

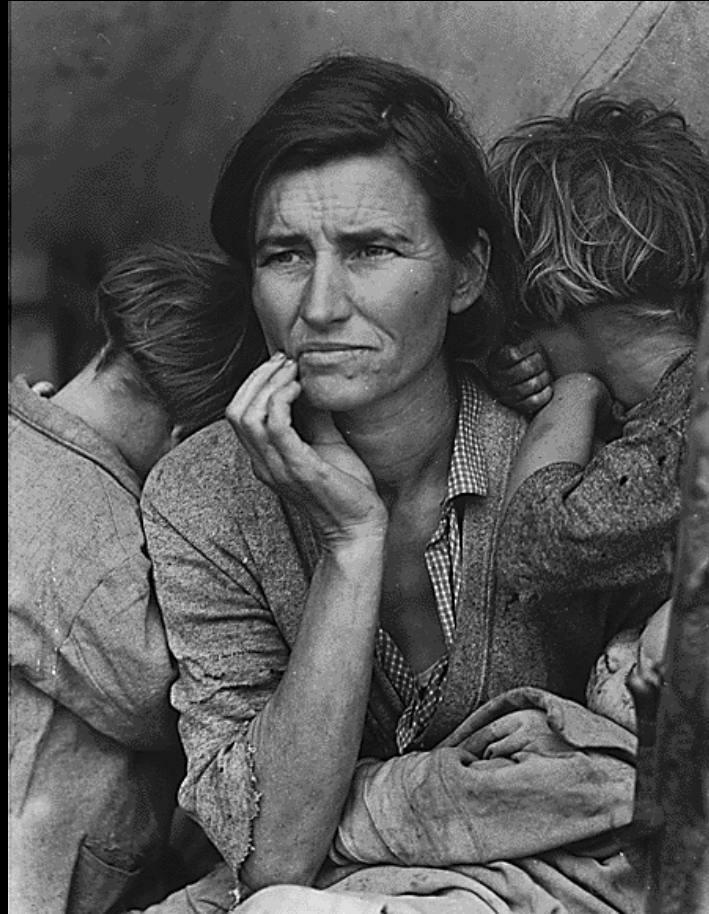
Radio

- 1920s radios became widespread
- news & entertainment broadcasts began
- increased the speed with which people gained information
- increased national unity



THE GREAT DEPRESSION

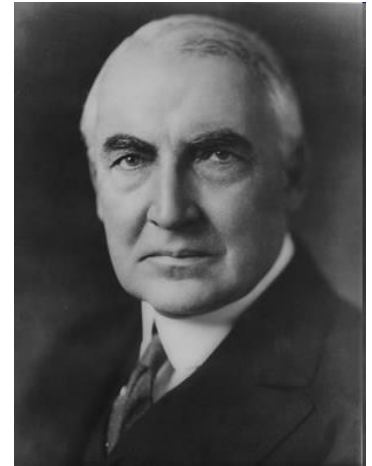
1929 - 1941



Chapter 21

Republican Presidents of the 1920s

1920 – Warren G. Harding



1924 – Calvin Coolidge

Review:

- Under Harding & Coolidge country grew prosperous
- bull market – rising stock prices
- Republicans took credit for the prosperity



1928 – Herbert Hoover

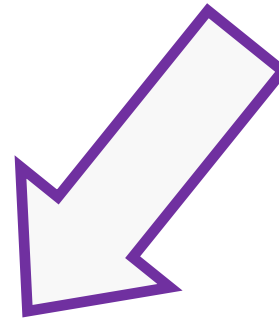
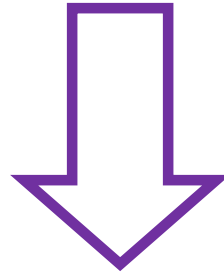


Causes of the Depression

Overproduction

Under
Consumption

Stock Market
Speculation



The Great Depression

Causes of the Depression

Overproduction

- ❑ Agricultural depression began in 1920s
- ❑ Farmers produced more food than consumers needed
- ❑ New technologies increased productivity
- ❑ Prices fell after WWI & many farmers had to declare bankruptcy



Causes of the Depression

Under Consumption

- ❑ farmers, minorities & industrial workers did not share in 20s prosperity
- ❑ caused under consumption of goods – rich did not buy enough to keep the economy going



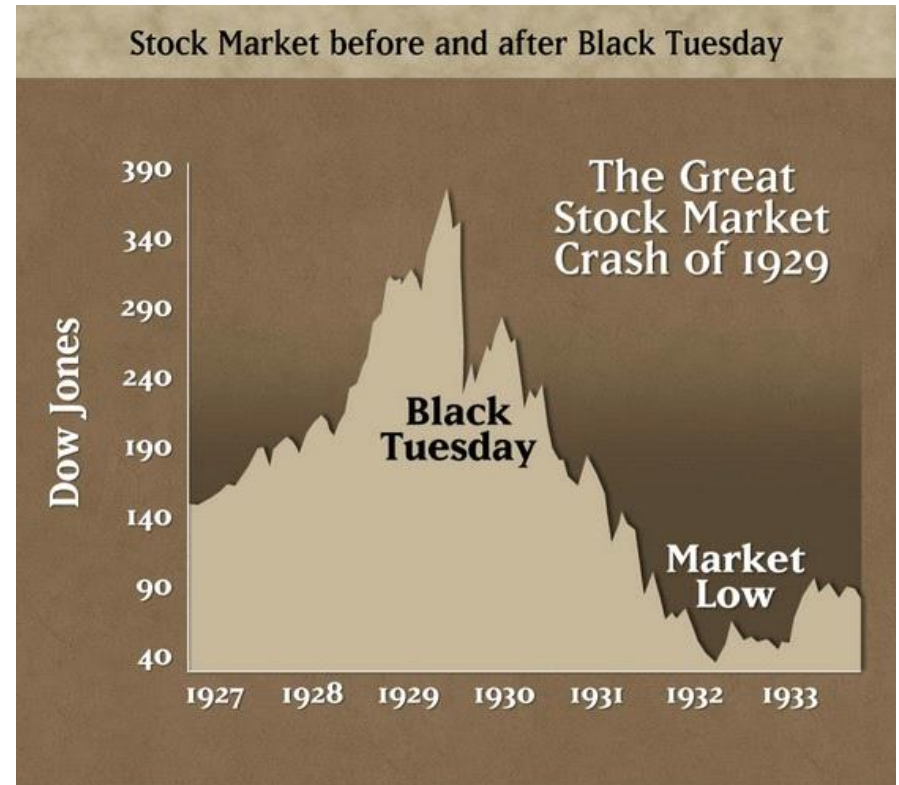
Causes of the Depression

Stock Market Speculation

- buying stock “**on margin**” (loan system) inflated the market
- **speculation** – making high-risk investments in the hopes of obtaining large profits; stock prices driven by speculation instead of corporate performance & profits
- stock market not regulated by gov’t & many companies lied about profits
- stock prices rose too high & a correction was inevitable: **Stock Market Crash of 1929**

Stock Market Crash

- **Black Tuesday Oct 29, 1929**
—16.4 million shares sold,
compared to average of 4
million
- collapse of the stock market
known as the **Great Crash**



Results of the Stock Market Crash

Stock Market Crash of 1929



Bank runs – people ran to the bank in huge numbers and withdrew all their money at once; many banks had to close



Businesses closed because consumers didn't have the money to purchase their products

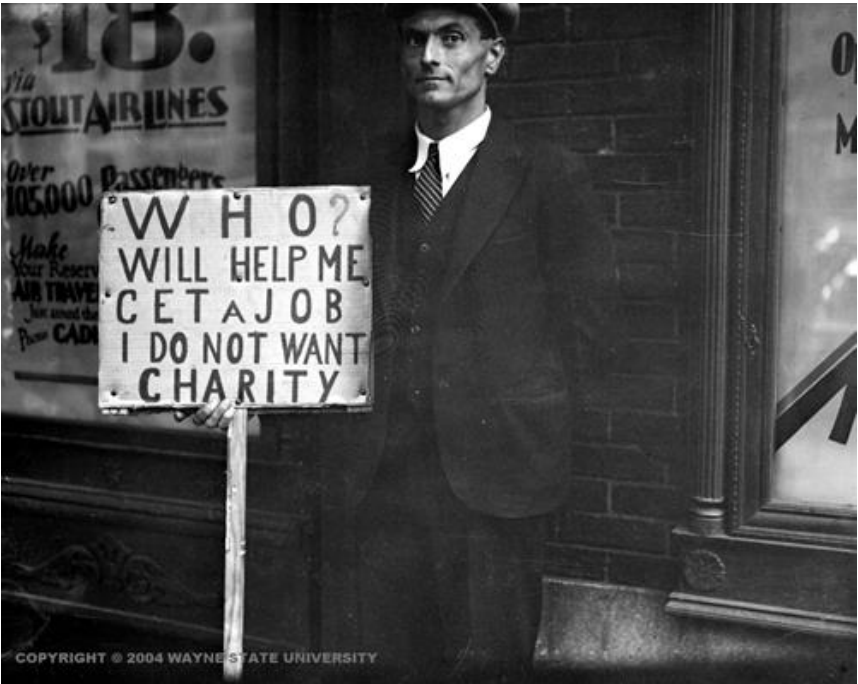
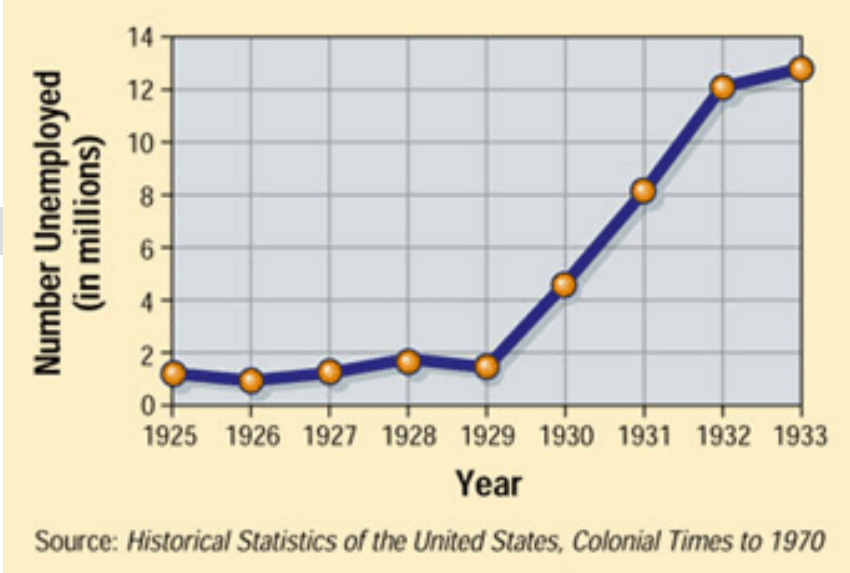


Workers lost jobs & unemployment increased dramatically

Impact on Americans

- Unemployment soared – 25-30% of work force
- Bank failures – 1/4 of nation's banks
- Business failures – 85,000
- Homelessness, hunger widespread
 - ▣ fed in breadlines, received assistance from charities
 - ▣ evicted from homes & formed **Hoovervilles** – makeshift shantytowns of tents & shacks built on public land or vacant lots
- Farm foreclosures

Searching for a Job and a Meal



Looking for a Place to Live



Hoovervilles



The Depression Attacks Family Life



Evicted family with belongings on street, December 14, 1929.



Minorities Suffer Hardships



African American family leaving Florida during the Great Depression.



This picture shows a Mexican migrant farm worker in 1937.

Wednesday April 13, 2016

What did the Roosevelt Corollary extend? AND What part of the world would the United States police?

- A. Constitution / Europe
- B. Monroe Doctrine / North America
- C. Monroe Doctrine / the Western Hemisphere
- D. Versailles Treaty / 14 Points

What part of Woodrow Wilson's "Fourteen Points" was the most controversial and was rejected by the United States Senate?

- A. the creation of nine new states in Europe
- B. Germany's acknowledgement of the "War Guilt Clause"
- C. a League of Nations to promote peace between nations
- D. the re-drawing of national boundaries in Europe

Hoover's Response to the Depression

Ways of dealing with the depression:

1. **Hands off** (*unpopular*) – believed strong businesses could survive depression w/ government help
2. **Volunteerism** (*unsuccessful*) - asked business & industry leaders to keep employment, wages, prices at current levels
3. **Localism** (*unsuccessful*) - asked state & local gov'ts to provide more jobs & relief measures



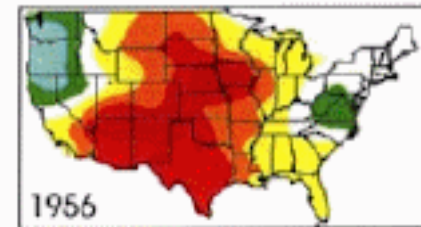
The Dust Bowl

Dust Bowl – central & southern Great Plains during 1930s when region suffered dust storms

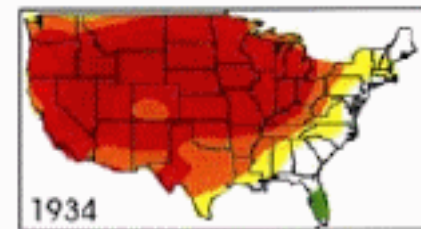
Causes:

1. Severe drought
2. Over farming - farmers plowed the plains & eliminated protective layer of grass
3. High winds - layers of top soil blown away, leaving dunes of grit & sand

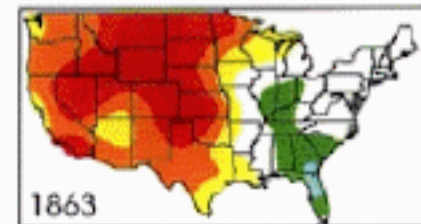
DROUGHT EXTENT and LENGTH



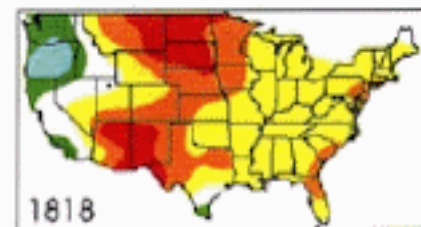
1950s
5 years



1930s
8 years



1860s
7 years



1810s
6 years

DRY  WET
Drought Index

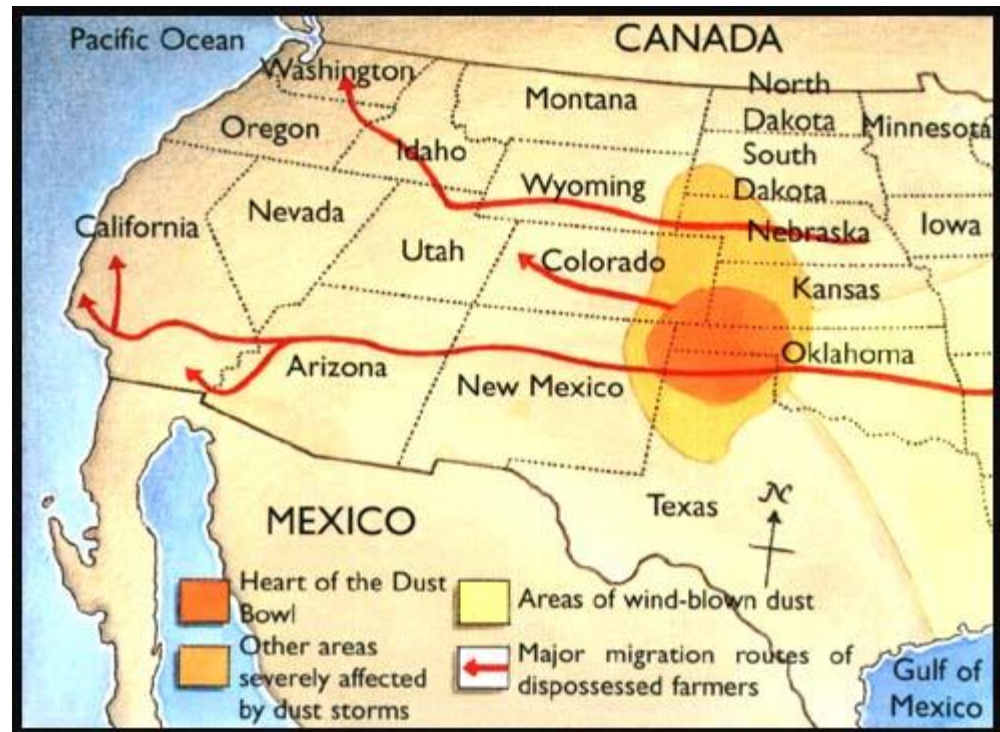
The Dust Bowl

Areas Affected:

- Great Plains

Results:

- Dust storms caused people to leave
- Dust Bowl refugees known as “Okies”
- Results of the migration: rural states lost population, large cities gained more people



The Dust Bowl



Storms killed cattle birds, blanketed rivers, and suffocated fish.

Some dust clouds blew east as far as the Atlantic Ocean.

Dust storms displaced twice as much dirt as Americans had scooped out to build the Panama Canal.

A Dust Storm in Kansas



Sunday April 14, 1935
Dust Clouds Rolling Over The Prairies
Storall Studio, Dodge City, Kansas # 5

The Dust Bowl



Another Dust Storm



A father & two sons seek shelter from a dust storm



Sand covering a farm after a dust storm



An abandoned farm in Kansas



A man in the midst of a dust storm



A family in a “lean-to” tent



Another mother and her child living in a lean-to tent



The New Deal

1932 - 1941

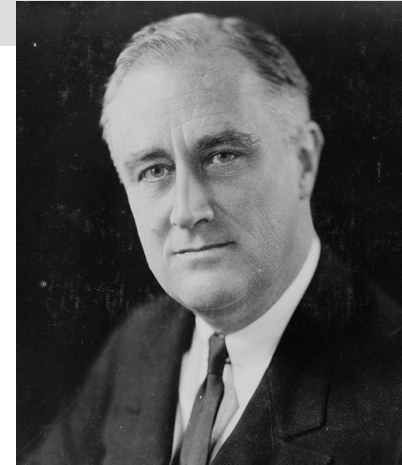


Chapter 22

Election of 1932

31

- Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) called for a “New Deal” - aggressive federal gov’t action to address the depression



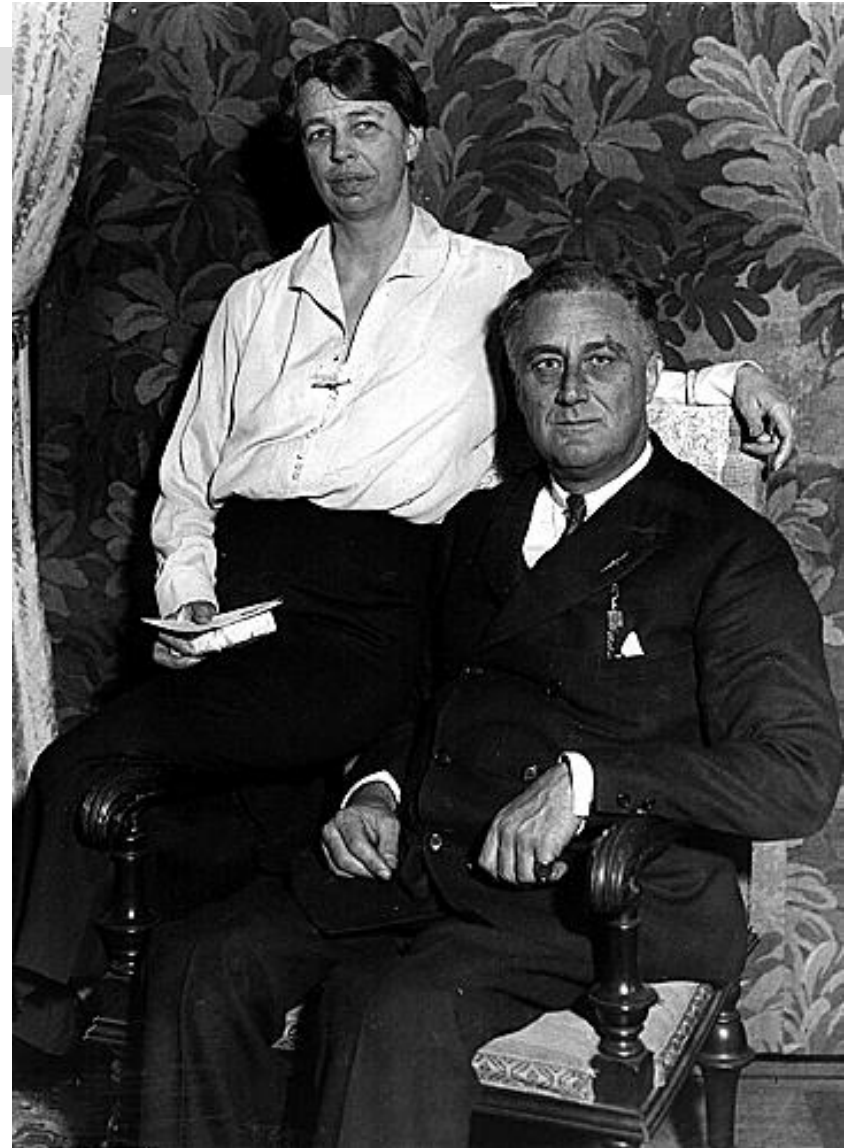
- Herbert Hoover “pre-emptive” economic

FDR Wins



Franklin Delano Roosevelt

- born in New York 1882
- attended Harvard (studied History!) & Columbia Law School
- St. Patrick's Day, 1905, married Eleanor Roosevelt (distant cousin & Teddy's niece)



Franklin D. Roosevelt

- In 1921 (age 39) was diagnosed with polio - never fully recovered the use of his legs



So how's he doing that?

FDR & Eleanor

FDR depended on Eleanor

- She traveled & interacted w/ American people serving as FDR's "eyes & ears"
- 1933 Bonus Army incident; FDR sends Eleanor instead of army



Eleanor



Eleanor changed the office of First Lady from a ceremonial role to a position of action & involvement.

- offered advice on policy issues
- advocated public health & education, promoted arts, addressed flood control
- gave moral charity

*No one can make you
feel inferior without
your consent.*

-Eleanor Roosevelt

FDR's thoughts about ending the Depression...

“The country needs and, unless I mistake its temper, the country demands bold, persistent experimentation. It is common sense to take a method and to try it. If it fails, admit it frankly and try another. But above all, try something!”

- FDR 5/22/1932



What was the New Deal?

- FDR's programs & legislation that promoted economic recovery and social reform

- 3 Goals of the New Deal
 1. **Relief** (for the unemployed)
 2. **Recovery** (of business & agriculture)
 3. **Reform** (to prevent future depressions)

FDIC

(1933)

- **Name:** Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- **Description:** insured bank deposits – if bank failed, depositor would get money back; helped end bank runs & restored public's confidence in banking industry



Each depositor insured to at least \$100,000

*Backed by
the full faith
and credit
of the
United States
government*

FDIC

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation • www.fdic.gov

SEC

(1934)

- **Name:** Securities & Exchange Commission
- **Description:** regulates stock exchanges; given power to tell companies what info must be included in financial statements



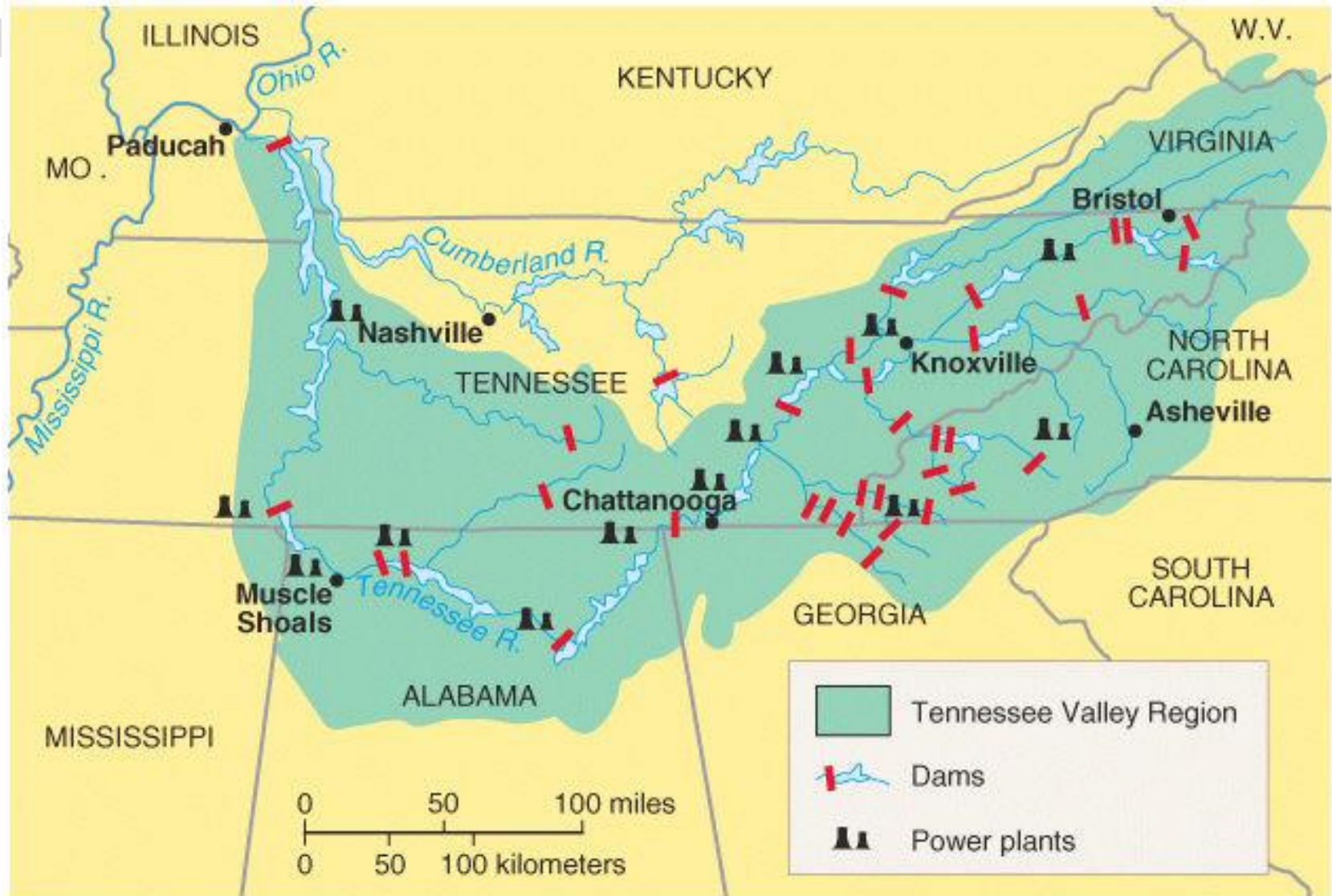
TVA

(1933)

- **Name:** Tennessee Valley Authority
- **Description:**
 - built dams on TN River to provide hydroelectric power, flood control, & prevent soil erosion
 - created jobs & provided cheap electricity for rural areas
 - still functioning today

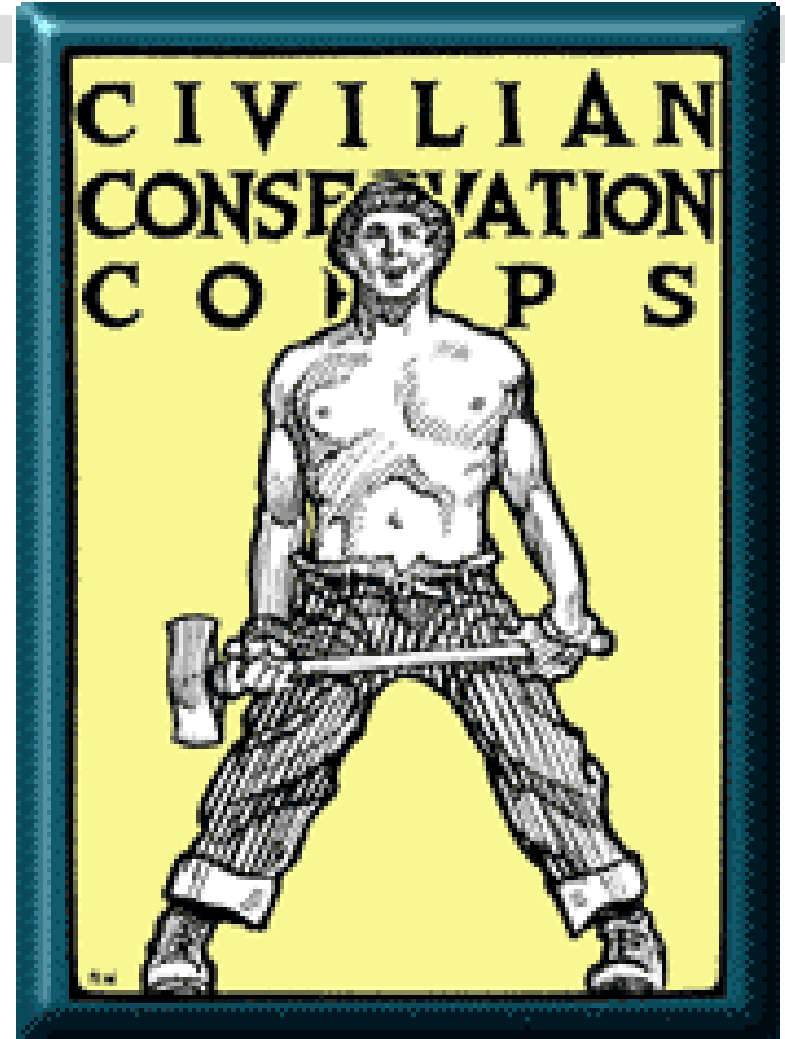


Tennessee Valley Authority



CCC (1933)

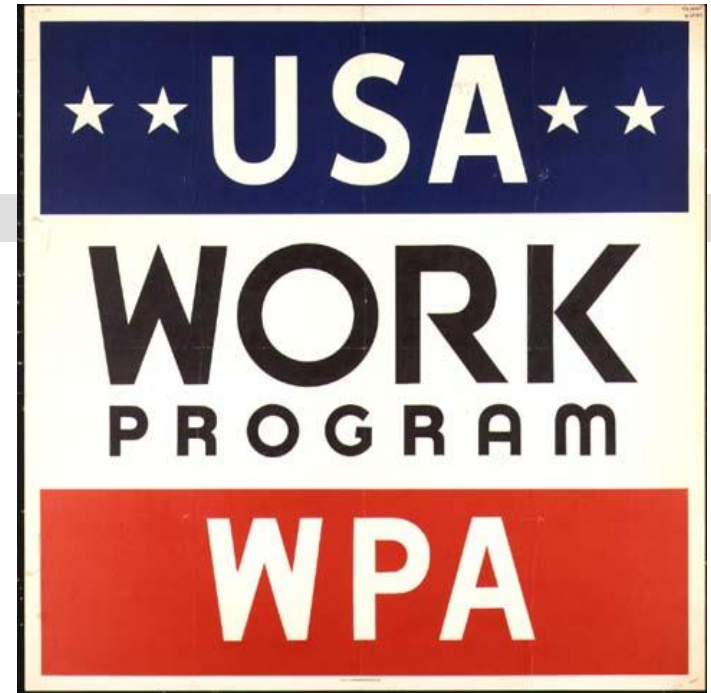
- Name: Civilian Conservation Corps
- Description:
 - provided jobs for more than 2 million young men (18-25)
 - replanted forests, built trails, dug irrigation ditches & fought fires
 - paid wages (portion was sent home to family)





WPA (1935)

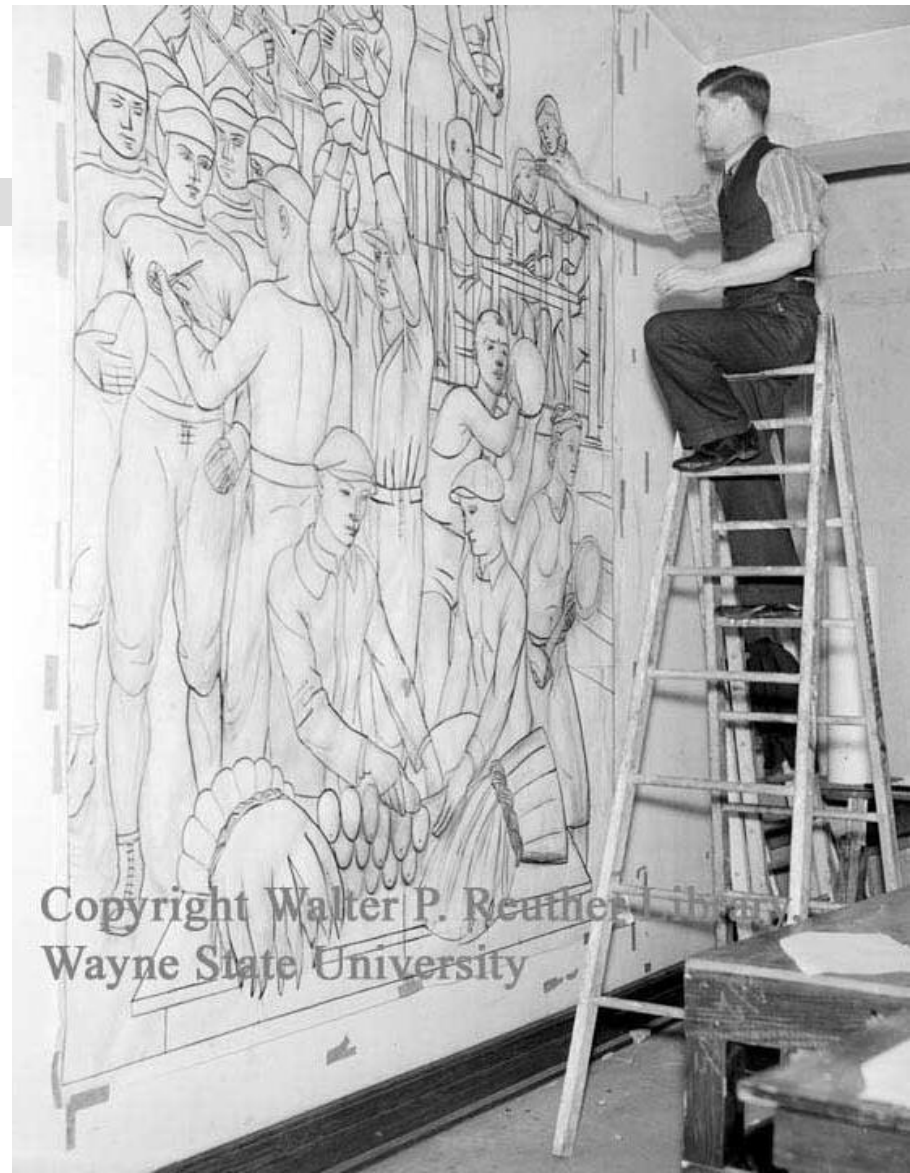
- Name: Works Progress Administration
- Description:
 - headed by Harry Hopkins
 - employed 8.5 mill. people constructing public works such as roads, bridges, schools, courthouses, libraries, hospitals, playgrounds, airfields, etc.
 - largest New Deal program
 - included Federal Art, Writers' & Theatre Projects



Works Progress Administration



Eleanor Roosevelt's visit to a WPA Chinese Nursery School in San Francisco, California

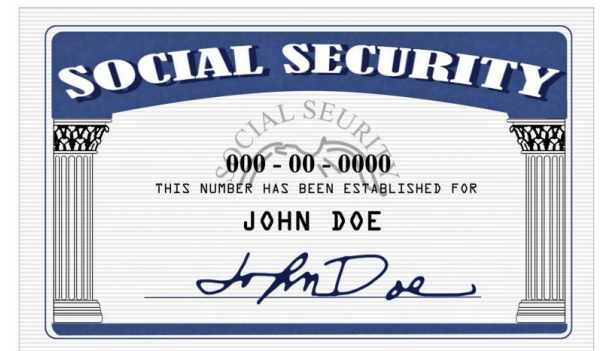
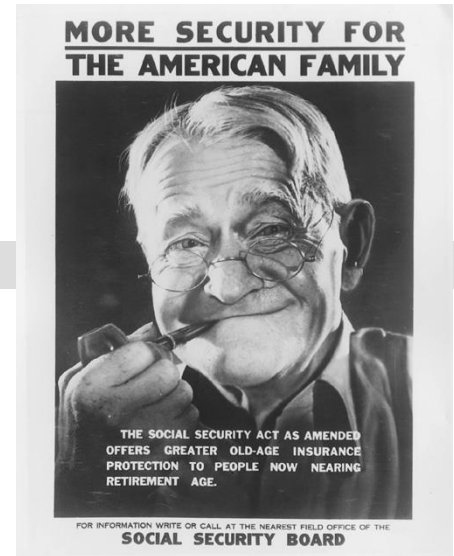


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SSA (1935)

- Name: Social Security Act
- Description:
 - provide security in the form of regular payments to people who could not support themselves
 - funded by payroll tax
 - 3 types of payments:
 1. old-age pensions
 2. unemployment insurance
 3. aid for dependent children & disabled



Wagner Act (1935)

- guaranteed unions
collective bargaining rights
- outlawed discrimination
against workers due to
union
membership/activities
- set up NLRB to enforce
law's provisions



Challenges to Roosevelt's "New Deal"

- LA Senator Huey P. Long criticized New Deal - wanted more help for poor
- proposed "Share Our Wealth" program - high taxes on wealthy & large corporations; redistribute their income to poor
- made enemies because he ruled state of LA like he owned it – 1935 political enemy assassinated him



FDR's "Court Packing Bill"

- Supreme Court challenges the New Deal:
FDR upset by Supreme Court striking down New Deal programs (AAA)
- Roosevelt proposes "packing the court":
asked Congress to increase size of Supreme Court (6 more members) – why?
 - stated reason: many justices elderly & overworked; relieve the burden on them
 - unstated reason: app't more liberal justices who would support the New Deal & sway court in FDR's favor

Why might people criticize FDR's plan?



Reaction to FDR's Plan

- Critics react to Roosevelt's plan:
negative public reaction; bill did not pass
Accused FDR of trying to increase Pres power
& upset balance (separation) of powers
- FDR is weakened politically:
FDR lost political support; public less willing to
accept new programs
In long run, Court became more accepting of
New Deal