

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Studies for Georgia Students

Chapter 22: The Great Depression and the New Deal in Georgia

Section 2 The First New Deal

Directions: Use the information from page 554 - 559 to complete the following.

1. As it developed, the _____ worked to accomplish _____ major goals: (1) bring _____ to the millions of poor and unemployed, (2) help the _____ recover, and (3) put some permanent _____ in place designed to prevent future depressions.
2. The New Deal created a number of programs, _____, and laws, many of which still operate today.
3. President Roosevelt kept the American people _____ about his programs by talking to them over the _____ in what were called his " _____ chats."
4. In his _____ speech on March 4, 1933, _____ tried to boost the _____ of the American people, saying to them "...the only thing we have to _____ is _____ itself."
5. On the day Roosevelt became president, he went into _____. He called _____ into an _____ session to help get the economy back on its feet.
6. Within one _____ days, Congress had _____, and the president had _____, many major acts in what became known as the _____ New Deal.

7. President Roosevelt's other action on his first day in office was to call for a bank "_____." American banks _____ until each could be _____ for soundness.
8. Very quickly, Congress passed a _____ bill. The _____ government would help bankers get their banks reopened.
9. One of the major long-term reform measures of the first one hundred days was _____ as a banking act that separated _____ banking from _____ banking.
10. A _____ *bank* accepts _____, makes _____, and performs other services mainly for businesses.
11. An _____ *bank* raises _____ - for growing companies and the government by _____ and selling _____.
12. The same banking act created the Federal _____ Corporation (FDIC).
13. The _____ insures _____ savings and checking accounts in a bank so that depositors will _____ lose their money if the bank closes its doors.
14. This was one of the _____ achievements of the New Deal.
15. One of President Roosevelt's first considerations was to get the _____ sector of the economy on a sound basis.
16. Roosevelt believed that, for agriculture to _____, the _____ of particular crops grown by farmers had to be _____.

17. One part of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (_____), passed in 1933, _____ (set out) how much a farmer could grow of a particular crop.
18. That farmer then received a _____ for amounts _____ grown. A _____ is a grant of money from the government.) The _____ for the subsidies came from a _____ on the companies that _____ the crops.
19. The _____ was to keep farmers from _____, which always results in _____ prices.
20. The agricultural Adjustment Act did _____ farm prices, but it has some _____ effects.
21. One was that the _____ landowners _____ the most. The subsidies went to the landowners, not the actual _____.
22. When the _____ were not planted, the sharecroppers were often _____ of work.
23. In January 1936, the _____ Court declared the AAA to be _____ because it was _____ to tax one group - the _____ (those who made farm products into goods) - in order to pay the money to another group - the _____.
24. To prevent that [farmers once again overproducing] Congress enacted the _____ Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Under that act, the _____ paid farmers to _____ planting crops that were bad for the soil because they robbed it of _____.

25. The new program paid _____ (bonuses) for trying out _____ crops such as _____ and other kinds of beans.
26. One of Roosevelt's goals was to help people by _____ them to work.
27. There were many programs for this, but one of the most important was the _____ Corps (CCC).
28. Under this program, young men aged _____ to twenty-five years old worked on projects to help America's _____.
29. Projects included planting _____, draining _____ land, and building _____.
30. The young men lived in _____ camps, where they were provided with _____ and _____ and given _____ care if needed. In return, they received _____ a month in pay, _____ of which went home to their families.
31. In Georgia, the CCC's young men worked on _____ to stop _____.
32. The CCC became very popular and lasted until _____, when the American _____ became the major _____ for most young men.
33. Just as the Agricultural Adjustment Act was intended to bring about _____ recovery for _____, the National Industry Recovery Act (_____) had the goal of _____ the _____ sector of the economy recover.

34. The _____ set up the National Recovery Administration (_____) to try to _____ industry's _____ as the AAA did for agriculture.
35. It also tried to help _____ by allowing them to have _____ unions.
36. (A _____ union is an organization of workers formed to _____ their wages, benefits, and working conditions by _____ with management.)
37. The second part of the NIRA created the _____ Administration (PWA). This program funded _____ projects all over the country, creating _____ of jobs.
38. This also helped other industries that _____ the constructions projects with building _____ and _____.
39. Georgia Congressman Carl _____ was chairman of the _____ Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. He was able to get some of the money _____ to build thirty-two new _____.
40. The program came from Secretary of Labor Frances _____, the first _____ to serve in a _____ cabinet.
41. Throughout the country, the _____ funded construction projects such as dams, _____, schools and _____.
42. Georgia's _____ remained generally _____ of the president, who was very popular throughout the country.

43. Some Americans feared that the New Deal was _____ too much money.
44. No one _____ the New Deal in Georgia more than the _____ elected in 1932, Eugene _____.
45. He believed that _____ (money and goods, loans, and jobs, given to the people in specific need) should come only from _____ agencies, even though that had already _____ to be _____.
46. Talmadge opposed all the _____ programs, even the popular _____, which he complained would make young men into "_____."
47. His _____ concern was to maintain the status quo and _____ everyone in their proper " _____ " in society.
48. Talmadge and other southern leaders were also afraid of recognizing _____ right to _____. Southern _____ owners had long _____ about the lack of _____ in unions in southern factories.
49. But in September 1934, thousands of _____ workers across the country, afraid that the NRA's regulation of _____ would also result in less _____ for them, walked off their jobs on _____ (a work stoppage in protest over some grievance).