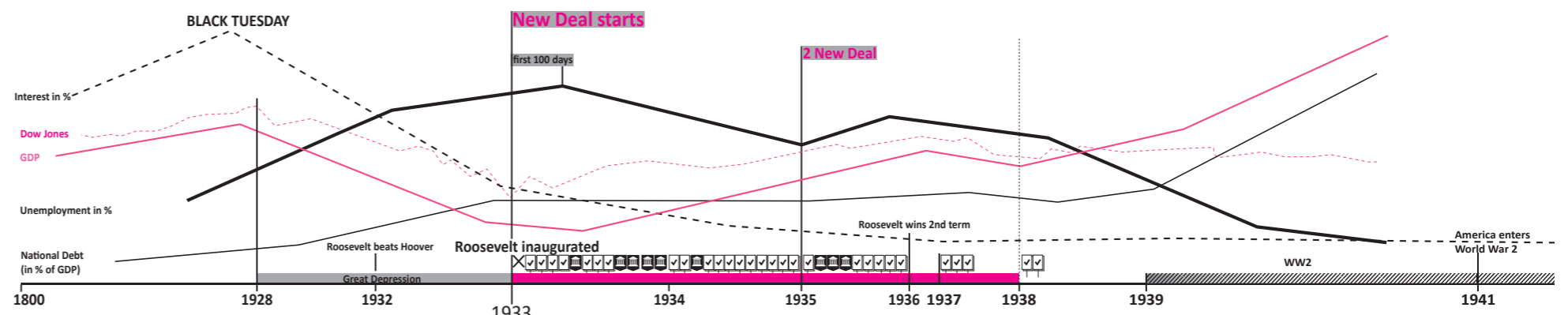




<http://theconservative.com/2012/11/17/the-enduring-myth-of-herbert-hoover-franklin-d-roosevelt-and-the-new-deal/>



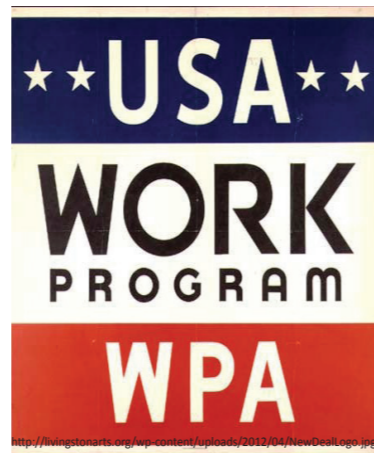
## New Deal

combination of new policies and investments in infrastructure to end depression.

<b>Location</b>	USA	<b>Effects</b>	The New Deal did not end the depression, however, it did generate millions of jobs and sponsored hundreds of public projects throughout the country. It also fundamentally changed governmental involvement in US economy.																			
<b>Duration</b>	3 years after great Depression 1933-1936	<b>Organisation</b>	President Roosevelt set up a series of governmental programs (acts) and organizations ('alphabet agencies') that would stimulate employment, industries, agriculture etc.																			
<b>Scale</b>	National scale. Thousands of projects, programs and regulations.	<b>Positioning</b>																				
<b>Investment</b>	All the New Deal programs were paid for, by the Government. Due to this, US debt increased substantially. U.S. debt was \$22 billion in 1933 and grew by 50 percent in the three years that followed, reaching \$33 billion.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>core</td> <td>semi</td> <td>peri</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LOCAL</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REGIONAL</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> </tr> <tr> <td>USA</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WORLD</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> <td>●</td> </tr> </table>		core	semi	peri	LOCAL	●	●	●	REGIONAL	●	●	●	USA	●	●	●	WORLD	●	●	●
	core	semi	peri																			
LOCAL	●	●	●																			
REGIONAL	●	●	●																			
USA	●	●	●																			
WORLD	●	●	●																			



1929 Stock market crash.



<http://livingstonarts.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/NewDealLogo.jpg>

1933	1934	1935	1937	1938
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roosevelt closes all banks</li> <li>Congress passes Emergency Banking Act</li> <li>Congress passes Reforestation Relief Act Roosevelt takes US off gold standard</li> <li>Congress passes Federal Emergency Relief Act</li> <li>Roosevelt signs the Agricultural Adjustment Act</li> <li>Congress establishes Tennessee Valley Authority</li> <li>Congress passes the Federal Securities Act</li> <li>Congress passes the Homeowners Refinancing Act</li> <li>Congress passes the National Industrial Recovery Act</li> <li>Congress establishes the National Recovery Administration Public Works Administration</li> <li>Roosevelt establishes National Labor Board</li> <li>Roosevelt established Civil Works Administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Congress passes the Gold Reserve Act</li> <li>Farm Mortgage Refinancing Act</li> <li>Civil Works Emergency Administration</li> <li>Congress passes the Crop Loan Act</li> <li>Congress passes the Farm Relief Act</li> <li>Congress passes the Cotton Control Act</li> <li>Farm Mortgage Foreclosure Act</li> <li>Corporate Bankruptcy Act</li> <li>Silver Purchase Act</li> <li>National Housing Act</li> <li>Tobacco Control Act</li> <li>Farm Bankruptcy Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency Appropriation Act</li> <li>Resettlement Administration</li> <li>Rural Electrification Administration</li> <li>Works Progress Administration</li> <li>National Labor Relations Act</li> <li>Social Security Act</li> <li>Banking Act of '35</li> <li>Public Utilities Act</li> <li>Revenue Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supreme Court Retirement Act</li> <li>Social Security Act</li> <li>Judicial Procedure Reform Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chandle Act</li> <li>Emergency Relief Appropriations Act</li> </ul>

### ↓ SITUATION

- After the Great depression hit (1929-1933), Americas manufacturing output decreased by one third.
- Prices fell by 20%, causing a deflation, making it incredibly difficult to repay debts.
- Unemployment in the U.S. increased from 4% to 25%. Additionally, one-third of all employed were downgraded to working part-time, at a lower wage.
- In total, almost 50% of the nations land had been unused.
- People had no trust in the economic and political power of US Government.
- The year 1932 held the promise of the newly elected President of the United States, Roosevelt, to lead the country out of crisis.

### ↓ OBJECTIVES

- Immediate relief to help the unemployed and the poor after the Great Depression.
- Change the financial policy of the US.
- Regulate the financial market and establish social insurance through reform.
- President Roosevelt's New Deal was based on government actions to improve America's economy and unemployment rates.
- The New Deal was designed to encourage industrial recovery and implement financial regulation.

### ↓ ASSETS

- The political will of a government led by a new president.
- High unemployment gave high urgency and cheap workforce.
- Roosevelt used public money and generated new public sources by introducing new taxes on income and alcohol.
- The US had an excess amount of poor quality land, that had been used inefficiently.

### ↓ STRATEGY

- The combination of new rules, a new distribution of resources and money with a stronger performance of the government and a spatial-economic goal.
- The act called for industrial self-regulation and declared that codes of fair competition were to be drafted for the various industries. The government provided technical machinery for different industries to restore the economical system.
- The New Deal introduced laws such as the legal sale of beer and extra high taxes on the affluent society to finance the New Deal.
- The Government visibly held their responsibilities and took charge.

### ↓ ACTIONS

- The day after his inauguration, Roosevelt assembled a special session of Congress to declare a four-day bank holiday. On March 9 1933, he signed the Emergency Banking Act.
- In 1933, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) was established. HEP stations were built, flood control and soil conservation was introduced. Regional economic development was supported that would rapidly modernize the region's economy and society.
- The Agricultural Adjustment Act (1933) paid subsidies to farmers, as restrictions were placed on farm production. The objective of the AAA was for a reduction in food production, which would, through a controlled shortage of food, raise the price for any given food item through supply and demand.
- The money for these subsidies was generated through a tax on companies that processed farm products.
- In 1933, The National Recovery Administration (NRA) was installed to encourage industrial recovery and help combat unemployment. The administration made agreements dealing with hours of work, rates of pay, and the fixing of prices.

### ↓ EFFECT

- While the New Deal did not end the Depression, it did give the U.S the confidence that the government was making improvements.
- Many of the New Deal agencies found work for the unemployed.
- The biggest effect on society was the increase in the size and power of the national government. People trusted the government to act urgently when needed.
- It was the entry into the Second World War which led to the improvement of the American economy.