

Exercise walk-through

7.10

The New Deal

AP United States History

What problem did each New Deal measure address?

Teaching summaries of programme functions

- A** The Works Progress Administration employed people on public projects.
- B** The Agricultural Adjustment Act sought higher farm prices by reducing crop production.
- C** Federal deposit insurance protected covered deposits when an insured bank failed.

Try it: Match each to **relief** , **recovery** or **reform** , explaining the function. Could an employment programme also help recovery?

Worked purposes: income, recovery and safeguards

A: Relief. Employment provided income to people needing help. Their spending could also support economic activity, so purposes could overlap.

B: Recovery. Reducing crop output was intended to raise farm prices and improve farmers' incomes. Explain the intended mechanism rather than only naming the AAA.

C: Reform. Deposit insurance changed the financial system by protecting covered deposits. This was a continuing safeguard, not a promise to prevent every future economic crisis.

Use purpose to explain a policy's function. Sorting agencies into three columns alone does not establish their success or make an argument.

Does continued depression mean nothing changed?

Teaching evidence paraphrased from CED Topic 7.10

The New Deal attempted to provide relief, stimulate recovery and reform the economy. It did not end the Depression. It left reforms and regulatory agencies and helped create a lasting political realignment toward the Democratic Party among many ethnic groups, African Americans and working-class communities.

Try it: Assess this claim:

“Because the New Deal did not end the Depression, it had no economic or political effects.”

Distinguish ending the crisis from changes in government responsibilities, economic safeguards and political support.

Worked judgment: an unmet aim and lasting changes

Unmet aim: The New Deal did not end the Depression. An account of success must acknowledge that limit.

Economic institutions: Relief programmes and lasting safeguards changed government's role in economic security. Institutional reforms themselves affected economic life.

Politics: Many groups developed stronger ties to the Democratic Party. Political realignment was another lasting effect.

An unmet recovery aim does not mean an absence of effects. Judge a specific purpose using relevant evidence; avoid “complete success” and “nothing changed.”

Pressure for and against broader action

The New Deal

Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal attacked the Depression through **relief**, **recovery** and **reform**.

Pressure from outside

Radical, union, and populist movements – Huey Long's share-the-wealth plan, the Townsend pension movement, a newly militant labour movement – pushed him toward more extensive measures.

Competing pressure

Conservatives in Congress and the Supreme Court sought to limit the New Deal's scope. Policies were contested and revised.

Explain pressure for broader action alongside opposition that sought to limit it; avoid a single-cause account.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State the three aims of the New Deal.

[3]

2.2 State the two pressures on Roosevelt.

[2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the three aims of the New Deal.

[3]

2.1

- provide relief to the poor; stimulate recovery; reform the American economy
-

2.2 State the two pressures on Roosevelt.

[2]

2.2

- radical, union and populist movements pushing for more extensive change; conservatives in Congress and the Supreme Court seeking to limit its scope

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The CED assesses the New Deal in two parts.

(a) State both.

[2]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The CED assesses the New Deal in two parts.

(a) State both.

[2]

(a)

- it did not end the Depression; it left a legacy of reforms and regulatory agencies

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The CED assesses the New Deal in two parts.

(b) State the realignment it fostered.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The CED assesses the New Deal in two parts.

(b) State the realignment it fostered.

[1]

(b)

- a long-term realignment in which many ethnic groups, African Americans and working-class communities identified with the Democratic Party

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The CED says the New Deal

[1]

☐

A did not end the Depression

B ended the Depression

C worsened it deliberately

D was never enacted

3.2 Conservatives in Congress and the Supreme Court sought to

[1]

☐

A limit the New Deal's scope

B expand it

C ignore it

D fund it

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3.2 A

- limit its scope

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A programme fails at its stated aim and changes politics for a generation.

(a) State the CED's judgment.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A programme fails at its stated aim and changes politics for a generation.

(a) State the CED's judgment.

[1]

(a)

- that it did not end the Depression but left a lasting legacy

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A programme fails at its stated aim and changes politics for a generation.

(b) Explain how both can be true.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A programme fails at its stated aim and changes politics for a generation.

(b) Explain how both can be true.

[2]

(b)

- the stated aim was recovery, which it did not achieve, while the institutions and loyalties it created outlived the crisis