

20th Century Domestic Programs Study Guide

Teddy Roosevelt – Square Deal & New Nationalism

- Square Deal was Teddy Roosevelt's Republican domestic platform in the 1904 election; it was aimed at helping the middle class citizen; it attacked the plutocracy and trusts and worked to protect business from the extreme demands of unorganized labor by treating both sides as equals (United Mine Workers Strike of 1902); he called for universal health care and national health care, was a conservationist and fought trusts so much that he was called the "Trust Buster" *Key Laws: Pure Food and Drug Act and Meat Inspection Act*
- New Nationalism was Teddy Roosevelt's progressive domestic platform of his Bull Moose Party in the 1912 election; the main issue was human rights vs. property rights and a powerful federal government could secure social justice such as child labor laws and minimum wage for women; industry was not necessarily bad, but it had to be controlled by the executive branch, not the judicial branch

Wilson – New Freedom

- His progressive domestic platform emphasized tariff reduction, reform in banking and currency matters and anti-trust modification; New Freedom stood in direct opposition with Roosevelt's New Nationalism; Wilson dislike big corporations and felt competition between smaller companies should be encouraged; *Key Laws: Underwood Tariff, Federal Reserve Act, Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission*

Herbert Hoover – Rugged Individualism

- America's prosperity and greatness came from individual effort and rather than any government action

Franklin D. Roosevelt – New Deal

- New Deal was Franklin Roosevelt's domestic plan at three Rs – relief, reform and recovery;
 - First New Deal was from 1933-35 and was a recovery program for all groups based on the idea that the federal government could solve all financial problems including banking reform emergency relief programs, work relief programs and agricultural programs
 - Second New Deal was from 1935-36 and was a comprehensive redistribution of power and resources in the nation; union were protected, Social Security for the elderly was introduced and aid to tenant and migrant farmers; many New Deal laws were declared unconstitutional
 - Third New Deal was in the planning but was never implemented

Harry S. Truman – Fair Deal

- Catchphrase for the domestic policy of social and economic reforms; established the issue of universal health care as a rallying point of the Democratic Party; intended to extend FDR's New Deal; most Americans wanted a smaller government after WW II and opposed many of the programs that would expand the government; *The Housing Act* of 1949 was passed in an effort to build public housing.

Dwight D. Eisenhower – New Light (Modern Republicanism)

- Continued the major New Deal programs that were still in tact (i.e. social security) he did not extend the New Deal but did *established the Department of Health, Education and Welfare*

John F. Kennedy – New Frontier

- Originally developed from a catchphrase from a 1960 election slogan; later became the label of his administration for both foreign and domestic policies; he intended to boost the economy, provide international aid, provide for national defense and boost the space program. *Key Programs: NASA, Peace Corps., Flexible Response (Green Berets), civil rights act (1964) passed after his death as part of his legacy.*

Lyndon B. Johnson – Great Society

- Domestic policy of Johnson that focused on ending of poverty and racism, improving education for all and revitalizing the ghettos for a great society; Size of project was similar to the New Deal; historians believe that poverty could have been ended if it had not been for the cost of the Vietnam War which siphoned money away from the Great Society. *Key Programs: Civil Rights Act of 1966, War on Poverty, Voting Rights Act, Medicare, Immigration Act and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act*

George H. Bush Sr. – Thousand Points of Light

- Based on a speech given during the 1988 election; he stood for prayer in schools, the Pledge of Allegiance, capital punishment, gun rights, anti-abortion and not raising taxes; famous line "Read my lips: no new taxes!" – he went back on his promise and raised taxes to balance the budget.