* **1. SECTION 2: THE SECOND NEW DEAL – Lesson 5 – Test 10**
* **Although the economy had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during FDR’s first term (1932-1936), the gains were not as great as expected.**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ remained high and production still lagged.**
* **2. THE SECOND HUNDRED DAYS**
* **FDR launches the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 **also called the “Second Hundred Days”.**

* **First priority was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – FDR reinvigorated the AAA which provided aid for migrants, sharecroppers, and poor farmers.**
* **FDR authorized more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help tenant farmers become landowners.**
* **3. WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION**
* **Helping \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was critical to the success of the Second Hundred Days.**
* **The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ set out to create as many jobs as possible as quickly as possible.**
* **Between 1935-1943, the WPA spent $11 billion to give jobs to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workers. Putting America back to work. Economy?**
* **4. WPA BUILDS AMERICA**
* **WPA workers built 850 airports, 651,000 miles of roads and streets, and 125,000 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Madison Central 1936?**
* **The WPA also hired artists, writers and photographers to create art.**
* **5. NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION**
* **The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NYA) was created to provide education, jobs and recreation for young people.**
* **Getting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ off the streets and into schools and jobs was a high priority for the NYA. Hope? Future? Economy?**
* **6. IMPROVING LABOR RELATIONS**
* **In the Second New Deal FDR helped pass the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NLRA). Also known as the Wagner Act.**
* **This legislation protected workers, ensured collective bargaining, and preserved the right to unionize. Important? Future? Unions from this point on become legitimate and will start to move forward and make real progress to improve the overall work environment.**
* **7. CONGRESS PROTECTS WORKERS**
* **In 1938, Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which set maximum hours at 44 per week and minimum wage at 25 cents per hour. Today?**
* **8. SOCIAL SECURITY ACT**
* **One of the most important achievements of the New Deal era was the creation of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
* **The Social Security Act, passed in 1935, had 3 parts:**
* **Old-Age Pension**
* **Unemployment compensation**
* **Aid to families with dependent children & disabled (welfare). Today? How does it work? Problems? Why is it still around today?**
* **9. FDR WINS IN 1936 . . . AGAIN**
* **FDR had wide appeal in the United States, especially in urban areas.**
* **African Americans, Jews, Catholics and immigrants all supported the popular president.**
* **SECTION 4: CULTURE IN THE 1930s**

**10. MOVIES:**

* **By the late 1930s, 65% of Americans were attending the movies at least once per week at one of the nation’s 15,000 movie theaters. Why? Important?**
* **Comedies, lavish musicals, love stories and gangster films dominated the movie industry.**
* **11. MOVIE**
* **A new era of glamour in Hollywood was launched with stars like Clark Gable, Marlene Dietrich and James Cagney.**
* **12. FAMOUS FILMS OF THE 30s**
* **One of the most famous films of the era was *Gone with the Wind* (1939).**
* **Other notable movies of the era included *The Wizard of Oz* (1939) and *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937).***
* **13. RADIO: THE ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT**
* **Sales of radios greatly increased in the 1930s, from 13 million in 1930 to 28 million by 1940.**
* **Nearly 90% of American homes owned a radio.**
* **14. ROOSEVELT’S FIRESIDE CHATS**
* **FDR communicated to Americans via radio.**
* **His frequent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kept Americans abreast of the government’s efforts during the Depression.**
* **15.FAMOUS RADIO MOMENTS**
* **Orson Welles created a radio special called *War of the Worlds.***
* **It was an epic drama about alien*s* landing in America.**
* **Unfortunately, many thought it was a news broadcast and panicked. Result?**
* **16. ART DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION**
* **The Federal Art Project (branch of the WPA) paid artists a living wage to produce art.**
* **Projects included murals, posters and books.**
* **Much of the art, music and literature was sober and serious.**
* **17. ARTISTS HERALDED**
* **Painters like Edward Hopper, Thomas Hart Benton, and Iowa’s Grant Wood were all made famous by their work in the WPA program.**
* **Photographer Dorothea Lange gained fame from her photos during this era (featured throughout this presentation).**
* **18. JOHN STEINBECK RECEIVES ACCLAIM**
* **American writer John Steinbeck received assistance from the Federal Writers’ Project (branch of the WPA).**
* **He published his most famous book, *Grapes of Wrath* (1939), as part of the program. Story? Writers depict real life of the 30s? Movie?**
* **19. SECTION 5: THE IMPACT OF THE NEW DEAL**
* **Over time, opinions about the merits of the New Deal and FDR have ranged from harsh criticism to high praise – usually along partisan lines.**
* **Conservatives felt FDR made government too large and too powerful.**
* **Liberals countered that FDR socialized the economy because Americans needed help. Programs Today?**
* **20. LEGACIES OF THE NEW DEAL**
* **FDIC – banking insurance critical to sound economy.**
* **Deficit spending has became a normal feature of government.**
* **Social Security is a key legacy of the New Deal in that the Feds have assumed a greater responsibility for the social welfare of citizens since 1935.**