

FDR's New Deal

- I. Introduction
 - a. Context: The Great Depression
 - b. Presidential election of 1932
- II. First Hundred Days (1933)
 - a. Emergency Banking Act
 - b. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
 - c. Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)
 - d. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
 - e. Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)
 - f. National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)
 - g. Public Works Administration (PWA)
 - h. Securities Act of 1933
 - i. Glass-Steagall Banking Act
- III. Second New Deal (1935-1936)
 - a. Social Security Act
 - b. Works Progress Administration (WPA)
 - c. National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act)
 - d. Rural Electrification Administration (REA)
 - e. Resettlement Administration
- IV. Relief, Recovery, Reform
 - a. Explanation of the three "R's"
 - b. Banking reforms and financial stability
 - c. Programs for relief and job creation
 - d. Labor and industry regulations
 - e. Agricultural policies
 - f. Infrastructure and public works projects
- V. Opposition and Criticism
 - a. Critiques from conservatives and business leaders
 - b. Challenges from the Supreme Court
 - c. Rise of populist and union movements
- VI. Legacy and Long-Term Effects
 - a. Economic recovery and stabilizing the banking system
 - b. Transformation of the role of the federal government
 - c. Social safety nets and labor rights
 - d. Political realignment and Democratic Party dominance
- VII. Conclusion
 - a. Evaluation of the New Deal's overall impact and significance
 - b. FDR's legacy as a reformer and leader during a crisis