

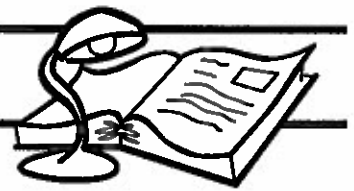
Viking Quest: U.S. History Assignments

March - April 2015

Week: 30th -April 2nd

- *18-1 Study Guide*
- *Read 18-2 pgs. 556-562*
- *Complete Guided Reading*
- *Complete pgs. 562 # 1-8*
- *18-2 Study Guide*
- *Read 18-3 pgs. 564-568*
- *Complete Guided Reading*
- *Pg. 568 # 1-8*
- *18-3 Study Guide*
- *Read 18-4 pgs. 572-577*
- *Complete 18-4 Guided Reading*

Study Guide



Chapter 18, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 552–555

ROOSEVELT TAKES OFFICE

KEY TERMS AND NAMES

New Deal President Franklin Roosevelt's programs for ending the Depression (page 553)

polio a paralyzing disease (page 554)

gold standard a situation in which one ounce of gold equaled a set number of dollars (page 555)

bank holiday the closing of banks before bank runs could put them out of business (page 555)

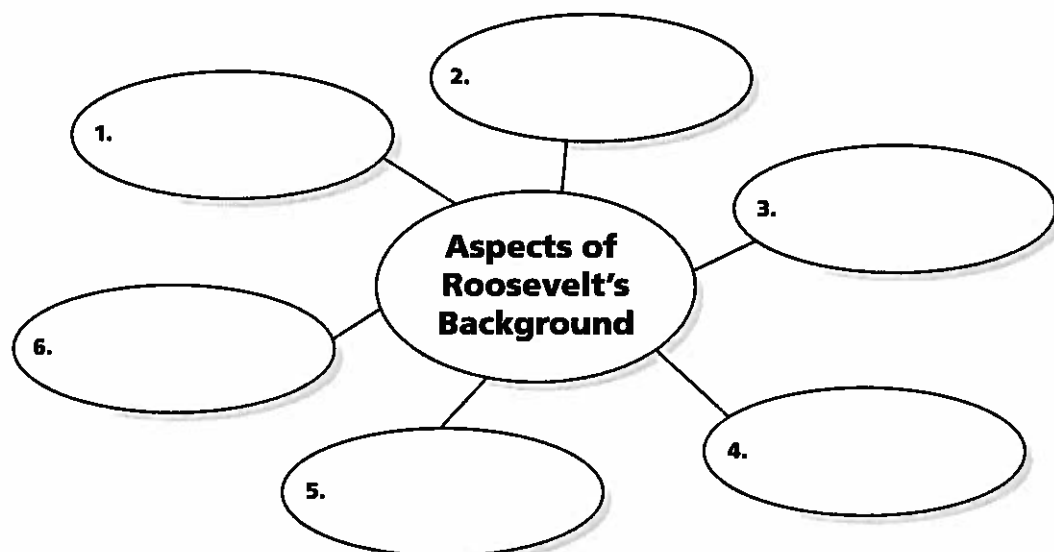
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What do you know about President Franklin Roosevelt? What do you think he is most known for?

In this section, you will learn about the characteristics of Franklin Roosevelt. You will also learn why the banking situation worsened during the early 1930s.

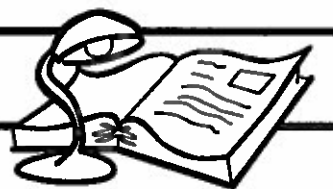
ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes. Franklin Delano Roosevelt's background prepared him for becoming the president. List the aspects of Roosevelt's background and positions that he held that led to his election as president.



Study Guide

Chapter 18, Section 1 (continued)



READ TO LEARN

• Roosevelt's Rise to Power (page 552)

In the 1932 presidential election, many voters were against President Hoover, who was the Republican nominee. Democrats chose New York Governor Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Roosevelt's programs for ending the Depression became known as the **New Deal**.

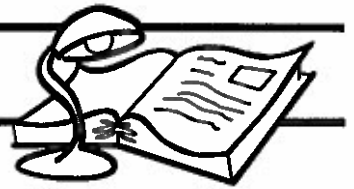
Franklin Roosevelt was a distant cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt. He was born into a wealthy New York family. He was educated at Harvard University and Columbia Law School. After leaving law school, Roosevelt went into politics. He started as a senator in the New York legislature. He was the assistant secretary of the navy under President Wilson. He ran as the vice-presidential candidate in the 1920 election, which he lost. A year later, Roosevelt came down with **polio**, a paralyzing disease. While recovering from the disease, Roosevelt depended on his wife Eleanor to keep his name in the forefront in the New York Democratic Party. By the mid-1920s, Roosevelt returned to politics and became governor of New York. His policies made him a very popular governor. He cut taxes for farmers. He reduced rates charged by public utilities. In 1931 Roosevelt convinced the New York legislature to create an agency that would help unemployed New Yorkers. Roosevelt's popularity led to his nomination for president in the 1932 election. Roosevelt's optimism gave Americans hope during hard times. He was elected in November 1932.

7. What policies made Franklin Roosevelt a popular New York governor?

• Roosevelt Is Inaugurated (page 554)

Between Roosevelt's election and his inauguration, unemployment continued to rise. Bank runs increased. Some of the bank runs happened because people were afraid that Roosevelt would get rid of the **gold standard** and lower the value of the dollar to fight the Depression. At that time, one ounce of gold was equal to a set number of dollars. To lower the value of the dollar, the United States would have to stop exchanging dollars for gold. Investors who had deposits in American banks decided to take their money out of the banks and exchange it for gold before it lost its value. By March 1933, more than 4,000 banks had collapsed. In 38 states, governors declared **bank holidays**.

Study Guide



Chapter 18, Section 1 *(continued)*

They closed the remaining banks before people could make a run on them and put them out of business.

8. Why did many states declare bank holidays in 1933?

Chapter 18, Section 2

The First New Deal

(Pages 556-562)

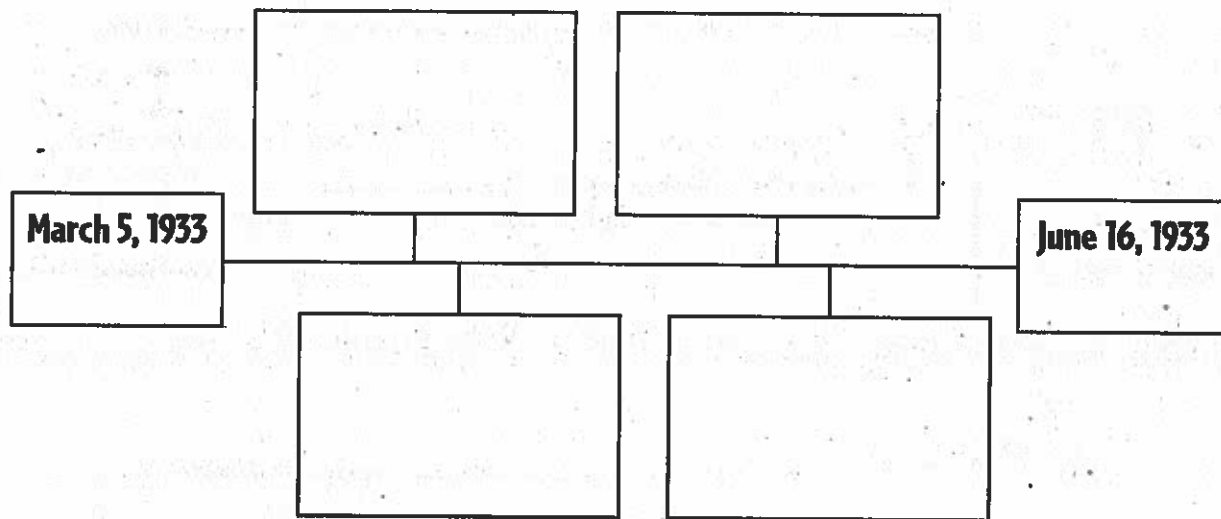
Reason To Read

Setting a Purpose for Reading Think about these questions as you read:

- What were three programs of the First New Deal that provided jobs for the unemployed?
- Why did New Dealers believe that the government sometimes needs to regulate industry and labor?

Main Idea

As you read pages 556-562 in your textbook, complete the time line below by recording the major problems President Roosevelt addressed during his first three months in office.



Sequencing Events

As you read, number the following events in the order in which they occurred.

- _____ Roosevelt holds his first fireside chat
- _____ First Hundred Days end
- _____ Roosevelt convenes an emergency session of Congress
- _____ Agricultural Adjustment Act passed
- _____ Civilian Conservation Corps created

The Hundred Days Begins (pages 556–557)

Analyzing

What were the advantages of Roosevelt's choosing a group of advisers who disagreed with one another? What is the value of healthy disagreement in a democracy?

Academic Vocabulary

Choose one of these two academic vocabulary words from this lesson to fill in each blank.

philosophy

persistent

1. Roosevelt believed that if he was _____, he would find solutions to the economic crisis he inherited.
2. Roosevelt was a practical politician who did not follow a single _____.
3. Roosevelt's advisers were _____ in seeking ways to help those who had been hurt most by the Depression.

Fixing the Banks and the Stock Market (page 557–559)

Connecting

Many recent presidents and presidential candidates have tried to restore public confidence after disasters and tragedies such as 9/11. Do you listen to the president's public speeches? How do you feel afterward? How much of your trust in the country's ability to rise above adversity is inspired by the president?

Terms To Know

Define or describe the following term from this lesson.

"fireside chat"

Academic Vocabulary

Circle the letter of the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined word from this lesson.

survey

The Emergency Relief Banking Act provided for a survey of banks to determine which ones were financially sound.

- a. capture by unexpected attack
- b. pleasant excitement as to a decision or outcome
- c. examination as to condition, situation, or value

Managing Farms and Industry (pages 559–560)

Inferring

In what ways do you think the National Recovery Administration (NRA) may have been unconstitutional?

Terms To Review

Use each of the terms below, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

voluntary
(Chapter 2, Section 4)

concentrated
(Chapter 13, Section 1)

Providing Debt Relief (page 560)

Scanning

Look over this lesson and write a sentence or two explaining, in your own words, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Farm Credit Administration.

Terms To Review

Choose one of these two terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, to fill in each blank.

economic
(Chapter 2, Section 1)

responded
(Chapter 2, Section 3)

1. President Roosevelt _____ to the farm crisis with new policies.
2. Debt was one of the main obstacles to _____ recovery.
3. Roosevelt _____ to the problems of farmers by creating the Farm Credit Administration.

Spending and Relief Programs (pages 560–562)

Reviewing

Using the following chart, fill in the missing intentions and results of the four agencies described in this lesson.

Agency	Policy Intentions	Result
CCC		Employed 3 million men and created 1,500 camps
FERA	Give money to state and local agencies to fund relief projects	
PWA		Funded construction projects and helped African Americans get hired
CWA	Hire workers on the federal payroll	

Academic Vocabulary

Define or describe the following academic vocabulary word from this lesson.

initial

Terms To Review

Use the following term, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

establish

(Chapter 2, Section 2)

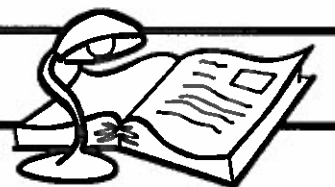
Section Wrap-up

Now that you have read the section, answer these questions from *Setting a Purpose for Reading* at the beginning of the section.

What were three programs of the First New Deal that provided jobs for the unemployed?

Why did New Dealers believe that the government sometimes needs to regulate industry and labor?

Study Guide



Chapter 18, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 556–562

THE FIRST NEW DEAL

KEY TERMS AND NAMES

Hundred Days the time between March 9 and June 16, 1933, when Congress passed 15 laws to deal with the nation's economy (page 556)

fireside chats radio talks that President Roosevelt held with the American people to let them know what he hoped to accomplish (page 558)

Securities and Exchange Commission a government agency set up to regulate the stock market and prevent fraud (page 558)

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation provided government insurance for bank deposits up to a certain amount (page 558)

Agricultural Adjustment Administration the agency that administered Roosevelt's farm program (page 559)

Civilian Conservation Corps a New Deal relief program (page 561)

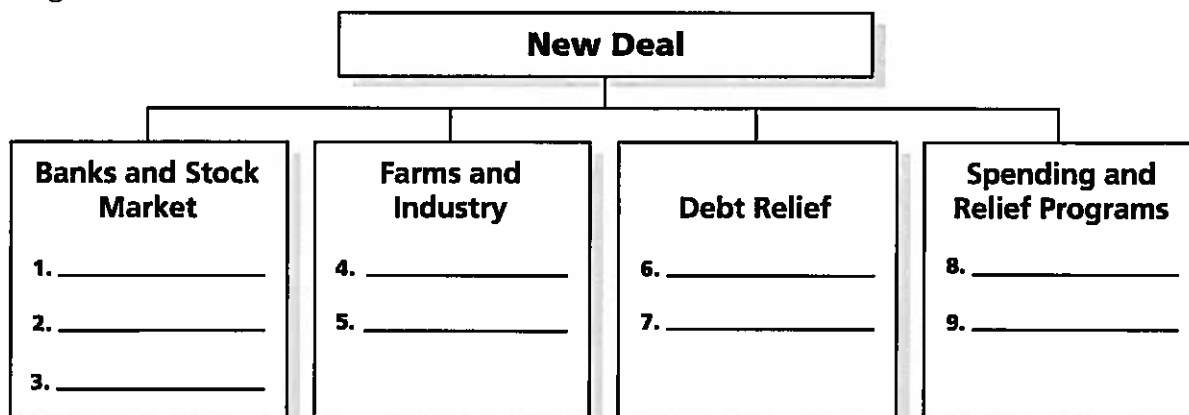
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What do you think was the most important thing President Roosevelt had to do to help end the Depression? Why do you think so?

The last section described the background of President Franklin Roosevelt. This section discusses the programs he initiated in his first 100 days in office.

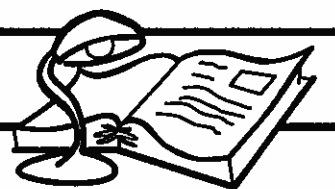
ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes. Congress passed several laws and set up programs to help various aspects of the U.S. economy. Identify the laws and programs that were to help each of the areas listed in the diagram.



Study Guide

Chapter 18, Section 2 (continued)



READ TO LEARN

• The Hundred Days Begins (page 556)

Once Roosevelt came into office, he began sending bill after bill to Congress. Between March 9 and June 16, 1933, which came to be known as the **Hundred Days**, Congress passed 15 major laws to deal with the economy. All these programs became known as the First New Deal.

Roosevelt was willing to experiment and try several approaches to solve the economic problems. He asked for advice from people from a variety of backgrounds. He chose advisers who disagreed with each other so that he could hear several different viewpoints. Roosevelt alone made the final decision.

Roosevelt's advisers made up three major groups. One group favored the policies of Theodore Roosevelt. They believed that government and business should work together to manage the economy. A second group distrusted big business. They blamed business leaders for causing the Depression. They wanted the government to run important parts of the economy. A third group supported President Wilson's policies. They believed that large trusts were to blame for the Depression. They also believed that the government had to bring back competition to the economy. These advisers wanted Roosevelt to break up big companies to allow competition.

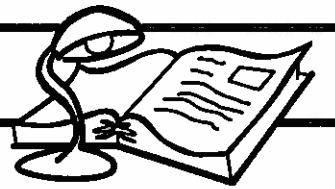
10. What did the advisers who blamed business leaders for causing the Depression want the government to do?

• Fixing the Banks and the Stock Market (page 557)

President Roosevelt realized that one of the first things he had to do was restore people's confidence in the banks. He declared a national bank holiday and then called a special session of Congress. On the day that Congress met, the House of Representatives passed the Emergency Banking Relief Act. The Senate approved it the same evening and Roosevelt signed it into law. It said that federal officials would check the nation's banks and give licenses to those that were financially sound.

On March 12, President Roosevelt addressed the American public by radio. This was the first of many **fireside chats**. He used them to let the American people know what he was trying to accomplish. In his first chat, Roosevelt told the people that it would be safe for them to put their money back into the banks. The next day there were more bank deposits than bank withdrawals.

Study Guide



Chapter 18, Section 2 (continued)

Roosevelt's advisers pushed for regulations for the banks and the stock market. Roosevelt agreed and supported the Securities Act of 1933 and the Glass-Steagall Banking Act. The Securities Act required that companies that sold stocks and bonds had to provide complete and truthful information to their investors. The next year, Congress set up the **Securities and Exchange Commission**. The agency was to regulate the stock market and prevent fraud.

The Glass-Steagall Act separated commercial banking from investment banking. Commercial banks handle everyday transactions, such as taking deposits and cashing checks. Under the Glass-Steagall Act, these banks could not risk depositors' money by speculating on the stock market. The act also created the **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)**. It provided government insurance on bank deposits up to a certain amount.

11. How did President Roosevelt communicate with the American people about what he was trying to accomplish?

• Managing Farms and Industry (page 559)

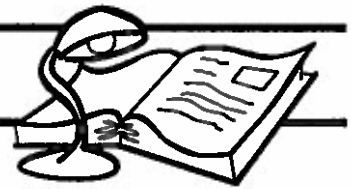
President Roosevelt believed that farmers and businesses were suffering because prices were too low and production was too high. Several of Roosevelt's advisers wanted to set up federal agencies to manage the economy.

Farmers had been hurt badly by the Depression. To help them, Roosevelt announced plans for a new farm program. He asked Congress to pass the Agricultural Adjustment Act. It was based on the idea that prices for farm products were low because farmers grew too much food. Under this act, the government would pay farmers not to grow certain crops and certain livestock. This program was administered by the **Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)**.

Over the next two years, farmers took out millions of acres of land from production. They received more than \$1 billion in support payments. The program reached its goal. Surpluses fell by 1936, and food prices rose. Farm income also rose. However, not all farmers benefited. The large commercial farmers who grew one crop benefited more than small farmers who grew several crops. In addition, thousands of poor tenant farmers became homeless when landlords took fields out of production.

In June 1933, Roosevelt and Congress enacted the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA). The law suspended antitrust laws. It allowed business, labor, and government to cooperate in setting up voluntary rules for each industry. The rules were known as codes of fair competition. They set prices, set up minimum wages, and limited factories to two shifts per day. This was done to spread production to as many firms as possible. Some codes shortened hours in the hope of creating more jobs. Another code guaranteed

Study Guide



Chapter 18, Section 2 (continued)

workers the right to form unions. The National Recovery Administration (NRA) ran the program. Those business owners who signed code agreements received signs displaying the NRA's symbol. People were urged to buy goods only from companies that displayed the signs.

The NRA had few successes. Small companies complained that large companies wrote codes that favored themselves. Many companies disliked price fixing, which limited competition. Employers disliked the idea of workers' rights to form unions. The codes were also difficult to enforce, and many companies ignored them. Industrial production actually fell after the organization was set up. The Supreme Court ruled that the NRA was unconstitutional in 1935. However, public support for it was lost before that.

- 12.** What were the effects of the Agricultural Adjustment Act?

• Providing Debt Relief (page 560)

Some people believed that debt was standing in the way of an economic recovery. Income was falling, so people had to use much of their money to pay their debts. They had little left over to buy goods. Many people cut back on their spending in order to pay their mortgages. As a result, President Roosevelt introduced several programs to help Americans with their debts.

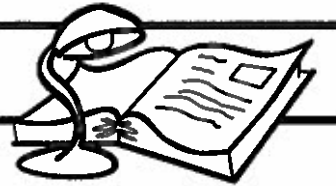
Roosevelt asked Congress to set up the Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC). It bought the mortgages from many homeowners who were behind in their payments. It then restructured the payments with lower interest rates. The HOLC only helped those people who still had jobs. It foreclosed on the property of those who did not have jobs and could no longer pay their mortgages. However, the HOLC did help refinance one out of every five mortgages on private homes in the United States.

Congress also set up the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) to help farmers refinance their mortgages. The loans helped many farmers keep their land. However, giving loans to poor farmers meant that little money was left to loan to more efficient businesses in the economy.

- 13.** What programs did Congress set up to help Americans pay their debts?

Study Guide

Chapter 18, Section 2 (continued)



• Spending and Relief Programs (page 560)

Although some of Roosevelt's advisers believed that low prices and debt caused the Great Depression, others believed that the major cause was not buying enough to get the economy going. These advisers believed that the best way to get out of the Depression was to find a way to provide money for people. To do this, Roosevelt asked Congress to set up government agencies that would organize work programs for the unemployed.

One such relief program was the **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**. Starting in 1933, it employed young men 18 to 25 years of age to work under the supervision of the national forestry service. They planted trees, fought fires, and built reservoirs. Men lived in camps near their work areas and earned about \$30 a month. By the time the CCC closed down in 1942, it had provided outdoor work to about three million men.

Congress set up the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA). This agency provided federal money to state and local agencies to pay for their relief projects. The Public Works Administration (PWA), set up in June 1933, was a federal relief agency. To put the many unemployed construction workers back to work, the PWA set up a series of construction projects. The projects included building and improving highways, dams, sewer systems, and waterworks. The PWA did not hire workers directly. Instead, it gave contracts to construction companies. The PWA did insist that contractors hire African Americans, thereby breaking down racial barriers in the construction industry.

The Civil Works Administration (CWA) hired workers directly and put them on the federal government's payroll. In the winter of 1933, the CWA had employed four million people. They built airports, roads, schools, and playgrounds. The CWA spent nearly \$1 billion in just five months. Although the CWA helped many people get through the winter, President Roosevelt was concerned about how quickly it spent money. He did not want people to get used to the federal government providing them with jobs. As a result, he ordered the CWA to shut down and to fire the four million workers it had hired.

The programs of the New Deal did not restore the economy. However, they did inspire Americans with hope and restored their faith in the country.

14. How did the PWA hire workers?

Chapter 18, Section 3

The Second New Deal

(Pages 564–569)

Reason To Read

Setting a Purpose for Reading Think about these questions as you read:

- What political challenges did Roosevelt face in the mid-1930s?
- Why is the Social Security Act still regarded as an important piece of legislation?

Main Idea

As you read pages 564–569 in your textbook, complete the graphic organizer below by filling in Roosevelt's main legislative successes during this period.

Legislation	Provisions

Sequencing Events

As you read, number the following events in the order in which they occurred.

- _____ Social Security Act adopted
- _____ Works Progress Administration founded
- _____ Congress passes Wagner Act
- _____ Supreme Court rules in *Schechter v. United States*

Challenges to the New Deal (pages 564–566)

Summarizing

As you read, complete the following sentences to help you summarize the section.

1. After two years, the New Deal was criticized because the economy showed only slight _____.
2. Business leaders, along with anti-New Deal politicians, organized the _____ to challenge Roosevelt's policies.
3. _____, a senator from Louisiana, presented a threat to Roosevelt's popularity when his followers organized "Share Our Wealth" clubs.
4. Father Coughlin, a priest from Detroit, called for taxing the wealthy and _____ the bank system.
5. Dr. Francis Townsend proposed a _____ plan to ease unemployment.

Terms to Know

Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.

deficit spending

Academic Vocabulary

Describe or define the following academic vocabulary word from this lesson.

intervene

Terms to Review

Use each of the following terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

imposed
(Chapter 2, Section 2)

expanded
(Chapter 2, Section 3)

Launching the Second New Deal (pages 566–567)

Evaluating

What do you think Roosevelt's motives were for the Second New Deal? Do you think the president was more interested in politics than in helping the nation? Why or why not?

Academic Vocabulary

Write a sentence using the following academic vocabulary word from this lesson.

colleague

Terms to Review

Define each of the following terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter.

document
(Chapter 4, Section 1)

ensure
(Chapter 7, Section 3)

The Rise of Industrial Unions (pages 567–569)

Visualizing

Imagine that you are one of the striking workers in the auto industry in 1936. What would you see and hear around you as you protested? Write a descriptive paragraph using three terms and/or names from this lesson.

Terms To Know

Define or describe the following key terms from this lesson.

binding arbitration

sit-down strike

Academic Vocabulary

Define the following academic vocabulary word from this lesson.

whereby

Terms To Review

Use each of these terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

process
(Chapter 7, Section 4)

neutral
(Chapter 4, Section 1)

The Social Security Act (page 569)**Analyzing**

List two intended benefits of Social Security, and then name two potential problems that resulted from it.

**Terms
To Know**

Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.

**Social Security
Act**

**Academic
Vocabulary**

Use the following term from this lesson in a sentence that shows you understand the term's meaning.

anticipate

**Terms
To Review**

Choose one of these two terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, to fill in each blank.

benefits
(Chapter 2, Section 4)**temporary**
(Chapter 5, Section 2)

1. Unemployment insurance offered _____ assistance to those who were looking for work.
2. The _____ of the Social Security Act continue into the twenty-first century.
3. Paying their premiums gave workers the right to collect _____.

Section Wrap-up

Now that you have read the section, answer these questions from Setting a Purpose for Reading at the beginning of the section.

What political challenges did Roosevelt face in the mid-1930s?

Why is the Social Security Act still regarded as an important piece of legislation?

Study Guide



Chapter 18, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 564–569

THE SECOND NEW DEAL

KEY TERMS AND NAMES

deficit spending borrowing money to pay for programs (page 565)

American Liberty League organization established to oppose the New Deal (page 565)

Works Progress Administration a federal agency set up for work relief and to increase employment (page 566)

National Labor Relations Board an agency formed by the National Labor Relations Act to organize factory elections by secret ballot to determine whether workers wanted a union (page 567)

binding arbitration a process in a dispute in which a neutral party would listen to both sides and decide the issues (page 567)

sit-down strike a protest action in which workers stopped working but refused to leave the factory (page 568)

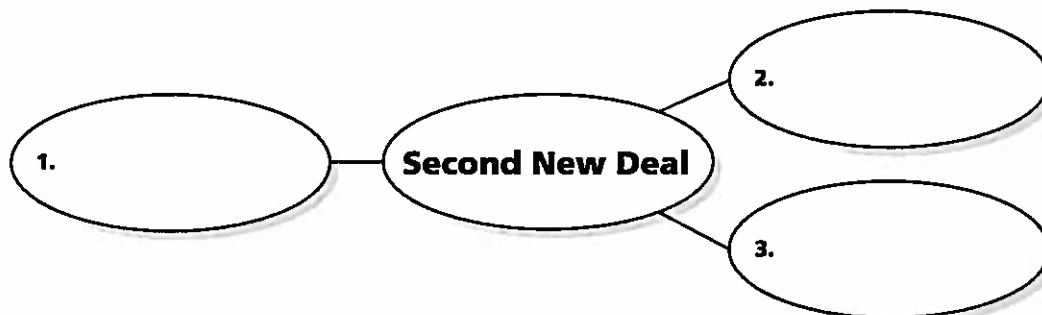
Social Security Act a law that provided security for the elderly and for unemployed workers (page 569)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

When you get your paycheck, some of the money you earn has been taken out for income tax. An additional amount has been removed for Social Security. President Roosevelt initiated the Social Security program. The last section discussed the programs set up under the First New Deal. This section discusses President Roosevelt's programs in the Second New Deal.

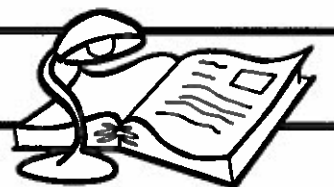
ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes. In 1935 President Roosevelt set up the Second New Deal—a series of new programs to help the economy recover. In the diagram, list the laws and programs in the Second New Deal and explain the purpose of each.



Study Guide

Chapter 18, Section 3 (continued)



READ TO LEARN

• Challenges to the New Deal (page 564)

After his first two years in office, Roosevelt had not been able to end the Depression. Opposition to his policies began to grow. People from both the right and the left of the political spectrum opposed them. The right opposed them because Roosevelt had begun **deficit spending** to pay for his programs. He ended the balanced budget and began borrowing money to pay for his programs. In 1934 anti-New Deal politicians and business leaders joined together to form the **American Liberty League**. They organized to oppose the New Deal.

Challenges also came from the left, where people believed that Roosevelt had not gone far enough. They wanted the government to be involved even more in shifting wealth from the rich to middle-income and poor Americans. One of Roosevelt's biggest opponents was Huey Long, a senator from Louisiana. As governor of Louisiana, he had fought for the poor. He established a reputation for attacking the rich. Long's popularity increased. Many people believed that if Long ran for president, he would win several million votes. This would be enough to give Republicans the win.

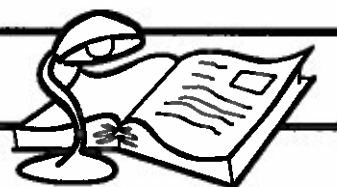
Another New Deal opponent from the left was Father Charles Coughlin, a Catholic priest in Detroit. He called for huge taxes on the wealthy. He established an organization that supported Huey Long.

Dr. Francis Townsend was also an opponent from the left. He proposed that the federal government pay every citizen over age 60 a pension of \$200 per month. Those who received the pension would have to spend their entire pension check each month. Townsend believed the plan would increase spending, remove people from the labor force, and free up jobs for the unemployed. Townsend's plan had many supporters, particularly the elderly. If his supporters joined the supporters of Long and Coughlin, there was a possibility that they would draw enough votes away from Roosevelt to stop him from being re-elected in 1936.

4. Why did the left oppose President Roosevelt's policies?

Study Guide

Chapter 18, Section 3 (continued)



• Launching the Second New Deal (page 566)

President Roosevelt knew that he might lose political support from both the left and the right. He also knew that the New Deal had not improved the nation's economy. As a result, in 1935 he began a series of programs called the Second New Deal, which he hoped would provide an economic recovery.

In January 1935, Roosevelt asked Congress for funds to provide work relief and to increase jobs. Much of the money would be given to the **Works Progress Administration (WPA)**, a new federal agency. Under the WPA, 8.5 million workers built miles of highways, roads, public buildings, and parks. The WPA also provided jobs to artists and writers. They created murals and sculptures to decorate the walls and halls of public buildings. Musicians set up city symphonies.

Because of opposition to Roosevelt's programs, the bill that created the WPA did not pass in Congress until April 1935. Then in May 1935, the Supreme Court struck down the National Industrial Recovery Act. It ruled that the NIRA codes were unconstitutional. The President now knew that he had to introduce a new set of programs to get the voters' support. He called congressional leaders to the White House and told them they could not go home until Congress passed his new programs.

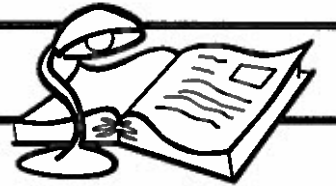
5. Why did the Supreme Court strike down the National Industrial Recovery Act?

• The Rise of Industrial Unions (page 567)

When the Supreme Court ruled against the NIRA, it also struck down the part of the law that protected the right to form unions. President Roosevelt and others knew that the labor vote was important in the 1936 election. They also believed that unions could help end the Depression. They believed that higher union wages would let workers spend more money and that this would help the economy. Opponents believed that high wages forced companies to charge higher prices and to hire fewer workers.

In July 1935, Congress passed the National Labor Relations Act, also called the Wagner Act. It guaranteed workers the right to form unions and to collective bargaining. The law set up the **National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)**. It organized factory elections by secret ballot to determine whether workers wanted a union. It also certified successful unions. The law set up a way that dissatisfied union members could take their complaints to **binding arbitration**.

Study Guide



Chapter 18, Section 3 (continued)

In this process, a neutral party would listen to both sides and decide the issues.

By the mid-1930s, union activity increased. The United Mine Workers union began working with other unions to organize workers in industries where there were no unions. They formed the **Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO)** in 1935. The union set out to organize industrial unions. These unions included all workers in a particular industry—both skilled and unskilled. The CIO started by focusing on the steel and automobile industries, where workers were not yet organized.

When two union men were demoted at a General Motors (GM) plant in Cleveland, Ohio, 135 workers sat down and started a strike. They stopped working but refused to leave the factory. Then four days later the workers in the Flint, Michigan, plant started their own **sit-down strike**. Workers at other GM plants also went on strike.

Violence broke out in Flint between the police and striking workers. In the end, however, the company gave in and recognized the CIO's United Auto Workers (UAW). The UAW became one of the most powerful unions in the nation.

The United States Steel Corporation did not want to have the same experiences that GM had. It recognized the CIO's United Steelworkers of America. The union won a 40-hour workweek and a 10-percent pay raise.

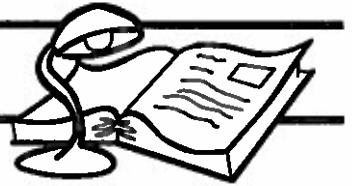
By 1939 total union membership tripled. In 1938 the CIO changed its name to the Congress of Industrial Organizations. It became a federation of industrial unions.

6. What kind of union was the Committee for Industrial Organization?

• The Social Security Act (page 569)

In August 1935, Congress passed the **Social Security Act**. Its goal was to provide some security for the elderly and for unemployed workers. Under this act, workers received benefits because they paid premiums. It also provided welfare payments to other needy people. The main part of Social Security was the monthly retirement benefit. People collected this benefit when they stopped working at age 65. Another part of Social Security was unemployment insurance, in which unemployed workers would receive a temporary income while looking for new jobs.

Study Guide



Chapter 18, Section 3 (continued)

Although Social Security helped many people, it left out farm and domestic workers. About 65 percent of all African American workers in the 1930s fell into these two groups of workers. However, Social Security set the principle that the federal government should be responsible for people who, through no fault of their own, were unable to work.

7. What was the goal of the Social Security Act?

Chapter 18, Section 4

The New Deal Coalition

(Pages 572-577)

Reason To Read

Setting a Purpose for Reading Think about these questions as you read:

- What were the achievements and defeats of Roosevelt's second term?
- How did the New Deal affect Americans' sense of security and their attitude toward the role of government?

Main Idea

As you read pages 572-577 in your textbook, complete the outline below using the major headings of the section.

The New Deal Coalition

I. _____

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

II. _____

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

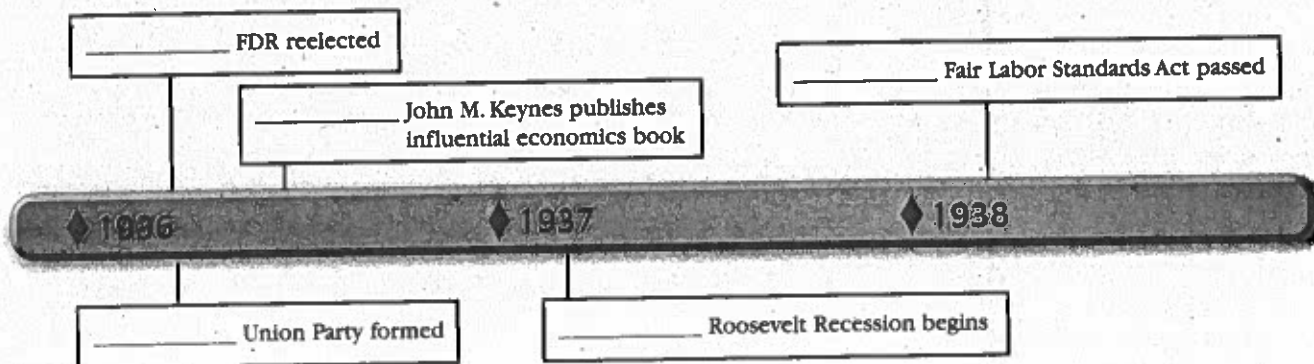
III. _____

A. _____

B. _____

Sequencing Events

As you read, write the correct dates next to each item on the time line.



Roosevelt's Second Term (pages 572–575)

Sequencing

Number the following events, which led to a decline in Roosevelt's popularity and political success, in the order in which they occurred.

- _____ Roosevelt plans to "pack" the Supreme Court.
- _____ Roosevelt cuts the WPA and PWA budgets.
- _____ The Roosevelt Recession occurs.
- _____ The Senate kills the "court packing" bill.
- _____ The Supreme Court declares Social Security constitutional.
- _____ Roosevelt asks Congress for more money to fund the PWA and WPA.

Terms to Review

Use each of the following terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

recession
(Chapter 3, Section 4)

separation of powers
(Chapter 3, Section 5)

The Last New Deal Reforms (pages 575–576)

Summarizing

Name two events which led to the end of the New Deal era.

Terms To Review

Use each of the following terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

tenant farmer
(Chapter 7, Section 5)

trend
(Chapter 5, Section 1)

The Legacy of the New Deal (pages 576–577)

Responding

Do you think the government should provide relief programs, including Social Security and public housing, as safeguards for Americans? Why or why not?

Terms To Know

Define or describe the following key terms from this lesson.

broker state

safety net

Academic Vocabulary

Define the following academic vocabulary words from this lesson.

enhanced

mediate

Terms to Review

Use each of these terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

attitude
(Chapter 15, Section 3)

security
(Chapter 1, Section 4)

Section Wrap-up

Now that you have read the section, answer these questions from Setting a Purpose for Reading at the beginning of the section.

What were the achievements and defeats of Roosevelt's second term?

How did the New Deal affect Americans' sense of security and their attitude toward the role of government?
