

# TWENTY-FOUR

## THE NEW DEAL

### Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Twenty-Six should enable the student to understand:

1. The series of emergency measures designed to restore confidence and enacted during the first 100 days.
2. The New Deal programs for raising farm prices and promoting industrial recovery.
3. The first federal efforts at regional planning.
4. The New Deal program for reforming the financial system.
5. The federal relief programs and Social Security.
6. The political pressures from both the left and the right that caused Franklin Roosevelt to move in new directions from 1935 on.
7. The changes in organized labor during the New Deal period.
8. The effects of the Court-packing scheme, and of the recession of 1937 and 1938 on Roosevelt and the New Deal.
9. The impact of the New Deal on minorities and women.
10. The lasting significance of the New Deal to the American economy and political system.

### Main Themes

1. How Franklin Roosevelt, although limited by his basically traditional economic views, pushed through programs of economic planning and Depression relief.
2. How popular protests against New Deal policies, protests from rightists, leftists, and those who defied categorization, inspired Roosevelt to launch a new burst of action known as the Second New Deal.
3. That despite Roosevelt's overwhelming reelection in 1936, the New Deal was virtually moribund by 1938, thanks to increasing conservative opposition, his own political blunders, and continuing hard times.
4. That the New Deal helped give rise to a new role for the national government as a "broker state" among various organized interests.

### TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

"Bank holiday"	<b>Dr. Francis E. Townsend</b>	Union Party
Emergency Banking Act	<b>Social Security System</b>	Party Realignment
<b>Agricultural Adjustment Act</b>	<b>Father Charles E. Coughlin</b>	Coalition
The Radio President	<b>Senator Huey P. Long</b>	"Court-Packing Plan"
<b>National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)</b>	Holding Company Act	"Purge efforts"
<b>Public Works Administration</b>	"Soak the rich" scheme	Temporary National Economic Committee
Schechter Decision	National Labor Relations Act	Fair Labor Standards Act
<b>Tennessee Valley Authority</b>	Industrial unionism	"Broker state"
<b>Glass-Steagall Act</b>	John L. Lewis	Marian Anderson
Truth in Securities Act	Congress of Industrial Organizations	"Black cabinet"
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	Sit-down strike	"Revisionist interpretation"
<b>Pump priming</b>	"Memorial Day Massacre"	John Collier
<b>Civilian Conservation Corps</b>	Social Security Act	Cultural relativism
Federal Housing Administration	"Insurance not welfare"	Indian Reorganization Act
" <b>Second New Deal</b> "	Works Progress Administration	Francis Perkins
American Liberty League	Federal Writers' Project	Hattie Caraway
"Popular Front"	National Youth Administration	Special Protections for Women
	National Referendum	Grand Coolie Dam

# TWENTY-FIVE

## THE GLOBAL CRISIS, 1921-1941

### Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Twenty-Seven should enable the student to understand:

1. The new directions of American foreign policy in the 1920s.
2. The effects of the Great Depression on foreign relations.
3. The pattern of Japanese, Italian, and German aggression that eventually led to World War II.
4. The factors that led to the passage of neutrality legislation in the 1930s.
5. The specific sequence of events that brought the United States into the war.

### Main Themes

1. That in the 1920s, the United States tried to increase its role in world affairs, especially economically, while avoiding commitments.
2. How America, in the face of growing world crises in the 1930s, turned increasingly toward isolationism and legislated neutrality.
3. How war in Europe and Asia gradually drew the United States closer and closer to war, until the attack on Pearl Harbor finally sparked American entry into World War II.

### TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

#### **Isolationism**

Charles Evans Hughes

#### **Washington Conference**

#### **Kellogg-Briand Pact**

#### **Charles D. Dawes**

Fordney-McCumber Act

Benito Mussolini's Fascist Party

National Socialist Party (Nazi)

Henry Stimson

#### **Internationalism**

#### **Nationalism**

#### **Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act**

#### **"Good Neighbor Policy"**

Soviet-American Alliance

Gerald Nye

World Court

#### **Neutrality Acts 1936-1937**

#### **Cash-and-Carry Policy**

"Axis"

"Quarantine"

*U.S.S. Panay*

#### **Munich Conference**

Non-Aggression pact

Blitzkrieg

Vichy

Dunkirk

"Interventionists"

William Allen White

#### **America First Committee**

Wendell Willkie

#### **"Lend-lease"**

#### **Atlantic Charter**

#### **Pearl Harbor**

# TWENTY-SIX

## AMERICA IN A WORLD AT WAR

### Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Twenty-Eight should enable the student to understand:

1. The efforts of the federal government to mobilize the nation's economy for war production.
2. The effects of American participation in the war on the Depression and on New Deal reformism.
3. The changes that the wartime involvement brought for women and racial and ethnic minorities.
4. The contributions of the United States military to victory in North Africa and Europe.
5. The contributions of the United States military to victory in the Pacific.

### Main Themes

1. That the vast productive capacity of the United States was the key to the defeat of the Axis.
2. That the war had a profound effect on the home front.
3. How three major western offensives combined with an ongoing Russian effort to defeat Germany.
4. How sea power contained the Japanese, and how Allied forces moved steadily closer to Japan and prepared for an invasion until the atomic bomb ended the war.

### TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

**General Douglas MacArthur**

Admiral Chester Nimitz

**Battle of Coral Sea**

**Midway Island**

General George C. Marshall

General George S. Patton

Stalingrad

The Holocaust

Congress of Racial Equality

(CORE)

"Code-talkers"

*Braceros*

*Pachucos*

"Zoot suit riots"

"Rosie the Riveter"

Betty Grable

"Swing era"

**Japanese Internment**

Henry J. Kaiser

Little Steel Formula

"No-strike pledge"

Smith-Connally Act (War Labor

Disputes Act)

Anti-Inflation Act

Office of Price Administration

War Production Board

Fair Employment Practices

Commission

A. Philip Randolph

*Korematsu v. U.S., 1944*

"Doctor Win-the-War"

Thomas E. Dewey

Harry S. Truman

Incendiary raid on Dresden

D-Day

General Dwight D. Eisenhower

Battle of the Bulge

VE Day

Iwo Jima

Kamikazes

Manhattan Project

J. Robert Oppenheimer

Enola Gay