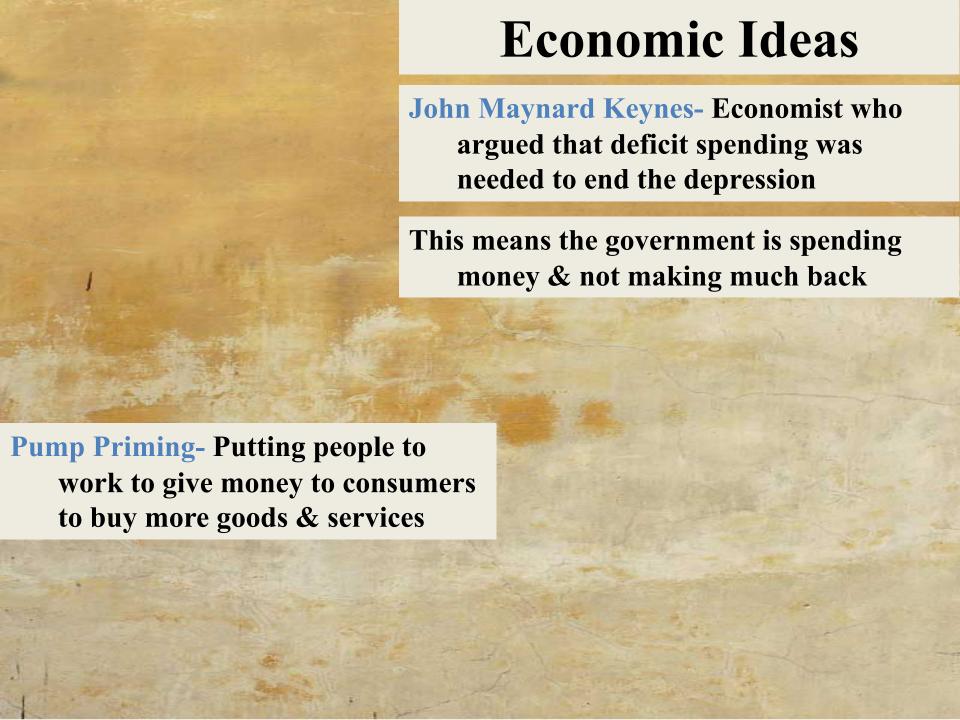
The New Deal Expands



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.



The New Deal Expands

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.