

Chapter 12: The Great Depression and the Big War Section 3: The New Deal Plows through North Carolina

Focused Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt became president in 1933, the 1. ______ government immediately began to fight the effects of the ______.

- 2. First, Roosevelt ______ all the banks temporarily and sent trusted ______ to check the accounts.
- Second, Roosevelt used federal money to spread more _____ 3. for people in every state.
- Third, Roosevelt and Congress helped the national ______ by regulating how much ______ and _____ could operate and how much they could make. 4.
- All of these ______ measures had one thing in common: putting ______ into the hands of the citizens so they could spend more and ______ the economy. 5.
- 6. _____ programs had both a short-term and a long-term impact on North Carolina.
- 7. The impoverished ______ region was particularly helped. A federal construction agency (the ______ Administration) hired thousands of Mountains residents to clear, grade, and pave the route of the _____ Parkway.
- 8. Across the state, thousands of young men enlisted in the _____ _____ (CCC). They lived in CCC _____, where they were fed and housed and given money to share with their families back home.

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- 9. The major problem attacked by the New Deal was ______.
- 10. In 1933, the ______ government set up two programs to do this. The first one was the ______ Administration for farms, known as the AAA. The second, the ______ _____ Administration, commonly called the NRA, aimed to help factories.
- 11. It was the ______ that ordered the "plow-up" in 1933. The idea was that, by ______ the acreage of crops, farmers would make more money by growing _____.
- 12. The ______ program did have problems, especially down east. The AAA _______ were made to the landowners. _____, particularly African Americans, did not always see

the rise in _____.

- 13. Each grower held a ______, that is, a specific amount of land on which to grow the crop.
- 14. In return, the ______ worked with the federal government to ensure that every farmer received enough cash to live on. This was called _____, the amount of money need to make a minimum profit.
- 15. The ______ system had several effects. First, it allowed thousands of farm families to stay on the land and not move to the ______ where jobs were scarce.
- 16. Second, it meant that voters in the east continued to be closely tied to the _____ Party, which devised the plan.
- 17. The ______ component of the New Deal had its biggest impact on the industrial ______ of the Piedmont.

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- 18. The NRA essentially allowed manufacturers to ______ themselves by cutting production.
- 19. In North Carolina, the NRA quickly ______ the textile industry, in the sense that most of the mills could ______ and hire many of their workers back.
- 20. The ______ code limited the work week to ______ hours, instead of the average of sixty, and provided a ______ wage that, although low, helped everyone. A ______ is the least amount an employer can pay a worker for a certain number of hours.
- 21. The right to ______, where a union spoke for all the workers in negotiations with employers, encouraged northern labor unions to try once again to ______ the textile workers.
- 22. The ______, as it was called, spread from Danville, Virginia, across the two Carolinas into Georgia. It was the most ______ strike by workers in the history of the state.
- 23. The reaction was ______. At some mills, workers _____ out and stayed out. At others, mill hands who said they would take any work ______ with the strikers. The ______ was called out in some towns.
- 24. The ______ meant for its relief and recovery efforts to be ______.
- 25. In addition to the tobacco price support system, the _____ _____ Act gave some industrial workers their first retirement pension and helped them when they were ______ off from work.

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26. Despite ______ about the long-term effects of the _____, every North Carolinian knew that it changed the life of the state.