**The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929-1939**

**Lecture-Reading Notes 1 (p.243-247)**

1. **Hard Times in Hooverville**
2. **Crash!**
3. **The 1929 stock market crash**
* The buoyant prosperity of the New Era collapsed in October of 1929 when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* After peaking in September, the market suffered several sharp checks, and on October 29, “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” panicked investors \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at any price.
1. **Weaknesses in the 1920s boom economy**
* The Wall Street crash marked the beginning of the Great Depression, but it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Most damaging was the unequal distribution of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. By 1929 the richest 0.1 percent of American families had as much as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Oligopolies dominated American industries. Their power led to “administered prices,” prices kept \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rather than determined by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Weakness in specific industries further unbalanced the economy. Agriculture suffered from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; so did the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industry.
* Poorly managed and regulated, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had contributed to the instability of prosperity; they now threatened to spread the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **The immediate aftermath of the crash**
* The stock market crash dried up the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, causing financial panics and industrial collapse and making the Great Depression \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In turn European nations curtailed their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, further debilitating the U.S. economy.
* American exports fell by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from 1929 to 1932.
* The same government policies that shaped the booming 1920s economy also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **The Depression Spreads**
* By early 1930, factories had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and industrial production plummeted; by 1932, it was scarcely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of its 1929 level.
* Unemployment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as an average of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workers a week were fired in the first three years after the crash. By 1932, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the labor force was out of work.
* The depression particularly battered farmers. Commodity prices fell by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between 1929 and 1932, stifling farm income.
* Urban families were also evicted when they could not pay their rent. Some moved in with relatives; others lived in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, shacks where people shivered, suffered and starved.
* Soup kitchens became standard features of the urban landscape, but charities and local communities \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and neither state nor federal governments had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compensation programs.
1. **“Women’s Jobs” and “Men’s Jobs”**
* Gender segregation had concentrated women in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that shrank less than the heavy industries where men predominated.
* Traditional attitudes also reinforced opposition to female employment itself, especially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Few men sought positions in the fields associated with women, so firing women simply \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ already reeling from the depression.
* Despite hostility, the proportion of married women in the work force \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as women took jobs to help their families survive.
1. **Families in the Depression**
2. **The impact of chronic unemployment on men**
* Husbands and fathers, the traditional breadwinners, were often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when laid off from work.
1. **Expanded roles for women**
* The number of female-headed households \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Not only did some women become wage earners, but to make ends meet, many women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and raised and canned vegetables.
1. **The impact of the depression on children**
* Some parents sacrificed their own well-being to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Many teenagers who left home so that younger children would have more to eat suffered from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **“Last Hired, First Fired”**
2. **The impact of the depression on African Americans**
* Black unemployment rates were more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for white people.
* Jobless white workers now sought the menial jobs traditionally reserved for black workers, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Religious and charitable organizations often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for black people. Local and state governments set higher requirements for black people than for white people to receive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and provided them with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **The impact of the depression on Hispanic Americans**
* As mostly unskilled workers, they faced increasing competition for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* They were displaced even in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which they had dominated.
* Economic woes and racism drove nearly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mexican immigrants and their American-born children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 1930s.
1. **Protest**
2. **Informal Protest**
* Some engaged in protests, ranging from small desperate gestures like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to more dramatic deeds.
1. **Radical Protest**
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organized the jobless into “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” that staged hunger marches, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and blocked evictions.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ built similar organizations, including Baltimore’s People’s Unemployment League.
1. **Rural protest**
* In the Midwest, the Farmers’ Holiday Association stopped the shipment of produce to urban markets, hoping to drive up prices.
* A guerilla war broke out as farmers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and halted freight trains, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and fought bloody battles with deputy sheriffs.