



1. Which six states did not vote for FDR in 1932?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Did the state you live in vote for Roosevelt or Hoover? \_\_\_\_\_

3. In the popular vote, how many people voted for Hoover? \_\_\_\_\_

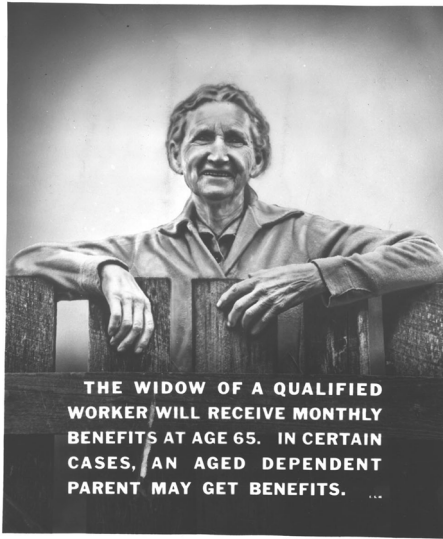
4. In the popular vote, what percentage of people voted for Roosevelt? \_\_\_\_\_

5. In the electoral vote, what percentage of the votes did Hoover get? \_\_\_\_\_

6. In the electoral vote, how many votes did Roosevelt get? \_\_\_\_\_

**Part C: Directions:** Use the posters to answer the following questions.

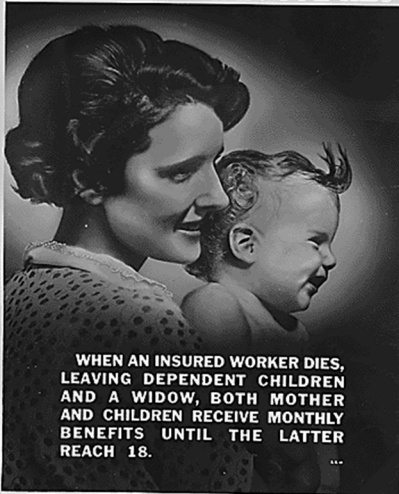
**MORE SECURITY FOR  
THE AMERICAN FAMILY**



THE WIDOW OF A QUALIFIED WORKER WILL RECEIVE MONTHLY BENEFITS AT AGE 65. IN CERTAIN CASES, AN AGED DEPENDENT PARENT MAY GET BENEFITS. ...

FOR INFORMATION WRITE OR CALL AT THE NEAREST FIELD OFFICE OF THE  
**SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD**

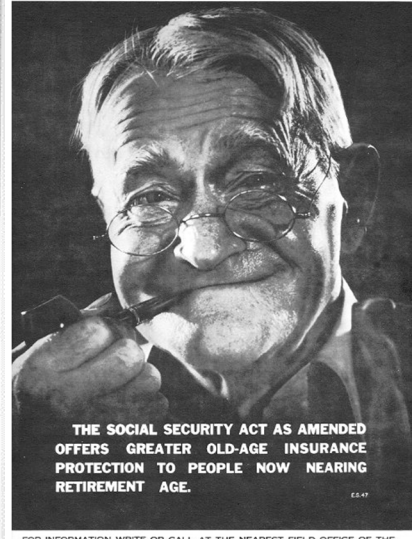
**MORE SECURITY FOR  
THE AMERICAN FAMILY**



WHEN AN INSURED WORKER DIES, LEAVING DEPENDENT CHILDREN AND A WIDOW, BOTH MOTHER AND CHILDREN RECEIVE MONTHLY BENEFITS UNTIL THE LATTER REACH 18. ...

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**MORE SECURITY FOR  
THE AMERICAN FAMILY**



THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AS AMENDED OFFERS GREATER OLD-AGE INSURANCE PROTECTION TO PEOPLE NOW NEARING RETIREMENT AGE.

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**SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD**

1. What do all posters claim to offer more security for?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What board paid for these posters? \_\_\_\_\_

3. The posters with the old man slims that the Social Security Act offers great old age insurance protection to whom? \_\_\_\_\_

4. The poster with the old woman claims that who will receive month benefits at the age of 65? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The poster with the woman and child claims who will receive benefits when an insured worker dies?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. How you do you think the people in these posters are feeling about the Social Security Act? Why do you think this?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL

In 1932, it was time again for the U.S. citizens to elect a new president. The Republicans re-nominated Herbert Hoover, who had been president since the Great Depression began. The Democrats nominated Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the governor of New York.

Franklin Roosevelt felt that the national government had to start helping Americans who were hurt by the depression. He believed that “To...unfortunate citizens, aid must be extended by the government, not as a matter of charity but as a matter of social duty.” He promised that if he were elected president, he would help end the depression with “a new deal for the American people.” The American people believed Franklin’s promise of a “New Deal”. They proved it by electing him president in 1932.

### **The New Deal: New Agencies & New Laws**

March 4, 1933, was a chilly, somber day. It was also the day that Franklin Roosevelt became president of the United States. First, he took the oath of office that every President takes, then, he made his first speech as president.

He said, “This great Nation will endure as it has endured, will revive (come back to life) and will prosper. So, first of all let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself.” He also told the American people “this is no unsolvable problem if we face it wisely and courageously.”

President Roosevelt did not just talk about change, he acted too. One of the first things he did was set up a series of new agencies. These agencies helped to put unemployed Americans back to work. One of the agencies he set up was the WPA, Workers Progress Administration. The WPA put the unemployed back to work repairing bridges, roads, public buildings, writing guidebooks, and creating murals.



Franklin Roosevelt  
the 32<sup>nd</sup> President  
of the U.S.



The CCC's Logo



A cartoon showing FDR with  
kids representing all of the  
agencies he created.

The CCC, Civilian Conservation Corps, was another important agency. The CCC put young unmarried men to work planting trees, building forest trails, and doing other things that conserved the natural environment. Then there was the NYA, National Youth Administration. It offered part time work for students so they could stay in school and still work.

Many of the New Deal agencies became known as their initials, and there were so many that President Roosevelt's government was sometimes called a "government by alphabet." Even the president himself became known as FDR.

Under President Roosevelt, the government also passed a series of laws to help the citizens, especially hurt by the depression. For example, to help farmers keep their farms, the Agricultural Adjustment Act set prices on some farm products. To help homeowners keep their homes, the Home Owners Loan Act helped people pay their mortgages.

The Social Security Act of 1935 was another very important new law; it provided the elderly with a monthly pension (retirement income). It also gave money to the state to help them care for the homeless, the visually handicapped, and other needy Americans.

### **What the New Deal Did**

The New Deal did not end unemployment in the country. Neither did it bring the depression to its knees however; the New Deal did help Americans believe in America again. It showed that the government has a responsibility to help its citizens when its citizens need help.



The WPA (Workers Progress Administration) working on roads as part of the New Deal. This gave unemployed men a job.



A mural of the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps). These men are building trails, planting trees and other nature related tasks.