

### **SS5H3: Great Depression and New Deal Study Guide**

#### **SS5H3a. Discuss the Stock Market Crash of 1929, Herbert Hoover, Franklin Roosevelt, the Dust Bowl, and soup kitchens (Textbook pgs. 336-338 and pgs. 344-345).**

##### What was the Great Depression?

- Americans believed the boom would last forever. They borrowed money, bought more and more goods, and invested in the stock market. When the stock market crashed in 1929, thousands of people and businesses lost money and owed debt. The economy slowed down. Unemployment increased dramatically. People couldn't find work and companies went out of business. During the Great Depression, there was unemployment and great hardships.

##### What caused the Great Depression?

- Many factors caused the Great Depression: income gap between the rich and poor grew, high tariffs (taxes) and war debts, overuse of credit to make purchases, industry and agriculture supply exceeded demand, sales fell behind, international market falters, and the stock market crash of 1929

##### What was the Stock Market Crash of 1929?

- The total values of all the stocks in the stock market fell quickly. Panicked stakeholders sold their shares for whatever price they could get. Thousands and businesses then lost large amounts of money. The Stock Market Crash signaled the start of the Great Depression; it was one of the many causes. After the crash, the U.S. economy grew weak.

##### What was the Dust Bowl?

- These were "black blizzards" in which 350 fierce dust storms swept through the Great Plains (Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado). These storms ruined crops and covered land and homes with dust. They were caused by the clearing of sod to plant wheat, drought, and strong prairie winds.

##### What were soup kitchens?

- Charities organized these for people in need. Those without money for food lined up at these soup kitchens and formed bread lines to wait for free bread and other food.

##### How were Herbert Hoover and Franklin Roosevelt significant during the Great Depression?

- Herbert Hoover was the president from 1929-1933 and when the Great Depression began. He believed the government should not play a big role in the economy. He thought the economy would improve on its own, but it didn't. During the depression, people lost their homes and lived in shantytowns known as "HOOVERvilles." He thought federal government should not play a huge role in the economy.
- Franklin Roosevelt was elected president during the Great Depression because the Americans hope. He was president from 1933-1945. He believed the federal government should play a role in the economy. He developed the New Deal, a government program aimed at putting American back to work and designed to ease economic hardship. Significant programs included the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Progress Administration, Social Security Act, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

**SS5H3b. Analyze the main features of the New Deal; include the significance of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Progress Administration, and the Tennessee Valley Authority (Textbook pgs. 346-347).**

<b>Vocabulary:</b>	
<b>Great Depression</b>	A period of time spanning from 1929 – 1941 when the United States' economy was at its lowest and the unemployment at its highest. (noun)
<b>Dust Bowl</b>	A series of dust storms that plagued farmers in the 1930s. Brought about by drought and over farming. (noun)
<b>Poverty</b>	Describing someone that is extremely poor. (adjective)
<b>Soup kitchens</b>	Where hot soup and bread were served for those in need by charitable organizations such as churches. (noun)
<b>“Hooverilles” (Shanty Towns)</b>	The nickname for shack - like living areas built by homeless people during the Depression. Usually found outside of cities. (noun)
<b>New Deal</b>	FDR’s plan to get Americans back to work by creating government agencies and jobs. (noun)
<b>Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC)</b>	A New Deal group founded to plant trees, build parks and help the environment. (noun)
<b>Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)</b>	A New Deal group founded to build dams and hydroelectric (water) power facilities. (noun)
<b>Works Progress Administration (WPA)</b>	A New Deal group founded to build schools, libraries, bridges, and other government facilities. (noun)
<b><i>Gone with the Wind</i></b>	1930s Best Selling book by Margaret Mitchell about the Civil War and Reconstruction. (noun)
<b>Inflation</b>	An increase in the price of goods and services when the amount of a dollar is worth less. (noun)

**SS5H3c. Discuss important cultural elements of the 1930s; include Duke Ellington, Margaret Mitchell, and Jesse Owens (Textbook pg. 339).**

- Duke Ellington – famous jazz pianist, composer, and band leader during the 1920s and 1930s
- Margaret Mitchell – wrote the novel *Gone with the Wind*
- Jesse Owens- famous track star who won 4 gold medals in the 1936 Olympics