

Recovery: temporary programs to restart flow of consumer demand

- I. **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA):** (May 1933) a federally run hydroelectric power program, the TVA built dams, produced and sold fertilizer, reforested the Tennessee river valley (a 7 state area), and developed recreational lands. These dams provided more stable irrigation and cheap hydro-electric power.
- II. **Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA):** (1933) designed to combat overproduction by controlling the supply of 7 “basic crops” (corn, wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts, tobacco and milk) by doing what?
 - a. WHO DID THIS PROGRAM HELP? _____
 - b. WHO DID THIS PROGRAM HURT? _____
- III. **Home Owners Loan Corp.:** (1933) gave loans to existing homeowners so they could pay their mortgages.
 - a. HOW WAS THIS A FORM OF RECOVERY?
- IV. **Works Progress Administration (WPA):** (April 1935) provided govt. jobs building schools & other public works projects. The program employed more than _____ individuals across the nation. Workers were paid \$41.57/month to improve or build highways, roads, bridges, and airports. In addition, the WPA included a theater, arts, music, and writing project to employ artists, while also providing the American people with a form of entertainment during a trying time. The WPA existed until 1943.
- V. **National Youth Administration (NYA):** (June 1935) set up as part of the WPA to address the needs of 16-24 year olds (who were not allowed in the CCC). The NYA worked on two levels:
 - a. A student work program:
 - b. An out-of-school program:
 - c. Achievements: By 1938, the NYA student work program served 327,000 youth, who were paid from \$6-40 a month for “work study” projects in their schools. Another 155,000 boys and girls were paid \$10-25 per month for part-time work that included job training. NYA youth typically lived at home while going to school and working part-time.

Reform: permanent programs to avoid another depression and insure citizens against economic disasters

- I. **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC):** (June 1933) passed as part of a larger banking reform act. Set up the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, a permanent agency designed to maintain stability and public confidence in the nation's financial system.
 - a. HOW? EXPLAIN WHAT IT DOES:

- II. **Securities and Exchange Act:** (1934) set up the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), a permanent agency whose job is to monitor the stock market and prevent abuses (for instance, insider trading, watering stock, etc.)

- III. **Social Security Administration:** (August 1935) permanent agency designed to ensure that the older Americans would always have enough money to survive. SS was/is still financed through a payroll tax.
 - a. WHICH JOBS WEREN'T INCLUDED IN SOCIAL SECURITY SAVINGS? (Consider which people were left most vulnerable...)

- IV. **Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA):** (1938) set a minimum wage (_____ per hour), and a maximum number of hours per week (_____). It also outlawed _____ and set the minimum age at 14 for employment outside of school hours in non-manufacturing jobs, at 16 for employment during school hours, and 18 for hazardous occupations.

- V. **National Labor Relations Act (NLRA):** (July 1935) helped unions and thus helped workers. This act created the National Labor Relations Board, which enforced labor laws and made sure that fair business practices were upheld. It also outlawed blacklisting by business owners and encouraged collective bargaining and the formation of unions.
 - a. WHO WOULD HAVE LIKED THIS PROGRAM? _____
 - b. WHO WOULD HAVE HATED IT? _____

- VI. **Criticism of the New Deal**
 - a. What issues did conservatives have with the New Deal?

TURN OVER =>

b. What about women?

c. What about African-Americans?