

Title: **Which people opposed the New Deal?**

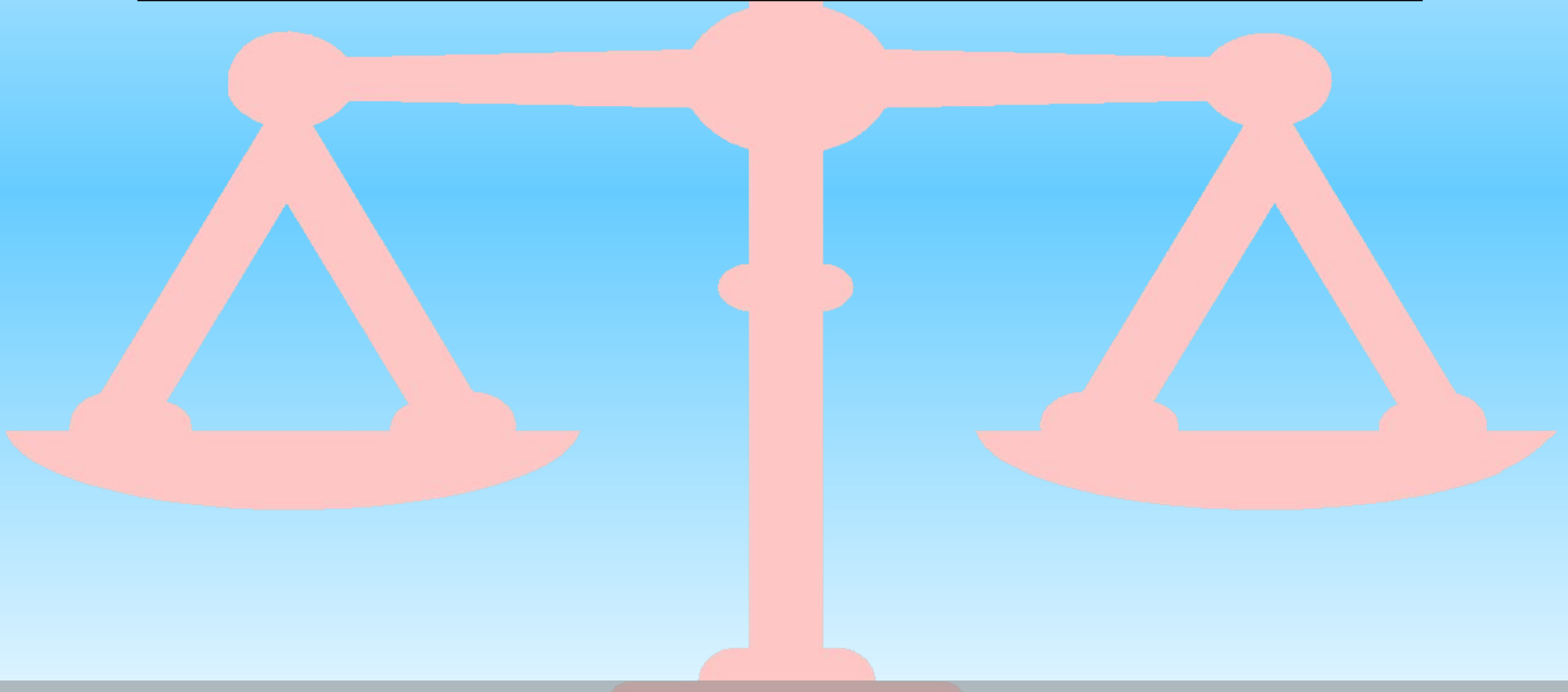




Time to Weigh up the Changes!



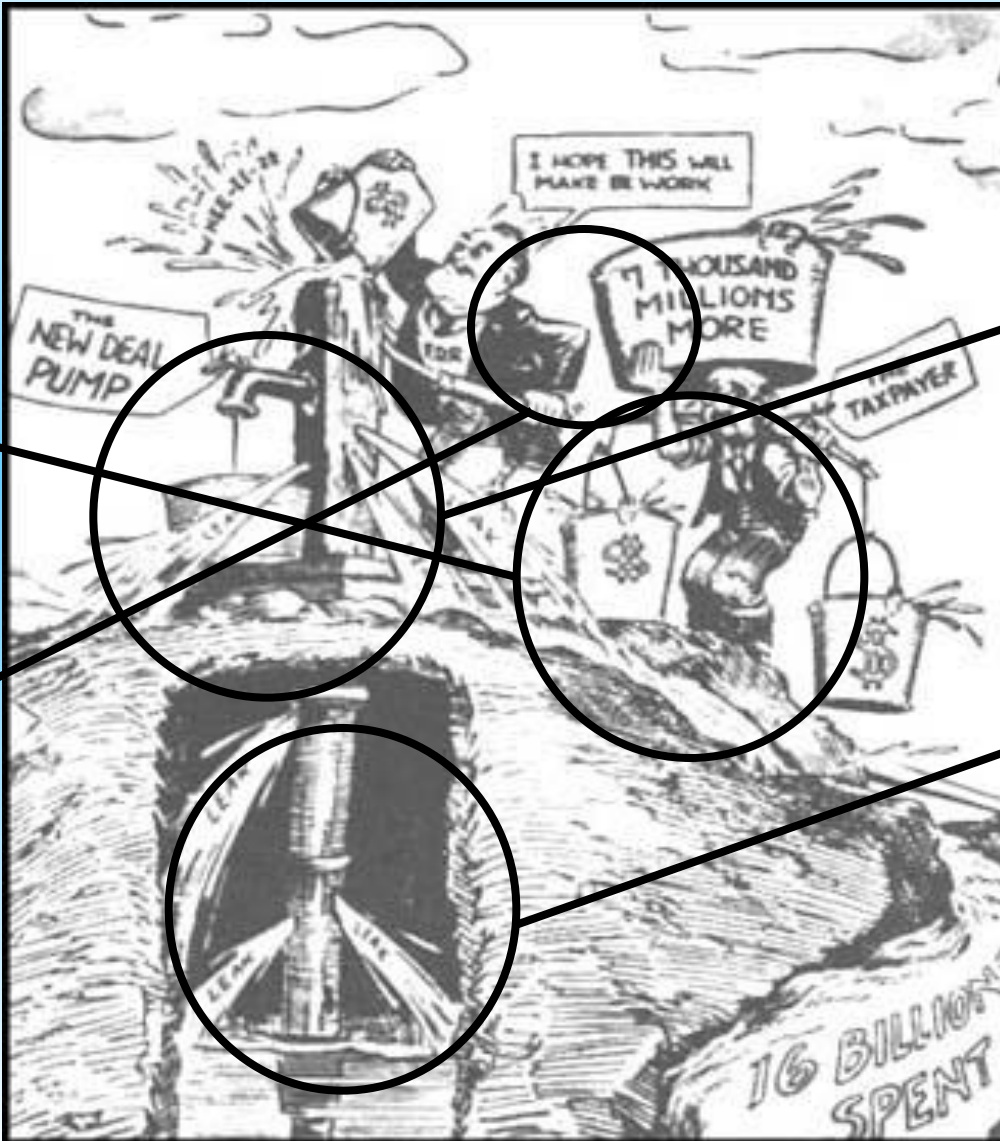
Draw a giant set of scales and make a brief note of positive changes on one side and negative on the other. How effective do think the New Deal was for the American People?



Remember more changes are not always better think quality as well as quantity!

Look at this source below.
What does it suggest about the New deal?

How is the tax payer presented?
why?



What does the Pump and water represent?

Why is it leaking?

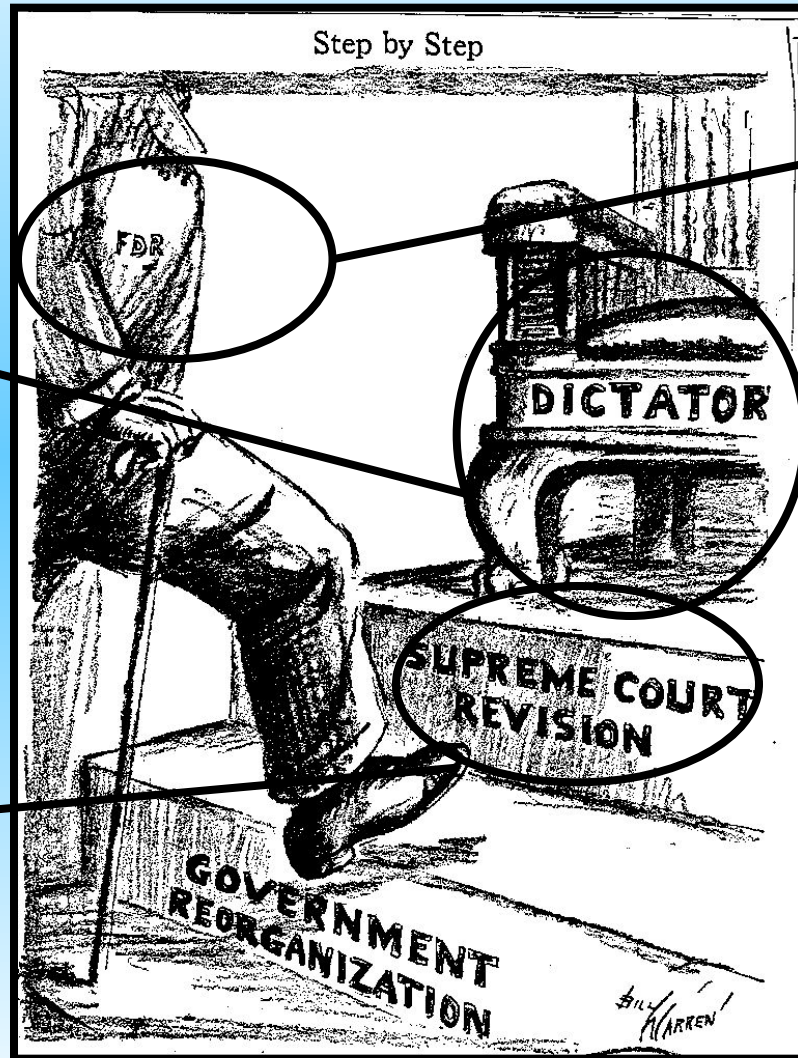
What does this suggest?

Who would agree with this?

From the sources below identify the attitude to the New Deal

What comparison is being made?

What does this suggest?



Who is this?

Who would agree with this?

The Impact of FDR's New Deal: Did it work?

Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs had a significant impact on American history:

The Impact of FDR's New Deal

Political Impact:

FDR rejected conservative policies & began a new era of unprecedented gov't activism to solve America's problems

The New Deal's greatest legacy was a shift in gov't philosophy. As a result of the New Deal, Americans came to believe that the federal government has a responsibility to ensure the health of the nation's economy and the welfare of its citizens.

The New Deal represented a significant shift in political and domestic policy in the U.S., with its more lasting changes being increased government control over the economy and money supply; intervention to control prices and agricultural production; the beginning of the federal welfare state, and the rise of trade union organizations.

The Impact of FDR's New Deal

- Political Impact:
 - FDR gave citizens hope by using active gov't programs, fireside chats, & decisive leadership
 - The New Deal was the 1st attempt by the gov't to take responsibility for the economy & welfare of the American people
 - FDR introduced deficit spending & welfare programs for the 1st time

The New Deal and American Life

- Political Impact:
 - FDR's leadership unified a new voting coalition for the Democratic Party made up of unions, African Americans, immigrants, & poor voters

The Impact of FDR's New Deal

Economic Impact:

The New Deal helped relieve unemployment & provided long-term economic reforms, but it failed to end the Great Depression

The Impact of FDR's New Deal

- Economic Impact:

- The New Deal relieved farmers (AAA), unions (Wagner Act), the unemployed (CCC, WPA)
- The stock market (SEC) & banks (FDIC) were stabilized
- But, the economy was not stimulated, unemployment remained high, & wealth was still unevenly divided

The Impact of FDR's New Deal

- Social Impact:

- The New Deal offered help to groups of Americans in need like the elderly, single mothers, & disabled citizens
- First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt campaigned to help minority groups & spoke out against racism in America

The Impact of FDR's New Deal

- Social Impact:
 - But New Deal programs allowed for unequal pay scales for women & African Americans
 - Black workers were often the last hired & first fired & the unemployment rate for African Americans remained near 50%
 - But, women & African Americans supported FDR

The Impact of FDR's New Deal

“While relief & WPA are not ideal, they are better than the Hoover bread lines & they’ll have to do until the real thing comes along.”

Title: **Which people opposed the New Deal?**

Those who opposed the New Deal because they thought it went too far...

Those who opposed the New Deal because they didn't think it went far enough...

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REPUBLICANS

These people claimed that Roosevelt was behaving like a dictator and making the government too powerful. He was even compared to Hitler and Stalin. They thought the TVA and NRA schemes were just like the communist economic planning in the USSR. They thought giving Americans social security would make them lazy and dependent on government help. They also thought the whole program cost too much

BUSINESSMEN

These people did not like interference in their affairs. They were angry about Roosevelt support for trade unions and the campaign to raise wages. They felt that the TVA was unfairly competing with privately owned businesses and in 1934, they set up the Liberty League to oppose the New Deal

DOCTOR FRANCIS TOWNSEND

He thought that everyone over the age of 60 should get a \$200 pension a month provided they spent the money during the month and gave up their jobs. He thought this would provide jobs for young people, create a demand for goods and help the old who had been neglected.

HUEY LONG

He wanted all personal fortunes over \$5 million to be shared out in the 'Share our Wealth' scheme. He said every American family should get between \$4,000 and \$5,000. He also wanted to see a minimum wage, houses for veterans, pensions and free education.

RICH PEOPLE

Many of these Americans resented having to pay higher taxes so that the New Deal agencies could work. They were bitter that Roosevelt's policies had taken away some of their power.

FATHER COUGHLIN

He thought that Roosevelt had failed to tackle the problems of the poor. He broadcast over the radio and set up the National Union for Social Justice. His ideas were largely confused and he lost much of his support by 1940.