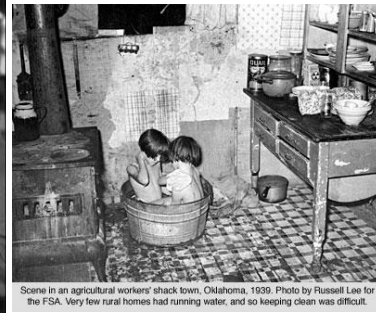


Paper 1:A - America 1920-73

Module 2: Depression and the New Deal



Part 2: Depression and the New Deal

1A: 2.1

American society during the Depression: unemployment; farmers; businessmen; Hoover's responses and unpopularity; Roosevelt's election as president.

1A: 2.2

The effectiveness of the New Deal on different groups in society: successes and limitations including opposition towards the New Deal from Supreme Court, Republicans and Radical politicians; Roosevelt's contribution as president; popular culture.

1A: 2.3

The impact of the Second World War: America's economic recovery; Lend Lease; exports; social developments, including experiences of African-Americans and women.



1A: 2.1- Why did Wall Street 'crash'?

Not all Americans could buy luxury goods as there wasn't enough money to go around. American factories started over producing their goods and as a result profits started to fall. Companies also struggled to sell abroad because of the Fordney McCumber tariff. Toward the end of the 1920s some people began to doubt whether the companies they had invested will keep making the same profits. In September 1929 some people began to sell their shares worried that they wouldn't get the same profits at the end of the year. This led to other investors following suit and the result was shocking. Shareholders quickly realised their shares were only worth something if people were willing to buy them so as they tried to turn their shares into cash the share prices dropped to attract a buyer. On the 24th of October 1929 13,000,000 shares were sold in a single day and the share price in nearly all companies began to drop, some investors called this Black Thursday others called it the crash.

B The cost of one share in ten American companies before and after the Crash

Company	3 September 1929 Cost of one share [cents]	13 November 1929 Cost of one share [cents]
American Can	182	86
Anaconda Copper	162	70
Electric Bond and Share	204	50
General Electric Company	396	168
General Motors	182	36
New York Central	256	160
Radio	505	28
US Steel	279	150
Westinghouse E & M	313	102
Woolworth	251	57



Beyond Black Thursday

Once the rush to sell began the situation got worse people no longer wanted their shares they wanted cash instead. On Tuesday the 29th of October there was another mad rush to sell shares at any price 16,000,000 shares were sold during that day and the average price dropped by \$0.40. Shareholders lost a total of 8,000 million dollars.

Banks go bankrupt

As they continued things got progressively worse. Many Americans had borrowed money from banks to buy shares hoping to pay back their loans but when the share price is full the investors couldn't sell their shares for enough to pay off their loans. When lots of customers couldn't pay back their loans the banks went bankrupt. This evening pattered ordinary people who had never invested in the stock market because when the banks went bust everyone savings in the banks were lost. In 1929 alone 659 banks went bust.

There was a janitor called George Gallies who had \$1000 in the Bank of the United States. It had taken Gallies 40 years to save \$1000. After spending two nights and two days in the pouring rain outside this shuttered, locked bank, beating on the walls with his hands in frustration, he realised he was never going to see ten cents of his money. So he went back to the basement where he lived and he hanged himself in despair. That's what bank failures did – they crushed hundreds of thousands of ordinary people like George Gallies.

Fact

How does a bank work?

American banks focused on two areas – savings and loans. Some people would use the bank as a place to keep their money safe (savings) while others would go to the bank to borrow cash (loans). The banks used the money that people were saving to loan to other people who wanted to borrow money. Problems started in 1929 when people couldn't pay back loans they had used to buy shares that had now become worthless. The bank had loaned out all the 'savings' money and when all the money had gone... the banks went bust.

1A: 2.1- How did the Great Depression affect peoples lives?

Ordinary shareholders

Many investors lost a fortune during the Crash. They often tried to pay off their bank loans by selling their valuable belongings, such as cars. Some people even struggled to pay their rent and faced homelessness.



Factory workers

Many factory workers lost their jobs. The closure of one factory could affect all sorts of other businesses in the area too; there were no workers to eat at local restaurants or visit the newsagent or hairdresser, for example. In addition, banks had given away customers' savings as loans, so people lost the money they could have spent years saving.



Farmers

Many farmers had been losing money for years. New farming methods meant they produced too much food, so they dropped prices to try to sell the excess. Many farmers also had equipment loans from banks that were now demanding their money back. With less money coming in, some farmers couldn't afford to pay their debts or mortgages. They faced losing their farms and having to sack their workers.



The Great Depression

A depression is a point in the country's history when factories close, banks fail and unemployment reaches record levels. The depression in America was so bad people called it the Great Depression.

Factory owners

Factories were overproducing goods. After the Crash, people could afford to buy even less. For example, Americans bought 4.5 million cars in 1927 – but car factories could not sell a quarter of that total by 1930. This is called **underconsumption**. US factories also struggled to sell their products abroad because foreign countries taxed American goods heavily. Factory owners were forced to cut production, then wages, and eventually started to sack workers.



Bank managers

Banks loaned out huge amounts of money in the 1920s. Many people spent it buying shares. When they couldn't pay the money back the banks went bankrupt and bank managers, and their staff, lost their jobs.



The very rich

Some members of the upper classes lost some of their wealth in the Depression but they often had lots of property and land to fall back on. They did still have to make some changes, though, such as sacking chauffeurs and cleaners and doing the work themselves.



1A: 2.1- How did the Great Depression affect peoples lives?

Unemployment

By 1932 around 13,000,000 people lost their jobs which is nearly 25% of the Labour force in America. One of the worst hit places was the city of Cleveland where 50% of the workers were unemployed by 1931. Between 1929 and 1932 factory production dropped by 45% as people simply were not buying anything that was made. By 1932 approximately 12,000 people a day were losing their jobs. Also during this time about 250,000 Americans stopped paying their mortgages and within weeks most were evicted from their homes.

Hobos and Hooverville's

Someone employed travel around the country looking for work and these were known as the hobos. They travelled on the tops of trains or any other way they could get around that was free. All the homeless people moved to waste ground and built temporary homes out of Cardboard boxes, scrap metal, cloth and pallets. There were no facilities in these camps and they became known as Hooverville's. This was a sarcastic reference to president Herbert Hoover who many felt wasn't doing enough to help the people.



Breadlines

Bread lines was the nickname given to large queues of people who used to line up outside of charity soup kitchens trying to get soup and bread to keep themselves alive. In 1932 the YMCA charity was giving out 12,000 free meals a day in just one small district of New York.

Problems on farms

Because the large amount of unemployed farmers couldn't get good food prices for the products they were growing. This led to many farmers being unable to pay their rent or mortgages and lead to further evictions. To make it worse there was a drought in rural America and due to other farming the nutrients in the soil disappeared and the ground turned to dust. This was called the Dust Bowl and huge storm simply blew away million acres of dry top soil making it impossible to farm.

President Hoovers Response

Hoover was convinced that America would recover. He believed in the idea of 'rugged individualism' where people can overcome their problems through hard work. Hoover did set up some attempts to improve things. The reconstruction finance Corporation lent money to businesses in trouble, taxes were cut to give people more spending power and he also set up construction projects to create jobs. He also made 300 million dollars available to states so they could help the unemployed but some states felt Goodman had no right to do this and only 30 million was actually given out. He also made some things worse, such as the smoot tariff which increased the price of foreign goods and had the same impact as the Fordney McCumber tariff of the 1920s.



Violence and protest

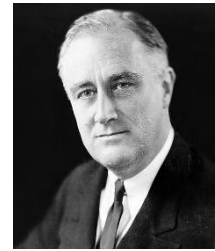
The largest protest took place in the summer of 1932 when 25,000 unemployed ex soldiers from World War One marched to Washington to ask for their war pension. In response Hoover sprang the army on them, who drove the bonus army away with guns tanks and tear gas.

1A: 2.1- Why did Roosevelt win the 1932 election?

Presidential elections are held every four years in America and in 1932 the two main candidates were Herbert Hoover hoping to be re elected and Franklin Delano Roosevelt also known as FDR.



Herbert Hoover



FDR

Age in 1932 - 58

Age in 1932 – 50

Background – He was from a hard working manual background. He went to University to study mine engineering and at 21 years old he worked as a gold miner for 10 hours a day, Seven days a week earning promotions and saving enough money that he got to go work in the gold mines of Australia. He travelled the world as a mining engineer and became a multi millionaire by the age of 40. He then retired from mining and went into politics, as you do.

Background - Born into a wealthy family he was privately educated at home with private tutors and then at the age of 14 went to an expensive private school and then studied law at Harvard. He decided to go into politics in 1910.

Political Party – He was a member of the Republican Party traditionally favoured by business people and wealthier people. The general policy of Republicans was laissez Faire and let things be.

Political Party – FDR belong to the Democratic Party despite the fact that most of his family were Republicans. One argument as to why he joined the Democrats was because it would get him lots of publicity, others have said it was due to his wife decision as she cared deeply about the poor and the Democrats were favoured by poorer voters.

Political career – Hoover spent his early political career helping feed the starving Europe after the First World War. He became president in 1928 at a time when many Americans were making lots of money and could afford lots of luxury's. He was quoted as saying soon all Americans would have two cars in every garage and a chicken in every pot.

Political career – During World War One he organised the Navy but contracted polio which nearly killed him in 1921. He spent the next five years recovering but never fully regained the use of his legs and used a wheelchair for the rest of his life. In 1928 he went back into politics and became the governor of New York.

Ideas for dealing with the depression - Initially did very little believing in the idea of rugged individualism. It was only after a few years of depression that he started to lend money to troubled businesses and farmers and making cash available to help those who weren't employed.

Ideas for dealing with the depression - Well governor of New York he spent nearly \$20,000,000 helping the unemployed and this should people how he intended to deal with the depression. He promised the **3 Rs**, these were **relief** – to help the sick unemployed and homeless, **recovery** - government schemes to provide jobs , and **reform** – to make America a better place for ordinary people to ensure another depression didn't happen. He called these 3 Rs his New Deal for the American people. The New Deal caught the imagination of the American public and was one of the largest election victories in American history.

Other information – Hoover was not a very good public speaker and his belief in rugged individualism made him appear uncaring. This made him unpopular in the political campaign and his election train was often pelted with eggs and tomatoes. In one city he was met with signs saying hang Hoover.

Other information – Some argue that his disability helped him to empathise with ordinary people. He appealed to voters as he had overcome great personal difficulties and they also thought he had the right experience to help America come from the Great Depression.

The result

Out of 48 states in America in 1932, 42 of them voted for FDR. FDR started his presidency in March 1933.

1A: 2.2- A New Deal

FDR promised a new deal in his election campaign and now he had to deliver. In the first 100 days of his presidency Americans saw more action being taken to end depression than they had seen since it began. FDR meant business.

Action and action now

The first change after I need to introduce was to restore confidence in the banks. The emergency banking act was introduced and it closed all banks for 4 days. In this time every bank was inspected and only honest well run banks with enough cash flow were allowed to reopen. When the banks reopened people believe they could use them again and investment started up.

The second change that was introduced was to gain money to help the unemployed. The economy act was introduced which cut the pay for all government officials and members of the armed forces by 15% saving nearly one billion dollars that could be used for unemployment schemes.

The third change was very popular. The Beer Act made it legal to make and sell alcohol again. This put the gangsters out of business and the government was able to raise money through the use of taxes.

The Alphabet Agencies

FDR had no definite plan when he first became president and how to deal with depression. Instead he surrounded himself by clever men and women calling them his brain trust. Following on from discussions with this group new organisations were created which picked up the nickname alphabet agencies because they were always known by their initials.

Priming the pump

The idea behind the alphabet agencies was simple, the government creates jobs by spending money then once the workers are earning a wage they start buying goods. This would in theory lead to firms and businesses hiring new workers so then these workers would earn money and spend it and so on.

Help for farmers

- **FCA (Farm Credit Administration):** Lent money to farmers who couldn't keep up with loan payments. \$100 million loaned out in 18 months.
- **AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Agency):** Paid farmers to produce less and destroy some of the food they had already produced. As a result, food prices rose because the supply decreased. Between 1933 and 1939, farmers' incomes doubled. However, it faced heavy criticism – food was being destroyed at a time when millions in the cities were going hungry.

Help for industry and workers

- **NRA (National Recovery Administration):** Encouraged workers and employers to work out a code of fair conditions, wages and prices for their workplaces. It stated that workers should have the right to join a trade union, something that had been banned in some industries. In total, 2.5 million firms, employing 22 million workers, joined the scheme. However, as a *voluntary* scheme, many employers refused to join and codes of practice weren't always observed, leading to strikes.
- **HOLC (Home Owners Loan Corporation):** Gave loans to people who were struggling to pay their mortgages. It helped 300,000 homeowners in the first year.
- **TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority):** Provided work building dams and electric power stations along the Tennessee River, one of the poorest areas in America.

Help for the unemployed

- **CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps):** Unemployed 18- to 25-year-olds were employed in the countryside to plant trees, dig canals, clear footpaths and strengthen riverbanks against flooding. It started a programme to control mosquitoes – and ended malaria in America. The CCC created jobs for 2.5 million men.
- **CWA (Civil Works Administration):** Provided temporary work for 4 million men, building schools, airports, roads and 150,000 public toilets! It didn't just provide work for skilled builders and architects, but unemployed actors, artists and researchers too. The work scheme meant that these people earned money once more – so were able to buy things and provide much needed income for shops and businesses.
- **FERA (Federal Emergency Relief Agency):** \$500 million was given to states to help homeless, starving people. Money was spent on soup kitchens, blankets, clothes and nursery schools (so parents could go out to find a job).

1A: 2.2- Opposition to the New Deal

Some people believe that Franklin D Roosevelt was going too far in interfering with the lives of ordinary Americans and others felt he wasn't going far enough.

Opposition	Reason
The rich	To pay for the new deal FDR increased taxes which were predominantly aimed at the rich which a lot of them didn't like, a bit like today. They thought some of the alphabet agencies that paid people to plant trees paint buildings and stock rivers with fish was a waste of money.
Business people	Wealthy business owners didn't like the way the new deal interfered with business and gave more rights to workers. In particular they did not like the NRA codes. These allowed workers to join trade unions and forced employees to pay minimum wage (shocking).
The Supreme Court	The job of the Supreme Court is make sure that any new laws do not go against the American constitution. In the constitution the president is responsible for national affairs affecting all states. Due to this in 1935 the Supreme Court ruled that the AAA alphabet agency was illegal saying that it was up to state governments to help farmers not the national government. This meant that all money given to help farmers was immediately stopped.
Republicans	Despite FDRs huge win there were many who still believed that people should sort out their own problems. Many Republicans were horrified how the new deal was impacting peoples lives. Many called FDR a dictator and others claimed it would make Americans unable to stand on their own two feet.
Radical politicians	One politician in particular who suggested an alternative to the new deal was Huey long. He said if he were president all fortunes of \$5,000,000 would be confiscated and shared out he also promised every family \$5,000 to buy a radio, a car and a house as well as cheap food for the poor. His ideas were radical but he was popular.



FDR wins again

In 1936 Roosevelt faced his second election. The Republicans chose a popular politician Alf Landon to run against him. Landon called FDR's new deal a waste of taxpayers money and he also identified areas of soc that had not benefited from his policies. Despite this Roosevelt still won the election with more votes than any other president in American history. He even joked that everyone is against the new deal except the voters.

1A: 2.2 - How effective was the New Deal

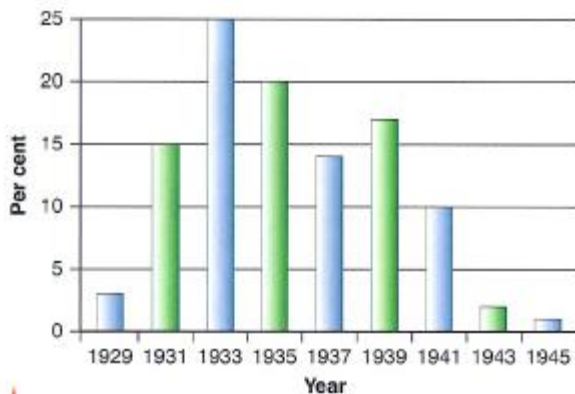
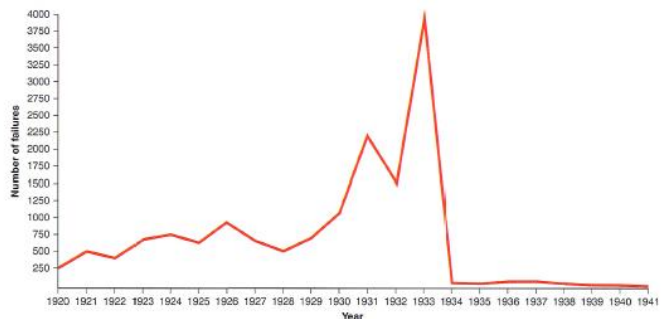
Roosevelt remains the only president in history who managed to serve four times in office. He is still regarded today as one of the greatest presidents because of his efforts during the depression but how successful was the new deal?

Judging success.

The new deal has always been met by mixed opinion. Some said that while it created lots of jobs it didn't solve the issue of unemployment completely, others say it interfered too much in the lives of American citizens and it wasted lots of money on pointless work programs. Others point out that it helped groups who had been ignored by the governments in the past such as farmers and the very poor.

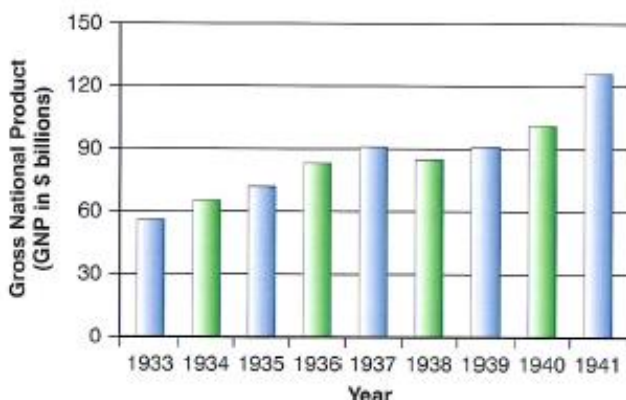
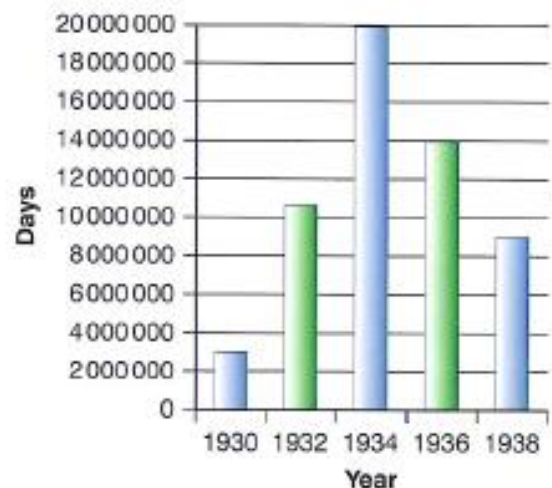
Remember Relief, Recovery and Reform: (The 3 R's)

A graph showing the number of bank failures from 1920 to 1941.



Unemployment as a percent of the total population between 1929 and 1945. While the New Deal did gradually reduce unemployment it was WW2 which brought it to an end.

A graph showing the number of days lost to strikes between 1930 and 1938. The less strikes, generally the happier the workers.



This graph shows the total combined value of all goods and services and the income earned by American citizens. The higher the GNP the wealthier the country is.

1A: 2.2- How effective was the New Deal

Issue dealt with	Details
Poverty	While the alphabet agencies created jobs millions of people were very poor throughout the 1930s. As a result of this Roosevelt introduced the Social Security act which was one of his greatest achievements. This act set up a national system of pensions for the elderly widows and disabled as well as payments for the sick and unemployed. It meant that people did not just need to now rely on charity if they fell into difficulty.
Workers	The alphabet agencies find work for many skilled and unskilled workers and gave millions at least a basic wage. When the Supreme Court ruled some of the alphabet agencies as illegal Roosevelt introduced the Wagner act which gave workers the right to join the union and stopped employees from being able to punish them for doing so. Big companies still remain very powerful, such as Ford, who treated unions with suspicion.
Women	While the window new deal pulses aimed directly at women, women did still benefit. Many found work with the alphabet agencies however women did still face discrimination. One example of this is that wages for women were set lower than those for men and the average wage for a woman in 1937 was \$525 compared to just over \$1000 for a man. A further example is the only 10,000 women were employed by the CCC out of the 2.5 million people involved in it.
Farmers	A third of all American voters depending on farming for a living so FDR wanted to help him. Measures were introduced to increase the price of food. Despite this most of the help went to large scale farmers and small farmers that didn't see much of a benefit. There were still high levels of poverty in much of rural America so many farmers had to look elsewhere for work.
African Americans	The new deal also did not end discrimination against African Americans. Some of them actually continued the discrimination such as with the CCC African Americans were not allowed to live in the newly built towns. Roosevelt did not want to take action to stop this as he feared he would lose support from white voters in the South of America. Despite this 200,000 African Americans did gain jobs in the CCC.
Native Americans	Roosevelt did increase the amount of land Native Americans earned. London set up to help them by moorland and set up businesses and buy farming equipment. The Indian reservation Act of 1934 allowed net Americans to manage their own affairs and set up their own lockouts. Despite that many still lived in great poverty and suffered discrimination which still goes on to this day.

The end of the New Deal.

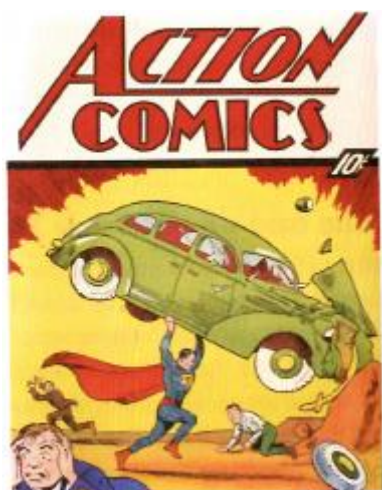
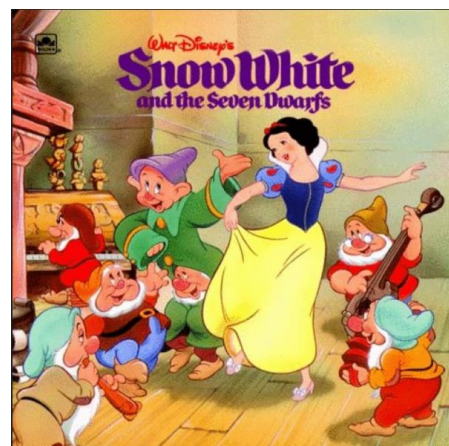
After Roosevelt's re-election in 1936 he became increasingly worried about the cost of his job creation scheme. In response it decides to cut down the amount spent on new deal programs but in doing so increase unemployment by 3,000,000. At the same time thousands of workers went on strike for better wages and better working conditions. In 1938 unemployment rose to 10 1/2 million and Roosevelt himself acknowledged that the new deal has come to an end by January 1939. Despite this events in Europe will going to provide the solution to some of America's problems.

1A: 2.3 – Popular culture in the 1930s

Movies and Music

Just remained as popular in the 1920s and famous jazz artists like Duke Ellington continued to sell huge numbers of records. Radio continue to be the way that most people listen to music but gramophone sales increased in the 1930s as vinyl records became a common method of listening to recorded music.

Cinema remained one of the most popular activities of the 1930s with 60,000,000 people going per week. Part of this reason is that people wanted to forget about the depression. This led to new genres being developed such as comedies, musicals and animations.



Comic books

Comics became very popular in the 1930s and the first began to appear after 1933.

After the 1938 publication of action comics including the debut of Superman, the comics were bright, cheap and easy to read for young people desperate to escape from the misery of the depression.

Writers

The depression encouraged many writers to write about the issues of poverty, racism and the social problems they witnessed. One famous piece of writing was John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*.

The arts

Roosevelt was keen for artists, musicians, writers and actors to continue their work during the depression. The Works Progress Administration provided work for unemployed artists of all kinds. This was one of the alphabet agencies that was criticised for wasting money.

Timeline

1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1939
The world's tallest building (for the next 35 years) is constructed – the Empire State Building in New York City	First Mickey Mouse colour cartoon	Prohibition ends	Masters Golf Tournament held for the first time at Augusta National Golf Club, Georgia	The rumba becomes the latest dance craze; the Monopoly board game goes on sale	The bass guitar invented by Paul Tutmarc of Seattle, Washington	Disney's <i>Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs</i> released	'Crazes' include knock-knock jokes, rollerskating and the board game Chinese checkers
Key Words popular culture							

1A: 2.3 - From Isolation to War

After the First World War America kept out the affairs of other countries for many years returning to a policy called isolationism. When World War Two broke out America quickly went to selling weapons to Britain and France. In 1941 America went to war on the side of Britain and France as well as against Japan.

Exporting to Europe

From the end of World War One America concentrated on building up its economy and strong trade links. The neutrality act of 1935 banned loans to countries at war and in 1937 the law stopped sales of weapons to any countries involved in conflict.

In October 1937 Roosevelt said the peace loving nations should stand up to the aggressive ones. Aggressive nations should be treated as though in quarantine, so countries should avoid trading with them until their aggression stops. It was clear he was referring to Germany, Italy and Japan in this speech. When war broke out in 1939 America declared support for Britain and France against Hitler's Germany and its allies. Roosevelt's concern was if Britain and France were defeated, America would be Germany's next target. He was also concerned of Japan's aggressive actions in the Far East where America did a lot of trade.

The Cash and Carry Plan

In November 1939 Britain and France started buying United States weapons, warships and planes. This was known as the cash and carry plan which created valuable production jobs for the unemployed in America.

Reaction in America

It was clear that America supported Britain in the Second World War. There were a number of anti war demonstrations because they feared that America might get dragged into a European war but many soon started to see the benefits of an end to isolationism. As America start to rearm, millions of people found jobs effectively bringing unemployment to an end.

Lend Lease

In March 1941 Roosevelt agreed to a Lend Lease deal so instead of selling to Britain they would lend Britain up to \$7000 million worth of weapons. Most people knew that America would never get or want this money back. America also reached a similar deal with Russia when they were attacked by Germany.

America and Japan

The main reason America joined fighting in World War Two was because of Japan. Japan would start to invade areas of China which America did a lot of trade with. Also America stopped trading with Japan because of these actions which causes the relationships between the two countries to get worse. In response to this the Japanese planned a secret attack on America to disable the American Pacific fleet for at least one year.

Attack on Pearl Harbor

On Sunday the 7th of December 1941, 183 Japanese bomber planes attacked Pearl Harbor. The Americans were caught completely by surprise and in just under 2 hours 21 United States ships were sunk or damaged. The next day America and Britain declared war on Japan and three days after that on Germany and Italy.



1A: 2.3 - America at War

Weapon manufacture

In January 1942 the war production board was created to convert industries from peacetime work to war work. They converted car production factories to making tanks and fighter planes, silk factories to produce parachutes, and type right companies to make machine guns. The board made sure that all these factories received all the raw materials that were needed to produce the most war goods in the fastest time possible. In 1943 the United States factories produced 86,000 planes and 96,000 planes in 1944.



Unemployment

In 1939 about 17% of the entire potential workforce were unemployed. As America start to rearm that figured decreased and by 1941 around 4 million had found jobs either building fighter planes, battleships or tanks. A large number of unemployed men join the armed forces and people found it easy to get jobs. By 1944 unemployment had dropped to just 670,000. Farmers also saw a benefit as they had supplied the food to the military and traditional industries.

Women

Before World War Two women had worked in very traditional jobs such as nursing or teaching, but the war offered new opportunities. Women took positions in factories, railways and shipyards. Between 1940 and 1945 women in work rose from 12,000,000 to nearly 19,000,000. Women occupied 1/3 of all Americas jobs.



The Legacy of War

Before the war the US spends about 1% of its national budget on the military, during the war this increased but when the war ended the government decided to permanently increase the percentage spent on the armed forces. Since 1945 the US has been spending between 8% and 20% of its national budget on its armed forces. A further legacy of the war was the renewed fight for civil rights for African Americans. The political legacy was an increase belief that the government could actually solve big issues like depressions and conflict.

African Americans at home

When the war just started there was a planned demonstration in Washington to protest against the treatment of African American workers. The government feared nearly 100,000 protesters so in exchange to cancel the march, Roosevelt promised to set up the fair employment practice committee. The committee discovered widespread discrimination and while they could not force companies to change they could recommend they didn't receive government contracts for weapons. In response to this some companies improved the policies in relation to black workers.



African Americans at war

About 1,000,000 African Americans fought in the war but they still face discrimination. In the Navy black sailors could only work in the kitchens and black soldiers were not allowed to train as officers and the Air Force wouldn't allow black pilots at all. As the war went on racial barriers broke down and eventually the Air Force did allow black Americans to train as pilots and all of the armed forces trained black officers however they could only lead black soldiers in segregated units. Additionally black women were trained as nurses but were only allowed to treat black soldiers.

Depression and the New Deal - Tasks

TASK 1:

Using Page 2 about the causes of the boom you need to;

- a) Explain why the Stock Market Crashed in 1929.
- b) Explain if the crash could have been avoided.

TASK 2:

Using pages 3 and 4 you need to summarise how the depression impacted peoples lives.

- a) Summarise each group impacted
- b) Rank from 1 onwards the ones impacted the most
- c) Explain your ranking order.

TASK 3:

Using pages 6, 7, 8 and 9 you need to create a mind map summarising the Alphabet Agencies. For each one you need to colour code to identify which of the 3 Rs it was trying to solve. Then link to this who would like this agency and who would oppose it and why. Finally summarise how effective each agency was.

TASK 4:

Create a revision card for each aspect of popular culture in America in the 1930s, with a picture of it on one side and key details about it on the other. If there are only a few key details then leave space, because you may find more about them in the other revision guides.

TASK 5:

Using pages 11 and 12 explain in 3 PEE paragraphs how Americas entry into World War 2 ended the depression.

TASK 6:

Review the entire revision guide creating revision flashcards or another revision activity which focuses on key S.P.E.D (Statistics, People, Events, Dates) and other key knowledge relating to each thing you need to know. Then get a friend or parent to quiz you.

If you have friends (or acquaintances / people you know) then feel free to come and grab one of our departmental board games to use your flash cards as part of. We have zombie themed, fantasy themed and an expanding collection of other versatile board games

The American people and the 'Boom' - Quiz

1. Why could American companies not sell their products abroad?
2. When in 1929 did some people begin to sell their shares?
3. What happened on the 24th October 1929?
4. How many shares were sold on the Tuesday after Black Thursday?
5. Why did banks go bankrupt?
6. Why would this impact people who had never bought shares?
7. How many people lost their jobs by 1932?
8. What happened to those who could not pay their mortgages?
9. Who were hobos?
10. What was the nickname to the shanty towns that developed in the 1930s?
11. How many free meals did the YMCA give out in New York a day?
12. How did the depression impact farmers?
13. What was the Dust Bowl?
14. What was president Hoovers response to the Depression?
15. Why did this anger many people?
16. Who were the bonus army?
17. What were the 3Rs in Roosevelts plan for the Depression?
18. Why did Roosevelt close the Banks for 4 days?
19. What was the aim of the alphabet agencies?
20. Give an example of 3 Alphabet Agencies.
21. Explain why rich people opposed the New Deal.
22. Did everyone think the New Deal was too expensive?
23. Did the New Deal solve unemployment in America?
24. How did the New Deal help farmers?
25. What happened in 1939 to the New Deal?
26. Why did cinema remain so popular during the depression?
27. Why did comic books become popular?
28. What was the Cash and Carry plan?
29. Why did the war end unemployment in America?
30. Why was Pearl Harbor significant?
31. How many people were unemployed by 1944?
32. What was the impact of the war on women?
33. Did African Americans benefit because of the war?
34. Explain 2 legacies of the war on America.

QUESTION 4:

Describe 2 problems faced by Roosevelt implementing the New Deal. (4 marks)

Describe 2 problems people faced during the Depression. (4 marks)

QUESTION 5:

In what ways were _____ affected by _____ (8 marks)

QUESTION 6:

Which of the following was the more important reason for the end of the depression;

- New Deal
- WW2

Explain your answer with reference to both bullet points (12 marks)