

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## Module 9 (Great Depression) Review Worksheet

Person, Place, Date, Term	Description
What factors contributed to the superficial prosperity of the 1920s?	People used credit to obtain higher standards of living than before and put themselves into debt. Consumer goods were available in abundance. Farmers had been buying more land and more farm equipment and producing more and more goods for market. Credit was easy to get. The stock market was booming, and average people were able to invest in the stock market. Politicians, such as President Herbert Hoover, declared that the economy was doing extremely well.
What industrial weakness signaled a declining economy in the 1920s?	The older industries such as textiles, steel, and railroads, which were basic to the fundamental well-being of the economy, were barely profitable.
What did the mood of farmers and consumers at this time suggest about the health of the economy?	Beneath the surface prosperity of the 1920s, the economy was in trouble.
McNary-Haugen Bill	
price-supports	government buys surplus and sells on the world market—farm goods
One of the great ironies of the Depression: What existed despite farmer surpluses?	starvation
Why were Americans in debt?	
installment buying plans	paying for products at periodic intervals—paying a small percentage and making monthly payments (plus interest) to pay for item
under-consumption	the failure to purchase goods; many goods were being produced but the low wages caused an insufficient purchasing power to support the nation's mass-production industries
Al Smith	
Herbert Hoover	
Wickersham Commission	recommended that Prohibition continue; the 11 members of the commission disagreed among themselves on whether Prohibition should continue; most felt that the "noble experiment" was ineffective and promoted crime, yet the commission as a whole recommended that prohibition be continued
Dow Jones Industrial Average	
Bull Market	

Bear Market	when the economy is doing poorly (prices of stocks as a group are falling or have fallen)
Buying on Margin	
How did speculation and margin buying cause stock prices to rise?	They caused over investment as people ignored the risks and bought more than they could pay for. It also led to over inflated stock prices—not reflecting the actual worth of the company
speculation	
securities	
Black Tuesday	
Banks failed because:	
European countries could not repay U.S. because:	
How did the Great Depression affect the world economy?	World trade dropped, causing unemployment to rise globally.
Hawley-Smoot Tariff	
Describe the conditions of industrial workers in the early 1930s	As a result of lower demand for consumer products and the materials needed to build them, many Americans lost their jobs and still more had their hours reduced. Industries cut wages, and in cities throughout the country, breadlines and soup kitchens appeared as local governments and charities tried to feed the poor. Families who could not pay their rent or make the mortgage payments were evicted from their homes, resulting in homelessness. Hunger riots sometimes occurred as people smashed into grocery stores attempting to take whatever food they could.
What happened to ordinary workers during the Great Depression?	Many were out of a job. Others experience pay cuts and reduced hours.
Causes of the Great Depression	

Discuss the major causes of the Great Depression	The factors that caused the Great Depression included overproduction of consumer goods, under consumption of consumer spending, which in turn led to a slower increase in wages than in business and corporate profits. This led to insufficient purchasing power to support the nation's industries. A prolonged slump in agriculture was another factor that contributed to the economic decline. AND BUYING ON MARGIN, TARIFF AND TAXES, INSTALLMENT BUYING, SPECULATION, REPARATIONS.
Hoovervilles	
How did the Great Depression affect minorities?	African Americans and Latinos suffered from unemployment, low pay, and racial violence.
During the depression, many unemployed people sold	
Soup Kitchen	
Bread Line	
How were farmers affected by the depression different than people in the city?	Farmers could grow their own food
Dust Bowl	
Okies	(Exodusters) Farm families who migrated to Pacific Coast states in search of work following the loss of their crop because of the Dust Bowl, the name originated from the original migrating families from Oklahoma.
hobos	
Why did so many men leave their homes during the Depression?	Many men were disheartened by their inability to support their families and so abandoned them. Others hoped to find work and send money home to their families.
Direct Relief	<b>Dole—Aid that went directly to the poor.</b>
What did women do to help themselves (and their families) survive?	Canned food, repair or make own clothes (sewing), buying food in groups, etc.
How did the Great Depression affect women and children?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Women:</li>   <li>● Children:</li> </ul>

“Hoover Tourists”	(“wild boys”) Teenagers who left home to alleviate stress on parents and rode trains in search of work and adventure.
Describe some of the psychological effects, both negative and positive, of the Great Depression. How do you think you would have survived the hardships that were widespread during this period?	Negative psychological effects include feelings of despair and hopelessness, of shame and worthlessness. These feelings developed as long-term unemployment, homelessness, and hunger eroded people’s self-respect and made them lose hope of restoring their lives. Extreme demoralization led to increased rates of suicide and mental illness. Positive effects included placing value on thrift and the importance of having financial security, giving more emphasis to sharing and showing charity to the needy, developing the ability to make do, and strengthening community bonds. Students should give a frank assessment of their ability to make sacrifices that were typical of the period and how hardships would affect their outlooks.
How did Socialist and Communist differ? And how did this difference reinforce democracy?	Socialist sought to gain power through persuasion and voting while Communist believed a revolution (violence) was required. Their inability to unify and the lack of a single leader pushed people to seek changes through democratic means.
Earl Browder	
Clark Memorandum	stated that the Monroe Doctrine could no longer be used to justify American intervention; the writer (Undersecretary of State J. Reuben Clark) said “The Monroe Doctrine states a case of the United States v. Europe, not of the United States v. Latin American” and thus the Monroe Doctrine could no longer be used to justify American intervention in Latin America
Explain how foreign policy toward Latin America changed under Hoover	Hoover wanted to improve United States relations with Latin America. He abandoned military intervention in Latin American countries. He declared that the Monroe Doctrine could no longer be used to justify American intervention in Latin America.
moratorium	
Henry L. Stimson	
Geneva Conference	meeting at which Hoover wanted to abandon aggressive weapons or cut arms by one-third; disarmament conference held by the League of Nations, but work was hampered by the activities of lobbyists of arms dealers and mistrust among the delegates; Hoovers proposal was not accepted by conference
Manchuria	Chinese province seized by the Japanese in 1931; taking advantage of the civil war in China and the weak condition of the Western nations, Japanese armies quickly overran Manchuria, this action was in direct violation of the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922 which guaranteed China’s sovereignty as well as

	breaking the Charter of the League of Nations of which both China and Japan were part of
federal welfare (direct relief)	
Why was Hoover against Direct Relief?	
Who did Hoover believe should assist the poor?	He believed individuals, charities, and local organizations should care for the needy.
Describe how President Hoover's philosophy of government affected his economic views	Hoover did not believe the federal government should let economic events run their course but rather that it should help people to help themselves. As a result, he did not believe that the federal government should help the farmers' problems by buying surplus farm products or that the federal government should provide direct relief for the unemployed
What were some of Hoover's key convictions about government?	Hoover believed that reason could solve problems, that government should foster cooperation between competing groups, and that individuals, charities, and private organizations should help care for the less fortunate.
Boulder Dam	Project proposed by Hoover when he was Secretary of Commerce, paid for by future profits from the sale of electricity generated by the dam, renamed the Hoover Dam.
How did the voters show their dissatisfaction with Hoover in the 1930 election?	
Who did Americans blame for Depression?	Hoover/Republicans//industrialists/banks
How did citizens show their frustration publicly with the way Hoover was handling the financial crisis of the country?	They nicknames symbols of the hard times after Hoover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hooverilles: Shantytowns</li> <li>● Hoover Blankets: newspaper blankets</li> <li>● Hoover Flags: empty pockets turned inside out</li> </ul>
"farm holiday"	Farmers refused to work their fields in protest against Hoover since the price of agricultural goods were so low and he refused to assist them.
Agricultural Marketing Act	legislation passed in 1929 that created a Federal Farm Board
Federal Farm Board	
Who tried to convince farmers to grow less	the Farm Board (formed by the Agricultural Marketing Act to help farm organizations) was buying up the surplus of wheat and cotton between 1929 and 1932, however they also encouraged farmers to plant less in order to reduce the amount of farm produce available and thus increase the prices on goods
National Credit Corporation	loaned money to smaller banks to try and help them avoid bankruptcy
Federal Home Loan Bank Act	Lowered mortgage rates for homeowners and allowed farmers to refinance their farm loans to avoid foreclosure
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)	Established in 1932, it authorized up to \$2 billion for emergency financing for banks, life insurance companies, railroads, and other large businesses but

	it was criticized for helping only the corporations— (Hoover argued that that the money would trickle down to the average citizen but Americans did not want to wait for the trickle, they wanted relief now)
Glass-Steagall Banking Act	separated investment from commercial banking
Garner-Wagner bill	
What was the reason Hoover vetoed the Garner-Wagner bill?	Hoover vetoed it because he believed it would weaken the self-respect of those who received it, undercut the efforts of those who received it, undercut the efforts of private charity, and that it would destroy the tradition of local responsibility for the unfortunate
Evaluate President Hoover’s success in dealing with the Great Depression. Were his actions as president effective? How did the public perceive his actions?	Herbert Hoover came into office in 1928 at a time of seeming prosperity. When the crash came, he urged optimism, believing, as many did, that the economy would correct itself. When it did not, Hoover still took a cautious approach to the depression, based on his belief that federal handouts would weaken people’s self-respect. Favoring cooperation among nongovernmental entities, he urged business owners not to lay off workers and supported the relief efforts of private charities. These steps had little effect. As shantytowns grew up across the nation, public opinion turned strongly against Hoover, but he still did not support direct relief. He continued to encourage cooperation, this time within troubled industries. In 1931 he backed the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, which provided mortgage relief. In 1932 he authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which provided funds to help save banks and other large businesses. These measures had only a small impact, and Hoover remained unpopular. Hoover’s image suffered further when he sent in the army to disperse the Bonus Marchers, veterans who had come Washington to seek relief through early payment of their promised bonuses.
Adjusted Service Certificate Law	Law passed in 1924 that would provide a “bonus” in 1945 to WWI veterans for appreciation for their service
Patman Bill	Give WWI Veterans \$500 of the \$1,000 promised that would have been paid in 1945
Bonus Army	
Who wanted early payment of the bonus Congress promised to pay in 1945?	Bonus Army
Who cleared the veteran demonstrators from federal buildings and who assisted him?	