

Great Depression and the New Deal to the New Challenges in the World

1. Brief background on fascism and communism

- Fascism
 - 1920s Italy – Mussolini (“Il Duce”) and Black Shirts
 - 1920s Germany – Hitler (Führer)– Nazi (National Socialist German Workers) – Aryans (Jew, Gypsies, Poles)
1933 Chancellor
 - Against communism
- Communism in Russia
 - 1918 – Lenin
 - Late 1920s – Stalin
- Capitalists in these nations

2. 1928-1932 – Herbert Hoover, inheritor of the Great Crash

- 1928-1932 – Voluntarism, a Progressive tradition
- 1931 Moratorium on debt/reparations cycle
- 1931 Hawley Smoot Tariff
- 1932 (the election year) – Shift with the Emergency Relief and Construction Act
- 1932 Bonus March

3. The Election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt

[Chronology of Hoover’s Term with Highlights Through March 1933](#)

4. The [depression problems compared with the New Deal solutions](#)

5. Second New Deal – what makes it happen

- Huey Long
- Francis Townsend
- Father Charles E. Coughlin

- Supreme Court itself

6. Second New Deal – what changes

- Unemployed – WPA
- Labor – Wagner Act plus General Motors “sit-down” strike in 1937 (This 1937 strike is by an industrial union—one made up of both skilled and unskilled workers. **Tip:** in the index, try the United Automobile Workers.)
- Aged and disabled – Social Security Act
- Taxing the rich
- Court-packing plan

Caution: Not all suffering is the same in the Great Depression

Human consequences vary:

- By 1932, 25% out of work – homeless, hungry, relief (charity for essential survival) running out of money, people stopping courts from foreclosing on property (think of Shays’s rebellion)
- Worse for working women
- Worse for minorities
 - African Americans (layoffs) – racism - E. Roosevelt – some programs
 - Mexicans (forced deportation of them and their children)
 - Asians (loss of farm labor jobs)
- Worse for regions hit by dust bowl - Okies
- Worse for farmers – Farmers Holiday Association
- Worse for vets – Bonus March