

7.10 The New Deal

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 13 marks**

KEY WORDS new deal 新政 • recovery 复苏 • relief 救济
• radical, union, and populist movements 激进派、工会与民粹运动
• franklin roosevelt’s new deal 罗斯福新政

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **New Deal** 新政.

You must be able to:

- state the three aims of the New Deal
- state the two pressures on Roosevelt
- state what the New Deal did and did not achieve
- state the political realignment it fostered

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ **Three aims**

Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal attempted to end the Great Depression by using government power to provide relief to the poor, stimulate recovery, and reform the American economy.

■ **Two pressures**

Radical, union, and populist movements pushed Roosevelt toward more extensive efforts to change the American economic system, while conservatives in Congress and the Supreme Court sought to limit the New Deal’s scope. Pressure from both directions.

■ **Achievement**

Although the New Deal did not end the Depression, it left a legacy of reforms and regulatory agencies. The CED denies the immediate success and asserts the lasting one.

■ **Realignment**

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

2 Practice

2.1 State the three aims of the New Deal. [3]

2.2 State the two pressures on Roosevelt. [2]

2.3 The CED assesses the New Deal in two parts.

(a) State both. [2]

(b) State the realignment it fostered. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

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
-

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

(a) State the CED's judgment.

[1]

(b) Explain how both can be true.

[2]

Solutions

2.1 provide relief to the poor; stimulate recovery; reform the American economy.

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

2.3 (a) it did not end the Depression; it left a legacy of reforms and regulatory agencies. (b) a long-term realignment in which many ethnic groups, African Americans and working-class communities identified with the Democratic Party.

3.1 **A.** it did not end the Depression.

3.2 **A.** limit its scope.

3.3 (a) that it did not end the Depression but left a lasting legacy. (b) the stated aim was recovery, which it did not achieve, while the institutions and loyalties it created outlived the crisis.