**Directions:** Franklin Roosevelt believed the federal government should take an active role in solving the problems of the Great Depression. He pledged to the American people a New Deal. This New Deal would be the broad title for what would be dozens of government programs & policies designed to end the immediate suffering **(relief)**, solve the economic crisis **(recovery)**, and prevent future economic disasters **(reform)**. Listed below are a few of the more popular programs which made up the New Deal.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Program**  **(Write out the full name)** | **Purpose or Reason for It**  **(What problem was it aimed at?)** | **What it did & How it worked**  **(What were the provisions?)** | **Who did it help?**  **(Target Group)** |
| **Bank Holiday**  Emergency Bank Act  March 9-12, 1933  Page 490 | Bank runs caused 11,000+ banks to fail by 1933; even healthy banks. The public had lost faith/confidence in banks. | Closed all banks for 4 days & required that a federal audit of each bank’s books to verify if they were sound. (4 out of 5 were OK) FDR announced during 1st Fireside Chat that only good, sound banks would be reopening March 13. ($1 b. was redeposited & confidence was restored) | Banks  Consumers |
| **Glass-Steagall Act** 1933 **FDIC**  Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation  Page 490 | To restore faith in the banks | The FDIC provided federal insurance for individual bank accounts of up to $5,000, reassuring millions of bank customers that their money was safe. It also required banks to act cautiously with their consumers’ money. | Consumers |
| **CCC**  Civilian Conservation Corps  1933  Page 491 | Unemployment  Provided jobs for single males on conservation projects. | Put young men aged 18 to 25 to work building roads, developing parks, planting trees, and helping in soil-erosion and flood-control projects.  The CCC paid a small wage, $30 a month, of which $25 was automatically sent home to the worker’s family. It also supplied free food and uniforms and lodging in work camps.  \*Accomplishments include planting over 3 billion trees, developing over 800 state parks, and building more than 46,000 bridges. | Men ages 18-25  Families |
| **TVA**  Tennessee Valley Authority  May 18, 1933  Page 491, 520 | The badly depressed Tennessee River Valley | Renovated five existing dams and constructed 20 new ones, created thousands of jobs, and provided flood control, hydroelectric power, and other benefits to an impoverished region. | Tennessee River Valley |
| **AAA**  Agricultural Adjustment Act  1933  Page 491 | Raise crop prices  Aided Farmers and Regulated crop production | The theory was that reduced supply would boost prices. In some cases, crops were too far advanced for the acreage reduction to take effect. As a result, the government paid cotton growers $200 million to plow under 10 million acres of their crop. It also paid hog farmers to slaughter 6 million pigs. This policy upset many Americans, who protested the destruction of food when many people were going hungry. It did, however, help raise farm prices and put more money in farmers’ pockets. | Farmers (more $$) |
| **NIRA**  National Industrial Recovery Act  June 1933  Page492 | Sought to promote industrial growth by establishing codes of fair practice for individual industries. | It created the National Recovery Administration (NRA), which set prices of many products and established standards. The aim of the NRA was to promote recovery by interrupting the trend of wage cuts, falling prices, and layoffs.  The codes of fair practice had been drafted in joint meetings of businesses and representatives of workers and consumers. These codes both limited production and established prices. Because businesses were given new concessions, workers made demands. Congress met their demands by passing a section of the NIRA guaranteeing workers’ right to unionize and to bargain collectively. | Industries |
| **WPA**  Works Progress Administration  1935  Page498-499 | The WPA set out to create as many jobs as possible as quickly as possible. | Between 1935 and 1943, it spent $11 billion to give jobs to more than 8 million workers, most of them unskilled. These workers built 850 airports throughout the country, constructed or repaired 651,000 miles of roads and streets, and put up more than 125,000 public buildings. Women workers in sewing groups made 300 million garments for the needy. Although criticized by some as a make-work project, the WPA produced public works of lasting value to the nation and gave working people a sense of hope and purpose.  In addition, the WPA employed many professionals who wrote guides to cities, collected historical slave narratives, painted murals on the walls of schools and other public buildings, and performed in theater troupes around the country. | Youth  Professionals  Other Workers |
| **Social Security**  Social Security Act  1935  Page 501 | Provided a pension for retired workers and their spouses and aided people with disabilities. | \*Old-age insurance for retirees 65 or older and their spouses. The insurance was a supplemental retirement plan. Half of the funds came from the worker and half from the employer. Although some groups were excluded from the sys-tem, it helped to make retirement comfortable for millions of people. \*Unemployment compensation system. The unemployment system was funded by a federal tax on employers. It was administered at the state level. The initial payments ranged from $15 to $18 per week. \*Aid to families with dependent children and people with disabilities. The aid was paid for by federal funds made available to the states. |  |
| **SEC**  Securities & Exchange Commission  June 1934  Page 490 | Supervised the stock market and eliminated dishonest practices. | One goal of this commission was to prevent people with inside information about companies from “rigging” the stock market for their own profit. |  |
| **FERA**  Federal Emergency Relief Administration  1933  Page 492 | Was funded with $500 million to provide direct relief for the needy.  Helped states to provide aid for the unemployed. | Half of the money was given to the states as direct grants-in-aid to help furnish food and clothing to the unemployed, the aged, and the ill. The rest was distributed to states to support work relief programs for every $3 within the state program, FERA donated $1. | The Needy |
| **NYA**  National Youth Administration  1935  Page499 | Created specifically to provide education, jobs, counseling, and recreation for young people.  Provided job training for unemployed young people and part-time jobs for needy students. | The NYA provided student aid to high school, college, and graduate students. In exchange, students worked in part-time positions at their schools. For graduates unable to find jobs, or youth who had dropped out of school, the NYA provided part-time jobs, such as working on highways, parks, and the grounds of public buildings. | Young People |