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Great Depression

STUDY GUIDE

1929-1940

THE Essential Great Depression Review

Words To Know			
Domestic	Specific	Recessed	Declining
International	Global	Regulation	Recession
Recession	Recessed	Regulation	Recession

Causes of the Great Depression

Overproduction, falling commodity prices, stock market crash, bank failures, and government intervention.

Effects of the Great Depression

Unemployment, poverty, homelessness, and social unrest.

People

Herbert Hoover	President of the US when the Depression started in 1929. He believed in limited government intervention and was criticized for his inaction.
Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR)	President of the US from 1933 to 1945. He implemented the New Deal, a series of programs and reforms to stimulate the economy and provide relief to the unemployed.
Henry Ford	Automotive magnate and one of the wealthiest Americans. He revolutionized the automobile industry with the assembly line.
Walter Dill Reuther	Leader of the United Auto Workers (UAW) union. He fought for workers' rights and better wages.
John L. Lewis	Leader of the United Mine Workers (UMW) union. He was a powerful labor leader who fought for miners' rights.
John D. Rockefeller	One of the wealthiest Americans, known for his contributions to the oil industry and philanthropy.
Calvin Coolidge	President of the US from 1923 to 1929. He was known for his conservative policies and support of business.
Woodrow Wilson	President of the US from 1913 to 1921. He was known for his progressive policies and leadership during WWI.
Benjamin Franklin	One of the Founding Fathers of the United States, known for his wisdom and contributions to American society.

Great Depression Flowchart

1. Overproduction and falling commodity prices led to a surplus of goods, which caused prices to drop.

2. The stock market crashed in 1929, leading to a loss of confidence in the financial system.

3. Bank failures and the withdrawal of loans from businesses led to a collapse in production and employment.

4. The government's initial response was limited, leading to widespread poverty and social unrest.

5. The New Deal, implemented by FDR, provided relief to the unemployed and stimulated the economy.

6. The war effort during WWII further boosted the economy and ended the Depression.

Review Outline
Everything you MUST Know!!!



THE Essential Great Depression Review

Words To Know

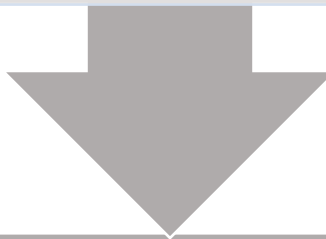
Domestic	Tariffs	Hooverville's	Breadlines
Volunteerism	Surplus	Regulations	Deportation
Repatriation	Stock (Business)		

Causes of the Great Depression

Overspeculation: Thinking (speculating) that the price of a stock will be worth more in the future (like gambling)

-Easy credit plans (buy with credit)
-Widening gap between the rich & poor
-Farmers were experiencing economic depression

Buying stocks on "margin" - using borrowed money to buy stocks



Effects of the Great Depression


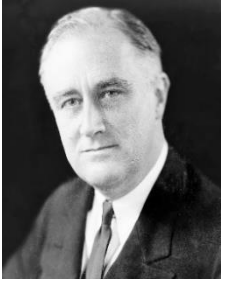
Business failure led to to Widespread unemployment -25%

Poverty - families seek help! Breadlines are created by people with \$

Families lived "Hoovervilles" - small areas within cities of makeshift housing (boxes, plywood, etc..) named after President Hoover

Repatriation: To reduce the competition for jobs, people of Mexican heritage were sent back to Mexico regardless of citizenship status

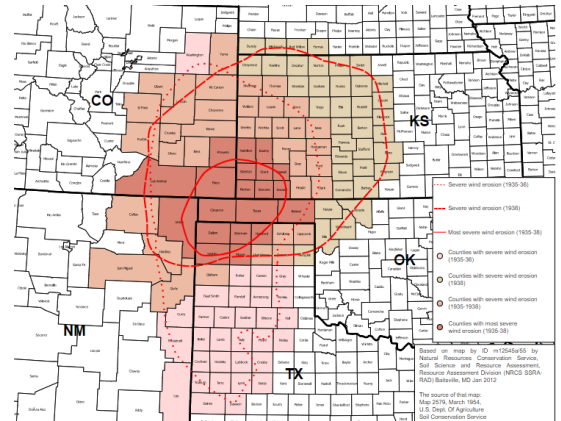
People

Herbert Hoover	<p>President of the US when Great Depression started in 1929</p> <p>Did not want federal government to help the poor- thought state and local government should help (Volunteerism)</p> <p>Hawley Smoot Tariff – meant to protect American jobs but, raised tariffs (taxes) & worsened the Depression</p> <p><u>Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)</u> loans to banks, and businesses to boost the country's confidence and help banks return to performing daily functions</p> 
Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR)	<p>Elected to President 4 times (dies in his fourth term) Harry Truman becomes President in 1945</p> <p>His election to the presidency FOUR times leads to the passage of the 22nd Amendment – limits the President to 2 terms</p> <p>Implements the NEW DEAL to solve the Great Depression - Changes US permanently</p> 
Eleanor Roosevelt	<p>Wife of Franklin Roosevelt – First Lady of US. She helped change the role of women because she acted as the eyes and ears of the nation for the President</p>
Huey Long	<p>Senator who opposed New Deal & came up with a "Share the Wealth" plan, which planned to give \$5000 to all families.</p> <p>Basically proposed that to end the GD, rich people should give their \$ to poor people</p>
Father Charles Coughlin	<p>Anti- New Deal priest with a weekly radio show criticizing the New Deal</p>
John Steinbeck	<p>author who writes the book <u>The Grapes of Wrath</u>-about the Great Depression and The Dust Bowl</p>
Gene Autry	<p>Singer/Actor who was popular during the Great Depression years - his work represented the struggles and issues of the time and people could easily relate</p>

The Dust Bowl

Years of drought caused the land to dry up; great clouds of dust and sand were carried by the wind (where the name “Dust Bowl” came from)

- farmers had misused the land (over planting, not rotating crops)
- **Okies** seek new life in California. (OKIE: Generic term for Dust Bowl migrant)
- Effects of Migration & Immigration— decades of immigration combined with people moving out of rural areas affected by the Dust Bowl affected cities & regions = overcrowding, environmental pollution, etc...
 - Hoover Dam is built on the Colorado River to provide resources to a growing population



The New Deal

- Term for **Franklin Roosevelt's** policies to end the Depression.
 - Changing role of federal government in domestic economy. FDR wanted a big federal government response to the Depression
 - Changed the way many citizens view the responsibilities of the government
 - Relief, recovery and reform!
 - **JOBS, JOBS, JOBS!!!!**
 - Raised taxes on wealthy Americans

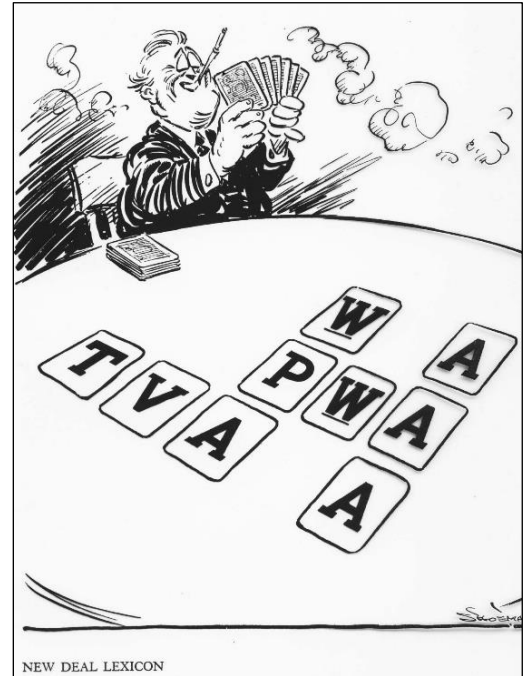
○ Importance:

- Created a “safety net” for Americans and larger role for government in our lives.
- Government takes a greater role in providing for American's economic stability
- ALL the New Deal programs created government-administered benefits system many of which is still in place today.
- “Welfare State” – the government provides aid to the needy. The government sees to the general welfare of the people.

1st New Deal- 1933-1935

Primary goal to provide recovery and relief: new government agencies created by the government to help ease the suffering of the Great Depression by overseeing the day-to-day welfare of the citizens

- The AGENCIES
 - **Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC)** (Creates JOBS) projects that benefited the public, planting trees, building levees for flood control, and improving national parks
 - **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)** (Creates JOBS) Created dams in Tennessee Valley
 - **Federal Deposit Insurance Corp (FDIC)** Insures \$ deposited into the bank – protects your \$ in the bank! The federal government GUARANTEES your bank deposits
 - **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)** Monitors business practices of the US Stock exchange
 - **Federal Housing Authority (FHA)** provides mortgages (Home LOANS) for homebuyers.
- **Gold Reserve Act** - a congressional decision enacted January 30, 1934 required that all gold and gold certificates held by the Federal Reserve be surrendered to the U.S. Department of the Treasury, prohibited the redemption of dollars for gold and was meant to stabilize the national economy by fixing the value of gold to the U.S. dollar



2nd New Deal 1935-1936

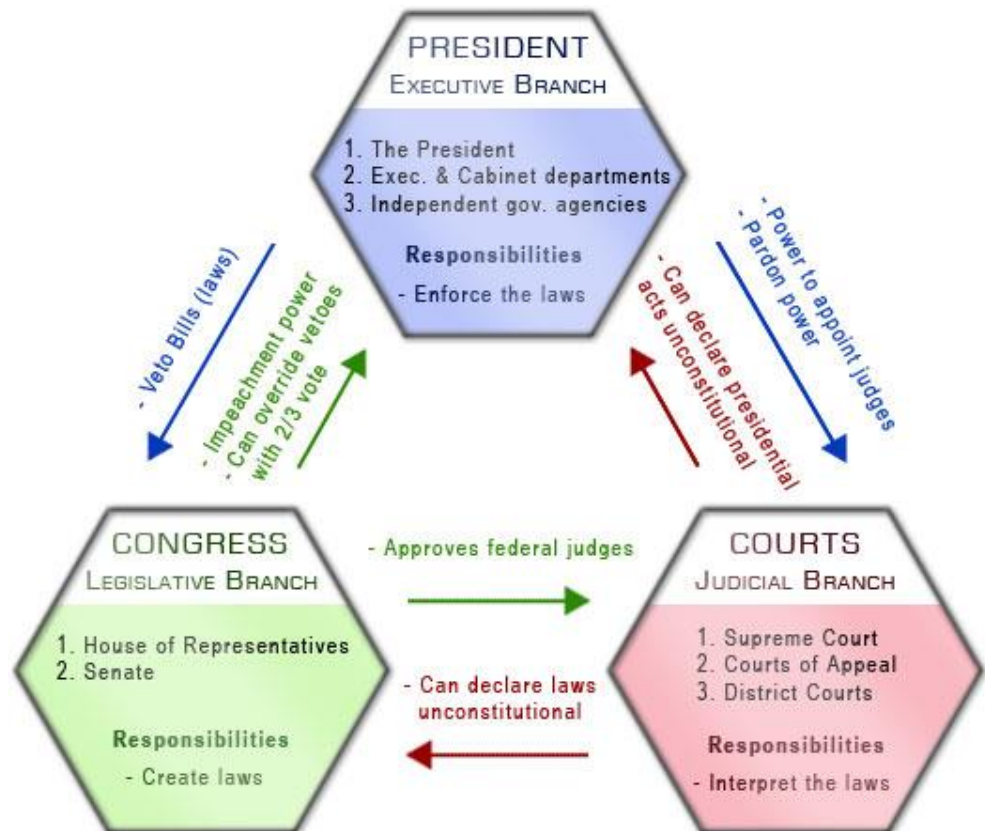
- **primary goal to reform** (includes programs to redistribute wealth, income and power in favor of the poor, the old, farmers and labor unions)
 - Works Progress Administration (WPA) (Creates Jobs)
 - Jobs in construction, garment making, teaching, the arts, and other fields.
 - Rural Electrification Administration (REA)
 - Electricity to rural(farm) areas (Creates Jobs)
 - **Social Securities Act** – while you work you pay \$ into this system to you can get \$\$\$ when you retire or can't work (especially beneficial to older citizens)

Court Packing Plan

- **Roosevelt's attempt to add more judges to the Supreme Court. to obtain favorable rulings regarding New Deal .legislation**
- **WHY do this?** – Supreme Court justices had declared some of Roosevelt's new deal programs as unconstitutional because they infringed on state powers
 - **an increase in the number of Supreme Court justices from 9 to 13 would have created a shift in the "separation of powers" and "checks and balances"**

In our system of Checks & Balances the President selects new Supreme Court Judges (Justices). There are 9 total so there can never be a tie. They serve for LIFE

1. In our system of Checks and Balances the Supreme Court decides if stuff Congress & the President do is Constitutional
2. President Franklin Roosevelt wanted to help people get out of the Great Depression (No jobs, No \$) so he started all these "New Deal" government agencies to give people jobs and \$.
3. The Supreme Court "Checks" the President's actions as part of our Checks and Balances system.



4. The Supreme Court declared some of the "New Deal" programs unconstitutional
5. So...President Roosevelt said he was going to ADD 3 more Judges to the Supreme Court
6. This would have given him more **executive power** BECAUSE whoever the President appoints to the Supreme Court usually agrees with him about politics and will say what the President is doing IS Constitutional.
7. This would have hurt our system of Checks and Balances BUT...it didn't happen

TEKS:

2b – identify the major eras in U.S. history from 1877 to the present and describe their defining characteristics;

12a - analyze the impact of physical and human geographic factors on the settlement of the Great Plains, the Klondike Gold Rush, the Panama Canal, the Dust Bowl, and the levee failure in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina;

14a - identify the effects of population growth and distribution on the physical environment

15e - describe the emergence of monetary policy in the United States, including the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 and the shifting trend from a gold standard to fiat money

16b – identify the causes of the Great Depression, including the impact of tariffs on world trade, stock market speculation, bank failures, and the monetary policy of the Federal Reserve System;

16c- analyze the effects of the Great Depression on the U.S. economy and society such as widespread unemployment and deportation and repatriation of people of European and Mexican heritage and others;

16 d - compare the New Deal policies and its opponents' approaches to resolving the economic effects of the Great Depression; and

16 e - describe how various New Deal agencies and programs, including the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Social Security Administration, continue to affect the lives of U.S. citizens.

19a - evaluate the impact of New Deal legislation on the historical roles of state and federal government;

19b - explain constitutional issues raised by federal government policy changes during times of significant events, including World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the 1960s, and 9/11;

20b - evaluate the impact of relationships among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government, including Franklin D. Roosevelt's attempt to increase the number of U.S. Supreme Court justices and the presidential election of 2000.

21b – discuss historical reasons why the constitution has been amended

24b – evaluate the contributions of significant political and social leaders in the United States such as Andrew Carnegie, Thurgood Marshall, Billy Graham, Barry Goldwater, Sandra Day O'Connor, and Hillary Clinton.

25b –describe both the positive and negative impacts of significant examples of cultural movements in art, music, and literature such as Tin Pan Alley, the Harlem Renaissance, the Beat Generation, rock and roll, the Chicano Mural Movement, and country and western music on American society;

26d - identify the political, social, and economic contributions of women such as Frances Willard, Jane Addams, Eleanor Roosevelt, Dolores Huerta, Sonia Sotomayor, and Oprah Winfrey to American society;

TEKS Released Questions:

2013: 35, 31, 9, 55, 27, 42

2014: 64, 38, 3, 25, 61, 48, 27

2015: 2, 47, 18, 28, 52, 43, 57

2016: 43, 21, 59, 23, 22

2017: 48, 7, 33, 54, 36, 42

2018: 5, 17, 11, 64, 60, 57, 2

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