

The New Deal

The CCC-Civilian Conservation Corps (1)
The NRA-National Recovery Administration (2)
The PWA-Public Works Administration (3)
That's the 1st New Deal (4)

The WPA-Works Progress Administration (5)
The NYA-National Youth Administration (6)
Social Security retirement agency (7)
The 2nd New Deal (8)

The CCC: Cleaning of the environment
The NRA: Setting fair business codes
The PWA: Public works employment
The 1st New Deal

The WPA: Artists of the nation
The NYA: Jobs and education
Social Security insuring the elderly
The 2nd New Deal

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Notes

1) **CCC:** The CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) was a popular New Deal program that aimed to accomplish two goals: provide jobs for unemployed young men and restore America's natural beauty by conserving natural resources. The program gave young men the opportunity to help create parks and plant trees while earning a small wage and receiving food and housing.

2) **NRA**: The NRA (National Recovery Administration) was a New Deal agency designed to protect American workers and businesses who faced the uphill challenge of trying to succeed in an extremely competitive marketplace. Branded and nationally recognized by its “Blue Eagle” symbol, the NRA put rules in place that set prices and fair business practices, helping to level the playing field so that businesses could succeed.

3) **PWA**: During the years of the Great Depression, the United States was in severe need of an infrastructure makeover. Created in response to the nation’s cracked roads, crumbling bridges, outdated medical facilities and school systems, the Public Works Administration put millions to work rebuilding the nation’s infrastructure. This employment program was enacted on a huge scale, resulting in 34,000 different projects, including the iconic Triborough Bridge and Lincoln Tunnel in New York City. Approximately 70% of public schools constructed across the nation at this time were built as a result of the PWA.

4) **First New Deal**: The underlying philosophy that drove the First New Deal ran contrary to the prevailing notion in society at the time--that success and prosperity could only be achieved by the “rugged individual” who carved his own singular path to well-being without the help of the government. The New Deal gave credence to the idea that the federal government could, in fact, play a role in helping to lift Americans back on their feet again. The First New Deal wasted no time in its implementation, unleashing a flurry of programs all at once in 1933-1934 in order to match the dire need for economic assistance at the time.

5) **WPA**: Similar to the PWA, the Works Progress Administration was created to provide public works jobs for unemployed workers, mainly related to infrastructure projects (i.e. public buildings, roads and bridges). However, the WPA was much larger in scale and cost: 200 hospitals, 5,900 schools, and 9 million jobs were produced by this agency, in total costing \$13.4 billion. All told, almost every community in the U.S. had a new park, bridge, or school constructed by the agency. It also differed from the PWA in its focus on employing artists, writers, and photographers to capture and document the unfolding of the Great Depression.

6) **NYA**: The National Youth Administration was a New Deal agency which was dedicated toward providing jobs for people between the age of 16 and 25. Unlike the CCC, the NYA offered jobs to women as well as men. By 1938, the agency served 327,000 high school and college age youth, providing “work study” opportunities, which allowed participants to gain an education while receiving practical work experience.



7) **Social Security:** Social Security is a federal program formed during the New Deal which ensures a safety net for the members of society who need it most: the elderly and disabled, providing retirement funds to ensure a minimum standard of living for all senior citizens. It was founded on the philosophy that if Americans have money in their pockets, they will spend it, and therefore help contribute to a growing economy.

8) **Second New Deal:** The Second New Deal corresponded with the second Congressional session of President Roosevelt's first four year term of office. (1935-1937). In contrast to the first New Deal, which functioned to prevent further economic collapse in the wake of the Great Depression, the Second New Deal was much larger in scale in terms of government spending, injecting money into major businesses and institutions once the economy began to dip again in 1937, after a period of stabilization. With the Second World War looming on the horizon at the end of the 1930s, the Second New Deal worked in conjunction with the booming military armament industry, leading to a major pre-war boost to the economy.

Songwriters-Los Doggies & Lance Fialkoff; Guitars, Bass, Keyboard, Drums & Vocals-Los Doggies~© 2012. All Rights Reserved. Musical Media for Education (MME)