

The New Deal Expands



As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- **Analyze ways that the New Deal promoted social and economic reform and its long-term effects.**
- **Explain how New Deal legislation affected the growth of organized labor.**
- **Evaluate the impact of Roosevelt's plan to increase the number of U.S. Supreme Court justices on the course of the New Deal.**

Economic Ideas

John Maynard Keynes- Economist who argued that deficit spending was needed to end the depression

This means the government is spending money & not making much back

Pump Priming- Putting people to work to give money to consumers to buy more goods & services

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Works Progress Administration

(WPA) develop new jobs & improve buildings & roads

Social Security Act developed a pension fund for retirees & unemployment insurance.

The Rural Electrification Administration (REA) brings electricity to rural America

Public-works water project improves living conditions out west with water projects

**The Wagner Act encouraged unions
& The Fair Labor Standards Act
created a minimum wage.**

**Unions and labor strikes
progress pay & working
conditions**

Workers Organize for Gains

Unions began to argue on how to make gains for workers

Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)- Organization that compiled groups together to fight for gains

Sit-Down Strike- Workers or people refuse to leave a location until a settlement is reached

The New Deal Faces Opposition

While New Deal Programs progressed, The Supreme Court ruled against some.

Believed National Recovery Act unconstitutional

FDR unveiled a plan to appoint up to 6 new judges to the court, critics called the plan **court packing**

The court begins to rule in FDR's favor based on Justice Owen Roberts & some members retiring

The New Deal Faces Opposition

**After seeing progress in economy,
Roosevelt reduces federal spending**

**Interest rates rise and economy
takes a dive.**