

GCSE History

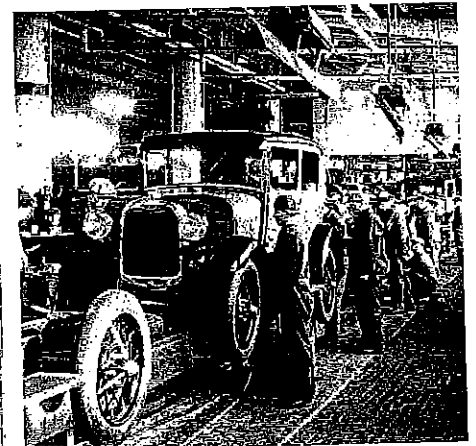
UNIT 2 - THE USA 1919-1941

QUESTION AND ANSWER REVISION BOOKLET

The purpose of this booklet is to help you to help your son/daughter achieve her potential in the GCSE History exams to be taken this summer.

This is in addition to the Revision PowerPoint and CD given to your daughter before February half-term.

The biggest reason why students don't score higher marks on this unit is because they do not know enough detail about the topics, because they do not revise the content enough. This will help you to help your daughter do that job.



The USA 1919-1941

Revision Questions and Answers

How to use these sheets: These sheets are designed to 'spot test' your daughter to ensure that their back ground knowledge is sufficient. They will not be asked simple direct questions, but they need a good knowledge base to fully 'develop' their answers for the Unit 2 exam.

There are four topics:

Key topic 1: The US Economy 1919-1929

Key topic 2: US Society 1919-1929

Key topic 3: The USA in Depression 1929-33

Key topic 4: Roosevelt and the New Deal

Topic 1 : The US Economy 1919-1929

Part 1 - The causes and consequences of the economic boom

1. Question: What is meant by the term 'isolationism'?
Answer: This is where the USA refused to become involved in events in Europe.
2. Question: Why did the US economy experience an economic boom in the 1920s?

Answer: **LACK PANTS**

L - Laissez Faire

1. The policies of Republican governments were favourable to business.

1. The limited role of government (laissez faire)
2. Reducing taxes in the rich
3. Little regulation

A - Assembly Lines

1. Mass production techniques

2. Copied from the car industry

C - Credit

1. Hire purchase (where goods are bought on credit)
2. Easily available

K - Knowledge

P - Position in the World

1. America had plentiful **natural resources**
2. America had a **cheap labour** source because of immigration
3. **WW1** increased the power of the USA
 - i. The economies of European countries had to be used to fight the war
 - ii. Food and raw materials had to be bought from the USA
 - iii. European countries borrowed money from the USA
 - iv. US bankers and businessmen invested in Europe. They made huge profits when Europe recovered.
 - v. The USA took over European export markets e.g the fertiliser industry in Germany
 - vi. The war stimulated mechanical advancement and plastics

A - Advertising

1. Poster advertising
2. Radio commercials

N - New Consumer products and inventions

1. Electricity increased the amount of new products
2. Oil and gas increased

T - Tariffs

1. The government protection American goods with tariffs
2. The Fordney McCumber Tariff (1922) was the biggest

S - Speculation

1. Americans were confident = this made them invest (speculate)
3. Question: What is meant by rugged individualism?
Answer: People achieve success by their own hard work
4. Question: What is a tariff?
Answer: It is a tax on an imported good
5. Question: What was the name of the tariff that raised import duties (tax) to its highest ever level?
Answer: The Fordney McCumber Tariff (1922).
6. Question: What does the term 'buying on the margin' mean?
Answer: This is where people gamble everything on the stock market.
7. Question: What was the first mass produced car?
Answer: The Model T Ford
8. Question: What is an assembly line?
Answer: This is where one worker does one job
9. Question: Why are assembly lines efficient?
Answer: They save time
10. Question: How did Henry Ford make his workforce happy?
Answer: He doubled wages, he reduced the working day to 8 hours, he introduced a 3 shift system
11. Question: How did Henry Ford use advertising?
Answer: He used attractive women in adverts
12. Question: How could workers afford the Model T Ford?
Answer: Henry Ford introduced Hire Purchase
13. Question: How else did the car industry benefit other industries?

Answer:

- a. Hire purchase spread,
- b. There was a spin off demand in the oil, rubber, leather, and steel industries
- c. Road building spread
- d. The leisure industry spread - hotels, restaurants
- e. Suburbs were accessible by car
- f. Farmers could get goods to market

14. Question: Which other industries experienced a boom?

Answer:

- a. The construction Industry - Sky scrapers, suburbs, offices, banks, showrooms
- b. Transport -Bus, Air (Charles Lindbergh flew across the Atlantic in 1927)
- c. Electrical Industry - Electrical goods boomed
- d. Department stores - Stimulated by electrical appliances. The USA was the first country to have Supermarkets
- e. Advertising - Magazines, newspapers, radio, cinema

Part 2 - Declining Industries

1. Question: Which Industries declined in the 1920s?

Answer: Coal, railroad, textiles, agriculture

2. Question: Why did coal decline?

Answer: Coal could not compete with oil, gas and electricity

3. Question: How did employers deal with their miners when coal was in decline?

Answer:

- a. Miners worked fewer hours each day
- b. Miners were not allowed to join trade unions
- c. Police and state troops broke up strikes
- d. Non-striking miners were brought in

4. Question: Why did the railroad industry decline?

Answer: Because of increased car ownership and electric trams in cities

5. Question: Why did the textile (wool and cotton) industry decline?

Answer:

- a. Tariffs - Tariffs on foreign goods were not enough to help the US textile industry
 - b. Rayon - a man-made fibre. Cheaper to make.
 - c. Fashion - Average dress 3x shorter
6. Question: How did Southern cotton mill owners keep costs down?
Answer: They employed women and children

Part 3 - Problems in agriculture

1. Question: Why did agriculture experience a period of prosperity in the years to 1920?
Answer:
- a. The USA exported food to Britain and France during WW1
 - b. 1917 Henry Ford invented the Fordson tractor
 - c. Combine Harvesters was used in the USA but not Europe
2. Question: Why was there overproduction in agriculture in the USA?
Answer:
- a. Demand for American produce fell as Europe recovered
 - b. Europeans retaliated with their own tariffs
 - c. Canadian and Australian wheat was cheaper
 - d. Too much food was produced by American farmers. This lowered prices.
3. Question: How did the US government try to help?
Answer:
- a. Emergency Tariff Act and the Fordney McCumber Tariff were used to help farmers against foreign competition
 - b. Agricultural credits Act (1923). Federal credit banks lent money to farmers
 - c. 1924 Congress proposed the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill. This aimed to buy agricultural surplus and store them until prices went back to normal - it was stopped by President Coolidge who believed in rugged individualism.
4. Question: Why did many agricultural workers become unemployed in the 1920s?
Answer:
- a. Increase in freight costs
 - b. The demand in Cotton and wool reduced due to a change in fashion

- c. Rayon developed
 - d. Prohibition caused a decline in the demand for barley and grapes
 - e. Dust storms destroy land
 - f. Farm workers want more money
 - g. Growth in cars - fall in demand for hay and oats to feed horses
5. Question: What is a sharecropper?
 Answer: A tenant farmer who gives a share of his crops as rent

Key topic 2: US Society 1919-1929

Part 1 - The roaring twenties

1. Question: Why did consumerism grow in the USA during the 1920s?

Answer:

- a. Electricity stimulated demand
- b. Growth in female employment increased the need for labour saving devices
- c. Hire purchase made it easier to buy goods on credit
- d. The use of radios increased
- e. Wages increased
- f. Cars were affordable
- g. Advertising

2. Question: What was the biggest cause for the change in the position of women?

Answer: WW1. Women were employed, they smoked and drank and went without a chaperone

3. Question: In what ways did the position of women change?

Answer:

- a. Women gained the vote in 1920
- b. New employment opportunities
- c. New labour saving devices were invented such as vacuum cleaners and washing machines - it gave women work and leisure time

4. Question: Who were 'flappers'?

Answer: They were women from the upper and middle class who took a free and easy approach to behaviour and their appearance.

5. Question: What were the characteristics of 'flappers'?

Answer:

- a. Short hair
- b. They wore make up
- c. They smoke and drank in public
- d. Went to the cinema and speakeasies without a chaperone
- e. Danced with men in public - especially the Charleston dance and Jazz
- f. They drove cars and motorbikes
- g. They wore revealing swimming costumes

6. Question: How did marriage change in the 1920s?

Answer:

- a. Married women had fewer children
 - b. Married women lived longer than their mothers (In 1900, the lifespan for women was 51, by 1925 it was 63)
 - c. Women were more likely to divorce. The divorce rate doubled from 1914-1929.
7. Question: What employment opportunities were there for women in the 1920s?

Answer:

- a. From 1920-1930 there were 10 million more women in work
 - b. Most work was poorly paid and unskilled
 - c. The Supreme court refused to set a minimum wage for women
8. Question: What new forms of entertainment were there in the 1920s?

Answer:

- a. Newspapers and magazines
 - b. Sport
 - c. Cinema
 - d. Radio
9. Question: What made sport more popular?

Answer: The radio

10. Question: Who was Babe Ruth?

Answer: A popular baseball hero

11. Question: Who was Jack Dempsey?

Answer: A Heavyweight boxing champion

12. Question: Who was the first male film star to be sold on sex appeal?

Answer: Rudolph Valentino

13. Question: What is a 'talkie'?

Answer: A movie with talking parts

14. Question: How many people were employed in Hollywood in 1920?

Answer: 1 million

Part 2 - Prohibition and gangsters

1. Question: Who called for prohibition to be introduced?

Answer:

- a. Female reformers - they said there were links between alcohol and wife beating and child abuse
- b. Industrialists such as Henry Ford believed drinking reduced workers productivity
- c. Religious groups saw drinking as the root of sin
- d. Many saw beer as German - The USA had just fought in WW1.

2. Question: What were the prohibition movements?

Answer: The Anti-Saloon League and the Temperance movement

3. Question: What was the name of the Act that banned alcohol?

Answer: The Volstead Act (1920)

4. Question: What does 'speakeasy' mean?

Answer: an illegal drinking saloon

5. Question: What is a 'bootlegger'?

Answer: Someone who produces or sells alcohol illegally

6. Question: What is 'moonshine'?

Answer: illegally distilled or smuggled alcohol

7. Question: Why was it easy to smuggle alcohol?

Answer: The USA had a very long border with Canada and Mexico

8. Question: How many speakeasies were in New York by 1930?

Answer: 30,000

9. Question: Why did the owner of a speakeasy have so many overheads?

Answer: He had to pay bribes to the police and federal agents

10. Question: What affect did prohibition have on health?

Answer:

- a. Death from alcoholism fell
- b. Deaths from liver cirrhosis fell
- c. There was an increase in paralysis and blindness from bad alcohol
- d. Drink driving reduced

11. Question: What affect did prohibition have on the brewing industry?

Answer: Most breweries went bust (about half went bust)

12. Question: Why did people call for an end to prohibition?

Answer: To end the problems caused by prohibition and to create a legal brewing industry that would give jobs and generate taxes

13. Question: What effects did it have on US Society?

Answer: It caused massive corruption and a loss of respect for the law

14. Question: Why was it so hard to enforce prohibition?

Answer:

- a. Most Americans were prepared to break the law
- b. There were never enough IRS agents
- c. Police corruption was widespread

15. Question: Why was there an increase in organised crime?

Answer: Because there were huge amounts of money to be made and it was easy money

16. Question: What was the importance of gangsters such as Capone?

Answer: Capone made gangsters look glamorous

Part 3 - Racism and intolerance

1. Question: What was the attitude towards immigrants negative in the 1920s?

Answer:

- a. WW1 fuelled anti-German feeling
- b. Isolationism made Americans not want anything to do with other countries or immigrants
- c. The 'red scare' - Americans believed immigrants would bring dangerous ideas such as anarchism and communism
- d. Employment issues - The need for cheap labour had declined
- e. Quality of immigrants - many of the new arrivals were poorly educated. Ghettos were created. These were dangerous places
- f. WASPS - many Americans saw White Anglo Saxon Protestants as being the perfect immigrant

2. Question: What was the 1917 literacy test?

Answer: Immigrants had to take an English literacy test to gain entry into the USA

3. Question: What was the Immigration Quota act of 1921?

- Answer: The number of people allowed into America from a country had to be 3% of that ethnic group who were in America in 1910.
4. Question: What was the **National Origins Act of 1924**?
Answer: The quota was reduced to 2% of the 1890 census
5. Question: What was the **Immigration Act of 1929**?
Answer: Restricted immigration to 150,000. No Asians.
6. Question: What was the '**Red Scare**'?
Answer: A hysterical fear of communism in the 1920s.
7. Question: Who were **Sacco and Vanzetti**?
Answer: Italian, anarchist immigrants
8. Question: Why was the Sacco and Vanzetti case important?
Answer:
a. It showed the level of intolerance in the USA
b. The two men were denied their rights. Both were discriminated against
c. It showed the unfairness of the US legal system
9. Question: What were '**Jim Crow**' Laws?
Answer: They were laws used in the Deep South to keep blacks segregated
10. Question: What was the '**great migration**'?
Answer: It was the movement of blacks from the south to the northern cities. They were escaping Jim Crow Laws. Most ended up in ghettos.
11. Question: Which cities did blacks migrate to?
Answer: Chicago, New York
12. Question: What improvements were there for blacks in the 1920s?
Answer:
a. The black middle class grew
b. Jazz brought fame for some e.g. Louis Armstrong
c. Black theatre attracted large audiences
d. Life expectancy increased
e. The '**Harlem Renaissance**' saw many black musicians, artists and poets
13. Question: What was the origin of the **Klu Klux Klan**?
Answer: It was formed after the US Civil war in the 1860s.
14. Question: Which film helped revive the **KKK** in 1915? The film showed free slaves raping white women.

Answer: *The Birth of the Nation*

15. Question: What does WASP mean?

Answer: White Anglo Saxon Protestant

16. Question: Who did the KKK dislike?

Answer: blacks, communists, Jews, Catholics and foreigners

17. Question: What was the membership of the Klan in 1925?

Answer: 5 million

18. Question: Why did the Klan revive (the second Klan) in the 1920s?

Answer:

a. Industrialisation brought more workers to cities especially immigrants and blacks

b. Southern whites resented the arming of black soldiers in WW1

19. Question: What is a lynching?

Answer: An illegal execution (usually a hanging)

20. Question: Why did the Klan decline?

Answer: The Grand Wizard was convicted of a sexually motivated murder

21. Question: What is a creationist?

Answer: Someone who believes the earth was created according to the bible (book of Genesis)

22. Question: Whose theory was evolution?

Answer: Charles Darwin

23. Question: What is the name given to the religious southern states?

Answer: The Bible belt

24. Question: Who tried to ban the teaching of evolution?

Answer: William Bryan

25. Question: What was the name of the biology teacher who tested the ban on teaching evolution?

Answer: John Scopes

26. Question: In which state was the **Monkey Trial**?

Answer: Tennessee

27. Question: What was the name of John Scopes Lawyer?

Answer: Clarence Darrow

28. Question: What was the verdict of the case?

Answer: John Scopes lost. Teaching evolution was illegal. But the creationists looked ignorant.

Key topic 3: The USA in Depression 1929-1933

Part 1 - Causes and Consequences of the Wall Street Crash

1. Question: What were the long term reasons for the Wall Street Crash?
Answer:
 - a. Overproduction
 - b. Unequal distribution of wealth
 - c. Tariff policy
 - d. Speculation in the stock market
2. Question: What were the immediate reasons for the Wall Street Crash?
Answer: Panic selling in 1929
3. Question: What were the effects of the crash
Answer:
 - a. Unemployment - End 1929. 2.5 million unemployed
 - b. Depression - People were not buying goods anymore - the economy sank
 - i. Stockbrokers cannot repay debts - banks go bust
 - ii. Thousands were bankrupted
 - iii. Workforces were laid off
 - iv. There was a credit collapse - loans were called in
 - v. Banks which survived wouldn't give loans
4. Question: What is a Hobo?
Answer: It is a man who travels the country looking for work. Usually by train.

Part 2 - The Government reaction 1929-1932

1. Question: How did President Hoover tackle depression and unemployment in the early years?
Answer:
 - a. He didn't want to borrow money
 - b. He believed in 'rugged individualism'
 - c. He asked business leaders not to cut wages or production

- d. Passes a tariff to protect US farmers - the Europeans retaliated
 - e. Encouraged charities
 - f. Suggested state governments should create jobs
 - g. Assisted farmers with the **Agricultural Marketing Act of 1930**.
Enabled the government to lend to farmers
 - h. Set up relief agencies e.g Organisation for Unemployment Relief
 - i. He won approval from Congress for \$1.8 billion to construct and repair roads, dams etc.
 - j. Cut taxes
2. Question: What were Hoover's policies in 1932?
Answer: He set up the **Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)** in Feb 1932 to relieve the crisis. He also increased government spending by \$500 million per year = but the situation didn't improve.
3. Question: What were the 'Hoovervilles'?
Answer: Shanty cities made of tin, wood and cardboard by the unemployed
4. Question: Who were the bonus marchers?
Answer: Ex-soldiers from WW1 who wanted their 1945 bonus early.
5. Question: How did Hoover deal with the bonus marchers?
Answer:
- a. Transport was provided for those who wanted to leave
 - b. The police failed to move them. 2 were killed.
 - c. The army moved them using tear gas and tanks (the battle of Anacostia Field)
6. Question: What were Hoover's successes and failures?
7. Answer:
- a. Success -
 - i. He had persuaded state and local governments to expand public works
 - ii. He had built the Boulder dam and the San Francisco Bay bridge
 - b. Failures -
 - i. Hoover didn't want massive public spending.
 - ii. He failed to stop rising unemployment
 - iii. He relied too much on volunteerism

Part 3 - The impact of the Depression on people's lives

1. Question: What were the effects of the Depression on families?
Answer:
 - a. Marriages fell
 - b. Fall in birth rate
 - c. Suicides increase
 - d. Schools closed
 - e. 25% of the population in 1932 received no income
 - f. There was no welfare. Families relied on charity
2. Question: How did the Depression affect people in the countryside?
Answer:
 - a. Bankruptcy when farmers could not sell produce
 - b. 1931 drought made it worse
3. Question: Which states were affected by the dust bowl?
Answer: Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas
4. Question: What caused the dustbowl?
Answer: Poor farming methods exhausted the soil and drought. High winds blew 850 million tonnes of topsoil away
5. Question: Why did farmers move west?
Answer: There were fruit picking jobs in California
6. Question: What were the farming refugees known as?
Answer: 'Okies'
7. Question: How were 'Okies' treated in California?
Answer: They were viewed as Hobos or potential criminals. They were victimised by the police

Key topic 4: Roosevelt and the New Deal

Part 1 - The nature of the New Deal

1. Question: Why did President Roosevelt win the 1932 Presidential election?
Answer: He put forward easy to understand and optimistic policies and he wanted to help:
 - a. He wanted to create jobs
 - b. He wanted to assist the unemployed and poor
 - c. He wanted the government to help agriculture and Industry

- d. He wanted to protect workers from harsh employers
2. Question: What was the **New Deal**?
- Answer: It was a new way of governing America. The government would now help people and look after the poor and weak. It was an end to 'rugged individualism.'
3. Question: What were the aims of the New Deal?
- Answer:
- a. **Relief**
 - Assist in the removal of poverty
 - Provide food for the starving
 - Intervene to stop people losing their homes and farms
 - b. **Recovery**
 - Boost the economy to provide jobs
 - c. **Reform**
 - Ensure that there was welfare for the sick, destitute and old
4. Question: What were the '**Hundred Days**'?
- Answer: A time period where a huge number of government programmes were created to restore the shattered economy. Congress met throughout this time.
5. Question: What were the **Alphabet Agencies**?
- Answer: Organisations set up during the 100 days
6. Question: What did Roosevelt (FDR) do about banking?
- Answers:
- a. He closed banks for 10 days
 - b. He explained his plan on the radio to the US public (called '**fire side**' chats) - 60 million people listened
 - c. He would only allow banks with assets to reopen
 - d. People were now confident to leave their money in banks
7. Question: What did FDR do about unemployment?
- Answer: He set up public works projects to put people back to work
8. Question: What was the **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**?
- Answer: It was set up to create work for hobos (especially the bonus army). 1 dollar a day, clothing and food were given
9. Question: What was the **Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)**?

- Answer: FERA distributed money to state and local agencies to help the poor and create jobs. \$500 million was given
10. Question: What was the **Civil Works Administration**?
- Answer: 4 million workers were employed by the CWA on public works jobs even scaring pigeons and painting
11. Question: What did the **National Recovery Administration (NRA)** do?
- Answer: The NRA sought to establish maximum hours and the minimum wage. It gave a **blue eagle** to good businesses
12. Question: What did the **Farm Credit Administration (FCA)** do?
- Answer: It offered low interest loans to farmers. 20% of farmers used it.
13. Question: What did the **Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)** do?
- Answer: It raised farmers' incomes by reducing productivity
- It was controversial:
- a. 5 million pigs were killed
 - b. Cotton was ploughed into the ground
14. Question: What did the **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)** do?
- Answer: The Tennessee Valley was very depressed. The TVA built hydro-electric dams in the valley. Cheap electricity brought industry to the area. The TVA also built health and welfare facilities. It was a huge success.
15. Question: Who opposed the TVA?
- Answer: Farmers whose land was being flooded and businessmen who felt America was turning socialist
16. Question: What was the **Second New Deal**?
- Answer: There was still many unemployed by 1934. FDR introduced a second set of programmes in 1935. This was the **Second New Deal**
17. Question: What was the **Works Progress Administration (WPA)**?
- Answer: It funded building projects e.g. hospitals, schools and airports, and put teachers back to work. It gave work to 8 million people
18. Question: What was the **Wagner Act**? (also known as the **National Labour Relations Act**)
- Answer: It upheld the right of workers to join Trade Unions for collective bargaining. It also had the power to act against unfair employers.
- Businessmen hated the **Wagner Act**.

19. Question: What was the **Fair Labour Standards Act**?

Answer:

- a. Child labour was banned
- b. A minimum wage was set
- c. Maximum hours were set

20. Question: What was the **Social Security Act**?

Answer: It established pensions and unemployment benefit

21. Question: What were the **Reforming Acts**?

Answer:

- a. They restricted the activities of the banks.
- b. They tried to eliminate fraud in the stock market
- c. Banks were not allowed to invest in the stock market

Part 2 - Opposition to the New Deal

1. Question: Why did some individuals oppose the New Deal?

Answer:

- **Huey Long**, Governor of Louisiana. He claimed FDR hadn't done enough for the poor. He set up a 'Share Our Wealth' campaign
- **Father Coughlin** - He said FDR was anti-God because he wasn't doing enough to help the poor.
- **Dr Townsend** - He didn't think the New Deal helped Old people

2. Question: Why did the Supreme Court oppose the New Deal?

Answer: It was mostly Republican

3. Question: What was the **sick Chickens case**?

Answer:

- **Schechter brothers** sold sick chickens
- The **NIRA** stopped them
- The Supreme Court backed the brothers

4. Question: What was the **US v Butler case**?

Answer: The Supreme Court declared the **AAA** illegal. All help to farmers ceased.

5. Question: After his victory in the 1936 Presidential Campaign, what did FDR try to do to the Supreme Court?

Answer: He threatened to retire judges over 70 and replace them with Democrat judges

6. Question: Why did some politicians oppose the New Deal?

Answer:

- Republicans and businessmen - they represented the rich
- The American Liberty League - It was set up in 1934 to preserve individual freedom. They felt FDR was interfering too much. It was backed by wealthy businessmen
- Democrats - Members of his own party were against the Wagner Act which gave power to Trade Unions.

Part 3 - The extent of recovery

1. Question: How did the New Deal successfully change the role of government?

Answer:

- The New Deal restored faith in the government
- It stopped right wing governments coming into power (such as the Nazis had in Germany)
- It extended the role of the US government in peoples lives.

2. Question: What did the New Deal do for the US economy?

Answer:

- It stabilised the US banking system
- Cut the number of failing businesses
- Improved the infrastructure of the USA e.g roads, schools and power stations

3. Question: What did the New Deal do for unemployment?

Answer: The Alphabet Agencies provided jobs for millions

4. Question: What did the New Deal do for Industrial Workers?

Answer: It strengthened Trade Unions

5. Question: What did the New Deal do for Social Welfare?

Answer: It provided the poor and old with a basic welfare state

6. Question: What did the New Deal do for blacks?

Answer: 200,000 blacks benefited from the CCC and slum clearance

7. Question: What were the failures of the New Deal?

Answer:

- Role of government
 - Gave too much power to the President and government
 - Ignored the state governments
 - Interfered with the Supreme Court
 - FDR was accused of being a communist
- Economy
 - The New Deal provided short term solutions but didn't give long term solutions
 - The USA took longer to recover than Europe
- Unemployment
 - The Alphabet agencies only gave short term work. People went straight back onto the dole.
 - It was WW2 that ended unemployment
- Employers still dealt violently with Trade Union members
- Social Welfare
 - Put too much pressure on tax payers
 - Destroyed self esteem and rugged individualism
 - Encouraged sponging
- Black Americans
 - New Deal Agencies discriminated against blacks
 - FDR did little to end segregation
 - He failed to deal with lynching
- Women
 - The New Deal offered little to women