

Main Idea: The prosperity of the 1920s hid weaknesses in the economy that led to the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Setting the Scene

- After Hoover's inauguration, the stock market crashed, worst economic depression

Signs of Economic Trouble

- Hoover and other leaders did not recognize the signs of trouble, gov't did not keep detailed statistics
- Not every business prospered – textiles, soft-coal mining, farm prices stayed low, so incomes stayed low

The Crash

- 1929 investors worried boom might end so they sold their stocks and prices fell
- investors bought stocks on margin = pay only part of the cost when you make the purchase & borrow the rest from stockbrokers
 - o with prices falling, brokers asked investors to pay back what they owed, those who couldn't pay had to sell their stocks
- October 29, 1929, Black Tuesday = day the stock market crashed signaling start of the Great Depression

The Great Depression Begins

- 1929-1941, the Great Depression = period of economic hard times that followed the crash
- stock market crash did not cause the Great Depression, but it shook people's confidence in the economy

Causes of the Great Depression

- overproduction – factories & farms produced more goods than people were buying
- weakness in the banking system – 1920s banks made unwise loans to people who invested in the stock market
 - o stock market crashed, borrowers could not repay loans & banks could not pay depositors their money

The Downward Spiral

- stock market crash ruined investors, therefore without money business could not grow & expand
- businesses could not turn to banks for money b/c banks were in trouble too
- many businesses went bankrupt = unable to pay their debts, businesses were forced to close
- by 1930 Great Depression led to worldwide economic crisis
 - o American banks demanded repayment of loans from Europe but European banks failed too

Hard Times

- 1930s millions of Americans lived in cities & when factories closed they were jobless w/ no money or land

Rising Unemployment

- unemployment soared, 1 out of 4 workers was jobless, some worked shortened hours or took pay cuts
- jobless lost their homes & lived on the streets selling apples, pencils, begging for money

The Human Cost

- marriage & birth rate dropped
- families split up to look for work & so there were fewer people to feed
- jobless "rode the rails" living in railroad cars

Hoover Responds

- Hoover didn't believe the gov't should become involved in helping to end business crisis, feared gov't would become powerful
 - o Up to the businesses to work together to end the crisis

Government Aid

- relief programs = gov't program to help the needy
- Hoover urged business leaders to keep workers employed & maintain wages
- Hoover asked private charities for help
 - o **Soup kitchens** = places where the hungry could get a free meal
 - o Ethnic communities organized their own relief efforts
 - o Numbers of the needy soon overwhelmed private charities
- Hoover set up **public work programs** = projects built by the gov't for public use such as schools, pave highways
- 1932, Congress approved the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) to loan money to banks, railroads, & insurance companies to help them stay in business

The Depression Deepens

- Hoover's efforts were too little & too late, many were still homeless & hungry
- Many blamed Hoover for doing too little & gave the **Hoovervilles** to the shacks where the homeless lived
 - o "Hoover blankets" were newspapers used by the homeless to keep warm when they slept outside
 - o "Hoover leather" was a cardboard patch that covered a hole in a shoe
 - o "Hoover stew" was the name given to the thin soup they received in soup kitchens

The Bonus Army

- After WWI Congress voted to give veterans a **bonus** = additional sum of money to be paid in 1945
- 1932, 20,000 jobless veterans marched to Washington demanding their bonus
 - o **Bonus Army** camped in a tent city along the Potomac River but Senate rejected the bill but some veterans remained
 - o Hoover ordered General Douglas MacArthur to clear out the veterans
- after the attack on the Bonus Army, Hoover lost his little support & Americans turned to a new leader

Main Idea: The New Deal restored hope by providing programs that aimed at relief, recovery, and economic reform.

Setting the Scene

- FDR was governor of NY & won the election of 1932
- FDR began a new relationship between gov't & economy

Franklin D. Roosevelt

- came from a wealthy family & during WWI served as assistant secretary of the navy
- 1920 election was the Democratic candidate for Vice President but lost to Harding

A Devastating Disease

- 1921 FDR had polio = a disease caused by a virus that left his legs paralyzed

A Call to Action

- FDR accepted his domination in person & promised to help the jobless, poor farmers, the elderly
- FDR won by a landslide against Hoover & Democrats gained seats in Congress
- FDR stated, "This nation asks for action and action now."

The Hundred Days

- FDR turned to the Brain Trust (college professors who were experts on economic issues) to help plan new programs
- Frances Perkins – 1st woman to hold a Cabinet post, secretary of labor

Saving the Banks

- FDR's 1st challenge was the banking system
- Declared a bank holiday = closed every bank in the country for 4 days
 - o Congress passed the Emergency Banking Relief Act – only those banks w/ enough funds to meet depositors' demands could reopen – others had to stay closed
 - o Depositors & people were reassured by FDR & deposited their money & banking system grew stronger
- FDR gave 30 radio fireside chats = spoke to the nation from a chair near a fireplace
 - o Many felt he understood their problems

A Flood of New Laws

- between March 9 – June 16, 1933 Congress passed 15 major new laws
- Hundred Days = FDR's 1st hundred days of FDR's presidency
- FDR's New Deal had 3 main goals = relief for the jobless, plans for economic recovery, reforms to prevent another depression

Relief for the Jobless

- 1933, 13 million Americans were jobless so FDR created programs to help the jobless

CCC and FERA

- Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) hired unemployed men, 18-25, to build bridges, plant trees, develop new parks
 - o Conserved natural resources and gave jobs to young people
- Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) gave federal money to state/local agencies then they distributed the money to the unemployed

WPA

- Works Progress Administration (WPA) put the jobless to work making clothes, building hospitals, schools, parks
- Hired artists to paint murals on building walls, photographers, actors, writers
- WPA writers collected information about American life, interviewed African Americans

Promoting Recovery

- bring about recovery, FDR had to boost both industry & farming

Helping Industry

- New Deal planned to control production, stabilize prices, keep workers on the job
- National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) – industries wrote codes, rules, standards for production, wages, prices & working conditions, tried to end price cutting & worker layoffs
- **National Recovery Administration** (NRA) enforced the new codes & business that followed NRA codes stamped a blue eagle on their products
 - o Some companies ignored the codes & small businesses felt they favored larger companies
- NIRA set up the Public Works Administration (PWA) that promoted recovery by hiring workers for public works projects

Helping Farmers

- surpluses kept prices & farmers' incomes low
- Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) – gov't paid farmers not to grow certain crops
 - o Smaller harvest – supply & demand would force prices to rise
- Rural Electrification Administration (REA) helped people in rural areas get electrical services
 - o Ex: farmers could now refrigerate milk w/o it going bad

Tennessee Valley Authority

- **Tennessee Valley Authority** (TVA) set out to remake the Tennessee River Valley b/c the region suffered from floods w/ poor farmland
- Engineers built 49 dams in 7 states which also produced cheap electric power, deepened river channels for shipping, planted new forests, set up schools & health centers
- Critics argued that the gov't was taking business away from private power companies

Preventing Another Depression

- Truth-in-Securities Act was designed to end the risky buying & selling of stocks
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured saving accounts in banks approved by the gov't
 - o If a bank insured by FDIC failed, the gov't would make depositors receive their money
- more laws were passed regulating gas & electric companies
- 1938 extended the Pure Food & Drug Act to make sure new medicines passed strict tests before put on the market

Main Idea: As the New Deal came under criticism, Roosevelt launched a series of far-reaching reforms.

Setting the Scene

- 1934 – New Deal restored hope but not everyone supported FDR, believed gov't was doing too much
- Upton Sinclair, author *The Jungle* ran for governor of CA, "End Poverty in CA"
 - o Lost the election but a sign that people were beginning to protest

Critics of the New Deal

- FDR's critics were people who had supported him in 1932
- Senator Huey Long believed the New Deal did not help the poor; called for heavier taxes on the rich
- **Pension** = sum of money paid to people on a regular basis after they retire
- Liberty League complained the New Deal interfered too much with business & w/ people's lives

FDR and the Supreme Court

- 1935 Supreme Court attacked the New Deal
- ruled the National Industry Act was unconstitutional b/c it gave president too much power & the federal gov't
- canceled the Agricultural Adjustment Act & 8 other New Deal laws
- FDR's ability to run a nation was threatened

A Plan to Expand the Court

- FDR won the election of 1936 & called to raise the number of Justices on the Supreme Court from 9 to 15; he would appoint 6 new Justices that supported him

Mixed Results

- supporters & critics were against FDR "packing" the Supreme Court with his supporters
- FDR withdrew his proposal but he still had the majority of supporters in the Supreme Court

Labor Reforms

- 1935 Congress passed the **National Labor Relations Act**, or the Wagner Act that was sponsored by Senator Robert Wagner of NY who was a strong supporter of labor

Unions Grow Stronger

- Wagner Act protected American workers from unfair management practices & guaranteed the right to **collective bargaining** = process by which a union representing a group of workers negotiates w/ management for a contract
- John L. Lewis set up the **Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)** = represented workers in whole industries, such as steel, automobiles, textiles

Struggles and Victories

- employers tried to stop workers from joining unions which led to violent confrontations
- workers staged a **sit-down strike** = strike in which workers refuse to leave the workplace until a settlement is reached

Social Security

- FDR & Secretary of Labor Perkins pushed to enact an old-age pension program
- 1935 Congress passed the **Social Security Act**
 - o 1) set up a system of pensions for older people
 - o 2) set up the nation's 1st system of unemployment insurance; people who lost their jobs earned a small amount of money until they found a job

- 3) gave states money to support dependent children & people with disabilities
- critics were upset b/c it didn't include farm workers, domestic servants, or the self-employed
- today it provides medical benefits & pensions to older Americans & to unemployment insurance to workers

The New Deal Balance Sheet

- New Deal changed American gov't forever

Arguments Against the New Deal

- people worried the gov't was becoming too powerful, intruding in people's lives – individual freedoms & private property
- called for a return of laissez faire – idea that gov't should play a small role in the economy
- concerned about **deficit spending** = gov't practice of spending more than is taken in from taxes which was creating a huge increase in the **national debt** = total sum of money the gov't owes
- New Deal didn't achieve its major goal of ending depression
 - economic recovery didn't come until 1941 when U.S. was producing good for nations fighting in WWII

Arguments for the New Deal

- New Deal ended the banking crisis, protected farmers, & found work for millions of unemployed
- Programs like the Social Security Act were necessary for national survival
- Saved the nation's democratic system; preserved its liberties

Main Idea: Many Americans found relief from the hard times of the Great Depression in the work of creative artists.

Setting the Scene

- 1933 reporter Lorena Hickok set out from Washington on a gov't assignment to report firsthand on conditions in rural areas

The Dust Bowl

- **Dust Bowl** = region in the central Great Plains that was hit by a severe drought during the 1930s

Buried Under Dust

- dust storms buried farmhouses, fences, even trees over large areas of the plains
- years of overgrazing cattle & plowing by farmers destroyed the grasses that once held soil in place caused the Dust Bowl (plus the drought & high winds)

Migrant Workers

- farmers were hit the hardest by the drought & dust storms & became **migrant workers** = people who moved from one region to another in search of work
- faced hardships on the West Coast – people were afraid migrant workers were stealing their jobs

Women Face the Depression

- homemakers had to stretch family budgets, women took in laundry for extra money, some took in boarders to help pay rent
- wives nurtured their husbands b/c they were unemployed & to make them feel worthwhile
- employers hired men before they would hire women
- federal gov't refused to hire a woman if her husband had a job

Women in the Workplace

- 1930s number of women in the workplace increased by 52%
- educated women took jobs as secretaries, schoolteachers, & social workers

An Active First Lady

- Eleanor Roosevelt toured the nation acting as the President's "eyes & ears"
- Visited farms, Indian reservations, coal mines, talked to homemakers
- Used her position to speak out for women's rights in her newspaper column "My Day"
 - o She called on Americans to live up to the goal of equal justice for all

African Americans

- 1934 African Americans were the 1st to lose their jobs – 50% unemployment rate
- Eleanor Roosevelt urged FDR to improve the situation for African Americans
 - o Thousands of young black men earned a trade through the CCC
- **Black Cabinet** = unofficial black advisors for FDR that included Robert C. Weaver & Mary McLeod Bethune
 - o she was the 1st African American to head a gov't agency
 - o FDR didn't support an antilynching law; thought he would lose support of southerners in Congress
- black leaders called on African Americans to unite to obtain their **civil rights** = rights due to all citizens

Other Americans Face the Depression

- feelings of fear & insecurity among Americans created violence & discrimination against groups of Americans outside of the mainstream

Mexican Americans

- large number were farm workers in the West & Southwest & there they faced discrimination in education, jobs, & at the polls
- many Americans wanted Mexicans to be sent back to their country & 400,000 were set back to Mexico

Asian Americans

- Americans resented Chinese, Japanese, & Filipino workers who competed w/ them for scarce jobs
- Violence against Asians erupted
 - o 1935 FDR signed a law that provided free transportation for Filipinos to return to the Philippines & not come back

Native Americans

- 1924 Congress granted all Native Americans citizenship but many Indians lived in poverty
- **Indian New Deal** = laws gave Native American nations greater control over their own affairs
- John Collier headed the Bureau of Indian Affairs & ended the policy of breaking up Indian landholdings
- 1934 Congress passed the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) that protected & expanded landholdings of Native American reservations
- Indian Emergency Conservation Work Group – employed Native Americans in programs of soil-erosion, irrigation, land development

The Arts of the Depression

- artists portrayed the hardships of depression life
- 1939 *The Grapes of Wrath* by John Steinbeck told the story of Okies finding new homes in CA

Painting and Photography During the Depression

- painters turned to familiar themes – farmers who looked determined to survive any hardships
- gov't sent photographers to create lasting records of American life during the Great Depression
 - o suffering Dust Bowl families & poor tenant farmers in the South

Radio During the Depression

- listening to the radio & going to the movies were favorite pastimes
 - o listened to "Ma Perkins" tell stories about families dealing w/ depression
- famous broadcast of 1938 on Halloween night by Orson Welles was a science fiction novel *The War of the Worlds*

Movies During the Depression

- movies tried to restore Americans' faith in the future by telling optimistic stories about happy families or people finding love or success
- Walt Disney's *Snow White & the Seven Dwarfs* was the 1st animated film
- Most expensively made movie was *Gone with the Wind*, Civil War romance
- Encouraged Americans to survive the hard times; they had done it once, they can do it again

Chapter 26 Section 1 The Great Crash, pp. 746-751

Questions & Vocabulary

Directions: Read the section in your text book. Then answer the questions and complete the tasks below. Your responses must incorporate the question or task, and must be written in complete sentences. Below is a brief summary of the section to help you when you review. Reading the summary does **not** replace reading the section.

SUMMARY

By the end of the 1920s, there were signs that the economy was failing. However, most Americans were not aware of any problems. Then, in 1929, there was a crash, or a severe fall in prices, in the stock market. It began when a few investors sold stocks because they thought that the prosperity of the 1920s might be over. More people began selling their stocks, and stock prices fell. Soon people panicked and tried to sell before prices fell even further. So many people lost their fortunes on October 29 that it was called Black Tuesday.

The stock market crash marked the beginning of a period of economic hard times known as the Great Depression. This period lasted until 1941. (See chart.) Factories cut back on production and laid off workers. Many businesses declared that they were bankrupt. The unemployment rate rose very high. Many Americans had no money to buy food or pay rent.

President Herbert Hoover responded cautiously. He did not believe that the government should help businesses directly. At first, he tried to restore confidence by predicting better times. When the hard times continued, Hoover took other steps. He set up public works programs. Still, the depression deepened. When the Bonus Army camped in a tent city along the Potomac River, Hoover used the army to force veterans to leave. Many people were shocked by the use of force. By 1932, Americans wanted a new leader.

<p>CAUSES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factories and farms produce more goods than people can buy. • Banks make loans that borrowers cannot pay back. • After the stock market crash, many businesses cannot find people who will invest in their growth. <p style="text-align: center;">↓ GREAT DEPRESSION ↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EFFECTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many banks fail. • Many businesses and factories fail. • Millions of Americans are out of work. • Many are homeless and hungry. • Families break up and people suffer
--

1. Identify/describe two signs of economic trouble in the 1920s.

There were several signs of economic trouble in the 1920s. Farm and factory overproduction outpaced the ability of consumers to buy the products. The banking system was weak. The textile and coal mining industries were already depressed. Farmers were facing falling prices for their crops and could not repay loans they had taken out.

2. Identify/describe at least two impacts the Depression had on American families.

The Depression weakened family ties. Unemployment caused family stresses that led some families to break up. Marriage and birthrates dropped. Parents and children sometimes spent much of their day searching for food.

Vocabulary & Details

Directions: Briefly answer the questions below. You do not have to use complete sentences. Write neatly. You are also responsible for knowing the meaning of all the terms.

3. Why did farmers face hard times in the 1920s? farmers' expenses went up faster than what they could earn from the sale of their crops - farmers continued to overproduce which kept prices for their crops low
4. What caused stock prices to fall in September of 1929? as more investors became worried about the stock market stock sales increased lowering the stock prices

on margin (p.747)

practice that allows people to buy stock with a down payment of a portion of the value

5. What caused the panic selling of stock in October 1929? many investors had bought stock and margin and panicked when stock prices began to fall - they were desperate to sell so they could pay their debts
6. What was the date of the stock market crash? October 29, 1929

Black Tuesday (p.747)

day the stock market crashed, signaling the start of the Great Depression

Great Depression (p.747)

worst period of economic decline in United States history, beginning in 1929

- 7 List three causes of the Depression Marriage

bankrupt (p.748)

unable to pay debts

- 8 What was the effect on workers of businesses and factories going bankrupt? overproduction, weakness in the banking system (bad loans), & lack of available capital (money) for businesses
- 9 Was the Depression just in the U.S. or was it a worldwide problem? worldwide

relief program (p.750)

government program to help the needy

soup kitchen (p.750)

place where food is provided to the needy at little or no charge

public works (p.750)

projects built by the government for the public

Hooverville (p.750)

group of shacks in which homeless lived during the Great Depression

bonus (p.751)

additional sum of money

Bonus Army (p.751)

veterans who marched to Washington in 1932 to demand immediate payment of a World War I bonus

10. What happened to the Bonus Army? after the Congress rejected giving them their bonus early, most went home, President Hoover called out the army to disperse the rest using cavalry, tanks, machine guns, and tear gas

Chapter 26 Section 2 FDR and the New Deal, pp. 752-757

Questions & Vocabulary

Directions: Read the section in your text book. Then answer the questions and complete the tasks below. Your responses must incorporate the question or task, and must be written in complete sentences. Below is a brief summary of the section to help you when you review. Reading the summary does not replace reading the section.

SUMMARY

In 1932, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, known as FDR, was elected President. During the campaign, FDR promised to help the unemployed, farmers, and the elderly. Many Americans believed that he would take action to improve the economy.

Once in office, Roosevelt first acted to help the banks. The depression had caused many banks to close. People lost the money they had deposited in those banks. Many depositors became afraid and took their savings out of other banks. FDR knew that the economy would not recover without strong banks. Urged by the President, Congress passed laws that strengthened the banks. Roosevelt gave a speech on the radio, called a fireside chat, to explain that the banks were now safe. Depositors returned their money to the banks, and the American banking system grew stronger.

The bank bill was the first of many bills FDR sent to Congress during the first three months he was in office. Congress passed many of these in just a few months. This period was called the Hundred Days.

Roosevelt called his plan for economic recovery the New Deal. The New Deal had three main goals: relief for the unemployed, plans for recovery, and reforms to prevent another depression. (See chart.) The government began large public works programs to provide people with jobs. Other laws helped raise the prices of agricultural products. Government and industry agreed on new rules for doing business. Congress passed laws to regulate the stock market.

PROGRAMS OF THE NEW DEAL			
MAIN GOALS	RELIEF	RECOVERY	REFORM
PROGRAM	Works Progress Administration (WPA)	National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)	Truth-in-Securities Act
What it does	Hires jobless people to build public buildings and parks.	Develops rules for doing business.	Regulates the stock market.
PROGRAM	Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)	Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
What it does	Employs young men to work on outdoor projects.	Builds dams to provide electricity to seven southern states.	Insures savings accounts in banks approved by the government.

- 1. What issues were responsible for FDR's victory in 1932?**

Several issues helped FDR win the presidency in 1932. Americans were angry at Hoover's inaction. They were intrigued by Roosevelt's confidence, optimism, and promises of aggressive action against the depression.
- 2. What measures did the government take during the Hundred Days to end the Depression?**

During the "Hundred Days" fifteen major pieces of legislation were passed. These included the Emergency Banking Relief Act, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Vocabulary & Details

Directions: Briefly answer the questions below. You do not have to use complete sentences. Write neatly. You are also responsible for knowing the meaning of **all** the terms.

polio (p.752)

highly infectious disease that causes inflammation of the nerve cells of the brain stem and spinal cord, leading to paralysis

bank holiday (p.753)

closing of banks four days during the Great Depression

fireside chat (p.754)

radio speech given by Franklin D. Roosevelt while in office

à

3. What was done during the "Hundred Days"? fifteen major pieces of legislation were passed.

Hundred Days (p.754)

first hundred days of Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency

New Deal (p.754)

program of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to end the Great Depression

Civilian Conservation Corps (p.754)

New Deal program that hired unemployed men to work on natural conservation projects

4. What was the WPA's full name? Works Progress Administration
5. What specific types of things did the WPA do? employed men and women to build hospitals, schools, parks, and airports, it also employed artists, writers, and musicians
6. What was the NIRA's full name? National Industrial Recovery Act
7. What specific areas did the NIRA code set standards for? production, prices, wages, and working conditions

National Recovery Administration (p.755)

government agency set up during the Great Depression to enforce new codes designed to stabilize industry

8. What was the AAA's full name? Agricultural Adjustment Act
9. What specific types of things did the AAA do? to combat overproduction, it paid farmers to not to grow certain crops

Tennessee Valley Authority (p.756)

New Deal program that built dams to control flooding and produce cheap electric power

10. What was the REA's full name? Rural Electrification Administration
11. What specific types of things did the REA do? it enabled farms to have electricity increasing the percentage of farms with electricity from 10% to 25%
12. What the three main goals of the New Deal? relief, recovery, reform (prevention)

Chapter 26 Section 3 Responses to the New Deal, pp. 758-763

Questions & Vocabulary

Directions: Read the section in your text book. Then answer the questions and complete the tasks below. Your responses must incorporate the question or task, and must be written in complete sentences. Below is a brief summary of the section to help you when you review. Reading the summary does not replace reading the section.

SUMMARY

The first hundred days of the New Deal made Americans feel hopeful. Still, the depression continued. Criticism of FDR and his policies grew. Some people wanted the government to do more to help people. Others did not want the government to expand its power. They argued that the New Deal was interfering too much with business and with people’s lives. New Deal critics thought that they could end the depression by increasing taxes or by insisting that people over age 60 retire.

The Supreme Court ruled that many New Deal laws were unconstitutional. Roosevelt wanted to appoint more judges who supported his programs. Many Americans feared that his plan to “pack” the Supreme Court would destroy the balance of powers. FDR withdrew his proposal.

Roosevelt continued to expand the New Deal. In 1935, Congress passed the Social Security Act. This act provided pensions for older people. It also set up a system through which unemployed people were given small payments until they found work, and states were given money to support dependent children and people with disabilities. In his second term, Roosevelt pushed for laws strengthening labor unions. Workers were given more power to negotiate with their employers.

The debate for and against the New Deal has continued to this day. (See chart.) Whether good or bad, the New Deal was a turning point in American history. For the first time, large numbers of people had direct contact with the federal government. New Deal programs such as Social Security have affected the lives of almost every American citizen.

THE NEW DEAL: WAS IT GOOD OR BAD	
GOOD	BAD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government has a duty to help all citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should not interfere in business or in people's private lives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New Deal helped the nation through the worst days of the Great Depression 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Deal spending led to increases in the national debt
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At a time when people in other countries turned to dictators to solve the economic crisis, the New Deal saved the nation's democratic system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New Deal did not end the Great Depression

- How did New Deal critics Huey Long and Francis Townsend propose to end the depression?**

To end the depression Huey Long called for taxing the rich and using the tax money to provide every American with a home, car, and decent income. Francis Townsend proposed providing all Americans over 60 retiring (making jobs available) and providing them a pension.
- Which New Deal law dealt with labor reform?**

The National Labor Relations Act dealt with labor reform [It barred certain unfair management practices. It also guaranteed the right to collective bargaining.]

Vocabulary & Details

Directions: Briefly answer the questions below. You do not have to use complete sentences. Write neatly. You are also responsible for knowing the meaning of all the terms.

3. What did Upton Sinclair propose to end poverty in California? **giving or renting factories to workers and letting them keep what they manufactured (or the money from selling it)**

4. What was Francis Townsend's plan? **providing everyone over 60 with a pension of \$200 a month**
pension (p.760)

sum of money paid to people on a regular basis after they retire

National Labor Relations Act (p.761)

law passed in 1935 that protects American workers from unfair management practices

5. What is the other name for the National Labor Relations Act? **Wagner Act**

collective bargaining (p.761)

process by which a union representing a group of workers negotiates with management for a contract

Congress of Industrial Organizations (p.762)

labor organization founded in the 1930s to represent workers in basic mass-production industries

6. Workers from which three specific industries does the textbook identify as the CIO representing?
steel, automobile, and textile

sit-down Strike (p.762)

strike in which workers refuse to leave the workplace until a settlement is reached

Social Security Act (p.762)

a 1935 law that set up a system of pensions for older people and set up the nation's first system of unemployment insurance

7. What criticism of the Social Security Act did liberals have? **it did not include farm workers, domestic servants, or the self-employed**

8. What criticism of the Social Security Act did conservatives have? **they saw the SSA as a way of taking money away from working people**

9. Identify two arguments against the new deal? **gave too much power to the government, threatened individual freedoms, threatened private property, deficit spending increased the national debt, & the New Deal did not end the Great Depression**

deficit spending (p.763)

government practice of spending more than is taken in from taxes

national debt (p.763)

total sum of money that a [national] government owes to others

10. Identify two arguments in favor of the new deal? **ended the banking crisis, protected farmers, created work for millions of unemployed, saved the democratic system**

Chapter 26 Section 4 *The Nation in Hard Times*, pp. 765-769

Questions & Vocabulary

Directions: Read the section in your text book. Then answer the questions and complete the tasks below. Your responses must incorporate the question or task, and must be written in complete sentences. Below is a brief summary of the section to help you when you review. Reading the summary does not replace reading the section.

SUMMARY

During much of the depression, a severe drought hit the western Great Plains states. This area, which included parts of Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, became known as the Dust Bowl. The soil became so dry that winds blew it away in blinding dust storms. Farming was nearly impossible. Many farmers left and traveled west to become migrant workers on the West Coast. There, new hardships awaited them. Those who were able to find work were paid very little. Many lived in tents and shacks without water or electricity.

Women, African Americans, and other minority groups faced hardships during the depression. (See chart.) Women and minorities were usually the first to lose jobs. Then, when jobs became available, white men were hired back first. However, under the New Deal, thousands of young African American men learned trades. Also, President Roosevelt encouraged new policies toward Native Americans.

Americans found ways to take their minds off the depression. Every night, millions of people tuned in to the radio. They also went to the movies to watch stories about happy families and people finding love and success. The radio and the movies helped people forget about their troubles at least for a little while. Some American artists used the depression as a backdrop for their art. Writer John Steinbeck's novel, *The Grapes of Wrath*, tells the story of a migrant family. Photographers like Dorothea Lange captured images of that time in their work.

1. What was the Dust Bowl?

The Dust Bowl was that portion of the Great Plains that suffered from blinding dust storms and severe drought during much of the 1930s.

2. What problems did the Dust Bowl create for American farmers?

The Dust Bowl many problems for farmers. Homes, farms machinery, and fences were buried in dust; farming became impossible because the top soil had blown away.

3. What special hardships did women face during the Great Depression?

Women faced special problems because of the Great Depression. Homemakers had to stretch family budgets. Working women found that men were often hired before women (and women were often let go before letting men go).

4. How did the depression affect the creative arts?

Many creative artists used the backdrop of the depression for their work. Many writers and photographers portrayed life during the depression in their works. Many popular movies helped people forget hard times.

Vocabulary & Details

Directions: You are also responsible for knowing the meaning of all the terms and their context. You are also responsible for the information in the chart.

Dust Bowl (p.765)

region in the central Great Plains that was hit by a severe drought

migrant worker (p.766)

person who moves from one region to another in search of work

Black Cabinet (p.767)

group of black leaders who unofficially advised President Franklin D. Roosevelt concerning the situation of African Americans

civil rights (p.767)

the rights due to all citizens

Indian New Deal (p.768)

series of laws in the 1930s that gave native Americans greater control over their own affairs

HARDSHIPS FACED BY WOMEN AND MINORITIES	
Women	face difficulty finding jobs; men usually hired before women.
African Americans	often first to lose jobs; face continued discrimination; a few leaders become advisers to President Roosevelt.
Mexican Americans	face discrimination; some forced to return to Mexico.
Asian Americans	face discrimination; competition over jobs leads to calls that they leave the country.
Native Americans	face terrible poverty; however, Congress passes new laws giving them more control over their own affairs.