**Henretta Chapter 23 Study Guide DUE: TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 2017**

**Key Terms: Identify and explain the SIGNIFICANCE of each of the following:**

1. Smoot-Hawley Tariff-
2. Bonus Army-
3. Hundred Days-
4. Fireside Chats-
5. Glass-Steagall Act-
6. Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)-
7. National Recovery Administration (NRA)-
8. Public Works Administration (PWA)
9. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
10. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
11. Wagner Act-
12. Social Security Act-
13. Roosevelt Recession-
14. Keynesian Economics-
15. Dust Bowl-
16. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)-
17. Father Charles Coughlin-
18. Huey Long-
19. Eleanor Roosevelt-

**The Big Picture: Each of these prompts significant levels of detail and effort to earn credit. This means you may need to write a paragraph that argues a position with supporting facts or create detailed answers in other creative ways.**

20. **Answer this question only after you have completed all the terms above and completed the reading of the entire chapter.** To what extent did the role and power of the federal government change as a result of New Deal programs? (VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION)

21. Evaluate the response of Herbert Hoover in alleviating the impact of the Great Depression. (736-739)

22. “..unless I mistake its temper, the country demands bold, persistent experimentation.”

-Franklin Delano Roosevelt 1932

In what ways did Roosevelt’s approach to providing **Relief, Recovery, and Reform** in his New deal fulfill the point of view of the excerpt above?

23. Create three columns below labeled **Relief, Recovery, and Reform.** List at least two New Deal programs in their appropriate column and explain briefly how each represent its “R”. (740-749)

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| **Relief** | **Recovery** | **Reform** |
| 1.  2.  Explanation: | 1.  2.  Explanation: | 1.  2.  Explanation: |

24. Why was the Agricultural Adjustment Act **controversial? (741)**

25. To what extent (significantly/limited/none) did the Supreme Court support New Deal programs? Support your answer with specific facts, not just generalizations. (750-751)

26. In what way did the Social Security Act conflict with the traditional American view of “rugged individualism” and/or “self-reliance”? (747-749)

27. Why did the natural environment receive so much attention under New Deal Programs, and with what result? (759-761)

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| **Period 7: 1890-1945**  **Key Concept 7.1** | **Key Concepts** | **Use this column to take notes on key facts, ideas, or concepts you can use on the exam.** |
| Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions) | Key Concept 7.1: Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system. |  |
| POL-1.0: Explain how and why political ideas, beliefs, institutions, party systems, and alignments have developed and changed. | III. During the 1930s, policymakers responded to the mass unemployment and social upheavals of the Great Depression by transforming the U.S. into a limited welfare state, redefining the goals and ideas of modern American liberalism. |  |
| POL-3.0: Explain how different beliefs about the federal government’s role in U.S. social and economic life have affected political debates and policies. | A) Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal attempted to end the Great Depression by using government power to provide relief to the poor, stimulate recovery, and reform the American economy. |  |
| WXT-1.0: Explain how different labor systems developed in North America and the United States, and explain their effects on workers’ lives and U.S. society. | B) Radical, union, and populist movements pushed Roosevelt toward more extensive efforts to change the American economic system, while conservatives in Congress and the Supreme Court sought to limit the New Deal’s scope. |  |
| WXT-2.0: Explain how patterns of exchange, markets, and private enterprise have developed, and analyze ways that governments have responded to economic issues. | C) Although the New Deal did not end the Depression, it left a legacy of reforms and regulatory agencies and fostered a long-term political realignment in which many ethnic groups, African Americans, and workingclass communities identified with the Democratic Party |  |