measures/programs FDR started in order to get the country “rolling” again
- Bank Holiday—FDR closed the banks in order to stop the massive withdrawals

Key Terms, cont...

- “Priming the pump”—stimulating national recovery through government programs
- Federal project #1—created to promote artistic expression

NEW DEAL PROGRAMS

- Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)
- Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
- Works Progress Administration (WPA)
- National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)
 - Public Works Administration (PWA)
 - National Recovery Administration (NRA)
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
- Social Security Act
- Indian Reorganization Act

Relief

- GOAL--To aid the plight of citizens in economic distress
- Programs included:
 - Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)
 - Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
 - Works Progress Administration (WPA)

1. Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)



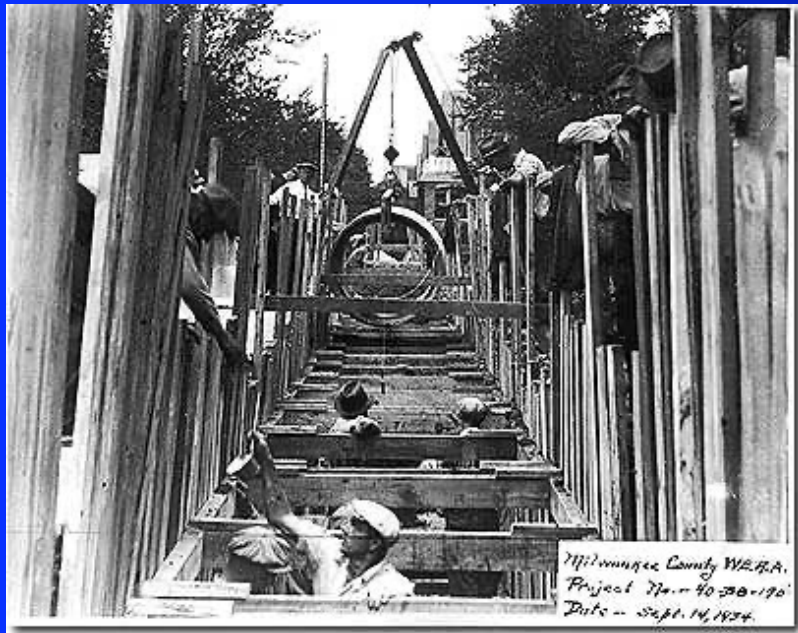
- When?
 - May, 1933
- What did it do?
 - Provided direct relief aid through state and local agencies
- However, people did not want a direct handout, they wanted jobs!

2. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

- When?
 - 1933
- What did the program do?
 - Employed young men between the ages of 18 and 25 on public works projects
- What did workers do?
 - Planted trees
 - Cleared underbrush
 - Laid out park trails
 - Developed camp grounds and beaches
- The Workers earned \$1/day



3. Works Progress Administration (WPA)



*Milwaukee County W.P.A.
Project No. 4030-190
Date - Sept. 14, 1934*

- When?
 - April, 1935
- What?
 - Employed men and women to do public works, research, and artistic projects
- What did workers do?
 - Blue collar--Built or rebuilt 350 airports, 100,000 public buildings, 78,000 bridges, 500,000 miles of roads
 - White collar—research projects and teaching jobs

Also...

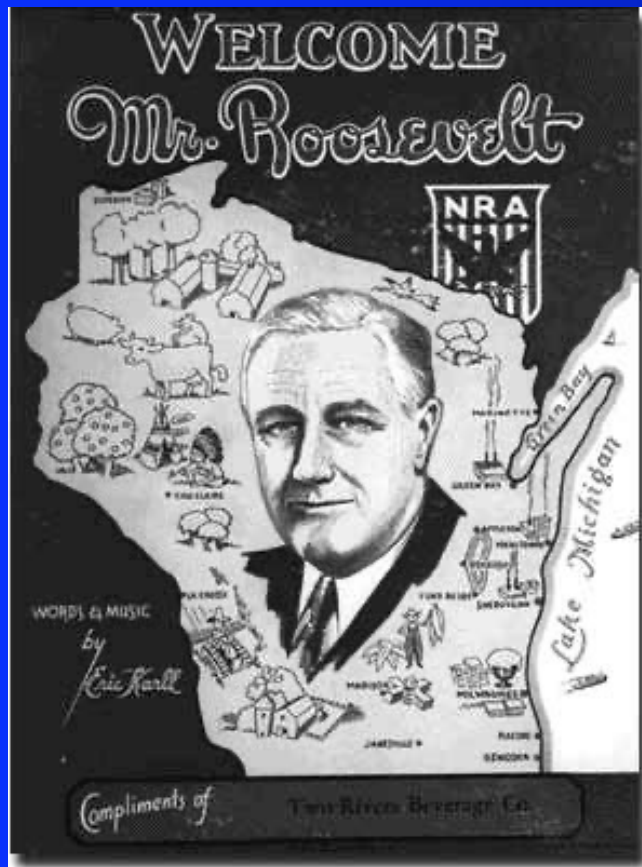
- The WPA had a special division for women
 - There was often discrimination against women
 - HOW?
 - Women were paid lower wages than men
 - Women--\$3/day
 - Men--\$5/day
- * FOR THE SAME JOB!!



Recovery

- GOAL—to restore the economy to health
- Programs included:
 - Public Works Administration (PWA)
 - Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
 - Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)

4. Public Works Administration (PWA)



- Part of the National Industrial Recovery Act
- Est. June, 1933
- Harold Ickes in charge
- What?
 - Set up public works projects to increase employment and business activity

5. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

- When?
 - May, 1933
- What?
 - Constructed dam and power projects to improve a region seven-states large
- Did it Work?
 - YES!! The effects of the TVA can be seen today!



6. Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)



- When?
 - May, 1933
- What?
 - Increased government regulation of crop production and payments to farmers

That's great Mrs. Kissen, but what did it *REALLY* DO??

- When Hoover was president the government tried to help farmers by buying up their surplus goods
- Hoover's attempt didn't work
- FDR's assistance to farmers was different!
- HOW??
 - The AAA paid the farmers NOT to produce goods
 - REDUCE the production of goods!!!
- Reduce production, prices INCREASED!!