

Materia: History **TRABAJO DE SEGUIMIENTO**

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Año: 6to

Fecha de entrega: 20/11 antes de finalizar la clase

1. Read the text and mark the sentences true (t) or false (f)

Opposition to the New Deal

For all the credit [Roosevelt](#) has been given for the success (or otherwise) of the [New Deal](#), there was opposition in [America](#) to both what he was doing with regards to his economic policies to combat unemployment and to the beliefs he was perceived to have held.

Though [Roosevelt](#) had enormous success in the elections of 1936, 1940 and 1944, this success is somewhat disguised by the structure of America's elections whereby a presidential candidate can win a state with the bare majority of votes but win all of what are called Electoral College seats for that state. Once a presidential candidate has a majority of Electoral College seats for the states that have announced their election result, they win the election and any state that has yet to announce its results does so to go through formalities.

[Roosevelt's](#) own social class was horrified by the actions of the president. The president had been born in to a privileged family who lived a rich lifestyle on the east-coast of America – Roosevelt had been born at Hyde Park in New York State and spent his summer holidays at Campobello Island where the family had a summer holiday home.

To finance his first [New Deal](#), Roosevelt had introduced higher taxes for the rich. They felt that he had betrayed his class and he was expelled from his social club for letting down "his people".

Roosevelt's response was typically blunt claiming that the policies he was pursuing would tread on the toes of the few while the majority benefited.

The [New Deal](#) also faced a lot of opposition from the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court took its stance from a legal viewpoint and in 1935 it effectively declared the National Recovery Administration (NRA) illegal.

In the following year it declared the [Agricultural Adjustment Act](#) (AAA) unconstitutional thus killing off the AAA. The point made by the Supreme Court was that any efforts made to help farmers etc. should come at a state level and not federal level and that these parts of the [New Deal](#) went against the powers given to the states by the Constitution.

11 out of 16 of the Alphabet Laws were decreed unconstitutional in cases heard by the Supreme Court. The argument of the Supreme Court was that [Roosevelt](#) had tried to impose the power of the federal government on state governments – and this was unconstitutional. If a state deemed that there was a crisis in farming then it had the right to tackle this crisis as laid down by the Constitution but the federal government did not have the right to impose its decisions onto states.

- a) The American voting system might not reflect exactly what people want.
- b) Some people didn't agree with Roosevelt's lifestyle.
- c) Those people that were not wealthy had to pay higher taxes.
- d) Only a small part of society would be benefited by taxes.
- e) Some entities created during his government had legal issues.

f) Roosevelt was accused of forcing states to follow his impositions.

2. Mark the sentences **yes** or **no**.

a) Hebert Hoover introduced the New Deal but it was not fully successful.

b) After the wall street crash people were not so sure about investing in banks.

c) Worker's wages weren't affected by the crisis.

d) Many people lost their homes and land after the crash.

e) The "Brain Trust" was a group of advisors.

f) Roosevelt wanted to get Americans back to work.

g) Everyone supported the New Deal.

h) The Second New Deal helped company owners rather than workers.

3. Put the words in the correct place.

needs/ renewed/ modernized/ providing/ fairer/ faced/ recovery/ allowed/ pensions/ contribution/
banned

a) One of the administrations introduced with the New Deal wanted to meet theof poor people.

b) With the Second New Deal trade unions werein companies.

c) The first New Dealcriticism.

d) With the Second New Deal workers had the opportunity of making aand then use the money if they were unemployed.

e) With the New Deal farming techniques were

f) Time after the New Deal was introduced people started to think that thewas too slow.

g) Child labour was and wages werefor workers.

h) Schools, roads, airports were createdjobs for lots of people.

i) The Second New Deal providedfor widows.

j) Workers could work for months and these periods could be