

CHAPTER

14

VOCABULARY AND GUIDED READING ACTIVITY

Section 2: Criticism and Reformulation

The New Deal

Understanding Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with vocabulary words from the section.

- unionization
- demagogue

1. Leader who gains power by appealing to people's prejudices and fears:

2. The formation of unions:

UNDERSTANDING CONCEPTS

① As you read Section 2, fill in the blanks in the following section outline.

I. New Deal: Big Deal!

- A. Under the New Deal, _____ of the economy was incomplete.
- B. _____ farmers did not receive their AAA funds; unions did not ease the conflict between workers and _____.
- C. New leaders emerged, such as Dr. _____, who advocated a pension plan for the elderly, and _____, a senator from Louisiana.

II. New Deal: No Deal!

- A. Business leaders felt the New Deal interfered too much with _____ businesses.
- B. The Supreme Court overturned the _____ and the _____ on the grounds that both were unconstitutional.

III. The Second New Deal

- A. The Second New Deal included laws that expanded _____ programs, aided _____ and workers, and provided _____ reforms.
- B. The _____, headed by Harry Hopkins, put thousands back to work, including teachers, artists, writers, and actors.
- C. FDR restored workers' rights to _____ and _____ with the Wagner Act of 1935.
- D. The _____ indirectly attacked utility companies by enabling people to obtain _____ without them.
- E. Second New Deal legislation such as _____ of 1935 made the President's popularity soar.

IV. Reelection and Redirection

- A. In the 1936 election, _____ won by a landslide, taking the _____ of votes in every state but Maine and _____.
- B. In February 1937, FDR introduced a bill to increase the number of _____ on the _____ Court.
- C. In 1938 FDR secured passage of only _____ New Deal law, the _____.

② In the blank, write the word or words that best complete the sentence.

_____ helped eliminate corruption in the utility industries.