**The New Deal – Successes & Failures**

Colour each of the examples to demonstrate whether it was a success or a failure for the New Deal.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Banking is one area which was a clear success-many Americans put their money back into the banks after FDR’s fire side chat in 1933. The Glass Steagal Act solved the problem of banks going bust. | The Wealth Tax Bill has been criticized for not being radical enough and FDR criticized for portraying that he was attacking the rich more than he did. |
| Many of the New Deal agencies overlapped and repeated themselves. | The Triborough Bridge was delayed by FDR’s dislike of New York politicians like Moses. |
| FDR was very charismatic and his fire side chats are evidence of this-people trusted him. | World War Two or solved many of the problems the New Deal failed to solve. |
| The was a so-called ‘Roosevelt recession’ in 1937-38. | The NRA was ruled unconstitutional. |
| Agencies like the CCC provided employment for hundreds of thousands. | Many Americans wrote to FDR and his wife to thank them for saving their homes or jobs. |
| The problem of unemployment was never solved by the New Deal. | FDR increased the ability of many Americans to own their own homes. |
| The New Deal was important because it was a recognition that the federal government had responsibility for relief. | The AAA was criticized for ignoring sharecroppers and small farmers-much of the money went to large landowners. |
| Public works projects built the Hoover Dam and the Triborough Bridge in New York | The Wagner Act has become known as the ‘Magna Carta’ of labour legislation . |
| The Social Security Act was the beginning of a partial welfare state. | Agencies were criticized for boondoggling or wasting tax payers money. |
| Agencies were criticized for boondoggling or wasting tax payers money. | The New Deal has been viewed as an important ‘holding operation’ that helped America survive into the economy got going. |
| The TVA created irrigation and electrification for millions of Americans. | Harold Ickes has been criticized for failing to spend money quickly enough. |

**Historiography**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Niall Ferguson has argued the New Deal gave Americans the chance to own their own homes. | Leuchtenberg and Schleisinger (known as liberal historians) have been very positive about the New Deal and seem to argue FDR could do no wrong. |
| Keynesian historians criticize FDR for his insistence on balancing the budget and for not deficit spending-this could be seen as the Revised Liberal view. | The Revised Liberal view of some Keynesian historians has seen positives in the New Deal. |
| FDR is criticized for saving capitalism by some left wing historians and for his failure to fundamentally change the system. | Amith Shlaes (neo-conservative historian) has argued that the Second New Deal caused the ‘Roosevelt recession’. Tax increases and labour legislation did more harm than good. |