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1. **Transforming the role of the federal government: the Great depression and the implementation of the New Deal policy (internal policy)**

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1)Economic measures to face the

Great Depression

The **Great Depression 1929-1939**: Black Tuesday in 1929, worldwide, characterized by high unemployment rates.

>Response to the crisis with the New Deal: **method is the 3 R “Relief, Recovery and Reform.”**

2 steps of the New Deal:

**“The hundred days”**: 1933 **Agricultural Adjustment Act** (charged with increasing prices of agricultural commodities and expanding the national income going to farmers) + **National Industrial Recovery Act**

**“Second New Deal”:** 1935 **Work Progress Administration** (aimed at providing the unemployed with useful work to help to maintain their skills and strengthen their self-respect) + **tax revision** that raised tax rates for persons with large incomes + **Federal deposit insurance corporation** 1933 (to insure deposits and restore confidence in the financial system.)

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2) The introduction of social programs

In the 30s= no unemployment benefits > social measures during the second phase of the New Deal such as:

* **The social Security Act**: social insurance for Americans workers
* **The Wagner Act/ National Labor Relations Act**: reestablished labor’s rights to bargain collectively + created the national Labor relations Board to adjudicate labor disputes.
* **The Civilian Conservation Corps**: employed young, unmarried men for manual labor jobs in rural areas.
* Communicative temperament and dynamism: maintained a **trusting relationship with public opinion** (Fireside chats = part of soft power)

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3) A post-war vision focused on multilateralism: a diplomatic role in the conception of the United Nations

* **“Four Freedoms”** speech (January 1941): freedom of Speech, of Worship, from Want and from Fear.
* FDR’s will to **prevent future conflicts** and **promote world’s peace.**
* **Key role in the conception** **and foundation of the** **United Nations**: took part in the Atlantic Charter (august 1941), conference in Tehran (December 1943), “Dumbarton Oaks” conference in Washington, **Conference of Yalta** (February 1945) with Churchill and Stalin.

3) FDR’s New Deal, the result of strengthening federalism through interventionism

* **Interventionism**: ideas from the economist Keynes > state intervention > spend money on

production and encouraging consumption.

* These reforms above: **shift of the federal government in the USA** > extension of its powers
* **Creation of executive office of the president in 1939** > reinforcement of the president > huge administration machine.

**II- The strong diplomatic role of FDR on the international stage: dealing with World War II (foreign policy)**

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1. Regional foreign policy: the good neighbor policy

* Previous policy lead by the **big stick ideology**: permits intervention in Latin American countries to protect US economic interest + preserve national stability.
* **Good neighbor policy** = more **cooperation** and **trade** => to improve relations
* Reaction to Latin American **anti imperialism**
* Followed by the will to establish cooperation regarding the WWII matters.
* Example: Abrogation of the 1903 treaty with Cuba

2) International foreign policy: Dr. Win the War

More than half his term = **wartime leader**

* 1939 = **Manhattan project** (development of the atomic bomb)
* **Lend Lease Act** (March 1941) = ended the pretense of neutrality of the USA now allowed to **supply military aid** to help Allied Nations

**Pearl Harbor attack** in December 1941 => USA take part in the war => **War economy** = mobilization of its industrial, economic, and human resources to support the war effort.

