**Chapter 34: The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1933–1939**

Supply the correct identification/ term/ keywords for each numbered description.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Phrase used to describe all of Franklin Roosevelt’s policies and programs to combat the Great Depression

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ FDR’s reform-minded intellectual advisers, who conceived much of the New Deal legislation

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Popular term for the special session of Congress in early 1933 that rapidly passed vast quantities of Roosevelt-initiated legislation and handed the president sweeping power

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The early New Deal agency that worked to solve the problems of unemployment and conservation by employing youth in reforestation and other beneficial tasks

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Large federal employment program, established in 1935 under Harry Hopkins, that provided jobs in areas from road building to art

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Widely displayed symbol of the National Recovery Administration (NRA), which attempted to reorganize and reform U.S. industry

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ New Deal farm agency that attempted to raise prices by paying farmers to reduce their production of crops and animals

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The drought-stricken plains areas from which hundreds of thousands of Okies and Arkies were driven during the Great Depression

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ New Deal agency that aroused strong conservative criticism by producing low-cost electrical power while providing full employment, soil conservation, and low cost housing to an entire region

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ New Deal program that financed old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, and other forms of income assistance

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The new union group that organized large numbers of unskilled workers with the help of the Wagner Act and the National Labor Relations Board

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ New Deal agency established to provide a public watchdog against deception and fraud in stock trading

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Organization of wealthy Republicans and conservative Democrats whose attacks on the New Deal caused Roosevelt to denounce them as economic royalists in the campaign of 1936

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Roosevelt’s highly criticized scheme for gaining Supreme Court approval of New Deal legislation

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Economic theory of British economist who held that governments should run deliberate deficits to aid the economy in times of depression

**Questions:**

1. What qualities did FDR bring to the presidency, and how did he display them during the New

Deal years? What particular role did Eleanor Roosevelt play in FDR’s political success?

2. How did the early New Deal legislation attempt to achieve the three goals of relief, recovery, and reform?

3. Which of the New Deal’s many programs to reform the economy and alleviate the depression was the most successful, and why? (You may identify and discuss more than one.) Which was least successful, and why?

4. Were direct federal efforts to provide work for the unemployed—such as the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Progress Administration, and the Public Works Administration— justified either in terms of their immediate benefits to workers or as means of stimulating the economy. Why or why not?

5. Why did the New Deal arouse such opposition from conservatives, including those on the Supreme Court?

6. Discuss the political components of the Roosevelt coalition, formed in the 1930s. What did the New Deal offer to the diverse elements of this coalition?

7. Was the New Deal essentially a conservative attempt to save American capitalism from collapse, a radical change in traditional American antigovernment beliefs, or a moderate liberal response to a unique crisis?

8. How was the New Deal a culmination of the era of progressive reform, and how did it differ from the pre–World War I progressive era?

9. Critics of the New Deal have often pointed out that it did not really solve the great Depression problem of unemployment; only World War II did that. Did the New Deal’s other positive effects—such as in Social Security, labor rights, and regulation of the stock market—counterbalance its inability to overcome the central problem of unemployment?