

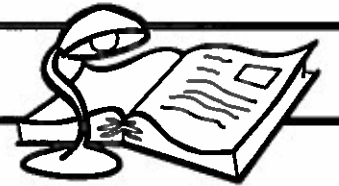
Viking Quest: U.S. History Assignments

April 2015

Week: 7th-10th

- *18-4 Study Guide*
- *Pg. 577 # 1-8*
- *Pg. 578 # 1-20*
- *Read 19-1 pgs. 584-588*
- *Complete Guided Reading*
- *Pg. 588 # 1-8*

Study Guide



Chapter 18, Section 4

For use with textbook pages 572–577

THE NEW DEAL COALITION

KEY TERMS AND NAMES

Frances Perkins the Secretary of Labor under President Roosevelt, the first woman appointed to a cabinet post (page 573)

court-packing Roosevelt's plan to add justices to the Supreme Court (page 574)

Henry Morgenthau Secretary of the Treasury under President Roosevelt (page 574)

John Maynard Keynes influential British economist (page 575)

broker state a government whose role includes mediating between competing groups (page 577)

safety net safeguards and relief programs that protected Americans against economic disasters (page 577)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

How does the government today influence the nation's economy? What other areas is the government involved in?

The last section described the programs of the Second New Deal. This section describes how the New Deal affected Americans.

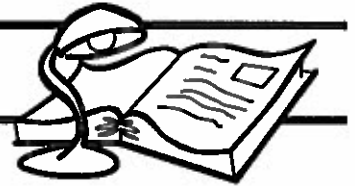
ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes. Fewer New Deal programs were established during Roosevelt's second term. Describe the purpose of each of the programs listed in the chart.

National Housing Act	1.
Farm Security Administration	2.
Fair Labor Standards Act	3.

Study Guide

Chapter 18, Section 4 (continued)



READ TO LEARN

• Roosevelt's Second Term (page 572)

By 1936 most African American voters had switched their support to the Democratic Party because of the New Deal. African Americans and women had made some gains during the New Deal. Roosevelt appointed a number of African Americans to positions in his administration. He also tried to make sure that relief programs included African Americans. Roosevelt appointed the first woman to a cabinet position. **Frances Perkins** became the Secretary of Labor. Roosevelt also appointed many women to lower-level jobs in the federal government.

In the 1936 election, the Republicans nominated Kansas Governor Alfred Landon. His campaign attacked the New Deal as violating the basic ideals of the American system. However, the New Deal was very popular with Americans. Roosevelt won the election by a landslide.

The Supreme Court saw some of the new Deal's programs as unconstitutional. It declared the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional in 1936. Other programs seemed likely to be struck down as well. Roosevelt was upset that a few justices might block his programs. He decided to change the balance of the Supreme Court. He sent a bill to Congress to increase the number of justices. If any justice had served for 10 years and did not retire within 6 months after reaching 70, the president could name an additional justice to the Court. This would allow Roosevelt to appoint as many as six new justices. This was referred to as the **court-packing plan**. Roosevelt's plan made it look as if he was trying to interfere with the separation of powers and with the Supreme Court's independence.

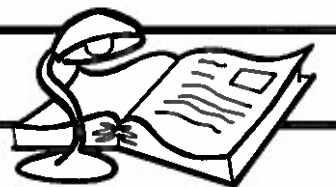
The issue split the Democratic Party. Southern Democrats feared that the plan would put justices on the Court who would overturn segregation. African Americans feared that a future president might pack the Court with justices who were against civil rights. Many Americans believed the plan would make the president too powerful.

Roosevelt's actions did seem to force the Supreme Court to back down. It upheld the Wagner Act and the Social Security Act as constitutional. The Senate quietly killed the court-packing bill. However, the plan hurt Roosevelt's reputation. It also encouraged conservative Democrats in Congress to work with Republicans to oppose further New Deal policies.

Roosevelt experienced another setback in late 1937, when unemployment dramatically increased. Roosevelt decided that although unemployment was high, it was time to balance the budget. He was concerned about too much debt, so he ordered the WPA and the PWA to be cut considerably. However, he cut spending just as the first Social Security payments removed \$2 billion from the economy. As a result, the economy declined. By the end of 1937, two million people had been thrown out of work.

Study Guide

Chapter 18, Section 4 (continued)



The recession led to a debate among Roosevelt's advisers about what to do. Secretary of the Treasury **Henry Morgenthau** wanted to balance the budget and cut spending. However, Harry Hopkins, the head of the WPA, and Harold Ickes, the head of the PWA, disagreed with Morgenthau. They wanted more government spending. They pointed to Keynesianism—a theory proposed by British economist **John Maynard Keynes**. This theory said that during a recession the government should spend heavily, even go into debt, in order to jump-start the economy. According to Keynesianism, Roosevelt did the wrong thing when he cut back programs in 1937. Many critics, however, said that the recession proved that people were becoming too dependent on government spending. Roosevelt was worried that they might be right. However, in 1938 he decided to ask Congress to provide more funds for the PWA and WPA.

4. What did supporters of Keynesianism believe President Roosevelt should do to stop the recession in 1937?

• The Last New Deal Reforms (page 575)

In his second term, President Roosevelt wanted to provide better housing for the poor. In 1937 the National Housing Act set up the United States Housing Authority. It received \$500 million to subsidize loans for builders to buy blocks of slums and build low-cost housing.

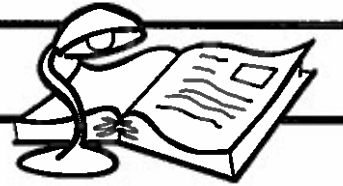
Many tenant farmers were hurt when farmers were paid to take land out of production to increase food prices. Many tenant farmers left farming. To stop this, Congress set up the Farm Security Administration. It gave loans to tenants so they could buy farms.

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 provided more protection for workers. It also abolished child labor and set up a 40-hour workweek to come into effect within three years.

In the congressional election of 1938, Republicans won many seats in Congress. Together with conservative Democrats, they began blocking New Deal legislation. By 1939 the New Deal era had ended.

5. How did the congressional elections of 1938 affect New Deal legislation?

Study Guide



Chapter 18, Section 4 (continued)

- **The Legacy of the New Deal** (page 576)

The New Deal resulted in business leaders, farmers, workers, and consumers all looking to government to protect their interests. The Supreme Court helped the government to take on this role through two rulings. The rulings increased federal power over the economy. It allowed the government to mediate between competing groups. As a mediator, the New Deal set up what is called a **broker state**, or working out conflicts among different interests. It is a role that has continued to today.

The biggest change brought about by the New Deal was the Americans' view of government. The New Deal programs had created a kind of **safety net** for average Americans. Safeguards and relief programs protected them against economic disasters. By the time Roosevelt's administration ended, most Americans believed that the government had a duty to keep the safety net.

6. How did Supreme Court rulings affect the federal government?

Chapter 19, Section 1

America and the World

(Pages 584–588)

Reason To Read

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

- How did postwar conditions contribute to the rise of antidemocratic governments in Europe?
- Why did many Americans support a policy of isolationism in the 1930s?

Main Idea

As you read pages 584–588 in your textbook, complete the outline below by using the major headings of the section.

America and the World

I. The Rise of Dictators

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

II. America Turns to Neutrality

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

Sequencing Events

As you read, place the following events on the time line below.

- Japan invades Manchuria
- Spanish Civil War begins
- Congress passes first Neutrality Act
- USSR established
- Adolf Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany

◆ 1922

◆ 1927

◆ 1932

◆ 1937

The Rise of Dictators (pages 584–586)

Previewing

Before you read, look over the lesson, noting the headings as well as the illustrations and captions. On the lines provided below, write a brief statement of what you think the lesson will be about.

Terms To Know

Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.

fascism

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.

martial law
(Chapter 6, Section 3)

exploited
(Chapter 7, Section 5)

America Turns to Neutrality (pages 587–588)

Summarizing

Describe the difference between the Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1937.

Terms to Know

Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.

internationalism

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.

documented
(Chapter 4, Section 1)

investigate
(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.

How did postwar conditions contribute to the rise of antidemocratic governments in Europe?

Why did many Americans support a policy of isolationism in the 1930s?