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Industrialization through the great depression worksheet answers

The Great Depression was a severe global economic depression in the decade leading up to World War II. Not ready to buy a subscription yet? Click to download the free sample version DownloadThe Great Depression was a severe global economic depression in the decade leading up to World War II. The timing of the Great Depression varied between countries, but in most countries it began in 1930 and lasted until the late 1930s or mid-1940s. It was the longest, deepest and most widespread depression of the 20th century. See the fact file below for more information on the Great Depression or alternatively, you download our 20-page Great Depression worksheet pack to use in the classroom or home environment. Key Facts & InformationBEHIND THE GREAT DEPRESSIONThe causes of the Great Depression are widely measured. There was no single cause, but different things held together made it happen. A weak banking system, overproduction of goods, overspending and a bursting credit bubble were just some of the reasons. The Wall Street Crash of 1929 was one of the main causes of the Great Depression. This stock market crash was the most devastating crash in the history of the United States. On Black Tuesday, October 29, 1929, the stock market lost \$14 billion, bringing the loss for that week to an astounding \$30 billion. It took 23 years for the stock market to hit the heights it had reached before the crash. THE WALL STREET CRASHHerbert Hoover was president when the Great Depression began. He declared in March 1930 that the US had passed the worst and argued that the economy would sort itself out. The worst, however, had just begun and would last until the outbreak of World War II in 1939.As news of the stock market crash spread, customers rushed to their banks to withdraw their money, causing disastrous bank runs. People who had been very rich lost all they had; Some committed suicide. Many companies went bankrupt, and large numbers of people lost their jobs. At the height of the Depression, 1 in 4 people were without a job. Between 1930 and 1935, nearly 750,000 farms were lost to bankruptcies or sheriffs. People who lost their homes often lived in what were called Hoovervilles or slums, which were named after President Herbert Hoover. There was also Hoover Stew, which was the name for food that was distributed to the poor in soup kitchens. Hoover Blankets were newspapers that were used to cover people like a blanket. Hoover Hogs were jack rabbits that were used for food, and Hoover Wagons were broken down cars that were pulled by mules. Some people who became homeless would ride on train carriages because they had money to travel. Some believe that more than 50,000 people were injured or killed while jumping on trains. Many of these people travelled together and were Wanderers. Nearly half of the children living in the United States at the time did not have enough food, shelter or medical care. Many suffered from diseases. In the 1930s, thousands of schools were working fewer hours or being completely closed. About three million children had left school, and at least 200,000 took to the rails, either with their parents or as orphans. African-Americans, Indians, Mexican Americans and women were bitterly discriminated against and hit hardest during the Great Depression. They were seen as the groups that could take jobs away from white men. The Great Depression also changed the family in different ways. Many couples delayed getting married, and divorce rates and birth rates dropped. Some men also abandoned their families. A 1940 poll revealed that 1.5 million married women had been abandoned by their husbands. Severe drought and dust storms made the Great Depression worse because it dried out farmland and forced families to leave their farms. On May 9, 1934, a dust storm carried about 350 million tons of dirt 2,000 miles to the east and dumped four million tons of prairie debris in Chicago. The drought and dust had killed tens of thousands of animals and some people. The board game Monopoly, which first became available in 1935, became popular because players could get rich while playing the game. The Three Little Pigs were seen as a symbol of the Great Depression, with the wolf carrying the depression and the three small pigs that average citizens who eventually succeeded by working together. Democrat Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945) became president in March 1933, promising a New Deal for the American people. Great Depression WorksheetsThis is a fantastic bundle that includes everything you need to know about the Great Depression over 20 in-depth pages. These are ready-made Great Depression countertops that are perfect for teaching students about the Great Depression, which was a severe global economic depression in the decade leading up to World War II. The timing of the Great Depression varied between countries, but in most countries it began in 1930 and lasted until the late 1930s or mid-1940s. It was the longest, deepest and most widespread depression of the 20th century. 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Perfect to supplement your social studies curriculum, activities in industrialization through the Great Depression include critical thinking, writing, technology, and more! This 128-page social studies resource book includes topics such as: early American factories Mortene codeHenry Fordthe roaring '20sthe New Deal programVocabulary words, timelines, maps, and reading lists are also provided. Complies with NCSS standards and is correlated to state, national and Canadian provincial standards. Mark Twain Media Publishing Company specializes in providing engaging, complementary books and decorative resources to complement middle and upper classrooms. Designed by leading educators, the product line covers a range of topics including mathematics, science, language arts, social studies, history, government, visual arts and character. Mark Twain Media also offers innovative classroom solutions for message boards and interactive whiteboards. Since 1977, Mark Twain Media has been a reliable source for a wide range of engaging classroom resources. The Great Depression was the worst economic downturn in the history of the industrialized world, which was from 1929 to 1939. It began after the October 1929 stock market crash, which sent Wall Street into a panic and wiped out millions of investors. Over the following years, consumer spending and investment fell, causing a sharp decline in industrial production and employment as failing companies laid off workers. In 1933, when the Great Depression reached its lowest point, about 15 million Americans were unemployed and nearly half of the country's banks had failed. What caused the Great Depression? During the 1920s, the U.S. economy grew rapidly, and the nation's total wealth more than doubled between 1920 and 1929, a period called the Roaring Twenties. The stock market, centered on the New York Stock Exchange on Wall Street in New York City, was the scene of reckless speculation, where everyone from millionaire tycoons to cooks and janitors poured their savings into stocks. As a result, the stock market underwent a rapid expansion, reaching its peak in August 1929. By when, the had already fallen and unemployment had risen, leaving stock prices much higher than their true value. Moreover, wages were low at that time, the economy's agricultural sector was struggling due to drought and falling food prices, and banks had a surplus of large loans that could not be liquidated. The U.S. economy entered a mild recession in the summer of 1929, when consumer spending slowed and unsold goods began to pile up, which in turn slowed factory output. Nevertheless, share prices continued to rise and by the autumn of that year stratospheric levels had reached levels that could not be justified by the expected future profit. Stock market crash of 1929 On October 24, 1929, when nervous investors began to sell overpriced shares en masse, the stock market crash happened that some feared. A record 12.9 million shares were traded that day, known as Black Thursday. Five days later, on October 29 or Black Tuesday, about 16 million shares were traded after another wave of panic swept Wall Street. Millions of shares ended up worthless, and those investors who had bought shares on margin (with borrowed money) were completely wiped out. As consumer confidence faded in the wake of the stock market crash, the drop in spending and investment led factories and other companies to slow production and start laying off their workers. For those lucky enough to remain in service, wages fell and purchasing power declined. Many Americans forced to buy on credit fell into debt, and the number of bankruptcies and repossessions climbed steadily. The global observance of the gold standard, which occurred among countries around the world in a fixed currency exchange, helped spread economic woes from the United States around the world, especially Europe. Bank Runs and the Hoover Administration Despite assurances from President Herbert Hoover and other leaders that the crisis would run its course, things continued to get worse over the next three years. In 1930, 4 million Americans looking for work couldn't find it; that number had risen to 6 million in 1931. Meanwhile, the country's industrial production had fallen by half. Bread lines, soup kitchens and rising numbers of homeless people became increasingly common in American cities. Farmers could not afford to harvest their crops, and were forced to let

them rot in the fields while people elsewhere starved. In 1930, severe drought in the Southern Plains brought high winds and dust from Texas to Nebraska, killing people, livestock and crops. The Dust Bowl inspired a mass migration of people from farmland to cities in search of work. In the autumn of 1930, the first of four waves of banking panic began, when large numbers of investors lost confidence in the solvency of their banks and cash, forcing banks to liquidate loans to supplement their insufficient cash reserves on hand. Bank runs swept the United States again in the spring and fall of 1931 and autumn of 1932, 1932, by the beginning of 1933, thousands of banks had closed their doors. In the light of this dire situation, the Hoover administration tried to support failing banks and other institutions with government loans; the idea was that the banks would in turn lend to companies that could recoup their employees. Roosevelt Elected Hoover, a Republican who had previously served as U.S. Secretary of Commerce, believed that the government should not intervene directly in the economy, and that it does not have the responsibility to create jobs or provide economic relief for its citizens. In 1932, however, with the country entangled in the depths of the Great Depression and about 15 million people (more than 20 percent of the U.S. population at the time) unemployed, Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt won an overwhelming victory in the presidential election. By Inauguration Day (March 4, 1933), every U.S. state had ordered all remaining banks to close at the end of the fourth wave of banking panic, and the U.S. Treasury did not have enough money to pay all government employees. Nevertheless, FDR (as he was known) projected a calm energy and optimism, famously declaring the only thing we should fear is fear itself. Roosevelt took immediate action to address the country's economic woes, first announcing a four-day bank holiday in which all banks would close so that Congress could pass reform legislation and reopen those banks determined to be healthy. He also began addressing the audience directly over the radio in a series of conversations, and these so-called fireside chats went a long way toward restoring public confidence. During Roosevelt's first 100 days in office, his administration passed legislation that aimed to stabilize industrial and agricultural production, create jobs and boost recovery. In addition, Roosevelt sought to reform the financial system, establishing the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) to protect savers' accounts and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to regulate the stock market and prevent abuses of the kind that led to the 1929 crash. The New Deal: A Road to Recovery Among the programs and institutions of the New Deal that helped restore the Great Depression were the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), which built dams and hydroelectric power plants to control flooding and provide electric power to the impoverished Tennessee Valley region, and the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a permanent jobs program that employed 8.5 million people from 1935 to 1943.When the Great Depression began , the United States was the only industrialized country in the without any form of unemployment insurance or social security. In 1935, Congress passed the Social Security Act, which for the first time provided Americans with unemployment, disability and pensions for old age. After showing early signs of recovery from spring 1933, the economy continued to improve over the next three years, during which real GDP (adjusted for inflation) grew at an average rate of 9 percent per year. A sharp recession hit in 1937, caused in part by the Federal Reserve's decision to increase its demands for money in reserve. Although the economy began to improve again in 1938, this second severe contraction reversed many of the gains in manufacturing and employment and prolonged the effects of the Great Depression by the end of the decade. Depression-era hardships had fuelled the rise of extremist political movements in several European countries, notably that of Adolf Hitler's Nazi regime in Germany. German aggression led war to break out in Europe in 1939, and the WPA turned its attention to strengthening the military infrastructure of the United States, even as the country maintained its neutrality. African-Americans in the Great DepressionA-fifth of all Americans receiving federal aid during the Great Depression were black, most in the rural South. But agricultural and domestic work, two key sectors in which blacks worked, were not included in the Social Security Act of 1935, meaning there was no safety net in times of uncertainty. Instead of firing domestic help, private employers could simply pay them less without legal consequences. And those tools that black people were eligible for on paper were in practice, because all the utilities were managed locally. Despite these obstacles, Roosevelt's Black Cabinet, led by Mary McLeod Bethune, ensured that almost every New Deal agency had a black adviser. The number of African-Americans working in government tripled. Women in the Great DepressionA was a group of Americans who actually gained jobs during the Great Depression: Women. From 1930 to 1940, the number of women working in the United States increased by 24 percent from 10.5 million to 13 million Although they had been working steadily for decades, the financial pressures of the Great Depression drove women to seek work in increasing numbers because male breadwinners lost their jobs. The 22% decrease in marriage between 1929 and 1939 also led to an increase in the number of single women looking for work. Women during the Great Depression had been a strong advocate in First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, who lobbied her husband for more women in office-such as Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, the first woman ever to hold a Cabinet position. Jobs available to women paid less, but were more stable during the banking crisis: nursing, education and domestic They were ousted by an increase in secretarial roles in the rapidly-expanding government of the FDR. But there was a catch: more than 25 percent of the National Recovery Administration's wage codes propose lower wages for women, and jobs created under the WPA WPA women to areas such as sewing and nursing that paid less than roles reserved for men. Married women faced an additional hurdle: By 1940, 26 states had restrictions known as marriage bars at work, as working women were seen as taking away jobs from able-bodied men - even if, in practice, they were occupying jobs men wouldn't want and do them for much less pay. Great Depression Ends and World War II begins with Roosevelt's decision to support Britain and France in the fight against Germany and the other Axis powers, defense production aligned, producing more and more private sector jobs. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941 led to America's entry into World War II, and the country's factories went back into full production mode. This growing industrial production, as well as widespread conscription from 1942, reduced unemployment to below pre-ground levels. The Great Depression was finally over, and the United States focused on the global conflict of World War II.Access hundreds of hours of historical video, commercial free, with HISTORY Vault. Start your free trial today. PHOTO GALLERIES

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