



# Franklin Delano Roosevelt

*struck with polio*

Roosevelt caught the dreaded paralyzing disease \_\_\_\_\_ in 1921

Roosevelt began a vigorous exercise program to restore muscle control  
he became able to walk short distances with \_\_\_\_\_ and leaning on a cane  
for all intents and purposes, his legs were completely \_\_\_\_\_



in 1928 Roosevelt campaigned hard to  
become \_\_\_\_\_ of New York  
- he won -

as governor, Roosevelt oversaw the creation  
of the first state agency to aid the unemployed



Roosevelt became \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_

his energy and optimism gave Americans hope despite the tough economic times  
he once said, *“If you had spent two years in bed trying to wiggle your big toe,  
after that anything else would seem easy.”*

## President Roosevelt

*The Hundred Days*



when Roosevelt was inaugurated in March, 1933,

\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ workers was unemployed  
Roosevelt knew he had to restore the nation’s  
confidence.

*“First of all,” he declared in his Inaugural Address,  
“let me assert my firm belief that*

*... This nation asks for action, and action now!”*

Roosevelt and his advisers had no clear agenda, but he argued,  
*“The country needs bold, persistent experimentation. . . .  
Above all, try something.”*

FDR sent bill after bill to Congress between March 9 and June 16, 1933,  
which came to be called \_\_\_\_\_

These programs made up what would be called the  
\_\_\_\_\_.



# The New Deal

## Bank Holiday



Roosevelt knew that before he did anything else he had to restore people's confidence in the \_\_\_\_\_.

Within a week of his taking office, he passed the \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ which required federal examiners to survey the nation's banks to make sure they were financially sound.

On March 12, Roosevelt addressed the nation by radio in the first of many "\_\_\_\_\_." Sixty million people listened as he said,

*"I assure you that it is safer to keep your money in a reopened bank than under the mattress."*

When banks opened on March 13, deposits far outweighed withdrawals. The banking crisis was over.



# The New Deal

## Other Economic Reforms



The \_\_\_\_\_ was created to regulate the stock market and stop fraud.

The \_\_\_\_\_ was created to provide government insurance for bank deposits, which increased public confidence in the banking system.

The \_\_\_\_\_ bought the mortgages of home owners who were behind in their payments and restructured the loans with longer repayment terms and lower interest rates to allow the people to be able to pay them back themselves.

The \_\_\_\_\_

was based on a simple idea - that prices for farm goods were low because farmers grew too much food. The AAA paid farmers NOT to raise certain livestock, grow certain crops, and produce certain dairy products.

*The AAA met its goal, although it drew some criticism: the idea of paying farmers **not** to work went against the ideals of many Americans. Also, not all farmers benefited. Thousands of tenant farmers, many of them African Americans, lost their jobs and homes when landlords took their fields out of production.*



Scene in county agent's office, San Augustine, Texas. Farmer is receiving his AAA check. Photo by Russell Lee, April 1939, LOC.





## The New Deal Industry - the NRA



The \_\_\_\_\_ set prices, established minimum wages, shortened workers' hours to create more jobs, permitted unionization, and helped businesses develop industry-wide rules of fair competition.



*The NRA revived a few industries, but the codes were difficult to administer. Employers disliked that the NRA allowed workers to form unions. They also argued that paying minimum wages forced them to raise prices. After the NRA was instituted, industrial production fell. The NRA was declared unconstitutional in 1935.*

## The New Deal The CCC

the \_\_\_\_\_ offered unemployed young men 18–25 years old the opportunity to work under the direction of the forestry service

they \_\_\_\_\_, fought forest fires, and built reservoirs

they planted a line of more than 200 million trees, known as a

\_\_\_\_\_ from north Texas to North Dakota



the young men lived in camps they built near their work areas

earned \_\_\_\_\_ a month, \_\_\_\_\_ of which was sent to their families

more than 40,000 of their recruits to read and write

the average CCC worker returned home after \_\_\_\_\_, better nourished and with greater self-respect

when the CCC closed down in 1942, it had put 3 million young men to work outdoors

it was \_\_\_\_\_



# The New Deal

*other programs*  
the



*School lunch project paid for with FERA funds, Fresno City, CA 1940*

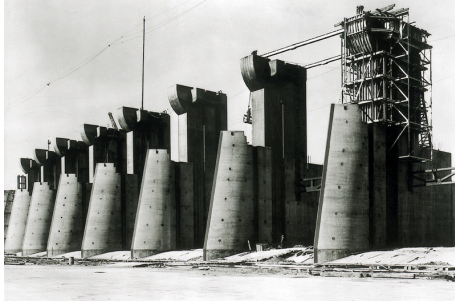
gave money to state and local agencies to fund their relief projects



*Cheyenne women with stack of mattresses they made, paid for with FERA funds, 1940*

the \_\_\_\_\_

construction workers built public highways, dams, schools, and other government facilities



*the PWA insisted that contractors not discriminate against African Americans, breaking down some of the racial barriers in the construction trades*



the \_\_\_\_\_

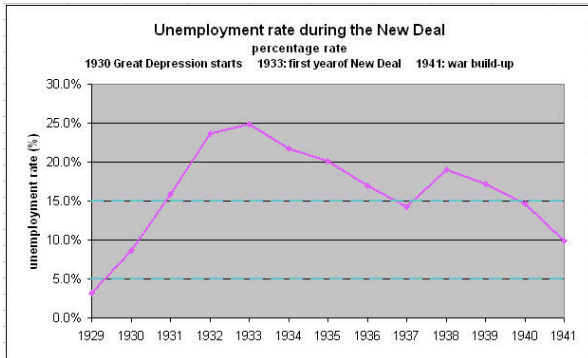
built or improved airports, roads, schools, playgrounds, and parks

# The New Deal

*effects*

the New Deal \_\_\_\_\_, but it reflected Roosevelt's willingness to try

banks were reopened, many retained their homes and farms, and more people were employed



the most important result of the New Deal \_\_\_\_\_

Roosevelt's actions had inspired hope and restored Americans' faith in their nation