**United States History: The New Deal**

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| **REFORM** | **RELIEF** | **RECOVERY** |
| 1933 Glass-Stegall Act creates the FDIC and SEC   * Glass Stegall Act forbids banks to trade on the Stock Market * FDIC–Insures the deposits of bank customers * SEC–supervises the Stock Market to guard against illegal activities | 1933 Civilian Conservation Corps   * Employed young unmarried men, 18-25, to work in forestry and conservation projects * Most popular of all New Deal Programs | 1933 Agricultural Adjustment Act   * Paid farmers to stop producing, and thus raise agricultural prices * Declared unconstitutional in 1936 by *Butler v. United States* * Replaced by the Soil Conservation Act, 1936 which encouraged farmers to take land out of production |
| 1933 National Industry Recovery Act   * Created the NRA, the National Recovery Administration to oversee work codes and industry standards in business * Declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in *Schecter Poultry Corp. v. United States* in 1935 | 1933 Federal Emergency Relief Act   * Gave funds to states and local relief organizations to spend on relief * Provided a dole, or direct handout for relief (same as welfare) | 1933 Tennessee Valley Authority   * Provided funds for flood relief and electrification of the Tennessee Valley by building hydroelectric power plants * Related to the REA, Rural Electrification Act, which lent money to encourage building power plants in rural areas (1935) |
| 1934 Indian Reorganization Act   * Returned tribal lands to Indians and established reservations | 1933 Public Works Administration   * Gave unemployed men the chance to work on construction projects | 1934 Federal Housing Administration   * Guaranteed bank loans for repairing and building homes * Later the USHA, *The US Housing Authority*, 1937, would create low cost housing for the poor. |
| 1935 National Labor Relations Board (also called Wagner Act)   * Guarantees workers the right to the union of their choice, to strike, and bargain collectively with management | 1935 Works Progress Administration   * Employed people for construction, creative projects, arts, and education | 1935 Social Security Act   * Set up unemployment compensation, retirement, and disability benefits for workers. |
| 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act   * Established minimum wages and maximum hours for employees of all businesses engaged in interstate commerce | 1936 National Youth Administration   * Provided part-time work for needy students |  |