

GUIDED READING

South Carolina: Our History, Our Home Chapter 13: The Transition Twenties and Depression Thirties

Section 3 The New Deal

Directions: Use the information from pages 408 - 415 to complete the following.

1. _____, the Republican president, had not caused the Great Depression.
2. However, Hoover and the _____ got most of the _____.
3. In 1932, Democrat _____ (a distant cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt) was _____ by a _____.
4. Roosevelt promised the American people a _____ (programs intended to bring about economic recovery, relieve unemployment, reform banking and credit, and improve society).
5. Roosevelt dealt with the _____ crisis by ordering a bank _____.
6. He _____ banks, sent federal inspectors, immediately _____ those that were healthy, and gave assistance to the others to ride out the storm.
7. He then got Congress to pass a law that created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (_____), which _____ that bank _____ are safe.
8. _____ desperate _____ need and putting people to _____ was the New Deal's highest priority.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

9. The idea was to get _____ into the hands of poor people, who would spend the money immediately.
10. _____ was the highest priority to prevent starvation and extreme suffering.
11. _____ would grow out of the relief and jobs programs.
12. _____ was a longer-range goal to make sure this type of collapse _____ happen again.
13. The Civilian Conservation Corps (_____) allowed young _____ from families on _____ to sign on for six months of _____ work for \$30 per month.
14. The CCC cleared firebreaks in national _____, planted _____, thinned trees to _____ forest fires, worked on _____ conservation and worked on state _____.
15. South Carolina had no state parks so the CCC constructed Hunting Island, Poinsett, _____ Mountain and _____ State Parks to get the system going.
16. The federal Public Works Administration (_____) built _____, libraries, _____, and other _____ improvements across the state.
17. The Works Progress Administration (_____) built lasting structures such as _____, _____, bridges, sewer systems, parks, and _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

18. In addition, the WPA supported artists, writers, musicians, and _____.
19. Many South Carolina textile workers had joined _____ for protection because they were not happy with mill work procedures.
20. The _____ set new _____ and _____ for _____ that were more advantageous to workers.
21. In 1934, the United _____ Workers called a nationwide General Textile _____ to _____ mill owners to live up to the new standards.
22. Strikers _____ down the mills in South Carolina.
23. Six strikers were _____ and twelve wounded, most shot in the back.
24. The Union _____ the strike.
25. Many workers in South Carolina were not _____ unless they _____ an _____ to _____ a union.
26. The General Textile Strike disillusioned and disheartened workers so thoroughly that most were reluctant to try to _____ for collective bargaining.
27. In _____, all workers bargain as a group with their employers on _____ and working conditions, giving them more _____ than when each worker bargains _____ for himself.
28. The South Carolina Public Service Authority, better known as _____, a state-owned _____ company that provides _____ power, was the _____ New Deal _____ in the state.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

29. The New Deal labor legislation created the Fair Labor Standards Act which established

a _____ - hour workweek and set the _____ wage.

30. One of the most _____ reforms of the New Deal was the

_____, which set up the federal

_____ system that is in place today.