

Great Depression

(continued)

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F.D.R.'s

New Deal

F.D.R.'s plan

**Solve the economic problems
through increased size and
involvement of the Federal
government in the economy**

F.D.R.'s Constitutional problems

**Several of the New Deal programs
were questioned as to their
Constitutionality.**

**Did the Federal government have the
authority to take these actions???**

Loose Interpretation

of the Constitution allowed the President to do things that were not directly stated.

Elastic Clause

gave Congress the power to stretch the meaning of the Constitution to make laws.

Checks and Balances

**F.D.R. had problems with the
Supreme Court**

**The Supreme Court declared
some of the New Deal
Unconstitutional**

**F.D.R. tried to
overcome the Supreme
Court's authority by**

**“Packing the
Supreme Court”**

F.D.R. could not remove judges...

BUT

**He tried to replace all
judges over 70**

These “old” judges could stay,

BUT

**another judge would be appointed
to serve with them.**

F.D.R.'s attempt to
influence the
Supreme Court was
Unconstitutional
and very unpopular

**Long-term
influences of
F.D.R. and the
New Deal**

**1. Federal
Government much
larger and more
involved in the
economy**

**2. 22nd Amendment passed
limiting a President to 2 terms**

**F.D.R. was elected 4 times
(‘32, ‘36, ‘40, and ‘44)**

**People were not willing to change
during a crisis
(Depression and then WW II)**

3. Some New Deal programs we still have today

Social Security

F.D.I.C.

S.E.C.

**(Securities Exchange
Commission)**

Did the New Deal work ? ?

Unknown

**World War II started and
ended the **Great Depression****

F.D.R.'s Foreign Policy

1. “Good Neighbor Policy

**Better relations with Latin
America**

2. Isolationism

**We would stay out
of European wars
and affairs**

**Just like President
Wilson did before
WW I, Roosevelt tried
to remain neutral at
the beginning of
WW II**

F.D.R. . . .

1. Stayed out of alliances

2. Signed the Neutrality Act

we would not trade with warring

countries (that is how we got involved

in WW I)

**F.D.R. gradually changes his
policies as the war in Europe
progressed**

**Became more sympathetic
toward Great Britain**

**Anti-Hitler plus Great Britain
was democratic**

**We began trading with
Great Britain **BUT** on a
Cash-n-Carry basis**

**If a country owed us money
we might get drawn into the
war to help them**

Atlantic Charter

U.S. agreed to help

Great Britain

Lend Lease Aid

**Supplied Great Britain
with old navy ships and
equipment**

December 7, 1941

Isolationism ended when
Japan bombed **Pearl
Harbor**

Change in foreign policy

**Pearl Harbor proved
that putting our heads in
the sand and not getting
involved in foreign
affairs was not the
answer**

**F.D.R. asked
Congress to declare
war on Japan
following Pearl
Harbor**

The end