**The New Deal**

**Relief, Recovery, Reform, Legacy**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Programs of RELIEF** | **Programs of RECOVERY** | **Programs of REFORM** | **LEGACY** |
| All programs |  |  |  |  |
| Which were the most successful? |  |  |  |  |
| Which were the least successful? |  |  |  |  |

**Critics of the New Deal**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Left – Radicals** | **Middle – New Deal Liberals** | **Right – Conservatives** |
| Groups and People |  |  |  |
| What did they believe about the New Deal |  |  |  |

**Long Essay:** How does the liberalism of the Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal in the 1930s compare to the reforms of the Progressive movement in the late 1890s and early twentieth century?

Thesis:

Evidence:

Short Answer Question:

 “By bringing to Washington a government determined to govern, Roosevelt unlocked new energies in a people who had lost faith, not just in government’s ability to meet the economic crisis, but almost in the ability of anyone to do anything. The feeling of movement was irresistible … A despairing land had a vision of America as it might some day be …. ‘It’s more than a New Deal, ‘ said Harold Ickes. ‘It’s a world. People feel free again. They can breathe naturally. IT’s like quitting a morgue for the open woods.’ ‘We have had our revolution, ‘ said Collier’s, ‘and we like it.’”

 Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., *The Age of Roosevelt: The Coming of the New Deal* (1959)

 “The New Deal achieved a more just society by recognizing groups which had been largely unrepresented – staple farmers, industrial workers, particular ethnic groups, and the new intellectual-administrative class. Yet this was still a halfway revolution. It swelled the ranks of the bourgeoisie but left many Americans --- sharecroppers, slum dwellers, most Negros --- outside the new equilibrium … The New Dealers perceived that they had done more in those years than had been done in any comparable period of American history, but they also saw that there was much still to be done, much, too, that continued to baffle them.”

William E. Leuchtenberg, *Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal* (1963).

1. Briefly explain ONE major difference between Schlesinger and Leuchtenberg’s historical interpretation of the New Deal.
2. Briefly explain how ONE development from 1932 to 1941 not directly mentioned in the excerpts challenges Schlesinger’s argument.
3. Briefly explain how ONE development from 1932 to 1941 not directly mentioned in the excerpts challenges Leuchtenberg’s argument.