

New Deal Footprints

Track programs, effects, and institutions created during the Great Depression.

USII.5.g “describing the features, effects, programs, and lasting institutions of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal;”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle the name of each New Deal program or agency, then underline words that explain what it did or an effect it had. This will help you connect each New Deal action to its purpose and effect.

Actions That Lasted

- ① When Franklin D. Roosevelt became president in 1933, the Great Depression had left many people without jobs, savings, or homes. His New Deal was a group of federal actions meant to provide relief, encourage economic recovery, and reform problems that had helped cause the crisis. The government took a larger role in daily economic life. New Deal leaders believed that emergency help mattered, but they also tried to create rules and institutions that could protect people after the immediate crisis ended.
- ② Several programs put people to work. The Civilian Conservation Corps, or CCC, employed young men to plant trees, fight soil erosion, and build trails in parks. The Works Progress Administration, or WPA, hired people for public projects such as roads, schools, and libraries. The Tennessee Valley Authority, or TVA, built dams and brought electricity to parts of the Tennessee Valley. These jobs provided wages, while the projects improved communities and increased access to useful services.
- ③ Other New Deal measures changed the rules of banking and work. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, FDIC, insured bank deposits, which helped people trust banks again. The Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC, regulated the stock market to reduce dishonest practices. The Social Security Act created a program that paid benefits to many older Americans and to some unemployed workers. Unlike many emergency work programs, the FDIC, SEC, and Social Security continued after the 1930s. They remain lasting institutions that shape banking, investing, and economic security today.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What three goals did the New Deal aim to meet?

2 Describe one feature of the CCC and one effect of its work.

3 How did the TVA help people in the Tennessee Valley?

4 Which New Deal institutions continued after the 1930s, and what areas do they still shape?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose two different New Deal programs or agencies from the passage. Write three sentences that name a feature of each one, explain an effect, and tell whether either one lasted beyond the 1930s.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Circle the name of each New Deal program or agency, then underline words that explain what it did or an effect it had. This will help you connect each New Deal action to its purpose and effect. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What three goals did the New Deal aim to meet?	It aimed to provide relief, encourage economic recovery, and reform problems that helped cause the crisis.
2	Describe one feature of the CCC and one effect of its work.	The CCC employed young men to plant trees, fight soil erosion, and build park trails. It provided jobs and wages while improving communities.
3	How did the TVA help people in the Tennessee Valley?	The TVA built dams and brought electricity to parts of the Tennessee Valley, increasing access to useful services.
4	Which New Deal institutions continued after the 1930s, and what areas do they still shape?	The FDIC, SEC, and Social Security continued after the 1930s. They still shape banking, investing, and economic security.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The WPA hired people to build public projects, so workers earned wages and communities gained roads, schools, and libraries. The FDIC insured bank deposits, helping people trust banks again. The FDIC lasted beyond the 1930s and still shapes banking.

Accept accurate program features and effects stated in the passage. For the open response, accept any two programs or agencies, as long as the student explains an accurate effect and correctly identifies a lasting institution when claiming one lasted.