

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Visit Website The next day, Roosevelt declared a four-day bank holiday to stop people from withdrawing their money from shaky banks. Next, he asked Congress to take the first step toward ending Prohibition " one of the more divisive issues of the s " by making it legal once again for Americans to buy beer. At the end of the year, Congress ratified the 21st Amendment and ended Prohibition for good. In May, he signed the Tennessee Valley Authority Act into law, creating the TVA and enabling the federal government to build dams along the Tennessee River that controlled flooding and generated inexpensive hydroelectric power for the people in the region. That same month, Congress passed a bill that paid commodity farmers farmers who produced things like wheat, dairy products, tobacco and corn to leave their fields fallow in order to end agricultural surpluses and boost prices. So, in the spring of , Roosevelt launched a second, more aggressive series of federal programs, sometimes called the Second New Deal. The WPA also gave work to artists, writers, theater directors and musicians. In July , the National Labor Relations Act, also known as the Wagner Act, created the National Labor Relations Board to supervise union elections and prevent businesses from treating their workers unfairly. In August, FDR signed the Social Security Act of , which guaranteed pensions to millions of Americans, set up a system of unemployment insurance and stipulated that the federal government would help care for dependent children and the disabled. He won the election by a landslide. Still, the Great Depression dragged on. Workers grew more militant: In December , for example, the United Auto Workers started a sit-down strike at a GM plant in Flint, Michigan that lasted for 44 days and spread to some , autoworkers in 35 cities. By , to the dismay of most corporate leaders, some 8 million workers had joined unions and were loudly demanding their rights. The End of the New Deal? Meanwhile, the New Deal itself confronted one political setback after another. Arguing that they represented an unconstitutional extension of federal authority, the conservative majority on the Supreme Court had already invalidated reform initiatives like the National Recovery Administration and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. That same year, the economy slipped back into a recession when the government reduced its stimulus spending. Despite this seeming vindication of New Deal policies, increasing anti-Roosevelt sentiment made it difficult for him to enact any new programs. The war effort stimulated American industry and, as a result, effectively ended the Great Depression. They created a brand-new, if tenuous, political coalition that included white working people, African Americans and left-wing intellectuals. These people rarely shared the same interests " at least, they rarely thought they did " but they did share a powerful belief that an interventionist government was good for their families, the economy and the nation. Their coalition has splintered over time, but many of the New Deal programs that bound them together " Social Security, unemployment insurance and federal agricultural subsidies, for instance " are still with us today. Start your free trial today.

## Chapter 2 : New Deal Documentary | History of Documentary

*Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer - no Kindle device required.*

John Grierson took an approach that focused on informing the citizens of a nation. If a citizen was more aware of what was happening they would be more involved. The documentary movement in the United States was immediately involved in political issues. The situation in the United States in the 1930s was very grim. The Depression was dominating the lives of the majority of the people across the nation. Unemployment and poverty were rampant. President Roosevelt, elected in 1933, set forth a series of economic policies known as the New Deal. Part of the New Deal was the establishment of many new government agencies. The power of film was already well known and several of these agencies were interested in using it. There needed to be more drama and more persuasion mixed with the information. More emphasis on the poetic. Lorentz also produced a number of films. For more on the relationship between Ivens and Lorentz click [here](#). At this time in his career Ivens was living and working in the United States, and his films had become more political. For a really interesting webpage and follow up documentary on the Parkinson Family the family in the movie check out the info on Power for the Parkinsons website. Film Service seem like a good idea to you? How do you feel about the government using taxpayer money to produce films some saw as propaganda for its own policies? Be sure to provide original and critical thought into your answer. The film is considered the first real war movie. Why do you think this? What makes this film different from the others we have seen this semester? Comment on the film and add your own thoughts.

**Chapter 3 : Was the New Deal a success - History Learning Site**

*The Great Depression - Episode 3: New Deal, New York (HISTORY DOCUMENTARY) In his first one hundred days in office, in a effort to stem the effects of the. The Great Depression - Episode 3: New.*

What was the New Deal in the Great Depression? What were the goals of the New Deal? What was the New Deal Coalition?: Was the New Deal successful? FDR kept the nation informed of important events with his series of radio broadcasts called Fireside Chats. The failures of the New Deal included: Many of the jobs created by the New Deal were only temporary and implemented as short-term policies New Deal Facts for kids The following fact sheet contains interesting facts and information on New Deal for kids. When FDR came to office the nation was in the grip of the Great Depression, it was the most severe economic recession in the history of America. New Deal Fact 3: FDR promised to take action and made the famous quote "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself He had no clear agenda strategy to tackle the massive task that faced him but surrounded himself with many trusted advisors, who were referred to as the "Brains Trust". These men had boundless energy and ideas and President Roosevelt took the approach best explained in the following quote "the country need bold, persistent experimentation New Deal Fact 5: FDR was true to his word and the First Hundred Days of his presidency, between March 9, and June 16, saw a flurry of activity as FDR presented his plan for national recovery, which would later become known as the First New Deal. The First New Deal ushered in an unprecedented era of government intervention in the economy. New Deal Fact 6: President Roosevelt was an excellent communicator and he used the power of the radio to reach millions of Americans in his Fireside Chats that he used to in times of crisis and national importance to convey important information and reassure the nation. New Deal Fact 7: The first thing the president needed to do was to fix the banks and the Stock Market. FDR declared a National Bank Holiday and temporarily closed all the banks from March 6, until March 13, , when the banks re-opened. On March 9, the Emergency Banking Relief Act was passed which addressed the banking crisis followed by the Glass-Steagall Act , he then took the nation off of the gold standard. New Deal Fact 8: During the first Hundred Days of his presidency 15 major pieces of legislation were passed to combat the economic crisis and the Great Depression. Refer to the New Deal Programs for details. New Deal Fact 9: FDR abandoned a balanced budget and adopted a temporary policy of deficit spending to finance his relief programs. This economic strategy used a theory called Keynesianism which was based on the view that in the short term the government should spend heavily, even if it had to run a deficit, to jump-start employment and production. New Deal Fact Under the New Deal, the country gained from public works projects. The NRA introduced the "Blue Eagle" campaign for businesses who joined the scheme as a sign of patriotism and as a "seal of approval" New Deal Fact At the start of there was still over 11 million people out of work. The period known as the First New Deal dealt with emergency measures but many Americans believed that progress was too slow. The presidential election was on the horizon and the New Deal began to change direction and entered the period known as the Second New Deal. Major programs included the Works Progress Administration WPA that combated unemployment by providing light construction jobs for millions of unskilled workers. The Social Security Act established an unemployment insurance system and a national pension fund. Francis Townsend began criticizing the New Deal. Political opposition came from followers of both left and right wing politics and the Supreme Court but voters from different walks of life backed FDR who won the election in a landslide victory due to New Deal Coalition of voters. FDR was furious that the Supreme Court had ruled that major New Deal legislation had been declared unconstitutional and feared other acts would go the same way. In the economy was improving and although unemployment was still high, production, profits, and wages had regained their levels. FDR, worried about inflation and the size of the federal deficit, decided it was time to balance the government budget and reduce federal spending. FDR had inadvertently caused a second, serious economic downturn that became known as the "Roosevelt recession". FDR reverted to the Keynesian Economics and the policy of deficit spending to stabilize the economy. Despite the numerous positive effects the New Deal had failed to end the Great Depression and millions of Americans were still unemployed and homeless. Economic output surged and

unemployment fell as the United States saw a surge in demand for war-related goods such as ships, tanks, airplanes and munitions. Johnson who introduced additional programs to fight poverty called the Great Society. Facts about New Deal for kids New Deal for kids - President Franklin Roosevelt Video The article on the New Deal provides detailed facts and a summary of one of the important events during his presidential term in office. The following Franklin Roosevelt video will give you additional important facts and dates about the political events experienced by the 32nd American President whose presidency spanned from March 4, to April 12,

### Chapter 4 : How Photography Defined the Great Depression - HISTORY

*President Roosevelt, elected in , set forth a series of economic politics known as the New Deal. Part of the New Deal was the establishment of many new government agencies. The power of film was already well known and several of these agencies were interested in using it.*

### Chapter 5 : Lesson Plans | The Roosevelts | PBS

*Get Textbooks on Google Play. Rent and save from the world's largest eBookstore. Read, highlight, and take notes, across web, tablet, and phone.*

### Chapter 6 : Bill Simmons inks new deal with HBO as sports documentary producer

*Leuchtenburg, William E. , The New Deal: a documentary history, edited by William E. Leuchtenburg Harper & Row New York Wikipedia Citation Please see Wikipedia's template documentation for further citation fields that may be required.*

### Chapter 7 : New Deal Summary and Facts for Kids \*\*\*

*, May 7 - FDR - Fireside chat #2 - Outlining the New Deal Program - open captioned - Duration: Accurate Secretarial LLC's Captioning Project 3, views.*

### Chapter 8 : American History USA

*What began as a political ploy ended as a poignant and realistic photo-documentary, made by some of the finest artists of the New Deal programs, which created a lasting legacy of a turbulent era.*

### Chapter 9 : The Depression and New Deal - Robert S. McElvaine - Oxford University Press

*The Depression and New Deal: a history in documents by Great Depression and New Deal. The New Deal: a documentary history by edited by William E.*