

Causes of the Great Depression

1. U.S. Monetary Policy – Problems with the Federal Reserve – created to _____ banks (1913)
 - kept _____ rates low during _____; _____ interest rates after _____
2. High Tariffs and War Debts
 - Protectionist _____ hurt US _____ sales
 - Cycle of _____ created by Dawes Plan also _____ trade – Europe couldn't afford _____ goods
3. Lack of regulation of the Stock Market – Financial Panic and Crash
 - over _____; bank _____ used for stock market, buying on _____
 - no _____; _____; _____ investments
 - rush to _____ stocks when prices _____ – led to panic
 - rush on _____; banks _____; savings _____
 - _____ of investment after _____; led to _____ of finance industry
4. Unequal Distribution of Wealth
 - _____ workers and _____ couldn't afford _____ goods
 - _____ class – bought on _____ – in _____
5. Overproduction
 - A. Industry
 - buying on _____ allowed fast _____ of buying; _____ market
 - companies still _____ as if market would _____
 - market _____; product _____ up
 - factories _____ production; workers were _____
 - B. Agriculture
 - WWI _____ caused farmers to adopt _____ farming techniques and produce _____
 - Farmers _____ to produce despite post-war _____ in demand
 - _____ caused _____ in prices
 - bad farming _____; overworked land led to _____.

Impact of the Great Depression

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: _____

Song: "Brother Can You Spare a Dime?" What genre of music is this? _____
Message of this song: _____
- 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 _____ in 1940

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

- **What is the message of this song?** _____

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

- **What is the message of this song?** _____

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) Genre? _____

- **What is the "strange fruit" that is the subject of the song?** _____

- **What is the message of this song?** _____

- Lynchings were not prosecuted regularly until the _____

- The economic situation would be partially addressed by the _____

The New Deal

Definition: FDR's _____ to the Growing Economic _____

A. Aims of the New Deal

- Relief – _____ those in trouble
- Recovery – _____ the economy
- Reform – _____ things to _____ future crises

B. FDR's First 100 Days

- From March 9th to June 16th 1933 got _____ major acts _____
- Declared a _____ to _____ the banking system
- First _____ was held on March 12th – inspired _____ in people

C. The New Deal (The First New Deal)

Act or Agency	Description
Emergency Banking Relief Act	Required federal examiners to _____ the nation's banks and issued _____ to those who were financially _____
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	_____ the stock market and prevents _____
The Glass-Steagall Act	Separated _____ and investment banking (prohibited commercial banks from engaging in the _____ business)
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	provides government _____ for bank _____ up to a certain amount (\$2500 _____ ; \$250,000 _____)
Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)	a program that would _____ farmers _____ to raise certain animals or _____ certain crops (to _____ prices)
National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)/ National Recovery Administration (NRA)	authorized industrial _____ for fair competition, guaranteed trade union _____, regulated working _____, regulated _____ of certain products and services, like oil and transportation
Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC)	Helped homeowners _____ their loans to avoid _____
Federal Housing Administration (FHA)	created national building _____; insured _____ for mortgages and _____ building
Farm Credit Administration (FCA)	helped _____ refinance their mortgages
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)	offered unemployed young men ages 18-25 the opportunity to _____ under the national _____ service
Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)	channeled _____ into state and local agencies to fund relief projects (and relief _____)
Public Works Administration (PWA)	a series of _____ scale public works projects providing _____ jobs building bridges, _____, and airports (_____) (under _____, run by Harold Ickes)
Civil Works Administration (CWA)	Short-lived _____ creation program for winter of 1933-34; _____ 4 million people to build roads, bridges, schools, utilities, parks. (under _____)
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	a building project in which civilians constructed _____ to bring _____ and stability to the Tennessee _____ Valley

D. Criticism Abounds

- New Deal programs were criticized because the government was _____ **spending** (_____ money for programs; no _____ budget – recommended by economist John Maynard _____) and _____ business
- _____ – especially big business – objected to these _____.

Criticism – Who?

American Liberty League	Conservative Democrats _____ to New Deal; like today's _____ Movement; anti “_____” policies
National Association of Manufacturers	Perceived the New Deal as anti-business; promoted free enterprise and unfettered capitalism
Huey Long	Dem. Gov. of Louisiana; Robin Hood figure; said FDR didn't go _____ enough
Father Coughlin	Radical _____ priest who wanted FDR to be more extreme with his reforms
The Townsend Plan	Proposed that the Gov't pay _____ citizens over 60 a pension of \$200 a month

E. Supreme Court Takes Issue/Court-packing scheme

- The Supreme Court ruled FDR's programs _____; it struck down the _____ and AAA, (saying that the Fed's power to _____ the economy is only through interstate _____) and seemed to threaten to strike down the _____
- FDR proposed _____ the Supreme Court by adding _____ justices
- He was criticized for it so he _____ down. Court _____ rulings against New Deal anyway.

Cartoon message: _____

F. The Second New Deal

- FDR moved further _____ in response to critics and his _____ victory in the 1936 election

Act/Agency	Description
Works Progress Administration (WPA)	New federal agency which funded _____ projects as well as public projects; _____ (headed by Harry Hopkins)
National Youth Administration	Provided _____ and education for Americans between ages _____; included _____
Wagner Act (National Labor Relations Act)	Guaranteed workers the right to _____ unions without hindrance from their _____; Gov't now worked with _____ to organize workers
National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)	Safeguards employees' _____ to organize and to determine whether to have a _____; acts to prevent and remedy _____ labor practices
Social Security Act	Provides some financial security for the _____, unemployed workers, and _____; paid for by employee and employer _____ contributions
Rural Electrification Administration	Federal loans for installation of electrical _____ in rural areas
National Housing Act	helped build _____ housing for those that could not afford mortgages
Farm Securities Administration	gave _____ to tenants so they could _____ farms
Fair Labor Standards Act	provided more _____ for workers, abolished _____ labor, established a _____-hour work week, and _____ wage

G. Coalition for Success

- Roosevelt surrounded himself with experts and those he trusted, known as his "_____ Trust"

Rexford Tugwell	_____ who specialized in planning; believed the _____ should plan to move the economy _____ of the Depression
Harry Hopkins	one of the _____ of the New Deal, especially known for the _____
Frances Perkins	Sociologist and workers _____ advocate; the first woman assigned to cabinet position (Secretary of _____); involved in the _____, the PWA, and the _____; later the Social Security Act
Harold Ickes	helped _____ the New Deal; ran the _____
Felix Frankfurter	advocated _____ legislation, and programs that dealt with the _____ of wealth distribution that had led to the Great Depression

Eleanor Roosevelt

- eyes and ears of the President - _____ on his behalf and _____ on conditions
- Reshaped the First Lady _____ - an "_____ " First Lady
- Spoke on behalf of the _____, the sick, and those who were _____ against
- Heavily supported the _____ and his New Deal _____

H. Legacy of the New Deal

- Public's _____ of the government is _____ forever
- Government became _____ in more _____ of life
- Did not _____ the Depression but did lead to some economic _____
- The emergence of the _____ -- where the federal government mediates between various interest groups competing for advantages in the national economy
- Acts and strategies still live on:
 - FDIC still _____ banks
 - Farm _____ strategies still used
 - TVA is model of government _____
 - Social _____ System is still in use
 - SEC still _____ stocks
 - Government still _____ into public works projects