

## Unit 5

### Chapter 8

### The Great Depression

#### **Very Important Papers**

**(FRQ)** The economic policies of the federal government from 1921 to 1929 were responsible for the nation's depression of the 1930s. Assess the validity of this statement.

#### **Very Important Phenomena**

Stock Market – a place where people could buy and sell stocks of companies

Bull Market – a time of rising stocks prices

Bear Market – a time of falling stock prices

Rugged Individualism – the belief that all individuals can succeed on their own and government help should only be minimal

Margin – buying stock but only paying a small portion of what the stock costs (credit or a loan)

Margin Call – when a stockbroker demands that the price of a stock is to be paid in full

Speculation – buying very risky stock in hopes the price would rise quickly just to sell when it was high enough

Installment – pay a small down payment and then pay the rest in small payments every month

Black Tuesday – October 29, 1929; largest loss in the stock market for a single day (\$10-\$15 million)

Foreclosure – repossessing a farm or house after the payments on a loan were not made

Bonus Army – a \$1000 bonus for WW I was promised in 1924 to be paid in 1945; 1000s of veterans traveled to Washington DC to demand payment of the bonus in 1932; the army was called out to disperse them and they did not get the bonus

Hawley-Smoot Tariff – (1930) raised the average tariff rates to the highest in US history

Shantytown – shacks on unused land or parks that were made from scrap lumber, metal and junk  
Hooverville – shantytowns named after President Hoover, because the public believed Hoover was calloused and did nothing to help end the depression

Hobo – homeless people that rode railroad cars across the country looking for work

Dust Bowl – a drought hit the Great Plains from North Dakota to Texas (1932); with very little rainfall the grass died and the wind blew the topsoil (dust) away

Okies – Oklahoma farmers that lost their farmers due to the Dust Bowl and traveled to California along Route 66 looking for jobs picking fruit

Arkies – Arkansas farmers that lost their farmers due to the Dust Bowl and traveled to California along Route 66 looking for jobs picking fruit

Route 66 – highway that stretched from Chicago to Santa Monica, CA; the Okies and Arkies traveled the highway to get to California

Soap Opera – day time radio shows that were sponsored by soap companies; allowed people to escape reality for an hour

Public Works – building projects paid for by the government; ports, airports, highway, etc.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation – since many banks had closed, the government began loaning out money to businesses; within 6 months had loaned out \$238 million

Hoover Dam – public works project that was planned before under Hoover, but was very slow to get started

Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 – called the New Deal for Indians; return reservation control back to tribal leadership and ended the policy of assimilation

Polio – disease that FDR contracted as an adult causing him to be lame in both legs; he could only walk for short distances with braces on both legs, the help of a cane in one hand often help from an aide

### **Very Important People**

President Herbert Hoover – (Republican) won election in 1928; he was blamed for the stock market crash and was seen as very callous to the plight of the people

President Franklin D. Roosevelt – (Democrat) won election in 1932, 1936, 1940 and 1944; died just after fourth term; led the nation during the Great Depression and WW II

Alfred E. Smith – first Roman Catholic to be nominated to run for president; key issue of 1928 election was his religious affiliation

Walt Disney – (1937) produced the first feature length movie, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*

Grant Wood – led the regionalist school of art; most famous painting is *American Gothic*

John Steinbeck – author; wrote *The Grapes of Wrath*; book described the migration of Dust Bowl farmers to California

William Faulkner – made the writing style called stream of consciousness popular (the reader knows what the character thinks and feels before they speak)

Molly Dawson – head the Women's Division for FDR's 1936 election; for the first time a candidate specifically courted the women's vote

Francis Perkins – first woman appointed to a cabinet position; Secretary of Labor

Mary McLeod Bethune – special advisor on minority affairs to FDR; she helped create his "Black Cabinet"

### **Very Important Places**

**Map #85** Textbook, pg 321; Atlas, pg 82

*NOTE: all cities need a dot to indicate location*

- Draw area of the Dust Bowl and color the area brown
- Draw arrows indicating the paths only the Okies (blue) took from Dust Bowl to California; label this **Route 66**
- Draw an oval around the Central Valley in California and color green (note: the Central Valley is in the middle of California, not on the coast)

#### **Label – Do Not Color**

Washington	New Mexico	Louisiana
Oregon	Texas	Mississippi
California	Oklahoma	Illinois
Arizona	Kansas	Wisconsin
Nevada	Nebraska	Label the following locations with a dot
Utah	South Dakota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Los Angeles</li></ul>
Idaho	North Dakota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fresno</li></ul>
Montana	Minnesota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bakersfield</li></ul>
Wyoming	Iowa	
Colorado	Missouri	
	Arkansas	

## Unit 5

### Chapter 9

### Roosevelt and the New Deal

#### **Very Important Papers**

**(FRQ)** How successful were the programs of the New Deal in solving the problems of the Great Depression? Assess with respect to TWO of the following:

- Relief
- Recovery
- Reform

**(FRQ)** Compare and contrast the programs and policies designed by reformers of the Progressive Era to those designed by the reforms of the New Deal period.

#### **Very Important Phenomena**

Gold Standard – one ounce of gold equaled a set number of dollars and the US guaranteed to have that amount in the treasury; FDR made illegal for people to privately own gold – Gold Act

Bank Holiday – closed all banks until they could reopen with government loans to be financially stable; prevented bank runs

Fireside Chat – radio talks FDR held to explain the New Deal

New Deal – all the laws or programs that FDR used to combat the depression

Hundred Days – Between March 6 and June 16, 1933; congress passed 16 major laws to deal with the depression; passed more legislation in a shorter amount of time than any other congress

Three Rs – Relief, Recovery, Reform; FDR's plan of providing direct relief payments to people, creating jobs for the economy to recover and reforming the business sector to prevent another crash

Public Works – government financed building projects that the public used; usually airports, bridges, schools, county hospitals, libraries, etc.

Keynesian Economics – the theory that an industrialized economy could purposely go in debt for a short time to pay for building public works to move the economy out of a depression and then cut back spending and pay off the debts once the economy is out of the depression

Nine Old Men – the nickname FDR gave the Supreme Court Justices after they declared some of his New Programs unconstitutional; he tried to pack the court with 6 more justices that fit his beliefs

Securities and Exchange Commission – regulate the stock market and prevent fraud

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation – government insured bank deposits up to a certain amount (\$250,000 today)

Alphabet Soup – all the different programs were known with acronyms

Agricultural Adjustment Act – the government paid farmers not to grow food (cotton, corn, wheat, and tobacco)

Civilian Conservation Corps – employed men 18-25 years old to build national parks, planting trees and fighting forest fires

Deficit Spending – the government borrowing money to pay for all the New Deal programs; spending money it did not have; going into debt

American Liberty League – an organized group that fought the New Deal

Works Progress Administration – spent \$11 million to improved roads, highways, streets and public buildings, and sponsored theaters, musicians and artists

National Labor Relations Board – certified the organization of unions and worked to solve labor problems before a strike occurred

Social Security Act – provided insurance for the elderly and a modest welfare check to live on

Court Packing – scheme to increase the supreme court from 9 justices to 15 justices; FDR wanted to appoint 6 justices that were pro New Deal

Good Neighbor Policy – started under Hoover, but FDR usually gets credit; US would not interfere with US military in Latin American nations; they would have to work out any riots, civil wars or coups on their own; FDR hoped this would increase trade with US

Rome-Berlin Axis – alliance between Germany and Italy in 1936

Senator Nye's Committee – argued that America entered WW I because of the profiting of US “merchants of death”; if we removed big business (government control of big business) we could avoid war

Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937 - US would 1) not sell to a belligerent nation 2) not sell or transport munitions to a belligerent nation and 3) make loans to a belligerent nation

Four Freedom's Speech – FDR made his case of helping our neighbors and outlined 4 freedoms that every American should be guaranteed: 1) freedom of speech 2) freedom of worship 3) freedom from want 4) freedom from fear

Destroyers for Based Deal – FDR transferred 50 old destroyers from the US to Britain in exchange for military bases in North and South America

Lend Lease Agreement – FDR offered to lend tanks and airplanes to our friends and then have them returned when the fighting was over

Atlantic Charter – secret plan made by Churchill and FDR that set the course for a New World Order after the fighting was over

## **Very Important People**

Father Charles Coughlin – critic of the New Deal; used radio to get his message out to the public; 60 million listeners; lost public and Catholic Church support when he supported Hitler and Mussolini, and due to his anti-Semitic and anti-capitalist views

Governor/Senator Huey Long – critic of the New Deal; used illegal means to get elected; one of Louisiana's most helpful governors; tried to challenge FDR in 1936 election, but was assassinated

Dr. Francis Townshend – critic of the New Deal; created a pension plan for those over 65 to receive \$200 a month every month as long as they spent all of the money every month.

Henry Morgenthau – Secretary of Treasury; opposed deficit spending; wanted to balance the budget

John Maynard Keyes – British economist that favored deficit spending to end recessions; FDR based his policies on Keyes

Upton Sinclair – wrote the book *The Jungle*; ran for CA Governor in 1934 on the Democratic ticket and lost; FDR did not back him because he was a socialist

## Very Important Ponderings

## 10.2 – AMERICAN VISION

### The Second New Deal and The New Deal Coalition

*Directions: Write all answers on a separate sheet of paper. Answers may be typed. Questions do not need to be copied, but answers should be in complete sentences and more than one or two sentences long to adequately explain the answer.*

#### 10.2

1. The American Liberty League united the left and the right. What were their criticisms?
2. Thoroughly contrast the ideas of Father Coughlin, Senator Huey Long and Dr. Francis Townsend.
3. How did Supreme Court attack the New Deals and labor?

## Very Important Places

### Map #64 German Aggression Atlas, page 84

Label the following:

Italy  
Spain  
France  
United Kingdom  
Belgium  
Netherlands  
Denmark  
Norway  
Sweden  
Estonia  
Latvia

Lithuania  
Soviet Union  
Poland  
Romania  
Bulgaria  
Turkey  
Greece  
Albania  
Yugoslavia  
Hungary  
Austria  
Czechoslovakia

Switzerland

- Color Germany dark purple
- Color all the areas Germany took over before WW II started light purple
- Label and draw thick black dashed lines for the Rhineland and Sudetenland

### Map #74a Italian

### Aggression Atlas, page 84

Label the following:

Algeria  
Libya  
Egypt  
French West Africa  
French Equatorial Africa  
Belgian Congo  
Eritrea  
Somalia  
Italy  
Albania  
Egypt  
Libya  
Algeria  
French West Africa  
Nigeria  
French Equatorial Africa

Belgian Congo  
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan  
Eritrea  
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)  
Somalia

- Color the United Kingdom (British) colonies blue
- Color the Belgian colonies green
- Color all other areas in Africa tan
- Europe and the Middle East does not need to be colored

- Color Italy red
- Color the Italian colonies with horizontal red stripes
- Color the areas Italy took over with vertical red stripes
- Color the French colonies yellow