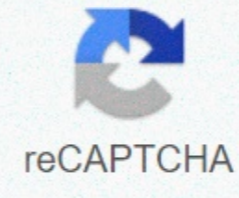




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22.2 hardship and suffering during the depression

1 Great Depression: Hardship and Suffering During Depression Chapter 14, Section 2 2 FACTS about this decade: Population: 123,188,000 in 48 states Life expectancy: Male, 58.1; Woman, 61.6 Average salary: \$1,368 Car sales: 2,787,400 Food prices: Milk, 14 cents qt.; Bread, 9 cents per loaf; Round steak, 42 cents per pound Lynchings: 21 3 Depression in cities Unemployment = 25% nationally From 1929 to 1934, U.S. personal income fell 44% underserved which means that even those with jobs are not well paid. 4 Depression in cities Lost jobs = people evicted from homes/apartments – Foreclosures for residential real estate doubled between 1926 and 2010. –The foreclosure rate jumped from 3.6 per 1,000 mortgages in 1926 to 13.3 in 1933. In 1933, 1,000 houses were suspected every day. – Shantytowns (Hoovervilles), settlements consisting of huts, they are created in cities In order to feed themselves: – People dig through garbage, turn to begging – Soup kitchens offer free or cheap food – Bread lines – people are vying for food from charities 5 6 A minority of African Americans and Latinos have been particularly hard hit by depression The last employee, the first time higher unemployment was released (50%) and lower wages when they had jobs Many Hispanics were deported (even when they were citizens) Rise in racial violence 7 Depressions in rural areas Advantage over city life: Most farmers can grow food for their families About 400,000 farms lost by foreclosure – Many become boarders –Many Farm families migrate to Pacific coast states - known as okies dust bowl – Dust Bowl: from North Dakota to Texas 8 Men on the streets Men were the primary provider - the state of the family depended on them – Divorce rates dropped, for the simple reason that many couples couldn't afford it. –Psychological pain that you do not work / watch the family suffer but desertion rates have been raised. – By 1940, 1.5 million married women lived apart from their husbands – As many as 300,000 tramps roamed the country on railroad box cars 9 Women Struggle to Survive Homemakers budget carefully – whether food, sewing clothes, buying food as a group, etc. Women work outside the home – less get paid and resented by unemployed men Married women often denied work (thought to be taking a man's job) Many women suffered in silence - starved to death in cold attics and in rooms - too embarrassed 10 Children Poor nutrition and health care lead to serious health problems in children Lack of tax revenue leads to shortened school year, school closures Teenagers, called Hoover tourists, left home to relieve stress on one less mouth to feed and to look for work. – More than 200,000 200,000 Children 11 Social and psychological effects 1928-1932, suicide rate rises over 30% Admissions to state mental hospitals triple People give up health care, college, postpone marriage, children But: – Many show great kindness to strangers – Develop a habit of saving and frugality 1 CH. 22.2 DIFFICULTIES AND SUFFERINGS DURING DEPRESSIONOBJECTIVE: To understand the conditions during the Great Depression Quiz 2 During the early Great Depression there was no system _____, help or food given by the government to the poor. The environmental crisis that hit the US during the Great Depression was called _____. The hungry and malnourished urban s poor had an advantage over the village poor for being able to go form ____ lines, ... outside _____. Hoovervilles are another name for _____. 3 CONTEXT What are your family's memories of the Great Depression? What were the causes of the Great Depression? Who's to blame? Why didn't the depression end? Can it happen again? 4 Depression in citiesCAUSES: Debt, unemployment and inflation ☒ People loose their homes and apartments EFFECTS: Shantytowns (AKA Hoovervilles) Bread lines and soup kitchens Minorities suffer the most race riots Deportations 50% unemployment (vs. 25%) 5 A Hooverville in Central Park, NYC 6 Soup Kitchens and Bread Lines /biography/resources/images/FDRCampaigning.image.jpg 7 Depression in Rural AreasCAUSES: Falling crop prices ☒ Rising Rural Dust Bowl EFFECTS: 400,000 Farms foreclosed b/w More tenant farmers/sharecroppers Okies = migration from West Dust Bowl 8 Sharecropper by Jerry Bywaters, 1937Sharecropper, Jerry Bywaters oil painting, shows one of the main problems facing farmers on the Southern Plains in the 1930s: locusts, which along with the dust dries and storms ravaged crops in Oklahoma, Kansas and other states. (Dallas Museum of Art, Allied Arts Civic Prize, dallas' 8th annual art exhibition.) Copyright Houghton Mifflin Company ©. All rights reserved. 9 Map: The Dust Bowl Dust Bowl From dakota to south to the Mexican border, farmers in the Great Plains suffered from a lack of rainfall and severe soil erosion in the 1930s, exacerbating the hardships of the Great Depression Copyright Company © Houghton Mifflin. All rights reserved. 10 11 New Deal Propaganda for Relief on the Farm: Short Film: The Plough That Broke the Plains. 12 Farmer's Holiday Association marchingProtesting Minnesota farmers demanded relief in a 1933 march at the state capitol. (Minnesota Historical Society) Copyright Houghton Mifflin Company ©. All rights reserved. 13 Dorothea Lange photo of migrant mother and childDorothea Lange became one of the most famous depression photographers. Her photo of a migrant mother and her children at a migrant camp in Nipom, California, captured the human tragedy of depression. Job search and Over 350,000 people have travelled to the state, and most have found few opportunities. (Library of Congress) Copyright Houghton Mifflin Company ©. All rights reserved. 14 Black family tenant farm from Putnam County, Georgia, Harmony Community, 1941Numerous African-American families were evicted from their farms during the Great Depression. White planters who received government payments to take farmed land were supposed to share those payments with their tenants and dealers. Instead, many kicked those families off the ground and kept the money to themselves. This family in Putnam County, Georgia, loaded all their property into a rickety truck to head north. (National Archives) Copyright Houghton Mifflin Company ©. All rights reserved. 15 Four families from the Dust Bowl in Texas on a night roadThis 1937 picture of Dorothea Lange, a photographer with the Farm Safety Administration, paints migrants from the Texas Dust Bowl gathered at a roadside camp near Calpatria in Southern California. (Library of Congress) Copyright Houghton Mifflin Company ©. All rights reserved. 16 Oklahoma refugees stalled on thePlagued Highway due to sandstorms and evictions, thousands of tenant farmers and sharecroppers were forced to flee their country during the Great Depression. Known as Okies and Arkies, they went to California with a few things. These refugees from a dreed-stricken Oklahoma have experienced car problems and have stalled on a highway in New Mexico. (Library of Congress) Copyright Houghton Mifflin Company ©. All rights reserved. 17 Dorothea Lange Library of Congress 18 Other problems and effects... Very little direct relief or government assistance to the school to close, close early/or shorten the days Increased child labor Hoboes = 2 million men riding the rails Suicide rate increases by 30% Families gather to survive malnutrition and hunger spread out 19 Some symbols of rogue Great Depression... 20 21. Some Youtube videos re: era