



FIGURE 24.1 Charting the Economics of the Depression Between 1929 and 1933, there was an expanding number of unemployed people seeking work, and banks and businesses closing their doors. By 1933, over 4,000 banks had failed, unemployment had reached 24.9 percent, and over 100,000 firms had closed. As the New Deal began, not only did the statistics improve, but there was for most Americans a feeling of hope and improvement.

TABLE 25.1 RELIEF, RECOVERY, REFORM, 1933-1938

Relief	Recovery	Reform
	1933	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA) Home Owners Refinancing Act (HOLC) Public Works Administration (PWA) Civil Works Administration (CWA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Banking Relief Act Tennessee Valley Authority Act (TVA) Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) National Recovery Administration (NRA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beer and Wine Revenue Act Banking Act, 1933 (guaranteed deposits) Federal Securities Act Glass-Steagall Banking Act
	1934	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Housing Act Federal Housing Administration (FHA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold Reserve Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Securities and Exchange Act Reciprocal Trade Agreements
	1935	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Razier-Lemke Farm Bankruptcy Act Resettlement Administration National Youth Administration (NYA) Works Progress Administration (WPA) Wild Conservation and Domestic Act 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Labor Relations Act Rural Electrification Administration Social Security Act Public Utility Holding Company Act Revenue Act
	1937	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> War Relocation Authority 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Housing Authority
	1938	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second Agricultural Adjustment Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair Labor Standards Act