

Selected New Deal Programs

Year First New Deal

1933	Emergency Banking Act
1933	Farm Credit Administration (FCA)
1933	Economy Act
1933	Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
1933	Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)
1933	Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)
1933	Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
1933	Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC)
1933	Banking Act of 1933
1933	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
1933	National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)
1933	National Recovery Administration (NRA)
1933	Public Works Administration (PWA)
1933	Civil Works Administration (CWA)
1934	Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
1934	Federal Housing Administration (FHA)

Provisions

Gave the administration the right to regulate banks
 Refinanced farm mortgages at lower interest and for longer terms
 Proposed to balance the budget through savings measures
 Employed young men on public-works projects
 Provided grants to states for relief efforts
 Paid farmers to reduce crops; funded by a tax on food processors; later declared unconstitutional
 Constructed dams and power plants to improve social and economic welfare in the region
 Loaned money to home owners to refinance mortgages
 Created FDIC and authorized branch banking
 Insured individual bank deposits up to \$5,000
 Established NRA and PWA; later declared unconstitutional
 Regulated industry through fair-trade codes for businesses
 Constructed roads, public buildings, and other projects designed to increase employment and business activity
 Employed jobless people to work on federal, state, and local projects
 Regulated the securities market
 Insured bank loans for building and repairing houses

Year Second New Deal

1935	Works Progress Administration (WPA)
1935	Soil Conservation Service (SCS)
1935	Rural Electrification Administration (REA)
1935	National Youth Administration (NYA)
1935	National Labor Relations Act (Wagner-Connery Act)
1935	Social Security Act
1935	Revenue Act of 1935 (Wealth Tax Act)
1937	Farm Security Administration (FSA)
1938	Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (AAA)
1938	Revenue Act of 1938
1938	Fair Labor Standards Act (Wages and Hours Law)

Provisions

Employed people to do artistic, public-works, and research projects
 Promoted control and prevention of soil erosion
 Provided electricity to rural areas lacking public utilities
 Provided job training and work for people ages 16–25; provided part-time jobs for needy students
 Recognized rights of labor to organize and bargain collectively; regulated labor practices
 Provided unemployment benefits, pensions for the elderly, and survivor's insurance
 Increased taxes on the wealthy
 Provided loans to help tenant farmers buy land
 Increased government regulation of crop production and increased payments to farmers
 Reduced taxes on large corporations and increased taxes on smaller businesses
 Established minimum wage of 40 cents per hour and maximum workweek of 40 hours for businesses in interstate commerce

Source: *Encyclopedia of American History*

Interpreting Charts Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed a wide number of programs to aid in the nation's recovery after he assumed office in 1933. These programs became the first New Deal. Two years later he outlined a broader program of social reform in the Second New Deal.

Skills Assessment Which New Deal programs continue to affect the lives of U.S. citizens?