|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **From rugged individualism to New Deal ideas** | The % of the workforce who were unemployed |  | 12 |
| The % of farmers who had lost their land  | Reform  |
| The 3Rs of the New Deal: Relief, Recovery and…. | 25 |
| The First New Deal: Roosevelt passed legislation that paid farmers to produce less, regulated banking and the stock exchange, revitalised industry, created jobs and provided some direct relief to…. | Relief for the unemployed and elderly  |
| The Second New Deal: The Social Security Act of 1935 revolutionised the principle of government responsibility by introducing …  | The unemployed |
| **The significance of the New Deals in expanding the social and economic role of federal government**  | Even Hoover commented that the Great Depression had rendered ‘laissez-faire’ ideology…. | Redistributing wealth |
| Businessmen and the upper-class resented his talk of  | radical |
| Some feared that New Dealism opened the door to… | dead |
| Left wing scholars considered him insufficiently… | 60.8 |
| The % of the public vote achieved in 1936 | Socialism  |
| **Transforming the nature of the presidency: Visibility, a people’s president**  | Roosevelt was far less electable than Harding or Coolidge because he was … | Speech writers |
| He took care to make sure he was seen… | Everyday language, in an authoritative but reassuring and friendly manner |
| His disability was seen on two occasions: In 1936 at Howard University and in 1944 at… | Standing or seated in a car; not in his wheelchair |
| He used the medium of radio to reach people through his  | Upper class and wealthy |
| His explained his policies using  | A military hospital  |
| He had a team of … | 70 |
| Where Hoover needed one mailroom assistant, Roosevelt needed…. | 4000 |
| Roosevelt received an average of how many letters a day? | Fireside chats |
| **A would-be dictator?** | Roosevelt passed an exceptional amount of legislation and delegated new powers to the executive branch. He secured an unprecedented amount of … | Total federal control of social security.  |
| Roosevelt knew the potential dangers of growing power. In 1934, he opposed.. | A judicial reform bill, increasing the number of judges to 15 (from 9) and forcing them to retire at 70.  |
| The Supreme Court attacked ….  | Money for federal relief and recovery programmes.  |
| In response to the 1935 ‘sick chicken’ case, Roosevelt proposed … | The constitutionality of the New Deal. |
| Roosevelt tended to ignore constitutionality when he felt  | The nation needed it.  |