

1. Weekly Homework (H7): Fireside Chat/Responses

- a. For each of the three letters written to Franklin Roosevelt after the banking fireside chat, answer the following questions.
- b. Be sure to identify "Letter One," then answer the questions. Then identify "Letter Two," answer the questions, then Letter Three.
- c. **1-2 sentences per question.**
- d.
 1. Identify how this letter illustrates FDR's ability to use the radio to connect with citizens.
 2. What does this letter reveal about this person's attempt to cope with the Great Depression? (identify something other than this person's support for FDR).

Letters to Franklin Roosevelt after Banking Fireside Chat

Letter 1:

March 14, 1933

My dear Mr. President:

Several neighbors (Republican and Democrat) happened to be spending Sunday evening with Mrs. Cregg and myself when it was announced on the radio that you were to talk on the banking situation in the United States at ten o'clock.

There was silence for a moment and then the discussion began. There seemed to be a wide divergence of opinion as to whether or not you were going to make good and whether or not you had the confidence of the people. They were unanimous, however, in agreeing that your Inaugural Address was a masterpiece, and that your message to Congress shot straight from the shoulder. Yet some were frantic and expressed the hope that your message would be such as to allow them to withdraw their life savings from some of the local banks. When your radio talk began everyone seemed to become hypnotized, because there wasn't a word spoken by anyone until you had finished and as if one voice were speaking all spoke in unison "We are saved." The frantic individuals of a few moments before declared that they would leave their money in the banks and that they were not afraid of the future. This episode convinces me more than ever that you have the confidence of the people, that you are the man of the hour, and that with the united support of all its people, you are going to rehabilitate this great nation.

May God bless you.

Sincerely,

Frank J. Cregg (Justice of the New York Supreme Court) Syracuse, N.Y.

Letter 2:

March 15, 1933

Dear Mr. President:

You cannot hear yourself talk over the radio, so you must accept the testimony of others. You have a marvelous radio voice, distinct and clear. It almost seemed the other night, sitting in my easy chair in the library, that you were across the room from me. A great many of my friends have said the same thing. I suppose hundreds have told you this, but I thought you would like to know how perfectly your message reached us. As for the message itself, it was clear, forcible and direct — a wonderful thing for the President of the United States to talk to the people as you talked to them.

With regards, I am, Respectfully,

James A. Green

Letter 3:

March 12, 1933

Dear President;

I would like to tell you that I enjoyed the speech which you have just finished giving. I have regained faith in the banks due to your earnest beliefs. I had decided that, as soon as the banks in Minneapolis reopened, I would withdraw my money. When you said that people's money would be safer in banks than under their mattresses I decided I'd leave my money just where it is.

Although I'm only a high school student I take a great interest in the country's problems. I firmly believe that the country is on the upward grade and I believe that if people remain calm and composed that the government will pull the United States out of this terrible depression.

If you could possibly find a moment's time during your busy days would you please write a note back to me and acknowledge my letter?

God be with you and bless you," dear President.

Very respectfully yours,

Viola Hazelberger

Minneapolis, Minnesota

2. Weekly Homework (H8)--Reflection on WPA material

- a. Write a **reflection** on the material related to the WPA. **Summarize the Opdycke reading, the main ideas of each of the two songs, and the two WPA videos in the **first** paragraph. Give more attention to the Opdycke reading than the other sources in your summary.**
 - b. **Then, devote the rest of your reflection to your thoughts about these matters--as with other reflections, you have a lot of freedom here.**
 - c. **375 words total.**
 - d. **Links:**
https://learn-us-east-1-prod-fleet01-xythos.s3.amazonaws.com/5df291ae6172d/14097087?response-cache-control=private%2C%20max-age%3D21600&response-content-disposition=inline%3B%20filename%2A%3DUTF-8%27%27Sandra%2520Opdycke%252C%2520Making%2520Jobs%2520the%2520Priority%2520WPA%2520Construction.pdf&response-content-type=application%2Fpdf&X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Date=20200923T120000Z&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Expires=21600&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAZH6WM4PL5SJBSTP6%2F20200923%2Fus-east-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Signature=4722439e5ac279fa22089ccfe08e8824ebb1ee8ecd46864d8b59fcbafaca9a00
 - e. **Links:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BzVZJ5S-HDE>
 - f. **Links:** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4jiUu8od_I8
 - g. **Links:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Aq5UiGdje8U>
 - h. **Links:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5vmEy4D8y84>
-

3. Supplemental Work (S10)--Our Job with the WPA

- a. **Write a 375 word reflection of the WPA brochure.** Summarize the overall purpose of the brochure in paragraph one--no need to list all the questions explored. Focus on what the WPA is trying to accomplish by creating this brochure--the message it's trying to send to workers. Then, in the other paragraphs write your thoughts.
- b. You can write about anything you want, provided it relates to the source. You can, for example, write about something that moved you in a particular way, something that strikes you as familiar to/different from the present, something that connects to other material you've encountered in the class, or something from your personal life. Or, it could be something else. You have a lot of freedom here.
- c. **375 words is about 1.5 pages of text, double spaced**
- d. **Brochure:**

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
WALKER-JOHNSON BUILDING
1734 NEW YORK AVENUE NW .
WASHINGTON, D. C.
HARRY L. HOPKINS
ADMINISTRATOR
March 13, 1936.

TO: All State Works Progress Administrators
SUBJECT: Notice to all WPA Workers

All State Works Progress Administrators are hereby instructed to post in every district office and to deliver to every project foreman an exact copy of the following regulation:

"No employee of the Works Progress Administration, either administrative or engaged on a project, is required to make any contribution to any political party.

"No Works Progress Administration employee's job will be in jeopardy because of the failure of said employee to make such contribution.

" No employee of the Works Progress Administration shall at any time solicit contributions for any political party and evidence of such solicitation will be cause for immediate discharge. The question of whether or not to contribute to any political party is a matter entirely for the voluntary decision of said employee.

"No person shall be employed or discharged by the Works Progress Administration on the ground of his support or nonsupport of any candidate of any Political organization. "

Administrator
/s/ Harry L. Hopkins

What Are WPA Jobs? - 1936

Question. What is WPA?

Answer. The WPA is one of several Federal agencies established by the President and Congress to bring about recovery by giving work to the unemployed.

Q. Are there other agencies of the Government that have been set up to provide work for the unemployed?

A. Yes. Among these are the Public Works Administration (PWA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Resettlement Administration (RA).

Q. What is the largest number of workers these agencies ever employed?

A. During February 1936 the total number of men and women working was 3,853,000. As a result of an increase in private industry and seasonal agricultural employment more than 500,000 fewer are employed on work projects now (July 1936) .

Q. Does the WPA give relief without work?

A. No. Direct relief is generally taken care of by the local people.

Q. Can any unemployed person get a job on WPA?

A. No, only those able-bodied unemployed persons who are in greatest need and who have been so certified by a local agency.

Q. Will all those certified by such local agency be given work?

A. Not necessarily. WPA is limited by the amount of money appropriated by Congress.

Q. How many people in one family are allowed to work on WPA?

A. Generally only one. If the family has a boy in the CCC camps or one of the family is getting work with the National Youth Administration (NYA), that does not necessarily keep the head of the family from working on WPA. Of course, no one under 18 years of age can be hired, except in NYA.

Q. Can old people or sick people work on WPA?

A. Certainly not if they are sick or so old that it is not safe for them or for others who work around them.

Q. Do race or color or beliefs keep a man from getting work on WPA?

A. No.

WOMEN

Q. Do these rules apply to women workers as well as men?

A. Yes. (There are about 400,000 women working in the WPA.)

WHAT ARE WPA JOBS?

Q. Why does the WPA have these projects?

A. In order to provide employment on useful projects for you and for other qualified persons who cannot find employment in private industry.

Q. Is WPA the same thing as emergency relief?

A. No. When we had the Emergency Relief Program, many workers did not get a chance to work for the money they received. Under WPA you earn a monthly wage for the work you do.

Q. When I take a Government job, am I still on relief?

A. No. You are off relief. You are working.

Q. What is the chance of getting a job at my regular trade?

A. If you are not working at your regular trade on the project, it is probably because there are no jobs open for your particular trade. This is one of the toughest problems the Work Program has had to meet, because the Government projects don't call for many different trades. Many skilled workers have to take common labor jobs. For example, it is impossible to hire skilled miners, skilled tailors, and skilled weavers on Government projects. The Work Program does not have projects like these, because they would interfere with private business. You should file an application at the National Reemployment Service office for work at the trade you know. They will let you know if they get a call for a man of your experience.

HOW LONG WILL THE JOBS LAST:

Q. How long will WPA jobs last?

A. The Government is making every effort to diminish the Work Program as rapidly as private jobs can be found by the workers who are in need because of the depression. Congress made a second appropriation of money for WPA to continue the work.

Q. Do I lose my job when the project I am working on is finished?

A. Not necessarily. You should be reassigned to another job. There may be a delay. It is not easy to keep millions of people constantly at work, and workers themselves will have to help keep things going.

QUESTIONS WORKERS MOST OFTEN ASK - PAY

Q. At what rate will I be paid?

A. You will receive a monthly wage which will be figured at the hourly rate of pay prevailing in your locality for the occupation. The number of hours of work per month is established by dividing your local hourly rate into your monthly wage.

Q. How often will I be paid?

A. Most projects pay twice a month.

Q. Do I get my pay promptly at the end of a work period?

A. No. There is generally several days' delay in getting your check. This is because the timekeeper has to make out the pay roll to show who has worked. Then the pay roll has to be sent to the office so the checks can be made out. If you have to wait more than a few days, ask your foreman or project supervisor about it.

Q. Do all workers get the same monthly wage?

A. No. In general, the more skill the job requires, the more the pay will be.

Q. What are some other reasons for differences in pay?

A. Workers who live in big cities generally get more than those who live in small towns and in the country because it costs more to live in big cities.

Q. Are mistakes sometimes made in setting wages in different cities and for different jobs?

A. Yes. Mistakes are sure to be made in giving work to millions of unemployed people. Some mistakes have already been corrected. Others will be corrected as they are found.

Q. Is it possible to have the monthly wage or the hourly rate increased?

A. This is possible only if facts justify a change. WPA officials have to be governed by the rules as set up under the law, and by conditions prevailing in the locality. If you have questions you should submit them to the local or State WPA offices.

Q. Where will I be paid?

A. Your checks will be mailed to you or delivered to you on the job.

Q. How can I get a raise in pay?

A. Work on these projects is paid for according to four classifications of work: Unskilled, intermediate (semiskilled), skilled, professional and technical. If there is a higher paid job available for which you are trained, you can apply for a reclassification. If you are reclassified from unskilled to a intermediate or skilled, you will get the higher pay. Much depends on local customs.

THINGS YOU CAN BE DOCKED FOR

Q. Do I get docked for being late or absent?

A. Yes. The foreman will tell you how much you lose for being late or absent.

Q. What if I get sick-does my pay go on?

A. No.

Q. What if I stay away from the job because I want to do something else?

A. You will not be paid for any time you do not work.

Q. Can my wages be pledged, assigned, or garnisheed?

A. No.

Q. How much money can be taken out of my monthly earnings if I am put up in a work camp?

A. If your project is so far away from town that it takes too much time to go to and from work every day and a camp is set up at the project, some of your pay will be deducted for your food and shelter. The amount deducted will be determined by your State Administrator.

Q. When a job is completed or postponed, does my pay go on?

A. No.

Q. Do I get paid while I am waiting to be assigned to another job?

A. No.

Q. Is there any way I can make up lost time?

A. You are paid only for the time you actually work, but you will be allowed every reasonable opportunity to make up time lost because of weather conditions or temporary interruptions beyond your control. Such lost time may be made up in the current or succeeding pay-roll months, as the job permits.

WORKING TIME

Q. Do all workers have to put in the same number of hours on WPA projects?

A. No, but no worker may be required to work more than 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week, or 140 hours in two semi-monthly pay periods, except to make up lost time or in extreme emergencies. This rule is only for WPA and not for other governmental agencies.

Q. Who can change the number of hours I have to work?

A. The WPA Administrator of your State can change the number of hours per day, week, or month; but the hours cannot be more than 8 per day, 40 per week, or 140 in two semi-monthly pay periods, except to make up lost time or in extreme emergencies.

Q. If there is an emergency and I have to work more than the usual number of hours, can I be paid for over-time?

A. No. If you are required to work overtime, your hours will be shorter on another day to make up for the extra time you worked. It is against the law to pay any Government employee in the country for overtime.

Q. If it rains or the project is held up for some other reason such as not having materials, do I get a cut in salary?

A. Yes, unless you can make up the lost time.

- Q. Will I get paid for holidays if I don't work?
A. No. You get paid only when you work.

DISMISSALS

- Q. Can I be fired from the job?
A. Yes. You can be fired if your work is not satisfactory.
- Q. If I am fired from a project, does that mean that I can't get another Government job?
A. No. If your conduct justifies it, you may get another chance. Ask to be reinstated.
- Q. Suppose I am fired for reasons I think are unfair. What can I do?
A. If you think your discharge was unfair, you can appeal to the local WPA officials. If they rule against you, you can appeal to the State officials, and if you are still ruled against and you are not satisfied you may appeal to the Labor Policies Board at the general offices of the Works Progress Administration, Washington, DC.
- NOTE.—Foremen, supervisors, and other WPA officials have many trouble-some problems in trying to keep the projects going, and to keep you supplied with tools and a job. They have a right to expect your co-operation in their efforts to see that an orderly and efficient job is done.

COMPLAINTS

- Q. Do I have a right to complain about wages, hours, and other things?
A. Yes. You can complain to the foreman, the local WPA office, the State Administrator, or the Labor Policies Board in Washington.
- Q. May a union of project workers send a representative or delegate to the WPA district officials to adjust grievances?
A. Yes.
- Q. Does the representative have to be a WPA worker?
A. No.
- Q. Does the Government give extra help to workers who have been sick and lost pay?
A. No. If you need extra help, you will have to get it from the city or county officials or some private agency.
- Q. If I am ill, will I get free medical attention from the WPA?
A. No.

ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION

- Q. Do I get compensation if I am hurt on the job? If so, what do I get?
A. Yes. The most you can get is \$25 per month. NOTE.—All safety rules should be carefully followed.
- Q. When does my compensation begin if I am hurt?
A. It begins 3 days after your injury is reported.
- Q. Where can I find out more about compensation?
A. Every work project has a large cardboard sign with the compensation rules on it. You should read and study it. One of these rules says: "Secure first-aid treatment. Do not neglect small injuries. Blood poisoning or permanent disability or death might result. " This is very important.

SAFETY

- Q. Is equipment provided to protect us from injury?
A. Yes. Either the Government or the sponsor of the project will provide goggles, safety belts, or life-lines, to protect you against eye injury, dust, falling when working in quarries, tree-trimming jobs, and other dangers.
- Q. Am I expected to work in dangerous places if I am afraid of falling?
A. No. If you get dizzy on scaffolds or around trenches, you should tell your foreman. He doesn't want you to get hurt and will put you at other work.
- Q. Am I supposed to work in water without boots on?
A. No. You should have boots. You should provide your own if you possibly can. If you cannot, the sponsor or the Government will furnish boots if the work requires it.
- Q. Is it part of my job to look after my own safety?
A. Yes. You should be careful at all times so you will not get hurt or hurt other workers.
- Q. Should I report unsafe conditions?
A. Yes. Tell your foreman if you notice any conditions that may cause an accident, or if trucks are speeding or drivers are careless around workmen, or if trenches or scaffolds are not safely braced, or lumber or other things are not properly piled.
- Q. Should I report defective tools?
A. Yes, especially cracked wedges or mushroomed drill-heads, dull axes, and splintered handles.
- Q. Am I supposed to furnish my own drinking cup?
A. You should, because, if everybody uses the same cup, a disease that someone has might be caught by everybody.
- Q. Must I report all injuries?
A. Yes, even minor cuts and scratches. Your first-aid man or your foreman will give you aid until you can get to the doctor, if you need one.
- Q. If I disobey safety instructions and am hurt, will I be taken care of?
A. You will be treated for your injury, but if you disobey instructions on purpose you may not get compensation.

UNIONS

- Q. Is it all right for me to join a workers' union?
A. Yes.
- Q. What are good reasons for not taking a private job?
A. If the job pays substandard wages or has bad working conditions, you do not have to take it.
- Q. What if it is to be only a short job?
A. If it is to be a short job, tell your foreman. He should hold your place open for you.
- Q. What if the foreman can't keep my job open; can I get back on WPA when the private job ends?

A. If the foreman cannot keep your job open it may be for reasons over which he has no control. You should also ask advice of the WPA Employment Division officials.

Q. Where do I go to apply for work in private business?

A. Go to the National Reemployment Service. Besides supplying workers to Government jobs, the National Reemployment Service gets calls for workers from private businesses and notifies men and women who are registered with them to apply for jobs that are open. Tell the National Reemployment Service what you can do so that they will call you when a private job you can fill comes along, and keep in touch with them.

Q. If I can get private jobs on holidays and after working hours, will it endanger my WPA job?

A. Not necessarily. This will depend on how much you earn on the side and whether the pay you accept interferes with opportunities of other workers.

PRIVATE JOBS

Q. Suppose I get a chance to work at something besides a Government job. Should I take it?

A. Yes, unless you can show good reasons for not taking it.

Q. Does the Government give supplementary relief for large families?

A. No supplementary relief is given by the WPA. Workers who need it should apply to local county or State agencies.

WORK CARD

Q. Can I give my work card to some other member of my family if I cannot report for work?

A. No. A work card may only be used by the person whose name is on it.

GETTING A JOB NEAR HOME

Q. How can I get a job close to my home?

A. The Government tries to place workers as close to their homes as possible, but it is a hard job. Remind the assignment officer until he can make the best possible placement for you.

CARFARE

Q. Do I have to pay my own carfare?

A. Sometimes you do and sometimes you don't. You should not have to pay more than the carfare you would pay on any private job.

YOUR OPINION OF THE JOB YOU DO

Q. Does the Federal Government select the projects on which we work?

A. No. Practically a hundred percent of the work projects are selected, planned, and supervised by the local community where they are being done. The school board plans the school projects and asks for them. The mayor and city council ask for street projects. The health department asks for sanitary projects. Similar local public agencies ask for others. It is the responsibility of the local government to select good projects and to insist that they be well done.

Q. What if I think the project I am working on is a waste of money; can I complain about it?

A. Yes. All projects are selected by local officials and as a local citizen you should be interested not only in the efficiency but the use the project will be to your community.

Q. If I think the work is valuable, do I have a right to 'tell the world'?

A. Yes. If your union or your group wants to hold a celebration when the project is finished, ask your supervisor if he will arrange it, and invite other citizens to come and see it. If it is a school, the school board should help. If it is a park, the park commissioner should help. If it is a road or sewer or waterworks system, the officials of these systems should help. You have added wealth to your community that no depression can take away.

CONCLUSION

There may be a few things about any big program that we don't like. No matter how hard we try on any big job, something unexpected turns up. The only people who don't make mistakes are those who do nothing at all. The WPA is a great national enterprise to get something done. Mistakes may be made, but we can be sure the American people will not make the mistake of doing nothing.

WE HAVE A WPA JOB

It makes our work easier to tackle when we know "Why we have a WPA job?" "Why we have work instead of a dole?" "What good we are doing?"

The principles underlying WPA are principles that have made America great **HARD WORK AND COMMON SENSE**

Let's see where we stand with the rest of the workers:

- At least a million former workers are unable to work because they are too old or sick or otherwise unemployable.
- Several millions more are unemployed but have money or relatives or friends supporting them. They can get by for the present without private jobs.
- But there are other millions, most of them with families or relatives they must help, who have neither jobs nor help of any kind. We belong to this group.

- All the private jobs in the country are held by the rest of America's workers.

Why can't we get private jobs?

Some of the reasons why we are still looking for private jobs

- Business Has Not yet Fully Recovered
- Machines Take Our Places
- Young Men and Women Just Out of School Make More Competition
- The Unemployed Not yet on Relief Get the Jobs First
- These things are beyond our control

This puts it up to Uncle Sam to do something.

Let's See What He Can Do

Uncle Sam Can:

- Let Us Starve ... Not in This Man's Country
- Give Us a Dole ... But Who Wants a Handout?
- Let Us Work ... Which Is Every Man's Right

The Country Will Be Richer If We Build:

- Roads
- Schools
- Airports
- Sewer Systems
- Water Systems
- Parks
- Playgrounds
- Public Buildings
- Libraries
- Better Health
-

There are 3,000,000 of us:

- TO DO THE WORK!
- WE NEED THE WORK!
- WE CAN DO THE WORK!

What's the answer?

Before we answer let's look at the dole.

What happens to us when we are on the dole

- We Lose Our Self Respect.
- We Lose Our Skill.
- We Have Family Rows.
- We Loaf on Street Corners.
- Finally, We Lose Hope.

Now let's look at what work does for us.

WORK KEEPS US FROM GOING NUTS

- PROFESSIONAL
- SKILLED

- UNSKILLED

Uncle Sam sets up the WPA as the answer

For More Than 9 Months, We Have Been Working on WPA Projects

Wealth We Are Adding to Country:

- 4,000 Drought, Flood, and Other Conservation Works.
- 130,000 Miles of Farm-To-Market Roads.
- 550 Airports Built or Improved.
- 6,201 Schools Built or Improved.
- 2,500 Water Systems Improved
- 5,000 Sewer Systems Extended.
- 5,700 Parks and Playgrounds
- 5,000 Other Public Buildings.
- Education for Millions.
- Better Public Health.
- Millions of Garments for the Needy and Other Public Services.

The good we are doing

Ask any of the hundreds of mayors and county executives, of all political faiths, who have written their praise of the improvements WPA has made in their own communities.

OUR WORKING AND SPENDING KEEP MANY BUSINESSES ALIVE

Where the WPA Dollar Goes

- Food - Canning Factories - Farms
- Food - Wholesalers - Fisheries
- Shelter - Building Repairs - Mines
- Shelter - Factories - Forests
- Clothing - Manufactures - Textile Mills - Farms

Work is the American Way

4. Supplemental Work (S11)--Franklin Roosevelt, Fireside Chat

3-2-1 Analysis

3=write a paragraph that identifies three core points found in the source. These must be central to the overall argument or theme of the source, not just three random examples. One or more random examples will earn an Unsatisfactory evaluation.

2=write a paragraph that identifies one way the source is familiar to the present, and one way that the source differs from the present

1=your choice:

- one question you have after encountering this source;
- one point in the source that struck you as most interesting (and why)

Franklin Roosevelt, Fireside Chat, April 14, 1938

This recession has not returned us to the disasters and suffering of the beginning of 1933. Your money in the bank is safe; farmers are no longer in deep distress and have greater purchasing power; dangers of security speculation have been minimized; national income is almost 50 per cent higher than in 1932; and the government has an established and accepted responsibility for relief.

But I know that many of you have lost your jobs or have seen your friends or members of your families lose their jobs, and I do not propose that the government shall pretend not to see these things. I know that the effect of our present difficulties has been uneven; that they have affected some groups and some localities seriously, but that they have been scarcely felt in others. But I conceive the first duty of government is to protect the economic welfare of all the people in all sections and in all groups. I said in my message opening the last session of Congress that if private enterprise did not provide jobs this spring, the government would take up the slack—that I would not let the people down. We have all learned the lesson that the government cannot afford to wait until it has lost the power to act.

Therefore, I have sent a message of far-reaching importance to the Congress. I want to read to you tonight certain passages from that message, and to talk with you about them. . . .

I went on to point out to the Senate and the House of Representatives that all the energies of government and business must be directed to increasing the national income, to putting more people into private jobs, to giving security and a feeling of security to all people in all walks of life.

I am constantly thinking of all our people—unemployed and employed alike—of their human problems of food and clothing and homes and education and health and old age. You and I agree that security is our greatest need; the chance to work, the opportunity of making a reasonable profit in our business—whether it be a very small business or a larger one—the possibility of selling our farm products for enough money for our families to live on decently. I know these are the things that decide the well-being of all our people.

Therefore, I am determined to do all in my power to help you attain that security, and because I know that the people themselves have a deep conviction that secure prosperity of that kind cannot be a lasting one except on a basis of business fair dealing and a basis where all from top to bottom share in prosperity, I repeated to the Congress today that neither it nor the Chief Executive can afford "to weaken or destroy great reforms which, during the past five years, have been effected on behalf of the American people. In our rehabilitation of the banking structure and of agriculture, in our provisions for adequate and cheaper credit for all types of business, in our acceptance of national responsibility for unemployment relief, in our strengthening of the credit of state and local government, in our encouragement of housing, slum clearance and home ownership, in our supervision of stock exchanges and public utility holding companies and the issuance of new securities, in our provision for social security, the electorate of America wants no backward steps taken.

"In this situation there is no reason and no occasion for any American to allow his fears to be aroused or his energy and enterprise to be paralyzed by doubt or uncertainty."

I came to the conclusion that the present-day problem calls for action both by the Government and by the people, that we suffer primarily from a failure of consumer demand because of lack of buying power. It is up to us to create an economic upturn.

"How and where can and should the Government help to start an upward spiral?"

First, to enable the United States Housing Authority to undertake the immediate construction of about three hundred million dollars of additional slum clearance projects.

Second, to renew a public works program by starting as quickly as possible about one billion dollars worth of needed permanent public improvements in states, counties and cities.

Third, to add one hundred million dollars to the estimate for federal aid highways in excess of the amount I recommended in January.

Fourth, to add thirty-seven million dollars over and above the former estimate of sixty-three million dollars for flood control and reclamation.

Fifth, to add twenty-five million dollars additional for federal buildings in various parts of the country.

In recommending this program I am thinking not only of the immediate economic needs of the people of the Nation, but also of their personal liberties—the most precious possession of all Americans. I am thinking of our democracy and of the recent trend in other parts of the world away from the democratic ideal.

Democracy has disappeared in several other great nations—not because the people of those nations disliked democracy, but because they had grown tired of unemployment and insecurity, of seeing their children hungry while they sat helpless in the face of government confusion and government weakness through lack of leadership in government. Finally, in desperation, they chose to sacrifice liberty in the hope of getting something to eat. We in America know that our own democratic institutions can be preserved and made to work. But in order to preserve them we need to act together, to meet the problems of the Nation boldly, and to prove that the practical operation of democratic government is equal to the task of protecting the security of the people.

Not only our future economic soundness but the very soundness of our democratic institutions depends on the determination of our Government to give employment to idle men. The people of America are in agreement in defending their liberties at any cost, and the first line of that defense lies in the protection of economic security. Your Government, seeking to protect democracy, must prove that Government is stronger than the forces of business depression.

History proves that dictatorships do not grow out of strong and successful governments, but out of weak and helpless ones. If by democratic methods people get a government strong enough to protect them from fear and starvation, their democracy succeeds; but if they do not, they grow impatient. Therefore, the only sure bulwark of continuing liberty is a government strong enough to protect the interests of the people, and a people strong enough and well enough informed to maintain its sovereign control over its government.

We are a rich Nation; we can afford to pay for security and prosperity without having to sacrifice our liberties in the bargain.

In the first century of our republic we were short of capital, short of workers and short of industrial production; but we were rich in free land, free timber and free mineral wealth. The Federal Government rightly assumed the duty of promoting business and relieving depression by giving subsidies of land and other resources.

Thus, from our earliest days we have had a tradition of substantial government help to our system of private enterprise. But today the government no longer has vast tracts of rich land to give away and we have discovered that we must spend large sums to conserve our land from further erosion and our forests from further depletion. The situation is also very different from the old days, because now we have plenty of capital, banks and insurance companies loaded with idle money; plenty of industrial productive capacity and several millions of workers looking for jobs. It is following tradition as well as necessity, if Government strives to put idle money and idle men to work, to increase our public wealth and to build up the health and strength of the people—and to help our system of private enterprise to function.

It is worthwhile to remember that the annual national people's income was thirty billion dollars more in 1937 than in 1932. It is true that the national debt increased sixteen billion dollars, but remember that in this increase must be included several billion dollars worth of assets which eventually will reduce that debt and that many billion dollars of permanent public improvements—schools, roads, bridges, tunnels, public buildings, parks and a host of other things—meet your eye in every one of the thirty one hundred counties in the United States.

No doubt you will be told that the Government spending program of the past five years did not cause the increase in our national income. They will tell you that business revived because of private spending and investment. That is true in part, for the Government spent only a small part of the total. But Government spending acted as a trigger to set off private activity. That is why the total addition to our national production and national income has been so much greater than the contribution of the Government itself.

"Let us unanimously recognize the fact that the Federal debt, whether it be twenty-five billions or forty billions, can only be paid if the Nation obtains a vastly increased citizen income. . . . The higher the national income goes the faster shall we be able to reduce the total of Federal and state and local debts. Viewed from every angle, today's purchasing power—the citizens' income of today—is not sufficient to drive the economic system at higher speed. Responsibility of Government requires us at this time to supplement the normal processes and in so supplementing them to make sure that the addition is adequate. We must start again on a long steady upward incline in national income.

"There is placed on all of us the duty of self-restraint. . . . That is the discipline of a democracy. Every patriotic citizen must say to himself or herself, that immoderate statement, appeals to prejudice, the creation of unkindness, are offenses not against an individual or individuals, but offenses against the whole population of the United States. . . .

"Self-restraint implies restraint by articulate public opinion, trained to distinguish fact from falsehood, trained to believe that bitterness is never a useful instrument in public affairs. There can be no dictatorship by an individual or by a group in this Nation, save through division fostered by hate. Such division there must never be.

"Finally I should like to say a personal word to you.

In these great problems of government I try not to forget that what really counts at the bottom of it all, is that the men and women willing to work can have a decent job to take care of themselves and their homes and their children adequately; that the farmer, the factory worker, the storekeeper, the gas station man, the manufacturer, the merchant—big and small—the banker who takes pride in the help he gives to the building of his community, that all these can be sure of a reasonable profit and safety for the savings they earn—not today nor tomorrow alone, but as far ahead as they can see.

I can hear your unspoken wonder as to where we are headed in this troubled world. I cannot expect all of the people to understand all of the people's problems; but it is my job to try to understand those problems.

I always try to remember that reconciling differences cannot satisfy everyone completely. Because I do not expect too much, I am not disappointed. But I know that I must never give up—that I must never let the greater interest of all the people down, merely because that might be for the moment the easiest personal way out.

I believe we have been right in the course we have charted. To abandon our purpose of building a greater, a more stable and a more tolerant America, would be to miss the tide and perhaps to miss the port. I propose to sail ahead. I feel sure that your hopes and your help are with me. For to reach a port, we must sail—sail, not tie at anchor—sail, not drift.

QUESTIONS: ANSWER IN A FEW SENTENCES:

1. What is the significance of the Epic of Gilgamesh and the Pyramid Texts? Please describe in a few sentences.
2. What are your major thoughts after reading this chapter? What ideas stand out to you the most? How does this discussion of mythology relate to your own understanding of Sacred Reality? Please briefly explain in 1 - 2 paragraphs.
 - a. **Mythology During the Paleolithic Period**
 - i. The **Paleolithic Period** is loosely defined as the **beginning of human existence until about 10,000 BCE**. During this period, we were dependent on hunting and gathering of food for survival. Small tribes of people would migrate to different areas,

drawn to food and water sources and the conditions of the environment. We did not yet understand nature, weather patterns or life and death from a scientific viewpoint, so we ascribed special powers to these things. As mentioned earlier, we observed the big ball of light (sun) rising every morning, moving across the sky, then disappearing again, throwing us back into the regular darkness of what we came to understand as "night." There was another source of light (moon), however, in the midst of this darkness; this smaller ball of light changed in form every night, growing to fullness, then diminishing to a tiny sliver then nothing, before growing again. There were also small lights (stars) in the sky that we could connect into pictures of things, and these moved across the sky with the changing of the seasons. These "pictures" in the night sky reminded us of things in life, and became part of our early mythology.

b. Neolithic Mythology

- i. Sometime between 10,000 - 8,000 BCE (or roughly 12,000 -10,000 years ago), with the developing ability to cultivate agriculture, the **earth** became a symbol of the Sacred. There seems to be evidence of a growing desire in humans to have a closer connection to the Sacred. The distant power source controlling conditions of life took on a more human-like quality, with the ability to directly influence human lives. Perhaps because the neolithic period was focused on the fertility of the earth in agriculture, there was strong interest in the female as the producer of life. It was the women of these early communities and the female animals who gave birth, and the female became revered as the bringer/giver of life. Closely connected with this shift, the **goddess figure** emerged as a powerful embodiment of the Sacred. There was also a growing reverence for the earth as the female representation of Sacred Reality, and the Sky as the male representation. This period of human development brought the following developments in ways of living:
 1. more sophisticated methods for cultivating agriculture and domesticating animals
 2. religious systems based on evolving mythology
 3. sacred fertility rituals
 4. communal worship, and
 5. the building of megalithic architectural structures.

c. Mythology of The Bronze Age

- i. Around 3,000 BCE in the Middle Eastern region of the world (as late as 1900 BCE and 1700 BCE in Asia and the British Isles), when we developed the capacity to extract metal ore from the earth, humans figured out how to heat and melt the metal (copper) and combine it with other material (tin) to make bronze. With this new material came the capacity to create **metal tools** which were more effective than the stone tools of the prior period, and to create **metal weapons** which were helpful with tribal protection and in enabling the developing aggression of some early communities. With the development of weapons, some tribes were empowered to not only take care of their own communities, but also to fight to take resources and land from other communities. This ushered in the rise of the warrior. The invention of the wheel during this time period also supported migration and conquests of new territory. The mythology of this time began to focus less on fertility and the *goddess* figure, and more on the *god* figure and the power and might of the **warrior archetype**.

3. Briefly describe the difference in the early Vedic writings and the Upanishads.
4. What is the significance of "neti....neti" when talking about Brahman?
5. Briefly describe the yogas, including the meaning of the word yoga.
6. What is the relationship between samsara, karma, and moksha?
7. How are the Stations of Life, in Hindu culture, related to the idea of reincarnation and samsara?
8. Please make a list of the things you want in life. Once your list is complete, reflect on what you think these things will provide for you in your life. ****ANYTHING***
9. Now, think a little deeper about the things on your list. What is it, beyond, the material and success-related things, that you **REALLY** want in life? What do you want to feel? What is the attitude with which you would like to live your life? When you are looking back over your life from a distant point in the future, what is it that you most want to see?
10. As discussed in the text, the development of one's soul progresses through two paths - the Path of Desire and the Path of Renunciation. What are the two phases on the Path of Desire?
11. What is the main principle and practice in the religion of Jainism, which grew as a sect of Hinduism?
12. What two religious influences formed the religion of Sikhism?

Essay: Greek Art, the human body

Identify each image with the title and period.

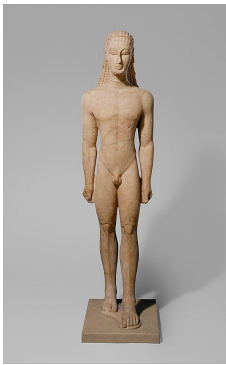


Image 1:



Image 2:

Support your identification of each figure with similar examples from the book or lectures, describing the characteristics of the period found in the image and your example.

Finally, contrast the two periods using the images and your examples to support your arguments.

Essay 2 Rubric		
Criteria	Ratings	Pts
Correct grammar and spelling Correct spelling, punctuation, & grammar is used throughout the essay. Correct punctuation is used when describing works of art (either italics, quotation marks or underlining used for title of works of art, capital letters used for names of artists, brackets used for dates when appropriate.)		10.0 pts
Identify Image 1 State the title and period/style of Image 1.		10.0 pts
Image 1: Support argument and provide an example. Support your identification of each figure with similar examples from the book or lectures, describing the characteristics of the period found in the image and your example.		25.0 pts
Identify Image 2 State the title and period/style of Image 2.		10.0 pts
Image 2: Support your argument and provide an example. Support your identification of each figure with similar examples from the book or lectures, describing the characteristics of the period found in the image and your example.		25.0 pts
Compare and Contrast Compare and contrast the two periods using the images and your examples to support your arguments.		20.0 pts
		Total Points: 100.0