

**Standard 5-4:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the economic boom-and-bust in America in the 1920s and 1930s, its resultant political instability, and the subsequent worldwide response.

**5.4.3** Explain the immediate and lasting effect on American workers caused by innovations of the New Deal, including the Social Security Act, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Civilian Conservation Corps. (P, E, H)

**Taxonomy Level:** B 2 Understand/Conceptual Knowledge

**Previous/future knowledge:**

In 3<sup>rd</sup> grade, students explained the effects of the Great Depression and the New Deal on daily life in South Carolina, including the widespread poverty and unemployment and the role of the Civilian Conservation Corps (3-5.5).

In 7<sup>th</sup> grade, students will explain the worldwide depression that took place in the 1930s, including the economic crash of 1929 and political responses to the depression such as the New Deal in the United States, the rise of Nazism in Germany, and the economic retrenchment in Britain (7-5.3).

In 8<sup>th</sup> grade, students will explain the effects of the Great Depression and the lasting impact of New Deal programs on South Carolina, including the Rural Electrification Act, the Civilian Conservation Corps, Works Progress Administration and Public Works Administration building projects, the Social Security Act, and the Santee Cooper electricity project (8-6.5).

In United States history, students will compare the first and second New Deals as responses to the economic bust of the Great Depression, including the rights of women and minorities in the workplace and the successes, controversies, and failures of recovery and reform measures such as the labor movement (USHC-7.5).

**It is essential for students to know:**

President Franklin Roosevelt proposed a wide range of programs, called the **New Deal**, which focused on three goals: relief, recovery, and reform.

Relief programs set out to assist with the feeding and housing of the poorest American citizens. While these programs offered relief to some in the short term, they had little lasting impact on the economy. The **Civilian Conservation Corps** was a relief program designed to provide young men who were roaming the countryside in search of work the opportunity to build parks and plant trees. The CCC could also be considered a recovery program because its purpose was also to put money into the hands of consumers and thus help businesses to recover. Recovery programs had little immediate effect and the depression did not end until military spending for World War II put people back to work.

Reform programs, such as the **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**, attempted to reform the system and prevent the conditions that caused the Great Depression. The **FDIC** helped to restore and maintain confidence in the banking system and prevent runs on the banks because the government insured the deposits of investors. **Social Security** was also designed to reform the system to ensure that the disabled and the elderly would have some income and that the unemployed were protected against lay-offs. Workers in agriculture and domestic service, which employed many African Americans, were not covered. Social Security had no immediate impact in ending the Depression and offering relief to those who suffered as a result of it. However it has provided a secure retirement for many citizens and significantly reduced poverty among the elderly since that time. Students should be able to describe how

the role of the federal government greatly increased as a result of the New Deal response to the Great Depression. It is important for students to recognize that some of the New Deal programs, such as Social Security and the FDIC, are still in use today.

**It is not essential for students to know:** This indicator does not require students to recall New Deal programs not specifically listed in the indicator such as the TVA, AAA, WPA, etc. It is also not necessary for students to understand how the Social Security program works or some of the controversies that surround it today.

**Assessment guidelines:**

Appropriate assessments require students to **explain** how the New Deal had an immediate and lasting effect on American workers. Students should be able to **explain** how the Social Security Act, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Civilian Conservation Corps began to address the Depression-era issues facing many American workers. Appropriate assessment should also require students to **understand** that some of these programs continue to play a role in America today.