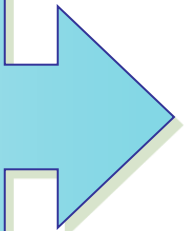


## Minorities Effectd 15.3

**African Americans  
were hit especially  
hard by the  
depression.**



**The unemployment  
rate for African  
Americans was  
nearly 50%.**

**Many people urged  
FDR to help end  
racial  
discrimination.**

**Roosevelt asked advice of members of his Black  
Cabinet, such as Mary McLeod Bethune.**

**But he did not always listen. FDR refused to support an antilynching law, fearing political fallout.**

**Some New Deal measures unintentionally hurt African Americans.**



**Farm subsidies led landowners to evict sharecroppers.**

**African Americans often did not receive equal wages.**

**Domestic and farm workers were exempted from New Deal programs.**

**The New Deal's Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
John Collier, tried to improve  
living conditions for Native Americans.**



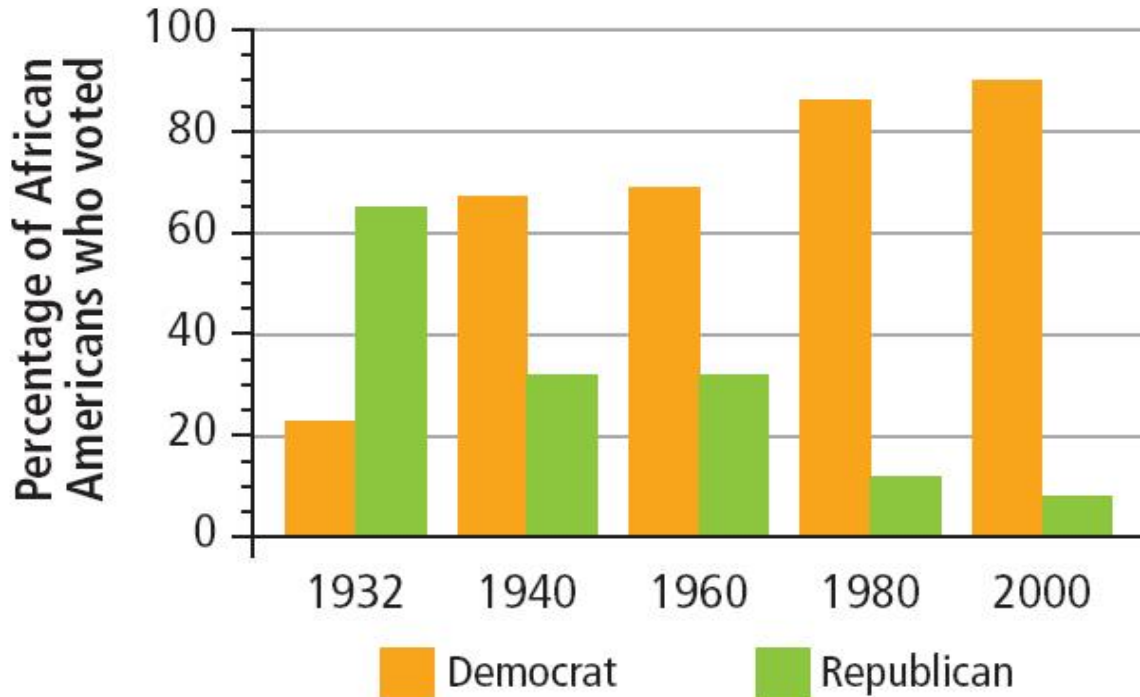
**The Bureau of  
Indian Affairs  
encouraged  
native religions,  
languages, and  
customs.**



**The Indian New Deal:  
Provided funds to  
build schools and  
hospitals  
  
Created an Indian  
Civilian  
Conservation  
Corps**

# Roosevelt and the New Deal united diverse groups of Americans into a political powerhouse.

## Presidential Vote of African Americans, 1932–2000



SOURCES: Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies; Donald L. Grant, *The Way It Was in the South: The Black Experience in Georgia*; Sean J. Savage, *Roosevelt: The Party Leader, 1932–1945*

The **New Deal coalition** included southern whites, northern blue-collar workers, midwestern farmers, and African Americans. Democrats were now in the majority.

**Roosevelt's New Deal programs also helped unify a struggling nation.**



**Social and ethnic divisions diminished.**

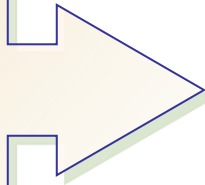
**Immigrant communities gained a greater sense of belonging.**

**Programs such as the WPA and CCC allowed people of different backgrounds to get to know one another.**

**With the New Deal, FDR broke from the tradition of laissez-faire and greatly expanded the role of government.**



**New Deal measures strengthened capitalism and encouraged the post-WWII economic boom.**

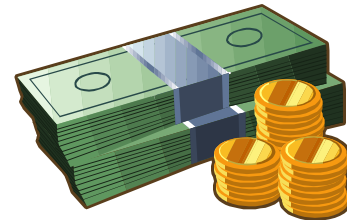


**Restored trust in the banks and the stock market**

**Increased homeownership**

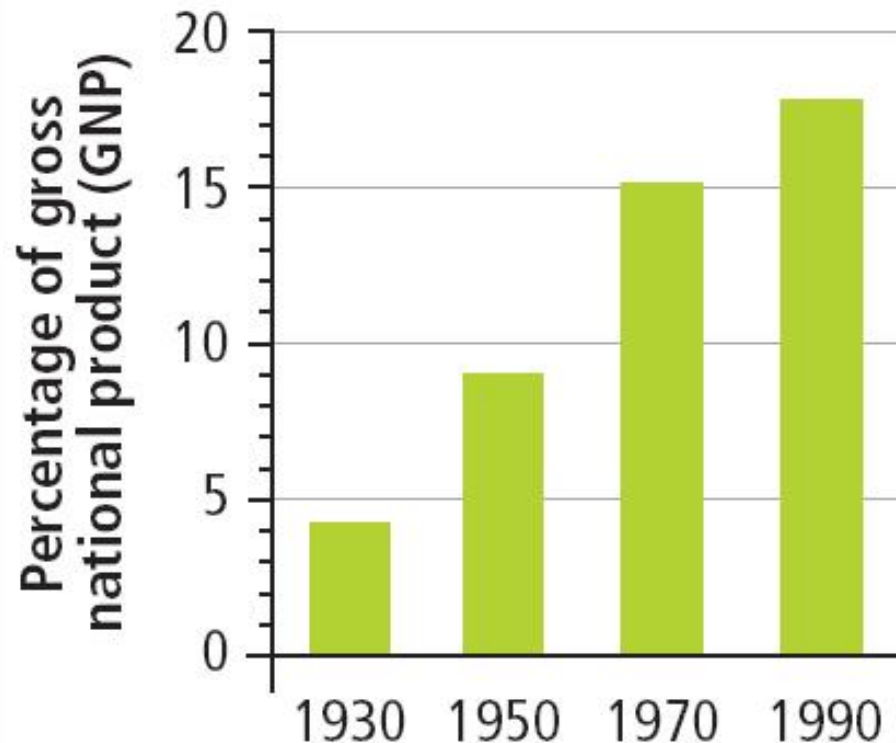
**Protected workers**

**Helped modernize rural America**



**At the same time, the New Deal led to the rise of the welfare state.**

### Federal Social Welfare Spending



SOURCES: *Historical Statistics of the United States; Social Security Bulletin; Statistical Abstract of the United States*

**In a major policy change, the New Deal established the principle that the federal government was responsible for the welfare of all Americans.**

Finally, FDR and the New Deal **changed the nature of the presidency itself.**

### **FDR's Effect on the Presidency**

- Increased power of the President and the executive branch
- Made mass media, such as radio, an essential tool in advertising and promoting policies
- Expanded role of the President in managing the economy
- Expanded role of the President in developing social policy
- Won third and fourth terms, leading to passage of Twenty-second Amendment, which limited Presidents to two consecutive terms