

The Great Depression

Section 2



MAIN IDEAS

1. Congress approved many new programs during the Hundred Days.
2. Critics expressed concerns about the New Deal.
3. New Deal programs continued through Roosevelt's first term in what became known as the Second New Deal.
4. Roosevelt clashed with the Supreme Court over the New Deal.

Key Terms and People

New Deal programs developed by Roosevelt and Congress to aid economic recovery

fireside chats radio addresses in which Roosevelt spoke directly to the public

Tennessee Valley Authority New Deal program to build dams to provide electricity in the Tennessee River valley

Frances Perkins Roosevelt's Secretary of Labor, the first female cabinet member

Eleanor Roosevelt First Lady in Roosevelt administration who supported New Deal

Social Security Act federal law that started programs to ensure economic well-being of citizens who could not provide for themselves

Congress of Industrial Organizations new union that organized workers based on industry, not skill level

sit-down strike strategy in which striking workers remained inside the workplace

Academic Vocabulary

authority power, right to rule

Section Summary

THE HUNDRED DAYS

Roosevelt told Americans that economic recovery was possible. He called Congress into a special session, known as the Hundred Days. They created the **New Deal** to aid economic recovery.

One program was the Emergency Banking Relief Act. It was passed to restore confidence in banks. The president told people about it in his first **fireside chat**.

Other programs put people to work on public projects, such as roads, airports, and parks. The

Why was the Emergency Banking Relief Act passed?

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Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) hired people to build dams that provided electricity to poor communities. **Frances Perkins** helped pass the National Industry Recovery Act to help businesses.

NEW DEAL CRITICS

Critics of the New Deal felt it went too far or not far enough. Some disliked the expansion of the federal government and the **authority** of the president. Others thought there should be higher taxes for the rich and guaranteed income for the poor.

What were the criticisms of the New Deal?

THE NEW DEAL CONTINUES

The Second New Deal was introduced in 1934. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) employed more than 8.5 million people. **Eleanor Roosevelt** supported National Youth Administration programs for young people. Congress passed the **Social Security Act** to help children and the elderly, disabled, and unemployed.

The New Deal included new labor laws. The **Congress of Industrial Organizations** (CIO) was a union with many skilled and unskilled workers. It welcomed women, immigrants, and minority groups. The CIO used a **sit-down strike** to keep General Motors from replacing strikers. This success helped the unions grow stronger.

Why would a sit-down strike be more effective than just staying home?

CLASHES WITH THE COURT

Democrats controlled the presidency and the Congress, but not the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court declared several New Deal programs unconstitutional. The public criticized Roosevelt's plan to increase the number of justices. The plan was defeated in Congress.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Writing to Explore Research one of the New Deal programs. Write a three-paragraph report about its effects.