

Name: _____

Score			GradeCam ID			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9

The Great Depression & New Deal

Era:

Date:

Name:

Questions (Form questions about the main ideas of each section of notes. Helpful hint: Questions could be based on interpreting, showing examples, cause and effect, summarizing the main idea, inferring a what if, etc.)

I can apply what I've learned about the stock market to the causes of the Crash of 1929.

Define the following:

Stock –

Stock Exchange –

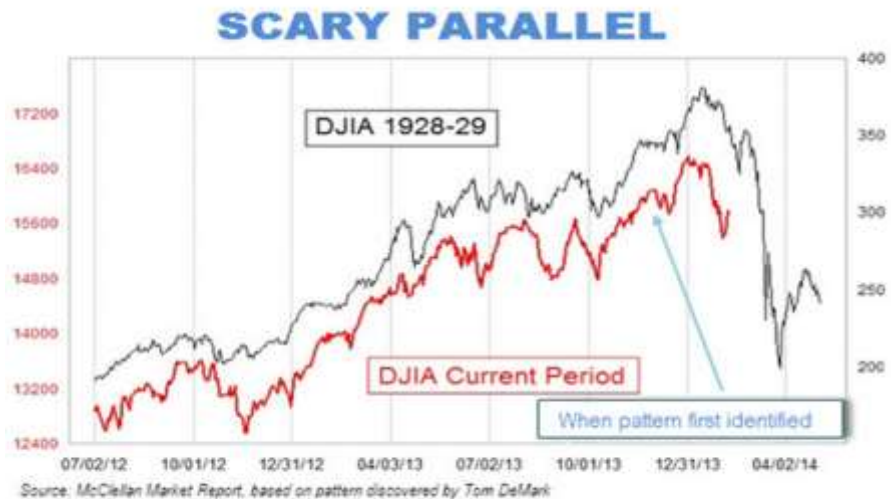
Buying on Margin –

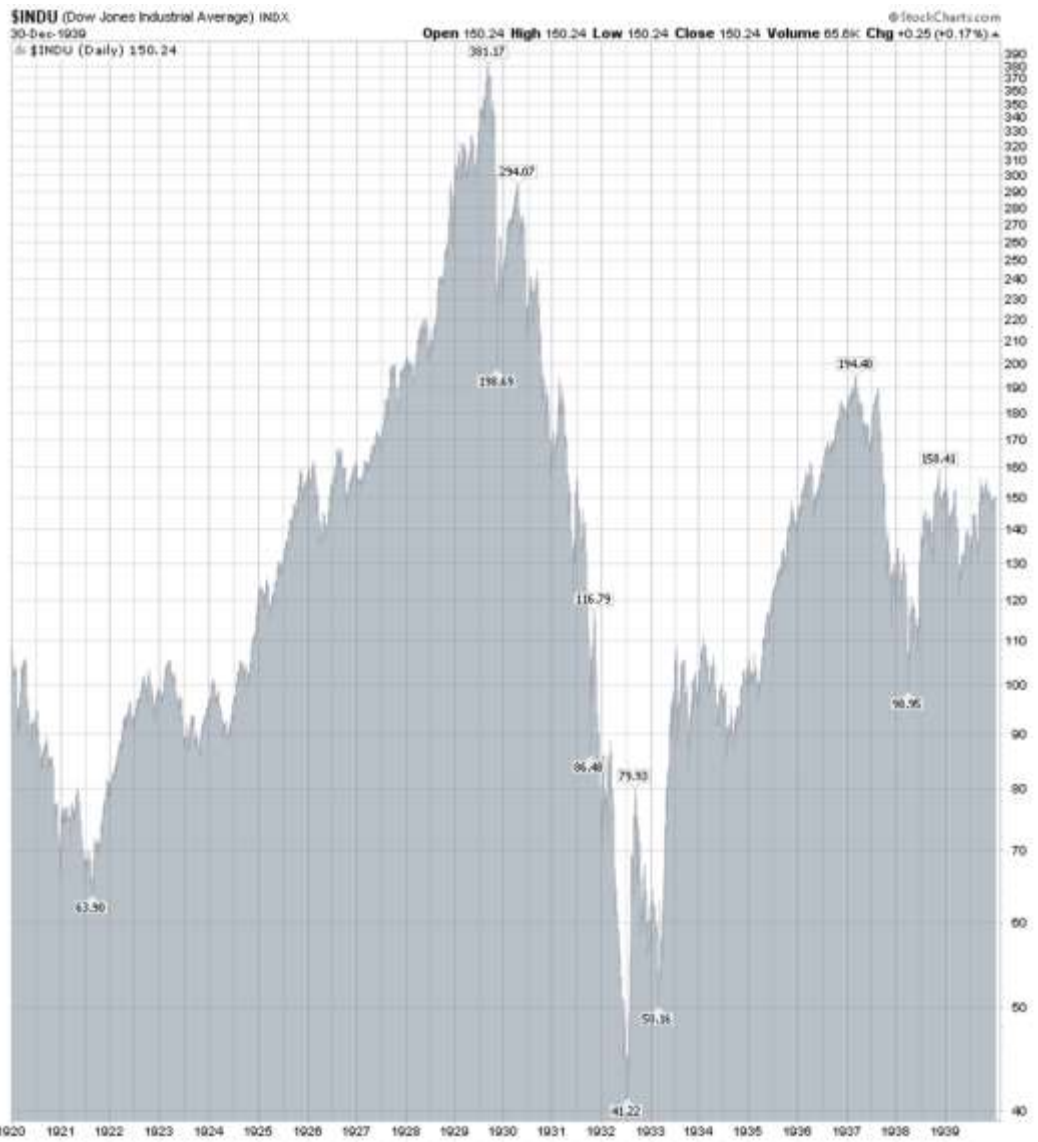
Speculation –

Buying on Credit –

Four Missed Signs of the Crash (Basic Causes of the Stock Market Crash):

1. Uneven Prosperity / Distribution of Wealth
2. Buying on Credit
3. Stock Market Speculation
4. Overproduction





Black Thursday

Black Tuesday

Summary (Summarize the main idea/s of the notes on this page into 1-2 statements. Helpful Hint: fit the main idea into a core theme.)

America The Story of US: Bust

1. More money was spent on advertising than on _____
2. What percent of Americans have no savings?
3. How many states did not have a bank open at all in 1933?
4. What dam does Frank Crowe plan to build on the Colorado River?
5. _____ men came to the worksite looking for jobs, and _____ men were hired
6. How hot was it in the drilling tunnels?
7. Crowe's only rule on the worksite was "To hell with _____. Get _____."
8. How many football fields thick is concrete of the Hoover Dam?
9. Who invented concrete?
10. How long would it take for the concrete to harden if it was all poured at once?
11. How far ahead of schedule did Crowe's men complete the Hoover Dam?
12. What lake is created by the Hoover Dam, that is the largest reservoir in the world?
13. In 1934, what was the worst environmental disaster in US history?
14. Name 2 states where the Dust Bowl began
15. How many feet high was the dust lifted into the air?
16. How much static electricity does the dust storm have?

17. What filled the stomachs of dead cattle on the Great Plains?
18. By 1936, how much money were Midwestern farmers losing per day?
19. What brought comfort to those who stayed on the Plains, and became the most popular household item?
20. What monument did Americans build for themselves in South Dakota?
21. Name 2 people on this monument.
22. By 1936, how many people were still unemployed?
23. What will pull America out of its economic slump?
24. What is the unemployment rate among urban African-Americans?
25. In the battle of German and American boxers, who wins?
26. _____ in America LISTEN to the re-match on the RADIO?
_____ people listened around the world.
27. Who won the rematch in 124 seconds?
28. How many Americans will die in WWII?

After movie questions:

29. After watching this video, what do you think Great Depression survivors were like? Explain.
30. If a stock market crash today wiped out everything you had, list the first 5 things you would do when you woke up in the morning to start your life over again.

CHAPTER
14

Summary

TELESCOPING THE TIMES *The Great Depression Begins*

CHAPTER OVERVIEW *The economic boom of the 1920s collapses in 1929 as the United States enters a deep economic depression. Millions of Americans lose their jobs, and President Hoover is unable to end the downslide.*

1 The Nation's Sick Economy

MAIN IDEA *As the prosperity of the 1920s ended, severe economic problems gripped the nation.*

Although the economy of the 1920s boomed, trouble lurked beneath the surface. The textile, steel, and railroad industries were barely profitable. Mining and lumbering were in decline. In the late 1920s, the auto, construction, and consumer goods industries faltered. The biggest problem, though, was in agriculture. Wartime demand for food dropped, and farmers suffered. Unable to make mortgage payments, many lost their land. Congress tried to help farmers by passing laws that would boost food prices, but President Calvin Coolidge vetoed them.

Farmers, short on money, bought fewer goods. That trend, combined with the consumer debt load, cut consumer spending. Consumer spending was also hurt by low incomes.

These problems were not completely evident in the 1928 presidential election. Republican Herbert Hoover, pointing to years of prosperity under presidents Harding and Coolidge, won the election over Democrat Alfred Smith.

Meanwhile, the stock market continued its amazing rise. People bought stocks, hoping to become rich. Many bought on margin, borrowing against future profits to pay for stocks today. If prices did not rise, though, there would be trouble. Stock prices began a decline in September of 1929. On October 29, known as Black Tuesday, they plunged sharply. More than 16 million shares of stock were sold that day until no more willing buyers could be found. By mid-November investors had lost more than \$30 billion.

The Depression spread around the world. The drop in consumer demand in the United States cut European exports, hurting their economies. Also, Congress passed a high tariff to reduce imports. They hoped to protect American industry, but instead cut the demand for American exports.

President Hoover tried to reassure Americans that the economy would right itself. Many people,

panicking, pulled their money from banks. With so many withdrawals happening so suddenly, many banks were forced to close. When the banks failed, other depositors lost their deposits. Businesses began to close as well, and millions of Americans lost their jobs. Unemployment had been 3 percent in 1929; by 1933, it was 25 percent. Those who kept their jobs suffered pay cuts or reduced hours.

The great stock market crash signaled the beginning of the Great Depression. It didn't cause the Depression, but it hurried—and worsened—the economic collapse. The main causes of the Depression were a decrease in demand for American goods overseas, farmers' problems, the problem of easy credit, and the fact that too few people held too great a share of the nation's wealth.

2 Hardship and Suffering During the Depression

MAIN IDEA *During the Great Depression, Americans did what they could to survive.*

The Depression devastated many Americans. With no jobs, millions of people went hungry or homeless. Cities across the country were full of people who had been thrown out of their apartments or homes because they couldn't meet housing payments. They slept under newspaper or built shantytowns. People stood in line to get food from soup kitchens set up by charities.

African Americans and Hispanic Americans living in the cities suffered greatly. Some suffered violence at the hands of angry whites who had lost their jobs. These groups had higher jobless rates; they also were given lower-paying jobs.

The Depression hurt people in rural areas, too, although farmers could at least grow food. Still, as food prices continued to fall, more and more farmers lost their farms from failure to meet mortgage payments. From 1929 to 1932, about 400,000 farmers lost their land. To worsen matters, a long drought struck the Great Plains. Parched land could hold no crops. When powerful winds swept

the plains, they blew the soil away in vast dust storms. An area known as the Dust Bowl was hardest hit. Many farmers packed up their belongings and moved to California to find work as migrant farm workers.

The Depression placed heavy pressures on the family. Many men felt ashamed because they had lost their jobs. Some abandoned their families. Women found work if they could, but they generally were paid less than men. Some people, too, argued that employers should hire men rather than women since they were seen as the primary support for a family.

Children suffered from poor diets and lack of health care. The number of children suffering illnesses due to lack of vitamins increased. Lacking money to continue, many school boards shut down schools or shortened the school year. Many children went to work to try to help their families survive. Others rode the railways in search of better lives.

🕒 Hoover Struggles with the Depression

MAIN IDEA *President Hoover's conservative response to the Great Depression drew criticism from many Americans.*

Economic slowdowns happen with some frequency. President Hoover at first believed that the Depression was simply another slowdown that would end. Officials in his administration thought it best to do nothing and let the economy heal itself. Hoover believed government should take action, but be careful not to take too much power.

Hoover thought that the government's role should be to help different groups work together to improve the economy. He also believed that the government should encourage private groups to provide benefits—food and shelter—to the needy and jobless. He did not think that the government should provide direct aid to people, however.

Hoover met with bankers, business leaders, and labor leaders. He urged them to work together to revive the economy. Despite these efforts,

the economic situation simply got worse. People expressed their frustration at the situation. Farmers destroyed some food or refused to work. People without homes began to call their shantytowns “Hooverilles.”

Hoover did not change his principles and offer direct aid to the jobless and hungry. He did take steps to have a more active government role in the economy, however. He began a program of major public works, including building roads, bridges, and dams, to provide jobs. He launched a program to try to raise food prices and urged bankers to join a credit organization that would shore up ailing smaller banks.

By 1932, the economy had still not improved. Congress passed a law to lower the rates for home mortgages, hoping to spur the construction industry. Hoover created the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, aimed at funding projects that would create jobs. The RFC was a major change in policy, but it came too late to help.

Hoover's popularity plummeted even further in 1932 when World War I veterans came to Washington. They demanded early payment of the bonuses they had been promised. This Bonus Army began to live in tents near the Capitol building. Hoover helped them, but after Congress voted down the bill they had requested, he told the veterans to leave. About 2,000 stayed, and Hoover ordered the army to remove them. The sight of U.S. army troops gassing American citizens—including children—outraged many people. Hoover faced the 1932 presidential campaign more unpopular than ever.

Review

1. What caused the Great Depression?
2. What affect did the Depression have on different groups of people in society?
3. How did the Depression affect the family?
4. How did President Hoover's response to the Depression change over time?

CHAPTER
15

Summary

TELESCOPING THE TIMES *The New Deal*

CHAPTER OVERVIEW President Roosevelt launches a program aiming to end the Depression. The Depression and his New Deal have profound effects.

1 A New Deal Fights the Depression

MAIN IDEA After becoming president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt used government programs to combat the Depression.

In the 1932 election, Franklin Delano Roosevelt—or FDR—won a landslide victory, and Democrats took control of the House and Senate. His policies were called the New Deal. The first step was to reform banking; many were closing, causing panic. The new president tried to end the crisis by temporarily closing banks and passing a number of new laws. He reassured the nation in a radio “fireside chat” that explained his policies.

Roosevelt acted to help farmers and other workers. The Agricultural Adjustment Act raised food prices. Other agencies hired jobless workers for conservation or building projects. An agency was created to help the needy. The National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) promoted industrial growth. The Tennessee Valley Authority brought flood control and electricity to a poor region.

The president’s actions were attacked by liberals as not enough and by conservatives as too radical. When the Supreme Court overturned the NIRA and another New Deal law, Roosevelt proposed a plan to add his own justices to the Court. It failed. Eventually the Court backed the New Deal, but the court scheme cost him support.

Three critics of Roosevelt rose to prominence. Father Charles Coughlin blasted the president on his popular radio show. Dr. Francis Townsend proposed a national pension for the elderly. Huey Long, a politician from Louisiana, proclaimed a plan called “Share Our Wealth.”

2 The Second New Deal Takes Hold

MAIN IDEA The Second New Deal included new programs to extend federal aid and stimulate the nation’s economy.

The economy improved, but not enough. Buoyed by Democratic gains in Congress,

Roosevelt launched the Second New Deal to provide additional relief to farmers and workers. Helping him maintain popularity was his wife, Eleanor. The president easily won re-election in 1936.

The Supreme Court had struck down the first New Deal act to help farmers. In the Second New Deal, Roosevelt won passage of new laws aimed at conserving soil, providing loans, and offering mortgage relief. A new agency, the Works Progress Administration (WPA), was started to fund projects that would create jobs. Between 1935 and 1943, it gave jobs to more than 8 million people. They built public buildings, made clothes and constructed or repaired 651,000 miles of roads and streets.

The Second New Deal tried to help workers by setting a national minimum wage, limiting the work week, and requiring employers to pay overtime. The Wagner Act recognized workers’ right to organize unions.

The Second New Deal also set up the social security system. It made payments to retirees, disabled workers, the unemployed, and families with dependent children.

Finally, the Second New Deal included the Rural Electrification Administration. It provided more electrical power in rural areas.

3 The New Deal Affects Many Groups

MAIN IDEA The New Deal policies and actions affected various social and ethnic groups.

Women benefited from the New Deal. Agencies did not discriminate in hiring, giving many women new opportunities. Roosevelt named the first female cabinet secretary—Frances Perkins—and appointed many women judges. Women still struggled against discrimination, however. Agencies and businesses did not hire women in proportion to their numbers in the population, and women continued to be paid less than men.

Mary McLeod Bethune, an African-American woman, became head of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Association. She helped blacks gain access to the agency's programs and organized an unofficial "Black Cabinet" to advise the president. Roosevelt, however, never pressed for full civil rights for African Americans; he feared losing the support of white Southerners. Despite this lack of vigorous support for civil rights, most African Americans backed him and the New Deal. Mexican Americans did, too. Roosevelt's Commissioner of Indian Affairs helped pass the Indian Reorganization Act, strengthening Native American land claims.

Roosevelt and the Democratic party forged a new political coalition of Southern whites, urban voters, African Americans, and unionized workers. Labor was a key part of this coalition. New Deal laws made it easier for workers to organize. During the 1930s, union membership soared from less than 3 to more than 10 million. The United Mine Workers and United Auto Workers, with some other unions, split from the American Federation of Labor (AFL) to form a new group, the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO). To win gains, labor often had to strike. Sometimes the strikes turned violent.

4 Culture of the 1930s

MAIN IDEA Motion pictures, radio, art, and literature blossomed during the New Deal.

During the Depression, the radio and film industries flourished. About 90 percent of all households owned radios, and 65 percent of the population went to a movie once a week. The movies offered drama, comedies, and entertaining musicals. Hollywood became identified with glamour and sophistication. Families typically gathered by their radio each evening to hear their favorite shows. President Roosevelt addressed the nation in his "fireside chats" on several occasions.

The art and literature of the 1930s was more sober, offering serious critiques of American society or uplifting messages about the strength of character and values of the people. One branch of the WPA, the Federal Arts Project, paid artists to create posters, murals, and other public works of art.

The Federal Theater Project brought drama to communities across the country. Some writers had work funded by the Federal Writers' Project. A famous author of the period was John Steinbeck. His novel *The Grapes of Wrath* showed the suffering caused by the Dust Bowl.

5 The Impact of the New Deal

MAIN IDEA The New Deal affected American society not only in the 1930s but also in the decades that followed.

By 1937, the economy had recovered enough to convince many Americans that the Depression was over. Unemployment, still high, was much less than earlier in the decade. Many politicians pushed Roosevelt to cut back on New Deal programs. He did, and the economy fell back again. However, Roosevelt did not restore the New Deal.

Opinion on the New Deal still differs. Conservatives say that under Roosevelt the federal government grew too large and extended into everyday life. Liberals say that the New Deal didn't go far enough in restructuring the economy and wealth. Supporters say that Roosevelt managed a balance between preserving the existing economic system and reforming it.

The New Deal did result in expanded power for the federal government. It also relieved the suffering of many people, struggling in the midst of the Depression's harshest years. It boosted the rights of workers to unionize and aided farmers by creating a program of price supports that remained in effect for decades. Many banking and finance reforms begun under the New Deal are still in action, and Americans are still benefiting from Roosevelt's environmental protection efforts. Perhaps the longest-lasting New Deal programs are social security and the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Review

1. Describe actions taken in the first New Deal.
2. Describe policies of the Second New Deal.
3. How did the New Deal affect various groups?
4. What trends shaped American culture during the Depression?
5. Evaluate the impact of the New Deal.

Chapter 14 Reading Guide

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Chapter 15 Reading Guide

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Name: _____

Pd: _____

Causes of the Great Depression

<u>Causes</u>	<u>Notes / Thoughts on Cause</u>	<u>Visual Cue</u> (Create a quick sketch or visual to help you remember the cause.)
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		

UNIT 7 PRESIDENTS

Name: _____

	The Economy	Social Issues
Warren G. Harding 1921-1923 (died in office)	- promised "a return to normalcy" - high tariffs! -	Kellogg Briand Pact: Scandal!! - -
Calvin Coolidge 1923-1929	- "the chief business of the American people is business" - "Farmers have never made money. I don't believe we can do much about it" - high tariffs! - laissez-faire capitalism:	- Prohibition - Harlem Renaissance - growth of cities - installment plan - clash between science and religion (Scopes Trial)....

Role of the President American	
Approach to the (next President)	
A country's...	

	Herbert Hoover party: 1929-1933	Franklin D. Roosevelt party: 1933-1945
Perceived personality:		
Vocabulary:	Hoovervilles: Hoover blankets: Bonus Army:	"Brain Trust" Eleanor Roosevelt: Fireside chats: Hundred Days:
Role of the federal government:		
Approach to the Great Depression:		
Accomplishments:		

Name: _____

Great Depression Gallery Walk

Picture Number	What title would you give the picture?	Which is most impacted? Social Environmental Economic	What hardship is being depicted in the picture? (Unemployment, Homelessness, Hunger, Farmer's Plight or a combination of them all=Being Down and Out)
1			
2			
3 (You can't see it but there is a help wanted sign in the far background)			
4			
5			
6			
7			

Name: _____

8 (It's hard to make out but this woman is on the sidewalk)			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			

- 1. What was your favorite picture and why?**

- 2. What did you learn about the Great Depression from looking at these pictures?**

The New Deal Project

You (and a partner if you choose) will be assigned one of the 10-15 most important New Deal Programs enacted by President FDR. You will be working with this program for today and tomorrow. It is your job to become an expert in this platform. You must believe in it and sell it to your classmates. Your assignment will require you to complete this task, then present it to your classmate.

The programs to be assigned are:

- Emergency Banking Act
- Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)
- Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
- Federal Emergency Relief Act
- "Truth in Securities" Act (SEC)
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- Home Owners' Loan Act (HOLC)
- National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)
- Glass-Steagall Banking Act (FDIC)
- Works Progress Administration (WPA)
- Wagner Act (NLRB)
- Social Security Act (SSA)
- Fair Labor Standards Act
- Security and Exchange Commission (SEC)
- Public Works Administration (PWA)

Create a New Deal Advertisement (15 points) & Business Cards

Your first task is to create a Billboard Ad, Newspaper Ad or something similar, selling your program to the American people and, more importantly, the Democratic-controlled Congress. Your ad must include the following:

- The full name of the program
- A catchy slogan clearly related to the purpose of the program (5 points – 0 points)
- An image and/or seal for the program clearly related to the purpose of the program (5 points – 0 points)
- A description of who the program helps and what the program does (5 points – 0 points)

Your second task is to create business cards (appx 3) to hand to classmates with pertinent information on your program. Be sure to include the following:

- Your contact information
- The same catchy slogan as your billboard
- Where to go for more information
- Your seal or image from your billboard



Name: _____

Date : _____

New Deal Programs – Gallery

1. Emergency Banking Act

Please classify by circling one: Relief Recovery Reform

What problems did this program attempt to solve?

Who was helped by this program?

2. Agricultural Adjustment Act

Please classify by circling one: Relief Recovery Reform

What problems did this program attempt to solve?

Who was helped by this program?

3. Works Progress Administration

Please classify by circling one: Relief Recovery Reform

What problems did this program attempt to solve?

Who was helped by this program?

4. Civilian Conservation Corps

Please classify by circling one: Relief Recovery Reform

What problems did this program attempt to solve?

Who was helped by this program?

5. Federal Emergency Relief Act

Please classify by circling one: Relief Recovery Reform

What problems did this program attempt to solve?

Who was helped by this program?

6. Truth in Securities Act

Please classify by circling one: Relief Recovery Reform

What problems did this program attempt to solve?

Who was helped by this program?

7. Tennessee Valley Authority

Please classify by circling one: Relief Recovery Reform

What problems did this program attempt to solve?

Who was helped by this program?

8. Home Owners Loan Act

Please classify by circling one: Relief Recovery Reform

What problems did this program attempt to solve?

Who was helped by this program?

9. National Industrial Recovery Act

Please classify by circling one: Relief Recovery Reform

What problems did this program attempt to solve?

Who was helped by this program?

10. Glass-Steagall Banking Act

Please classify by circling one: Relief Recovery Reform

What problems did this program attempt to solve?

Who was helped by this program?

11. **Wagner Act**

Please classify by circling one: Relief Recovery Reform

What problems did this program attempt to solve?

Who was helped by this program?

12. **Social Security Act**

Please classify by circling one: Relief Recovery Reform

What problems did this program attempt to solve?

Who was helped by this program?

13. **Fair Labor Standards Act**

Please classify by circling one: Relief Recovery Reform

What problems did this program attempt to solve?

Who was helped by this program?

14. **Security and Exchanges Commission (SEC)**

Please classify by circling one: Relief Recovery Reform

What problems did this program attempt to solve?

Who was helped by this program?

15. **Public Works Administration (PWA)**

Please classify by circling one: Relief Recovery Reform

What problems did this program attempt to solve?

Who was helped by this program?