

CHAPTER
15

GUIDED READING *The Impact of the New Deal*

Section 5

A. As you read about the impact of New Deal reforms, take notes about the lasting effects of those reforms on American society.

	New Deal Laws and Agencies	Lasting Effects of These Laws and Agencies on American Government and Life
1. Labor		
2. Agriculture and rural life		
3. Banking and finance		
4. Social welfare		
5. Environment		

B. On the back of this paper, explain the meaning of **parity**.

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RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The Impact of the New Deal*

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Completion

A. Complete each sentence with the appropriate term or name.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| banking industry | stock market |
| social security | Federal Securities Act |
| deficit | World War II |
| Glass-Steagall Act | surplus |

- The Security and Exchange Commission today continues to regulate the _____.
- After reaching retirement age, most Americans today receive _____ payments
- With so much government spending, the New Deal helped to increase the federal _____.
- The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was created by the _____.
- What really ended the Great Depression was the increased spending and work opportunities brought on by _____.

Summarizing

B. Complete the chart below by summarizing the main arguments posed by critics and supporters of the New Deal.

Impact of the New Deal	
Supporters	Critics

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GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: REGION
Decade of the Democrats
Section 5

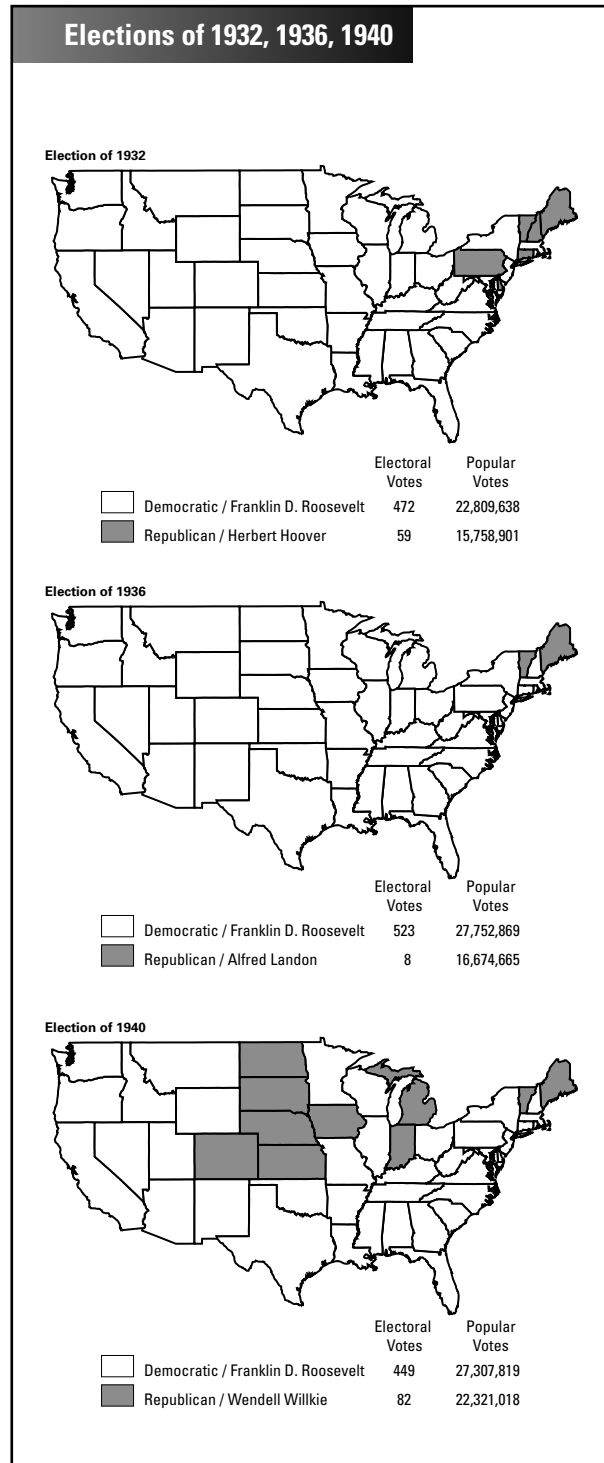
Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the maps carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

The Democratic Party controlled the federal government for most of the 1930s. The Republicans' mostly voluntary programs to remedy the ravages of the Great Depression had failed, so in 1932 Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected president. Only the Northeast, a Republican stronghold, did not endorse Roosevelt. Elsewhere, his support was overwhelming.

The Democrats had put together a new coalition of voters: urban immigrants, blue-collar workers of the industrialized North, African Americans, farmers of the Midwest and Great Plains and citizens in the "Solid South" joined to give the Democratic Party a national majority for the first time since the Civil War.

These people had voted for change, and they got what they wanted. To put the nation on the road to economic recovery, Roosevelt pushed through a collection of work programs, often called "alphabet soup" for initials such as WPA and CCC. The mid-1930s marked the high point of these New Deal programs. Millions of people were put back to work, and many economic-recovery projects were in full swing.

By the end of the 1930s, however, the situation had changed. The country, slowly climbing out of the depths of the Great Depression, had suffered another period of economic decline in 1937–1938, and unemployment was once again a major problem. Business leaders and Congress had become more vocal in their criticism of the New Deal, and many of its programs were ended. By the 1940 presidential election, eight states—all in the agricultural Midwest and Great Plains—had switched their support from Roosevelt to the Republican candidate, Wendell Willkie. Though Roosevelt's popularity remained strong elsewhere, particularly in the Democratic stronghold of the South, it would take the U.S. involvement in World War II to jolt the nation's economy into the full recovery that Roosevelt had been seeking.



Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. Which part of the country failed to support Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1932 presidential election? _____

2. Which states remained Republican in all three elections? (You may consult the atlas, pp. A1–A21, for the names of U.S. states.) _____

What regions of the United States remained solidly Democratic in all three elections? _____

3. The 1936 election is a good example of the frequent disparity between popular and electoral totals. Roosevelt received more than 65 times as many electoral votes as Landon. But was the popular vote for Roosevelt about 90 times as great, 9 times as great, or 1.5 times as great as that for Landon? _____

4. Compare Roosevelt's victory in 1940 with his victory in 1936. In what respect did he lose ground? _____

5. In which election did the Democratic Party achieve its greatest popularity? _____

6. What do you think was the main cause of Herbert Hoover's loss in 1932? _____

7. What trend do you notice in the Democratic vote in the 1940 election? _____

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OUTLINE MAP *Anatomy of the Tennessee Valley Authority*

A. Review the map of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) on textbook pages 520–521. Then, on the accompanying map, locate the same 11 states found on the textbook map and add the following bodies of water, cities, and dams.

Bodies of Water

Cumberland R.
Kentucky Lake
Mississippi R.
Ohio R.
Tennessee R.

Cities

Chattanooga
Knoxville
Memphis
Nashville
Paducah

Dams

Chickamauga Dam
Fort Loudoun Dam
Guntersville Dam
Kentucky Dam
Nickajack Dam

B. After completing the map, use it to answer the following questions.

1. Use the scale bar to estimate both the east–west and north–south distances of the area served by the TVA. _____

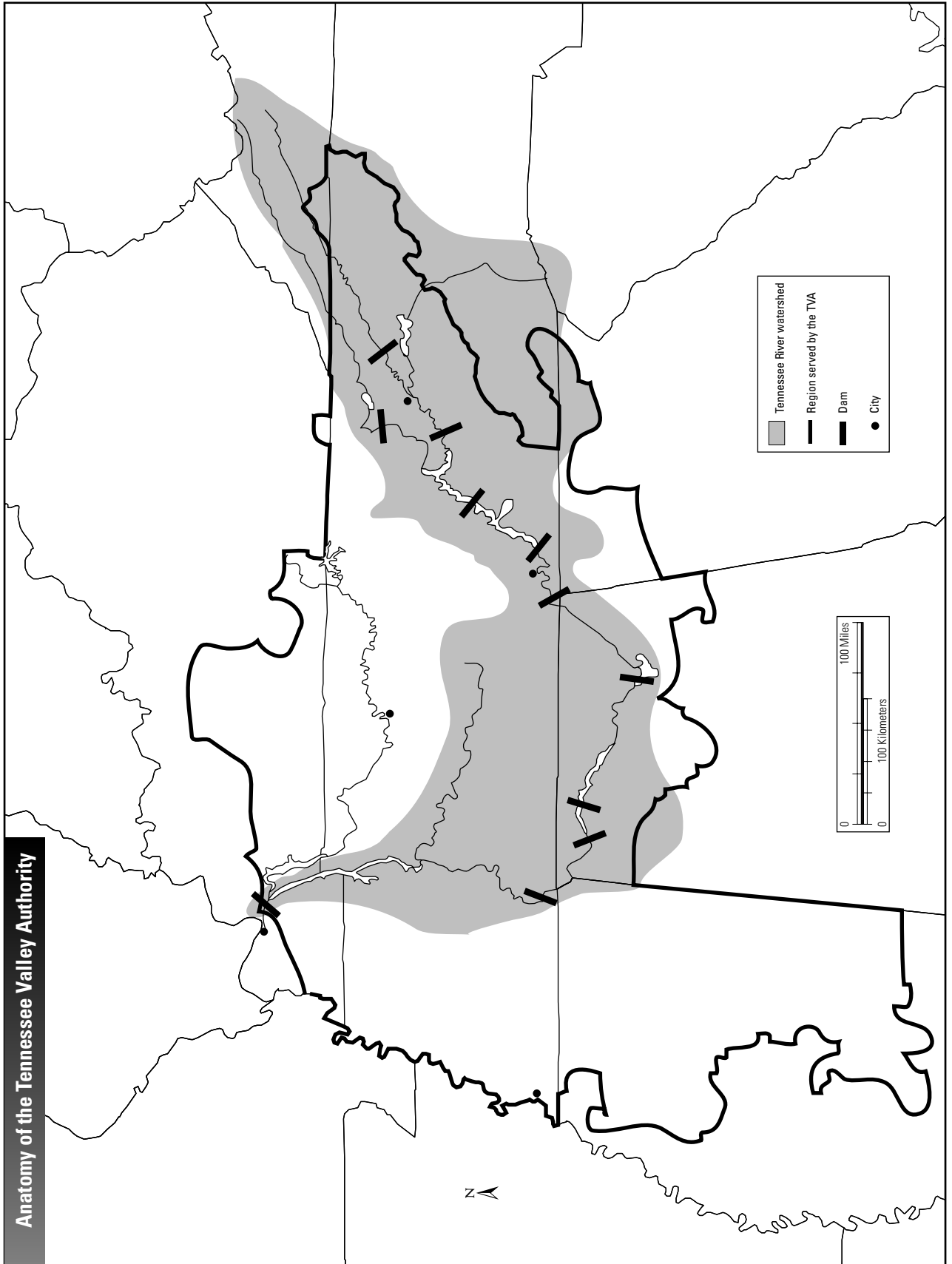
2. Which states does the TVA serve? _____

3. The Tennessee River begins at Knoxville. Which is the first dam on the river? the last dam? the southernmost? _____

4. Which is the first dam encountered after Chattanooga? _____

5. How many dams does the Tennessee River have? _____

6. Describe the journey that a molecule of water at the Tennessee River’s source takes to reach Memphis. _____



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Anatomy of the Tennessee Valley Authority