

June 17th



The New Deal 1933 - 41:
Chapter 2: Alphabet Soup



Learning Gain - by the end of this lesson you Will be able to **discuss** the alphahbet agencies and **link** them to specific issuess caused by the Depression and **summarise** how Roosevelt used these and other methods to begin to tackle the crisis.

Learning Steps:



- Reflect and review on pump priming.
- Explore the different Alphabet Agencies.
- Investigate what each Agency did to address the needs of groups suffering as a result of the Depression.

Reflect and Connect

I am demonstrating "Pump Priming". Can you explain what this is in connection to the cycle of recovery.



You have 5 minutes to do this task use less than



words.





The Banking Crisis

In March 1933 Roosevelt introduced the EMERGENCY BANKING ACT.

All banks were closed for 4 days. during that time they were inspected by the government and only those that were properly managed were allowed to reopen supported by government loans.



This restored confidence in the remaining banks and people began to put back their savings.

The Banking Crisis was over.

Main



Agriculture:

In May 1933 Roosevelt set up the:

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

This was a controversial idea as it paid farmers to produce less.



Why do this?

This lowered supply and increased the price of their product - increasing the income of farmers.

The AAA will sort this mess!





The AAA also supported farmers who were struggling to pay their mortgages.

As a result of the measures introduced by the AAA farmers' incomes doubled by 1939.



Yay!!!



HOWEVER

The AAA did little to help farm workers who continued to be evicted and remained poor.

Im in a tight spot!





Unemployment:



The key to success of the New Deal was the creation of jobs. Several agencies were created to tackle unemployment.

Federal Emergency Relief Act - FERA: was created to bring quick relief to the hungry - \$500 million was spent on clothing and soup kitchens. SHORT TERM and treated SYMPTOMS.

The Civil Works Administration - CWA: created short term jobs before the winter of 1933/4 arrived. 4 million men were given work improving roads, schools and public buildings.

SHORT TERM - once the winter was over so was the CWA.



Main



Public Works Administration - PWA:

This was a LONG TERM project to organise work that would have a lasting impact on America - building schools, hospitals dams, bridges and battleships.

Created skilled jobs.



Didn't help the millions of unskilled unemployed.



So to address this the Works Progress Administration - WPA: was created to give work to other groups in smaller scale projects. The WPA became America's largest employer giving work to 2 million people.



How does the work of FERA, WPA, CWA and PWA all help prime the pump?

Main





Helping the Young:

The Civilian Conservation Corps - CCC: provided jobs for the age group 18 - 25 on 6 month contracts.

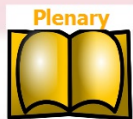
The work was usually helping agriculture or the environment.

Was criticised as being cheap labour - however not compulsory and many men learned useful skills doing valuable work.



Helping Industry:

The National Recovery Agency - NRA: encouraged employers to adopt a code of standards which created an early form of fair trade. If they met the codes they could display the blue NRA eagle. Roosevelt encouraged Americans to buy from these businesses. Very successful - helped business, workers and consumers.



Plenary -



Outline what each of the Alphabet Agencies did:

AAA _____