



Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal

Date: 3 avril 2024

Tania André / Yasmine Bourmouze

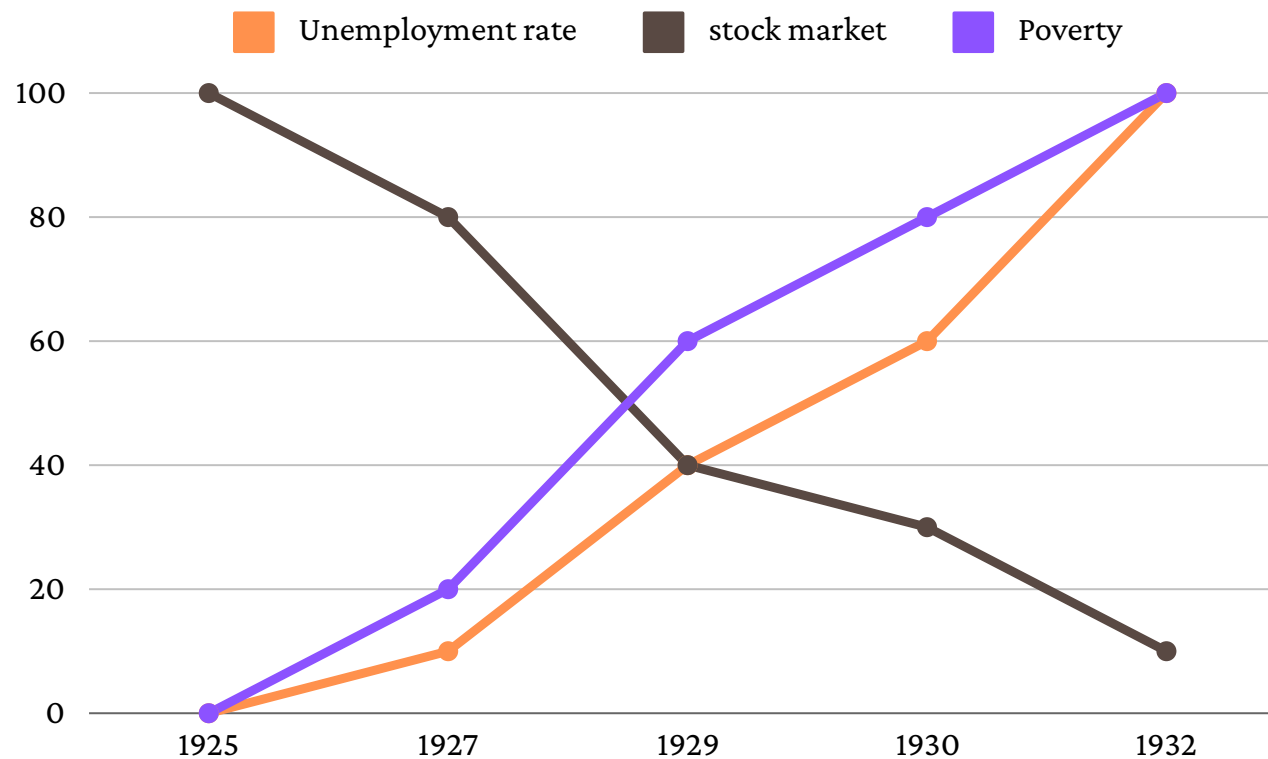
I/who's Franklin roosvelet



Franklin Delano Roosevelt, better known as Franklin D. Roosevelt, was elected President of the United States in 1933. We will see him as the "crisis president" or even as the democrat giving hope to voters because he will be the president who will put in place revolutionary programs to get the country out of the great depression.

Indeed, in nineteen hundred and twenty-nine the stock market will collapse, the banks will fail, unemployment will increase, the country will know misery and hunger. The president will then set up the new deal.

II/ The economic and social crisis of the 1930s leading to the New Deal.



A/ The economic crisis of the 1930s finds its roots in a series of complex factors. Among them, we can cite excessive speculation in the stock market, particularly in the real estate sector, industrial overproduction, international economic imbalances resulting from World War I, as well as ineffective economic policies of previous administrations.

B/ The Great Depression resulted in a massive collapse of the stock market in 1929, leading to the bankruptcy of thousands of companies and the loss of jobs for millions of workers. The unemployment rate reached alarming levels, families lost their homes and savings, and poverty spread throughout the country. Living conditions were often desperate, with soup lines and shantytowns dubbed "Hoovervilles" in reference to President Hoover, who was in power at the onset of the crisis.

III/ A necessary political response for the country

Faced with this unprecedented crisis, it became evident to many that bold government measures were necessary to alleviate the suffering of the American people and stimulate economic recovery. Traditional economic policies proved inadequate, and massive government intervention became imperative to stabilize the economy and restore public confidence. In this context of deep crisis, Franklin D. Roosevelt emerged as a charismatic leader, ready to take decisive action to address the nation's urgent needs.

IV/ The Progressive Implementation of the New Deal

The New Deal was implemented by Franklin D. Roosevelt upon taking office in 1933, in response to the Great Depression gripping the United States. Here are the main stages of its implementation:

The First Hundred Days	Adoption of key laws	Creation of government agencies	Expansion of the role of the federal government
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Roosevelt's New Deal was implemented through a series of legislative measures and executive actions aimed at addressing the challenges of the Great Depression and transforming American society. Although controversial at the time, it left a lasting legacy by reshaping the role of the federal government and laying the groundwork for a new era of economic and social policy in the United States.

The reaction leading to the foundation of the New Deal by Roosevelt and its components

Roosevelt was influenced by progressivism and Keynesianism. The New Deal, the economic and social reform program launched by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in response to the Great Depression, included several key components. Here are the main ones:

Relief	Recovery	Reform
This aspect aimed to provide immediate assistance to those affected by the crisis. Programs such as the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) were created to provide direct financial assistance to the unemployed, homeless, and families in need.	This component aimed to stimulate long-term economic recovery. Programs such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA) were established to create public jobs in sectors such as construction, arts, and infrastructure, in order to reduce unemployment and revive the economy.	This part of the New Deal aimed to reform fundamental economic and social structures to prevent future crises and promote greater equity. Laws such as the Social Security Act were passed to establish a social safety net for the elderly and disabled. Additionally, regulations were put in place to regulate financial markets, protect workers' rights, and prevent excessive speculation.

These three components of the New Deal were designed to complement each other in stabilizing the economy, alleviating citizens' suffering, and laying the groundwork for more sustainable and equitable economic growth.

V/ Impact and Reactions to the New Deal

The impact and reactions to the New Deal were significant and varied. Here are some key points:

- Economic Impact:** The New Deal had a major impact on the American economy by stimulating growth and reducing unemployment. Public works programs created millions of jobs, while financial regulations helped stabilize the markets. However, some economists criticize the New Deal for not accelerating economic recovery sufficiently and for prolonging the Great Depression.
- Political Reactions:** The New Deal elicited diverse political reactions. Roosevelt was widely supported by voters for his efforts to combat the crisis, which led to his reelection multiple times. However, he also faced political opposition, particularly from conservative Republicans, who criticized the expansion of the federal government and massive public spending associated with the New Deal.
- Social Reactions:** For many Americans, especially the most vulnerable, the New Deal was a lifeline. Social welfare programs such as the Social Security Act provided economic security to millions of elderly and disabled individuals. However, certain populations, such as African Americans, were marginalized or excluded from New Deal programs due to persistent racial discrimination.
- Supreme Court Reactions:** The United States Supreme Court played a controversial role in the implementation of the New Deal. Initially, the Court invalidated several flagship New Deal programs, arguing that they encroached upon state powers or violated the Constitution. However, after a political crisis known as "court packing," during which Roosevelt attempted to appoint judges favorable to the New Deal, the Supreme Court ultimately adopted a more favorable approach to New Deal legislation.

The New Deal had a profound and lasting impact on American society, transforming the role of the federal government and laying the groundwork for a new era of economic and social policy. While widely praised for its efforts to alleviate the effects of the Great Depression, the New Deal also sparked persistent debates about its effectiveness and scope.