

1. Urban Areas

- A. Workers faced: Reduced _____, reduced _____, _____
- Unemployment was _____ in 1933
 - GNP (Gross National Product = _____ of US goods/services) was cut in _____
 - Daily search for _____. Employment _____ were inundated.
 - Many worked at makeshift jobs like: _____

B. Struggle to survive

- Difficult to support _____; some supplemented _____ through: _____
- _____ kitchens

Song: “Brother Can You Spare a Dime?” Message of this song: _____

What genre of music is this? _____

C. Hoovervilles

- Shantytowns built with _____ materials; named for _____
- President Hoover’s lack of _____ relief led to _____

D. Reactions

- Workers _____; fought lowered _____
- Evicted people formed _____ groups; protested high _____ and evictions

2. Rural Areas

A. Farmers

- Farmers in _____; mortgaged _____ and possessions
- Land lost _____; banks foreclosed and took all _____
- Farm _____; livestock, household goods _____ – farmers _____ everything

B. Reactions

1). Penny Auctions

- Farmers became _____; demanded end to _____
- Intimidated _____ at auctions; prevented banks from making _____

2) Radical Farm Protests

- “Farm _____” movement – built _____ blocks to prevent movement of goods
- Dumped _____, turned back _____

3) Farmers formed alliances; demanded _____ to protect farms from foreclosure

- _____ laws were passed; _____ ordered sales anyway (overturned laws)
- Led to some _____

4) Barter economies

- Poor farmers _____ farm products for _____ and services

C. The Dust Bowl

- Over-farming, _____, and wind led to loss of top _____

- Farms _____
- Worst in _____, Oklahoma, _____ and Colorado

D. Migration West

- Displaced families left _____; many went to _____
- Transplanted farmers found _____ work; _____ wages out west

3. Impact of the Media (journalism, photography, music, literature, film)

- Photojournalist Dorothea _____ captured “_____ and spirit” of the times.
- “Migrant _____” (1936) series of photos became a _____ of the age.
- Efforts stirred _____ to create migrant _____.
- John Steinbeck wrote about this in *The _____ of Wrath* (1939) (_____)
- Follows a destitute _____ as they _____ west
- Made into a highly acclaimed _____ in 1940

Song: God Bless America (written by Irving Berlin; sung by Kate Smith)

- What is the message of this song?

- _____
- What genre of music is this? _____

Song: This Land is Your Land (written and sung by Woody Guthrie)

- What is the message of this song?

- _____
- What genre of music is this? _____

4. Discrimination Increases

- Americans _____ for shrinking job market.
- _____ lost jobs to men. (Irony: _____)
- _____ in hostilities to minorities
- Mexicans and Filipinos were now looked upon as _____; lost jobs to _____
- Ironically, this made them more _____ on public _____ (relief)
- 400,000 Mexicans and Mexican-Americans were “repatriated” (_____ to Mexico)
- Some “volunteered” to go to _____ deportation
- African Americans found it _____ to find jobs
- African American _____ farmers were pushed off land _____ (unintentional effect of Agricultural Adjustment Administration _____)
- Formed tenants’ _____ and held _____
- There were exceptions to racism: some _____ unions
- Lynching had been on the _____; now it _____
- Photo of 1930 lynching of Thomas Shipp and Abram Smith caused _____

Song: “Strange Fruit” (Lyrics and music by Abel Meeropol; sung by Billie Holiday)

- What is the “strange fruit” that is the subject of the song? _____
- What is the message of this song?

- _____
- What genre of music is this? _____

- Lynchings were not prosecuted regularly until the _____
- The economic situation would be partially addressed by the _____