

The Great Depression 1929-1939

The prosperity of the Roaring Twenties came crashing to an end in October 1929. Americans who had been dreaming of growing rich were suddenly forced to focus on day-to-day survival. Many Americans, like the man in this photo, had to sell prized possessions just to eat. In this chapter you will learn how Americans coped with the economic difficulties of the 1930s.



Focus on Themes In this chapter, you will learn about the Great Depression, one of the most serious **economic** crises in America's history. You will also learn about the **politics** that arose to try to

deal with this crisis. Finally, you will read about how the Depression affected the global economy and how world leaders responded to it.

The Stock Market Crashes (1):

1. What is a "Bull Market"
2. What does "Buying on Margin" mean?
3. Why were people Buying on Margin?

The Stock Market Crashes (2):

4. How did investors react to the drop in stock prices?
5. What result did this have on stock prices?
6. What was "Black Tuesday"?

The Banking Crisis:

7. Why were people withdrawing their money from the banks?
8. How did this effect the banks?
9. What 2 ways did these effect businesses?
 - a. -
 - b. -

The Causes:

10. Describe the business cycle-
11. What do we call the 1930's the "great depression"

Hoover's Reaction:

12. How did Hoover feel about the government being involved in relief for the American citizens?
13. What did the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) do?

Main Ideas

1. The U.S. stock market crashed in 1929.
2. The economy collapsed after the stock market crash.
3. Many Americans were dissatisfied with Hoover's reaction to economic conditions.
4. Roosevelt defeated Hoover in the election of 1932.



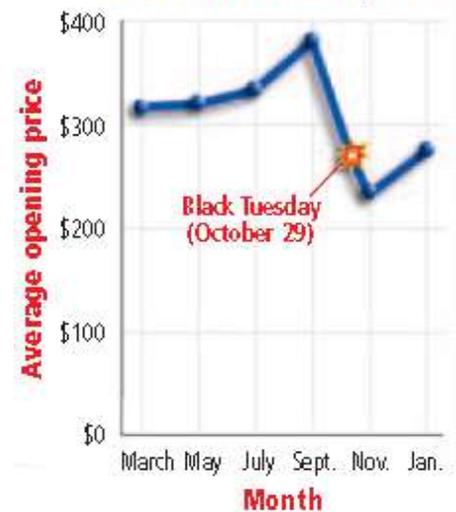
The Big Idea

The collapse of the stock market in 1929 helped lead to the start of the Great Depression.

Key Terms and People

- buying on margin, p. 778
- Black Tuesday, p. 779
- business cycle, p. 780
- Great Depression, p. 780
- Bonus Army, p. 781
- Franklin D. Roosevelt, p. 782

**Stock Prices,
March 1929–January 1930**



Roosevelt's New Deal

Chapter 25 Section 2 Page 784

The Hundred Days:

1. What was "the hundred days"?
2. What was "the New Deal"?

Restoring Confidence:

3. What is a "bank holiday"?
4. Why did they do this?
5. What were the fireside chats"?

Relief and Recovery:

Main Ideas

1. Congress approved many new programs during the Hundred Days.
2. Critics expressed concerns about the New Deal.
3. New Deal programs continued through Roosevelt's first term in what became known as the Second New Deal.
4. Roosevelt clashed with the Supreme Court over the New Deal.

The Big Idea

Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal included government programs designed to relieve unemployment and help the economy recover.

Key Terms and People

New Deal, p. 784

fireside chats, p. 785

Tennessee Valley Authority, p. 785

Frances Perkins, p. 785

Eleanor Roosevelt, p. 787

Social Security Act, p. 787

Congress of Industrial Organizations, p. 788

sit-down strike, p. 788

Selected New Deal Programs

FACTS

Program	Purpose
Emergency Banking Relief Act	Gave the executive branch the right to regulate banks
Farm Credit Act (FCA)	Refinanced loans to keep farmers from losing their land
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)	Created jobs for single, unemployed young men
Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)	Paid farmers to grow less (declared unconstitutional)
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	Built dams and power plants in the Tennessee Valley
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	Guaranteed deposits in individual bank accounts
National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)	Established fair competition laws (declared unconstitutional)
Civil Works Administration (CWA)	Provided jobs for the unemployed
Works Progress Administration (WPA)	Created jobs in construction, research, and the arts
National Youth Administration (NYA)	Provided part-time jobs to students
National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act)	Recognized unions' right to bargain collectively
Social Security Act	Provided government aid to the retired and unemployed

New Deal Critics:

1. What were the reasons behind the 2 criticisms of the new deal?
 - a. -
 - b. -

The Second New Deal:

2. What program did the first lady enact?
3. What was the social security act?

New Deal Labor Programs:

4. What did the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) do?
5. What did the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) do?
6. What is a "sit-down strike"?

Clashes with the Court:

7. How did the supreme court feel about the new deal policies?
8. How did FDR handle this situation?
9. Why did congress vote it down?

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People:

1. What were the Hundred Days?
2. What was the purpose of the bank holiday Roosevelt declared?
3. Who were some of the critics of the New Deal?
4. What programs were part of the Second New Deal?
5. Why did the Wagner Act encourage people to join unions?
6. What happened to some of the New Deal programs when they were challenged in court?
7. What was the purpose of Roosevelt's judiciary reorganization bill?

Americans Face Hard Times
Chapter 25 Section 3 Page 790

The Dust Bowl:

1. What caused crops to fail in the Great Plains?
2. What was the “Dust Bowl”?
3. What effect did this have on the farmers?

Hard Times:

4. What impact did the Great Depression have on families?
5. How did the migration of people, looking for work, impact American immigrants?

Depression-Era Culture:

6. What did some musicians do during the great depression?
7. Who was “John Steinbeck”?
8. List 2 ways people tried to forget their worries during the great depression
 - a. -
 - b. -

Main Ideas

1. Parts of the Great Plains came to be known as the Dust Bowl as severe drought destroyed farms there.
2. Families all over the United States faced hard times.
3. Depression-era culture helped lift people’s spirits.
4. The New Deal had lasting effects on American society.

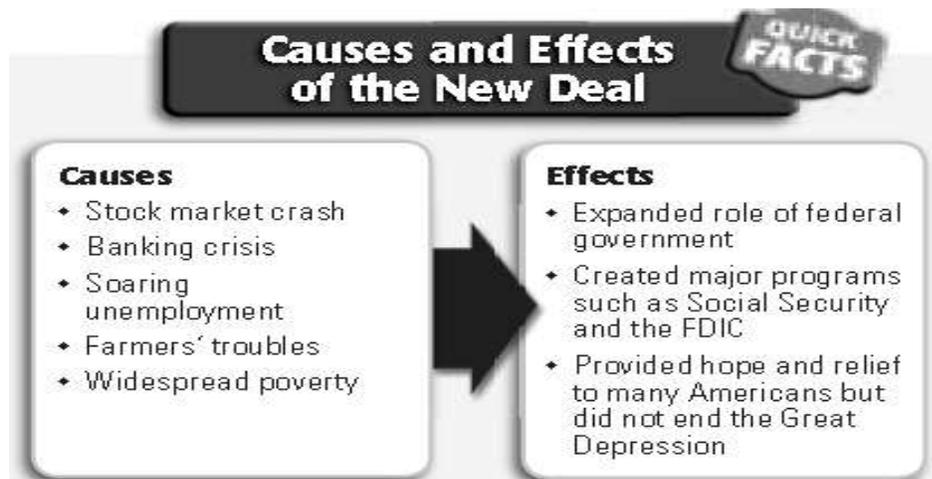
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The Big Idea

All over the country, Americans struggled to survive the Great Depression.

Key Terms and People

Dust Bowl, *p. 790*
Mary McLeod Bethune, *p. 792*
John Steinbeck, *p. 793*
Woody Guthrie, *p. 793*



Effects of the New Deal:

9. Write a paragraph that describes the debate over the new deal that people have today:

 <p>Stock Prices Plunge</p>		
<p>The economy began to decline when the stock market crashed in 1929.</p>	<p>Many farmers from the Great Plains moved elsewhere to escape the devastation of the Dust Bowl.</p>	<p>President Roosevelt and Congress tried to end the financial crisis.</p>