

SECTION 2

MASS MEDIA AND THE JAZZ AGE

TEXT SUMMARY

Before 1920, different regions of the United States held different cultures, attitudes, and interests. This began to change in the 1920s when for the first time, people around the nation saw the same films, heard the same radio broadcasts, and read the same news sources. **Mass media**, the use of print and broadcast methods to communicate to large numbers of people, produced a national culture.

Radio became a popular way to hear music and listen to news, sports, and comedy shows. Radio contributed to the craze for jazz music, a new music that had its roots in the African American music of the South and features improvisation and syncopation. Americans saw this free music as a symbol of the times, and the 1920s adopted the title of the **Jazz Age**.

American artists and writers continued

to show American life realistically, recording the culture. Some writers rejected the spirit of the Jazz Age and became known as the **Lost Generation**. These writers and artists rejected materialistic values and scorned popular American culture. Most of them settled in Paris.

For African Americans, New York City's Harlem became their cultural center as African American writers and poets entered the literary scene in the movement known as the **Harlem Renaissance**. Writers like Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, and Alain Locke wrote about the African American experience. Their writings inspired young blacks and contributed to the overall American culture.

THE BIG IDEA

Radio, movies, jazz music, and great American writers helped make the 1920s a time of creativity and cultural change.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Mass Media in the 1920s

Radio	Movies	Newspapers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 1930 nearly 14 million American households own radios Radio networks such as NBC reach nationwide audiences For the first time, people around the country hear the same music, news programs, and commercials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Los Angeles suburb of Hollywood becomes center of American film industry Theaters sell 100 million tickets a week at a time when the United States population is less than 125 million Film making becomes the 4th largest business in the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspaper "chains" buy up newspapers around the country Number of newspapers sold each day increases by 141% People share the same information, are influenced by the same ideas and fashions

The rise of mass media helped create a national American culture.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What was the Harlem Renaissance?
2. **Chart Skills** How did radio help create a national culture?

■ TEXT SUMMARY

THE BIG IDEA

Prohibition led to the rise of organized crime, while religious and racial tensions also increased in the 1920s.

When the Eighteenth Amendment prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcohol, rural areas tended to obey the law. In urban areas, however, the law was largely ignored and demand for alcohol remained strong. This demand created a new kind of criminal, a **bootlegger**, who sold alcohol illegally. Illegal bars called **speakeasies** abounded in the cities.

Producing, transporting, and selling alcohol in the urban areas created organized crime, and gangsters like Al Capone of Chicago built huge profitable crime organizations using violence and power for illegal profit.

Religion was also an issue as **fundamentalism**, which supported traditional Christian views, clashed with scientific theories such as evolution. A major battle between the two forces took place during the **Scopes trial** in Tennessee when a young science teacher challenged a state law prohibiting the teaching of evolution.

Racial tensions rose in the 1920s. Race riots erupted in several northern cities as tensions increased between whites and African Americans. Violence against African Americans returned, as the Ku Klux Klan was revived and intimidated, tortured, and even lynched many blacks. The new KKK not only targeted blacks, but also Catholics, Jews, and immigrants.

The NAACP fought discrimination throughout the 1920s, but not always successfully. Some African Americans supported a movement begun by Marcus

Garvey to establish a homeland in Africa. Garvey encouraged black-owned businesses and inspired racial pride, but the movement failed when Garvey was jailed for mail fraud and later deported. However, Garvey's ideas would provide the inspiration for later "black pride" movements.

■ GRAPHIC SUMMARY:
The Scopes Trial

Theory of evolution begins gaining acceptance among many Americans.

Many religious leaders argue evolution contradicts history of creation as stated in Bible and support laws banning teaching of evolution in public schools.

Tennessee passes law against teaching evolution.

Tennessee science teacher John T. Scopes breaks state law by teaching evolution to his students.

Jury finds Scopes guilty, fines him \$100. Case causes nationwide debate between Americans holding modern beliefs and those supporting traditional beliefs.

The Scopes trial highlighted the growing dash between modern and traditional beliefs.

■ REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. How did Prohibition lead to the rise of a new type of criminal?

2. **Diagram Skills** Why did religious leaders oppose the theory of evolution?

CHAPTER 20 *Test*

IDENTIFYING MAIN IDEAS

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (10 points each)

- _____ 1. How did women's roles in society change during the 1920s?
 - A. Women began earning higher pay than men.
 - B. Women were elected to state and national governments.
 - C. Women began to hold more jobs than men.
 - D. Fewer women went to work.
- _____ 2. The symbol of the 1920s woman was a
 - A. housewife.
 - B. maid.
 - C. flapper.
 - D. worker.
- _____ 3. A major demographic change in the 1920s was
 - A. the movement from rural to urban areas.
 - B. the movement of women into politics.
 - C. the growth of the suffrage movement.
 - D. the movement to ban alcohol.
- _____ 4. In the 1920s most African Americans moved to northern cities because they wanted
 - A. jobs.
 - B. better schools.
 - C. less discrimination.
 - D. higher wages.
- _____ 5. The rise of the mass media led to the
 - A. development of a national culture.
 - B. decline of newspaper sales.
 - C. mass migration to rural areas.
 - D. decline of the automobile industry.
- _____ 6. The 1920s was called the Jazz Age because
 - A. people only went to jazz dance halls and dance clubs.
 - B. poetry and art was filled with jazz.
 - C. Americans from almost all walks of life embraced jazz music.
 - D. George Gershwin played jazz music.
- _____ 7. Books by authors of the Lost Generation encouraged many young Americans to
 - A. want to become rich.
 - B. seek jobs in government.
 - C. rebel against popular culture.
 - D. become more religious.
- _____ 8. Langston Hughes and Countee Cullen were leaders of the
 - A. labor movement.
 - B. Lost Generation.
 - C. Harlem Renaissance.
 - D. Prohibition movement.
- _____ 9. The main result of Prohibition was that
 - A. the crime rate fell in most cities.
 - B. the sale of alcohol rose in rural areas.
 - C. most Americans in cities stopped drinking.
 - D. crime organizations grew rich selling alcohol.
- _____ 10. The central issue of the Scopes trial was whether or not
 - A. Jim Crow laws should be declared illegal.
 - B. the theory of evolution should be taught in public schools.
 - C. labor unions should be allowed to strike.
 - D. Communists should be forced to leave the country.

CHAPTER 21

Politics and Prosperity (1920-1929)

SECTION 1

A REPUBLICAN DECADE

TEXT SUMMARY

THE BIG IDEA

During the 1920s, Republican Presidents worked to limit immigration, while promoting the growth of American business.

As the 1920s began Americans feared the spread of Russian **communism**, one-party control of people and land. Their fears encouraged a **Red Scare**, an intense fear of communism and other politically radical ideas. In a controversial case, two Italian immigrants, Sacco and Vanzetti, were tried and executed for the robbery and murder of a shoe factory guard. Many believe they were convicted only because they were immigrants with radical beliefs.

The Supreme Court made two important rulings in the 1920s. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., stated that the government had the right to silence free speech when there is a "clear and present danger." In the second ruling the Supreme Court held that the Fourteenth Amendment protected the right of free

speech against restriction by state governments as well as the federal government.

Labor unrest added to people's fears, as many Americans thought Communists were behind strikes, riots, and bombings. Distrusting Democrats, people looked to Republicans.

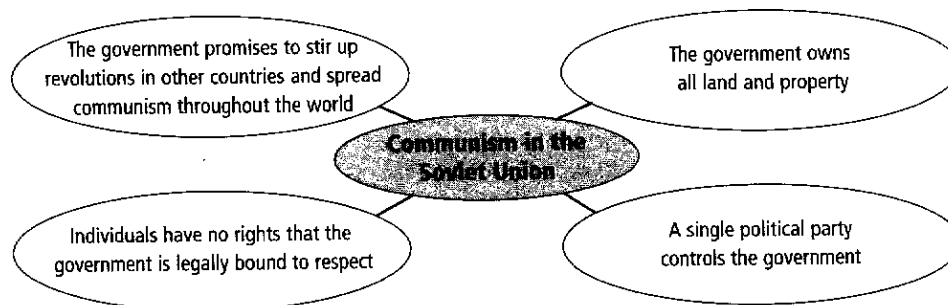
Republican President Warren G. Harding embraced the policy of **isolationism**, avoiding political alliances with foreign countries. Harding proposed **disarmament**, in which nations would voluntarily give up their weapons.

Nativist feelings were strong in the 1920s and the government restricted immigration, placing a **quota**, or numerical limit, on certain ethnic groups.

When Calvin Coolidge became President in 1923, he instituted a *laissez-faire* policy toward businesses. This helped fuel the 1920s economic boom.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: The Red Scare

In the 1920s Americans began to fear the spread of communism.



REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Define isolationism.

2. **Diagram Skills** Under communism in the Soviet Union, who owned all land and property?

SECTION 2

A BUSINESS BOOM

TEXT SUMMARY

Many features of modern American society were born in the 1920s. Fast-food chains and shopping centers appeared. Americans bought new appliances in record numbers, creating a demand for more electrical energy. The 1920s created a **consumer economy** that depended on people spending large amounts. Businesses also introduced paying by **installment plan**, which allowed payment for items over a period of time. This encouraged consumers to spend more money and go into debt.

Mass-media advertising also began in the 1920s, persuading people to buy more and more. Advertisers appealed to people's emotions, promoting products by implying that they would enhance someone's image or make someone socially acceptable.

As consumers bought, productivity rose to meet the demand. The **Gross National Product (GNP)**, which is the total value of goods and services a country produces annually, rose at an average of 6 percent per year. One sector of great growth was in the automobile industry, largely due to the efforts of Henry Ford. He wanted ordinary people to have cheap cars, so he adapted the **assembly line**, the process in which each worker does one special task to make it more efficient.

The booming automobile industry helped the American economy prosper during the 1920s.

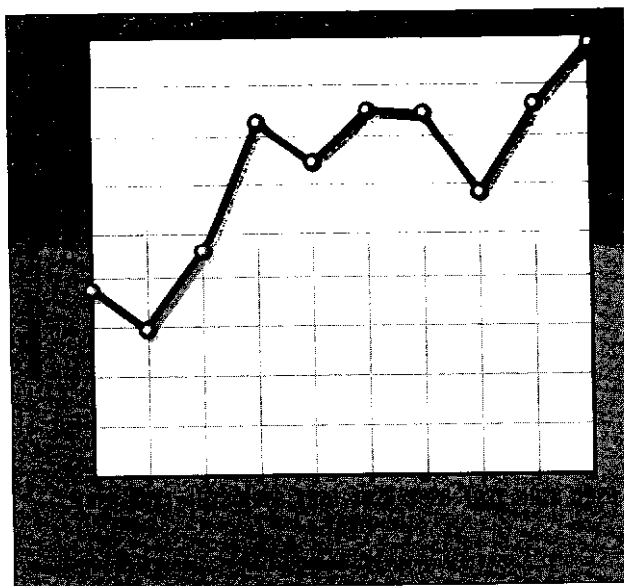
Industrial growth soared for businesses such as oil and steel, and new businesses arose to meet the demands of auto travel.

Some people and industries, however, did not profit from this economic boom. Unskilled laborers and migrant workers remained poor. The farm economy was slumping as Europe recovered from World War I and bought fewer American farm products. The coal and textile industries and the railroads suffered when markets dried up.

THE BIG IDEA

American business boomed during the 1920s as Americans earned more and spent more on exciting new products.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Passenger Car Sales, 1920-1929



REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What is a consumer economy?

2. **Graph Skills** In what year did car sales first top 3.5 million?

SECTION 3

THE ECONOMY IN THE LATE 1920s

TEXT SUMMARY

Entering the late 1920s, the American economy appeared to be in good shape, and people were optimistic about the future. When Herbert Hoover became President in 1928, he sought to keep government out of business and promoted what he called "rugged individualism." People were encouraged to make investments in businesses.

As the economy stabilized, companies tried to meet labor's demands through **welfare capitalism**. Employers began to pay better wages and provide benefits such as paid vacations and health plans. Welfare capitalism caused a decline in organized labor membership.

However, the economy was not as stable as it seemed. There were warning signs that serious problems existed. There was

an uneven distribution of wealth, and large companies dominated the economy. A small number of families held the bulk of the nation's wealth, and tax policies benefited the wealthy. Many Americans bought on credit, increasing their personal debt. Others played the stock market, indulging in **speculation**, the practice of making high-risk investments in the hopes of getting a huge return. Some people invested by **buying on margin**, in which investors bought a stock for a fraction of its price and borrowed the rest.

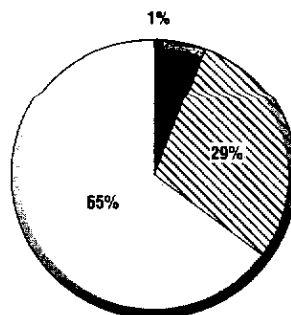
Overproduction caused problems, too. There were too many goods, more than consumers could buy. Industry began to stagnate and decline. Farmers, factory workers, and coal miners were facing poverty and starvation. Clearly, the economy was in trouble.

THE BIG IDEA

Although the economy continued growing during the 1920s, there were signs that the good times might not last.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Income Distribution, 1929

The prosperity of the 1920s did not bring great wealth to most Americans.



Income Level	
	\$10,000 and over
	\$5,000 - \$9,999
	\$2,000 - \$4,999
	\$1,999 and under

Source: Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What were some of the signals that the economy was in trouble?

2. **Graph Skills** What percentage of Americans earned over \$10,000 in 1929?

CHAPTER 21 *Test*

IDENTIFYING MAIN IDEAS

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (10 points each)

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>_____ 1. President Warren G. Harding called for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. a ban on unions. B. the end of communism. C. international disarmament. D. the arrest of all radicals. <p>_____ 2. During the Red Scare, many Americans blamed labor strikes on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Communists. B. high rent. C. the shortage of workers. D. Republicans. <p>_____ 3. President Harding avoided political alliances with other countries in a desire to follow a policy of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. disarmament. B. social stability. C. isolationism. D. raising tariffs. <p>_____ 4. One characteristic of a consumer economy is that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. people make everything they need. B. people buy large numbers of products. C. most people work at home. D. only the rich can afford modern products. <p>_____ 5. The use of the assembly line to manufacture automobiles allowed Henry Ford to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. sell cars at higher prices. B. produce cars without factory workers. C. sell cars at prices ordinary Americans could afford. D. gain a monopoly in the automobile industry. | <p>_____ 6. Many farmers struggled to survive in the 1920s because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. they had no work. B. farm prices plummeted. C. most were tenant farmers. D. they borrowed money. <p>_____ 7. Americans elected Herbert Hoover President because he</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. was not corrupt. B. had served in government before. C. promised to continue prosperity. D. built the Hoover dam. <p>_____ 8. To meet workers' demands and keep out unions, many companies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. fired employees. B. hired women and children. C. initiated welfare capitalism. D. closed their businesses. <p>_____ 9. One major danger sign that the American economy was in trouble in the 1920s was</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. the increase of personal debt. B. the demand for more jobs. C. the growth of industry. D. a rise in immigration. <p>_____ 10. Rising prices on the stock market encouraged people to take risks by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. selling stocks. B. increasing savings. C. putting money in banks. D. buying on margin. |
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CHAPTER 22

Crash and Depression (1929-1933)

SECTION 1

THE STOCK MARKET CRASH

TEXT SUMMARY

THE BIG IDEA

The stock market crashed in October 1929, leading to a long period of serious economic hardship.

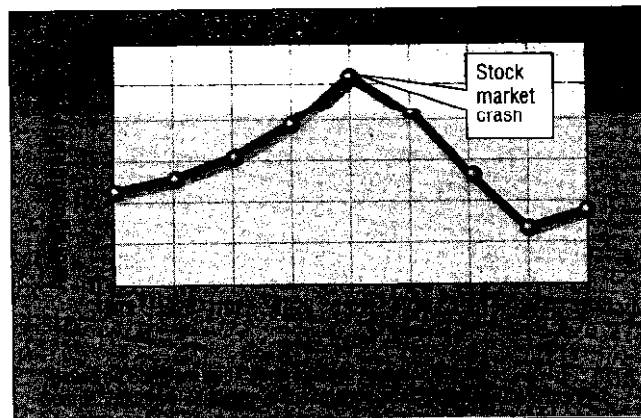
During 1929 stock prices continued to climb. In September the **Dow Jones Industrial Average**, an average of the stock prices of major industries, reached an all-time high. In October, however, stock prices began to fall. President Hoover assured the nation that the problem was not serious, but many investors rushed to get their money out of the market, and stocks dropped even farther. Then on **Black Tuesday**, October 29, the stock market collapsed in what was called the **Great Crash**.

Stock owners were the first to suffer, but the crash soon spread throughout the

economy. Banks lost money on loans and people rushed to get their money out of banks, causing bank failures. Businesses cut production, and unemployment rose. Small businesses and factories closed, and farm prices plummeted.

The Great Depression, the worst economic downturn in the nation's history, would last from 1929 until 1941. It caused international trade to crumble, affecting the global economy. The Great Crash and Depression were the result of deep underlying economic problems in the American economy, including speculation, overproduction, borrowing and buying on credit, and uneven distribution of wealth.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: The Stock Market Crash



Stock prices continued to fall long after Black Tuesday.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What happened on Black Tuesday?
2. **Graph Skills** In what year between 1925 and 1933 did stocks reach their lowest point?

SECTION 4

THE ELECTION OF 1932

TEXT SUMMARY

Following the Stock Market crash, President Hoover insisted that the key to recovery was confidence. Hoover believed that actions by businesses would resolve the problems and that government did not need to take action.

As conditions worsened, however, Hoover realized he had to do something. He did spend money on public projects. To protect industry, Congress passed the highest import tax in history, the **Hawley-Smoot Tariff**, which backfired when other nations raised their tariffs. Hoover also set up the **Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)**, which gave government credits to large industries and lent money to banks.

Hoover's limited actions and his insistence that local governments should provide relief deepened his unpopularity. In 1932 jobless veterans and their families camped in Washington, D.C., demanding

payment of a promised bonus. Hoover called in federal troops, who used force to drive the **Bonus Army** out. This image would haunt Hoover in the 1932 election.

In the presidential election of 1932, Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) was the Democratic candidate. FDR believed the government should intervene with direct action and promised "a new deal for the American people." FDR won the election, which was a battle between different views of government's role in society. As President, FDR would make lasting changes in presidential leadership styles and alter the way Americans saw their government and its responsibilities.

THE BIG IDEA

Many Americans blamed Hoover and the Republicans for the Depression, leading to the election of Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Election of 1932



Roosevelt received over 7 million more votes than Hoover.

Candidate/Party	Popular vote
Franklin D. Roosevelt (Dem.)	22,821,857
Herbert Hoover (Rep.)	15,761,841

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What did Roosevelt mean when he promised the American people a "new deal"?
2. **Map Skills** Was the election of 1932 close? Explain.

CHAPTER 22 *Test*

■ IDENTIFYING MAIN IDEAS

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (10 points each)

- _____ 1. In the late 1920s most Americans felt the economy would
 - A. soon collapse.
 - B. continue to prosper.
 - C. begin to slow down.
 - D. continue to decline.
- _____ 2. During the 1920s most of the nation's wealth was in the hands of
 - A. small businesses.
 - B. labor unions.
 - C. farmers and workers.
 - D. corporations and rich families.
- _____ 3. The stock market crash of 1929 soon affected
 - A. nearly all Americans.
 - B. only wealthy Americans.
 - C. just those who had invested heavily in stocks.
 - D. everyone except the rich.
- _____ 4. The stock market crash led directly to
 - A. a rapid recovery.
 - B. prosperity in Europe.
 - C. higher farm prices.
 - D. the Great Depression.
- _____ 5. The term "Hooverville" was used to describe
 - A. housing built by the government.
 - B. President Hoover's home.
 - C. shelters built by homeless people.
 - D. the stock market.
- _____ 6. Hard times on the farms in the Dust Bowl caused many farm families to
 - A. move to Canada.
 - B. begin growing cash crops.
 - C. move south to become sharecroppers.
 - D. move to California.
- _____ 7. During the Depression, how did most Americans view the democratic system?
 - A. They thought it was a failure.
 - B. They continued to trust it.
 - C. They preferred Socialism.
 - D. They feared it would make things worse.
- _____ 8. Which of the following became a symbol of hope during the Depression?
 - A. the Empire State Building
 - B. Hoovervilles
 - C. Prohibition
 - D. the Dust Bowl
- _____ 9. Hoover's policy of not taking direct action to try to end the Depression caused
 - A. Hoover's reelection.
 - B. a rapidly improving economy.
 - C. an increase in Republicans' popularity.
 - D. Americans to blame Hoover for their problems.
- _____ 10. Roosevelt won the 1932 presidential election after promising
 - A. a "new deal" for the American people.
 - B. an immediate end to the Depression.
 - C. to close the stock market.
 - D. lower taxes.

SECTION 2

SOCIAL EFFECTS OF THE DEPRESSION

TEXT SUMMARY

By 1932 the Great Depression had affected all levels of American society. Although many professionals lost their jobs, those at the bottom of the economic ladder were hardest hit. Unemployment and homelessness increased. Some homeless people built shanty towns called **Hoovervilles**, mocking President Hoover for not resolving the crisis.

Farm prices hit bottom. Many farmers lost their farms when they could not repay bank loans. In the South sharecroppers and tenant farmers were thrown off the land. In the Midwest farmers suffered one of the worst environmental crises of the decade. Prolonged drought and dust storms coupled with faulty farming practices helped create the **Dust Bowl**. Plowing methods had ripped up the grass that held the soil in place, and when it

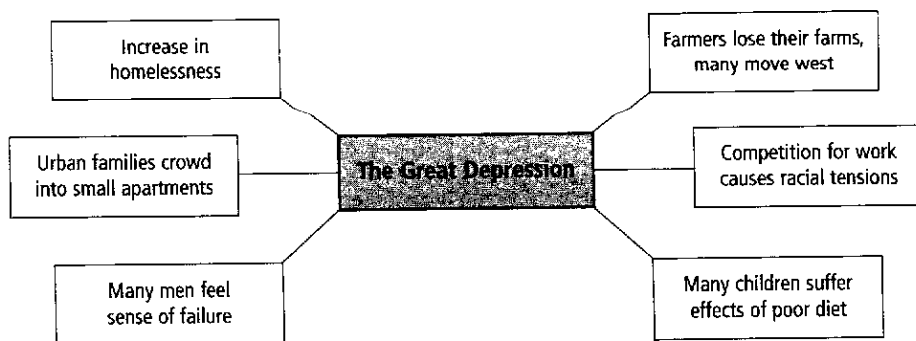
turned to dust, it blew away. Thousands of people left the Dust Bowl, migrating to California in search of work. Relief did not come to the Dust Bowl region until the early 1940s.

The poverty of the Great Depression strained American society as families crowded together in poor living conditions. Morale was low, as men could not provide for their families, and many working women lost their jobs to men. Discrimination increased as African Americans, Hispanics, and Asians were thrown out of work, unemployment soared, and competition for jobs increased racial tension.

THE BIG IDEA

The Great Depression affected almost everyone in the United States, causing widespread poverty, homelessness, and unemployment.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Effects of the Depression



The Great Depression changed life for most American families.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What were some causes of the Dust Bowl?

2. **Diagram Skills** How did the Depression lead to increased racial tensions?

SECTION 3

SURVIVING THE GREAT DEPRESSION

TEXT SUMMARY

Americans survived the Great Depression by pulling together and helping one another. Most people were willing to help those they saw as worse off than they were. For example, farmers created what became known as **penny auctions**, where they would bid pennies on land and machines auctioned off by banks, then sell it back to struggling neighbors.

A large number of America's youth left their homes, and many ended up "riding the rails" on freight trains. This was a dangerous life with the possibility of injury or arrest. When the Depression ended, many of these young "railriders" went back to leading a normal life.

To help relieve despair, Americans turned to humor. Humorists like Will Rogers were immensely popular.

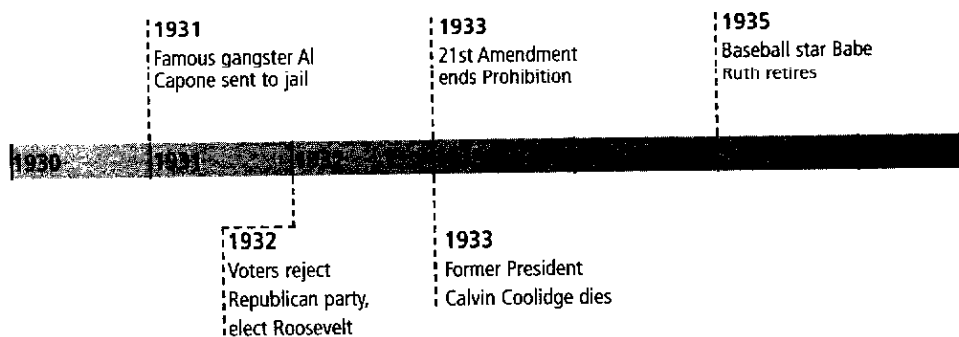
As bad as conditions were, most Americans did not call for major political changes. They continued to trust the democratic process. Some, however, such as Socialists and Communists, wanted a fairer distribution of the wealth. At the same time, many people worked together for social justice.

There were some signs of change in the 1930s. The **Twenty-first Amendment** repealed Prohibition in 1933, and most people welcomed it as an end to a failed experiment and a curb on gangsters. Another symbol of hope was the new Empire State Building in New York City in 1931. The tallest building in the world at the time, it represented a triumph over hardship. When gangster Al Capone was finally sent to prison, Babe Ruth retired from baseball, and Calvin Coolidge died, it began to look as if America was entering a new era.

THE BIG IDEA

Americans worked together to survive the Depression, and by the early 1930s they began to see signs of hope.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Signs of Change



One by one, symbols of the 1920s faded away.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. How did farmers support each other during the Depression?

2. **Time Line Skills** In what year was Prohibition ended?

The New Deal (1933–1941)

SECTION 1

FORGING A NEW DEAL

CHAPTER 23

TEXT SUMMARY

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) promised Americans a **New Deal** to ease the effects of the Depression, and in his first **hundred days** in office, he launched programs to provide relief, create jobs, and stimulate the economy. Banks were regulated to prevent failures, and jobs were created through **public works programs** funded by the government. Through the **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**, young men were paid to restore parks and forests.

Many of FDR's programs were carried out through a series of new government agencies. FDR surrounded himself with key advisers called the "brain trust," who helped him draft policies. He also relied heavily on his wife, Eleanor, who traveled widely around the nation and reported conditions to her husband. FDR appointed

the first woman to a Cabinet post and appointed many African Americans to policy-making positions.

Despite these efforts, the economy faltered. But most Americans supported FDR, and he expanded government programs in what he called the **Second New Deal**. These new programs included more social welfare benefits, support for labor, and stricter controls over business.

One program brought electricity to millions of rural Americans, and in 1935 Congress established the **Social Security system** to provide financial security for retirees, the unemployed, and the disabled. In 1936 FDR won the presidency by the largest Electoral College margin in history, 523 to 8.

THE BIG IDEA

As President, Roosevelt began a series of programs designed to help Americans through the Depression.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: New Deal Agencies

AGENCY	PURPOSE
• Civilian Conservation Corps	• Provided jobs to young men to work on environmental conservation projects.
• Works Progress Administration	• Gave the unemployed work in building construction and arts projects.
• Public Works Administration	• Sponsored huge public works projects such as dams.
• National Recovery Administration	• Worked with industries to ensure fair business and labor practices.
• National Labor Relations Board	• Enforced rights of workers and unions.
• Federal Deposit and Insurance Corporation	• Insured people's bank deposits up to \$5,000.

Roosevelt created many new government agencies to carry out the New Deal.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What was the goal of the Social Security system?

2. **Chart Skills** What was the purpose of the Civilian Conservation Corps?

SECTION 2

THE NEW DEAL'S CRITICS

TEXT SUMMARY

THE BIG IDEA

Some New Deal critics argued that the government wasn't doing enough to help people, while others claimed that the government was becoming too powerful.

FDR's victory in the 1936 election showed that most Americans supported his programs, but many became disappointed with the New Deal. Progressive critics claimed that the programs did not go far enough. Women were paid less than men, and African Americans found it hard to get skilled jobs. The New Deal helped promote further segregation in the South and did little to end discrimination in the North.

Other opponents, mostly businesses, argued that many programs were socialistic. A group called the **American Liberty League** charged that the New Deal was un-American. FDR also had to contend with **demagogues**, leaders who manipulate people by scaring them with half-truths and deceptive

promises. Among these was Father Charles E. Coughlin, a priest who used the radio to attack the New Deal. Another was Louisiana politician Huey Long, who broke with FDR and advocated a radical program to redistribute wealth.

FDR also got into trouble when he proposed a bill that would allow him to appoint additional Supreme Court justices who favored his programs. Opponents accused him of violating the separation of powers, and he withdrew the bill.

Many modern-day critics have claimed the New Deal hindered economic recovery through high taxes and undermined the free-enterprise system. They also criticized the New Deal's **deficit spending**, paying out more money than the government received in revenues, and government borrowing to finance programs.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Critics of the New Deal

Women and African Americans	Progressives and Socialists	Republicans and other political opponents
New Deal programs offer more opportunities to white men than to women and minorities. Women and African Americans are paid less for the same work.	New Deal programs are not doing enough to solve the nation's problems. More should be done to distribute the nation's wealth among all Americans.	Government is taking on too much responsibility and becoming too powerful. FDR is like a dictator. New Deal taxes on the wealthy are unfair. New Deal programs are too much like socialism.

While FDR remained popular, his programs drew criticism from a wide variety of opponents.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What are demagogues?

2. **Chart Skills** What did Socialists say about the New Deal?

SECTION 3

LAST DAYS OF THE NEW DEAL

TEXT SUMMARY

The New Deal led to economic improvement, but in 1937 the economy collapsed into a **recession**, a period of slow business activity, partly because of cuts in New Deal spending. People had less money to spend and some expensive work programs were cut back to slow **national debt**, the amount of money the government borrowed that had to be paid back.

FDR did expand some programs after 1937, and the economy began to improve. During this time, New Deal protections helped labor unions grow. Unskilled workers were organized by a **coalition**, or alliance of groups with the same goals, into the new and powerful Congress of Industrial Organizations. Through **sit-down strikes**, strikes in which laborers stopped work but refused

to leave the workplace, workers became more successful in unionizing industries. However, these strikes tended to erupt in violence, and they were outlawed by the Supreme Court in 1939.

The New Deal projects provided many jobs for unemployed artists, musicians, writers, and theater people. Many of these writers, artists, and actors left an enduring cultural legacy on American society.

The New Deal's lasting achievements include public works as well as federal agencies that regulate businesses. The New Deal also profoundly changed ideas about the roles of government and the President.

THE BIG IDEA

The New Deal lessened suffering during the Depression and helped change the way Americans thought about government.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Cultural Life During the Depression

Literature

John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath* tells the story of victims of the Dust Bowl.

Zora Neale Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God* describes the life of an African American woman in Florida.

Radio

Radio becomes a major source of entertainment for American families.

Comedy shows and soap operas are especially popular.

Movies

At 25 cents for a double feature, movies offer affordable entertainment.

Films such as *The Wizard of Oz*, Marx Brothers movies, and Disney cartoons help Americans escape hard times.

Books, radio, and movies helped Americans get through the Great Depression.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Why did FDR cut back on government spending in 1937?
2. **Chart Skills** Who wrote *The Grapes of Wrath*?

CHAPTER 23

Test

IDENTIFYING MAIN IDEAS

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (10 points each)

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| <p>____ 1. A main goal of the New Deal was to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. oppose labor unions. B. decrease the size of government. C. create jobs. D. lower taxes. <p>____ 2. Public works programs were government-funded programs to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. encourage immigration. B. reform the banking system. C. eliminate segregation. D. build or improve roads, parks, and airports. <p>____ 3. Eleanor Roosevelt helped FDR by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. reporting to him on conditions around the country. B. leading the National Recovery Administration. C. traveling to Europe to gain support for the New Deal. D. becoming a powerful member of Congress. <p>____ 4. Which New Deal program was created to offer payments to people who could not support themselves?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Federal Reserve Board B. Tennessee Valley Authority C. Social Security D. Civilian Conservation Corps <p>____ 5. New Deal programs were most helpful to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. white men. B. women. C. African Americans. D. immigrants. | <p>____ 6. Progressives attacked the New Deal for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. limiting people's freedom. B. not doing enough to help poor people. C. raising taxes on the rich. D. increasing the national debt. <p>____ 7. The American Liberty League thought the New Deal was</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. too weak. B. un-American and limited individual freedom. C. promoting racism. D. abandoning the poor. <p>____ 8. In order to influence the Supreme Court, FDR tried to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. amend the Constitution. B. remove opposing judges from the Court. C. appoint judges favoring the New Deal. D. ignore Supreme Court rulings. <p>____ 9. The economic collapse of 1937 was caused in part by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. war in Europe. B. reduced government spending on New Deal programs. C. crop failures in the South. D. lower Social Security taxes. <p>____ 10. During the New Deal, labor unions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. opposed FDR. B. lost many members. C. were declared illegal. D. grew in size and power. |
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