



CHAPTER 25

The Depression and FDR

1929–1941

Why It Matters

The prosperous times of the 1920s had hidden problems. These problems came out in the open in 1929 when the nation's economy crumbled. The New Deal was President Roosevelt's way of dealing with the Depression.

The Impact Today

The New Deal actively involved the government in social and economic concerns and created the Social Security system, which still affects us all.



The American Journey Video The chapter 25 video, "Fear Itself," examines the impact of FDR and his New Deal programs on the Great Depression.



United States

PRESIDENTS

Hoover
1929–1933



1929

1929

- Stock market crashes

1930

- Droughts plague Great Plains



1931

1932

- Unemployment reaches 25 percent

1934

- Indian Reorganization Act Passed

1933

- Roosevelt proposes New Deal

F. Roosevelt
1933–1945



1933

1931

- Japan invades Manchuria

1933

- Hitler comes to power in Germany



World

FOLDABLES™

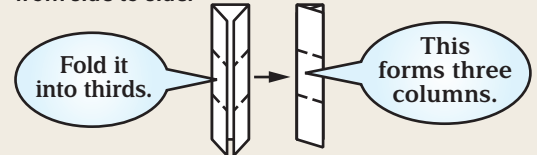
Study Organizer

Cause-Effect Study Foldable Make this foldable to help you organize what you learn about the Great Depression and the New Deal.

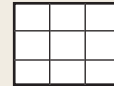
Step 1 Fold a sheet of paper into thirds from top to bottom.



Step 2 Open the paper and refold it into thirds from side to side.



Step 3 Unfold the paper and draw lines along the folds.



Step 4 Label your table foldable as shown.

EVENT	CAUSES	EFFECTS
Great Depression		
New Deal		

Reading and Writing As you read the chapter, use your foldable to record the causes and effects of the Great Depression and the New Deal.



Work for the Unemployed Programs like the Works Progress Administration provided jobs during the Great Depression.

1935

- Social Security Act Passed



1935

1935

- Italy invades Ethiopia

1937

1936

- Spanish Civil War begins
- German Jews lose right to vote

1939

- *Gone With the Wind* premieres

1939

1939

- Hitler invades Poland; World War II begins

HISTORY
Online

Chapter Overview

Visit taj.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 25—Chapter Overviews** to preview chapter information.

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The Great Depression

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

The Great Depression was a world-wide business and economic slump that lasted through the 1930s.

Key Terms

stock exchange, on margin, default, relief, public works

Reading Strategy

Organizing Information As you read the section, re-create the diagram below and explain how the Great Depression affected each of these groups.

Effects of the Great Depression		
industrial workers	farmers	home-owners

Read to Learn

- what caused the stock market crash.
- how the Great Depression plunged many Americans into poverty.
- how Hoover reacted to the Great Depression.

Section Theme

Economic Factors Many factors contributed to the economic crisis known as the Great Depression.

Preview of Events

1928

1928

Herbert Hoover is elected president

1930

1930s

The Great Depression strikes

1932

1932

Bonus Army marches on Washington, D.C.



Stock market crash headline

AN American Story

The bubble of American prosperity burst when the New York stock market collapsed in October 1929. Thousands of investors lost all their savings. Wall Street—the nation’s financial center—was in a state of shock. Many Americans suddenly found themselves out of work. In 1932 the popular actor and humorist Will Rogers remarked: “We’ll hold the distinction of being the only nation in the history of the world that ever went to the poorhouse in an automobile.”

The Stock Market

In the booming economy of the 1920s, confident business and government leaders said the nation had entered a new era of prosperity for all. The chairman of General Motors advised people to invest money in the stock market every month—and many followed his advice. “Grocers, motormen, plumbers, seamstresses, and . . . waiters were in the market,” reported writer Frederick Lewis Allen. The “market had become a national mania.”



Suddenly, in October 1929, everything changed. Almost overnight the value of stocks plunged. Millionaires lost fortunes, and thousands of less wealthy investors lost their savings. The United States was about to enter its worst domestic crisis since the Civil War.

The Boom

A **stock exchange** is an organized system for buying and selling shares, or blocks of investments, in corporations. In the late 1920s, the value of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange climbed to dizzying heights, reaching record levels in September 1929.

Because many investors lacked the money to continue purchasing stock, they bought **on margin**. This means they paid only a fraction of the stock price and borrowed the rest from their brokers. Brokers, in turn, borrowed their money from banks. As long as the value of stocks continued to rise, the buyer could sell later, pay back what had been borrowed, and make a profit. If that value fell, though, investors and brokers would not have enough cash to pay off the loans.

The Crash

Fearing that the boom market would end, some investors began selling their stocks in late September. These sales made stock prices fall. Brokers began to demand repayment of loans, forcing investors who had bought on margin to sell their stock.

Prices declined steadily until October 21, but most financial experts thought the market was experiencing nothing more than a “period of readjustment.” Then, for three straight days, stock prices plunged as investors sold millions of shares each day. Panicked traders sold almost 13 million shares on October 24, a day that became known as “**Black Thursday**.”

Following a few days of calm, the decline and confusion continued on Monday. On Tuesday, October 29, the crisis worsened. By the end of the day, more than 16 million shares had changed hands and stock prices had plummeted. Journalist Jonathan Norton Leonard described the scene:

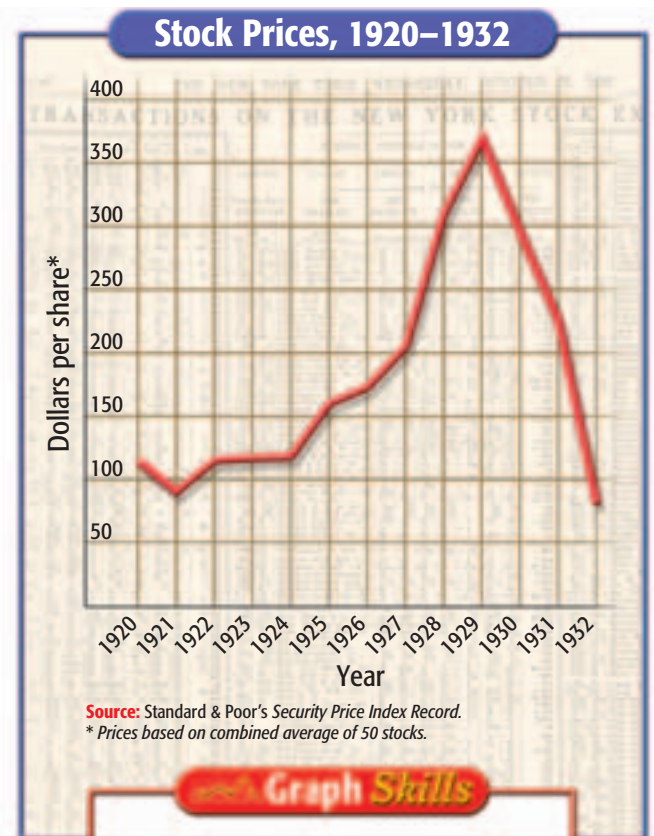
“The selling pressure was . . . coming from everywhere. The wires to other cities were jammed with frantic orders to sell. So were the cables, radio, and telephones to Europe and the rest of the world. Buyers were few, sometimes wholly absent.”

The New York Stock Exchange closed for a few days to prevent more panic selling. Shock spread across the country.

Reading Check Explaining What is buying stock “on margin”?

The Great Depression

During the next two years, the United States slid into a severe economic crisis called the **Great Depression**. The nation’s total economic output dropped 43 percent in three years, from \$104 billion in 1929 to \$58 billion in 1932.



Graph Skills

Stock prices rose dramatically in the mid-1920s, causing a boom in the economy.

Comparing During what years did the stock price average pass \$200 per share?





While the stock market crash shook people's confidence in the economy, it did not cause the Depression. Other factors, working together, sent the economy into a long tailspin.

An Unbalanced Economy

The problems that led to the Great Depression began to give out warning signals in the early 1920s. Farm income shrank throughout the decade. Industries also declined. In the months before the stock market crash, the automobile and construction industries suffered from lagging orders. As a result, employers cut wages and laid off workers. With their incomes slashed, many Americans could no longer afford the consumer goods that the nation's industries had been churning out.

Another factor that fueled the Depression was the growing gap in wealth between rich people and most Americans. The prosperity of the 1920s did not help all Americans equally. In 1929 less than 1 percent of the population owned nearly one-third of the country's wealth. At the same time, about 75 percent of American families lived in poverty or on the very edge of it.

Credit Crisis

Borrowed money fueled much of the economy in the 1920s. Farmers bought land, equipment, and supplies on credit. Consumers used credit to buy cars. Investors borrowed to buy stocks. Many small banks suffered when farmers **defaulted**, or failed to meet loan payments. Large banks, which had bought stocks as an investment, suffered huge losses in the stock

market crash. These losses forced thousands of banks across the nation to close between 1930 and 1933; millions of depositors lost their money.

International Depression

Weaknesses in the American economy also sapped the strength of foreign economies. European countries needed to borrow money from American banks and to sell goods to American consumers in order to repay their World War I debts to the United States. During the late 1920s, bank funds for loans dried up. International trade slowed down because, without American loans, other nations had less money to spend.

Joblessness and Poverty

As the Depression tightened its grip on the United States, millions lost their jobs. In 1932, 25 percent of American workers were out of work. The unemployment rate remained near 20 percent throughout the decade. Industrial cities were hardest hit. Workers who managed to keep their jobs worked only part-time or for reduced wages.

The newly unemployed felt devastated. New Yorker Sidney Lens, who lost his job, wrote about developing

“a feeling of worthlessness—and loneliness; I began to think of myself as a freak and misfit.”

Long lines of hungry people snaked through the streets of the nation's cities. They waited for hours to receive a slice of bread, a cup of coffee, or a bowl of soup from soup kitchens run by local governments or charities.



Picturing History

Forced to pay off debts for stocks that were suddenly worthless, Walter Thornton, shown here in October 1929, advertises his car for sale. **What was "Black Thursday"?**

MORE ABOUT...

Brother Can You Spare a Dime?

“Brother Can You Spare a Dime?” was a popular song in the 1930s during the Great Depression. In those days, prices were so low that if you were lucky enough to have a dime, you could actually buy something with it.



WORK-IS-WHAT-I
WANT-AND-NOT-CHARIT-
WHO-WILL-HELP-ME-
GET-A-JOB-7 YEARS-
IN-DETROIT-NO MONEY
SENT AWAY FURNISH-
BEST-OF-REFERENCES
PHONE RANGLER 111, 111, 111



The Great Depression saw “Hoovervilles,” such as this one in New York City, and unemployed workers standing on street corners pleading for jobs.

Prices During 1932–1934

Sirloin steak (per pound)	\$0.29
Chicken (per pound)	.22
Bread (20-ounce loaf)	.05
Potatoes (per pound)	.02
Bananas (per pound)	.07
Milk (per quart)	.10
Cheese (per pound)	.29
Tomatoes (16-ounce can)	.09
Oranges (per dozen)	.27
Cornflakes (8 ounces)	.08

Listed here are Depression-era prices for selected foods. Read the list to see how far that “dime” from your “brother” would go.

Unemployed people tried to earn a few cents by shining shoes or selling apples on street corners. Those who had lost their homes built shelters out of old boxes and other debris, sometimes grouped together in pitiful “shantytowns.” Some referred bitterly to the shantytowns as **Hoovervilles** because of President Hoover’s failure to act. Across the country Americans wondered why the president did nothing to end the suffering. (See page 974 of the *Primary Sources Library* for one account of life during the Depression.)

Reading Check **Describing** What percentage of American workers were out of work in 1932?

Hoover and the Crisis

President Hoover thought the economic crisis was only temporary and that prosperity was “just around the corner.” He also believed that the “depression cannot be cured by legislative action or executive pronouncement.” Instead,

Hoover called on business leaders not to cut wages or production of goods and on charities to do their best for the needy. Voluntary action by private citizens and local governments, Hoover said, would pull the nation through tough times.

Charities, churches, and volunteers worked heroically to provide **relief**—aid for the needy. So did state and local governments. Some cities withheld part of city workers’ wages—already reduced—to fund soup kitchens. But the number who needed help was simply overwhelming.

Government Action

Eventually Hoover recognized that the federal government had to take steps to combat the Depression. In 1931 he authorized additional federal spending on **public works**—projects such as highways, parks, and libraries—to create new jobs. State and local governments ran out of money, however, and the combined spending by all three levels of government declined.



Bonus Army set up its camp near the Capitol.

Hoover tried a different measure in January 1932, when he asked Congress to create the **Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)**. The RFC lent money to businesses. It also provided funds for state and local programs providing relief. However, the RFC's directors were reluctant to make risky loans, and much of its budget remained unspent.

The Bonus Army

The march on Washington by the **Bonus Army** turned many Americans, who were already blaming Hoover for the Depression, firmly against the president. Congress had

agreed to give each veteran of World War I a \$1,000 bonus in 1945. Jobless veterans wanted the bonuses right away. In the summer of 1932, they formed the Bonus Army and marched to **Washington, D.C.**, to demand their money. At its peak the Bonus Army included about 20,000 veterans. Congress and the president turned the veterans down. Most of the veterans left, but about 2,000, joined by their families, vowed to remain until the bonuses were paid. When the police tried to disband the veterans' camp, conflict broke out and two people were killed.

Hoover responded by calling in the army. With tanks, machine guns, and cavalry, troops led by Army chief of staff General **Douglas MacArthur** and his aide **Dwight D. Eisenhower** entered the protesters' camp. Veterans and their families fled in terror as the troops burned their camp.

Hoover announced that "a challenge to the authority of the United States government has been met." Many Americans were horrified that the government had attacked its own citizens, particularly war veterans. Hoover seemed cold, distant, and out of touch with ordinary people. Many people thought the time had come for a change in government.

Reading Check Explaining What did the Reconstruction Finance Corporation provide?

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

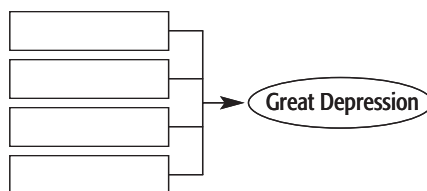
- Key Terms** Write a conversation between two friends at the time of the Great Depression. Include these terms in your writing: **stock exchange, on margin, default, relief, public works.**
- Reviewing Facts** What did the Bonus Army want? Where did it set up camp?

Reviewing Themes

- Economic Factors** How did buying stocks on margin contribute to the stock market crash?

Critical Thinking

- Drawing Conclusions** Do you think President Hoover followed the proper course in his handling of the Great Depression?
- Determining Cause and Effect** Re-create the diagram below and identify four major factors that led to the Great Depression.



Analyzing Visuals

- Graph Skills** Study the graph on page 725. When did the average price of stocks reach its peak? During what years did the average drop below \$100 per share?

Interdisciplinary Activity

Economics Using the food prices on page 727, make a grocery list of what you could buy on a budget of \$3.00 a week. Make another list of which of the same items you could buy today if you only had \$3.00 a week.

SECTION 2

Roosevelt's New Deal

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

President Franklin Roosevelt promised to take action to get America out of the Great Depression.

Key Terms

Hundred Days, New Deal, work relief, subsidy

Reading Strategy

Classifying Information As you read the section, re-create the diagram below and identify each of the listed items.

	What is it?
The New Deal	
TVA	
CCC	
FDIC	

Read to Learn

- how Roosevelt tried to restore the confidence of the American people.
- what programs were created in FDR's first 100 days.

Section Theme

Government and Democracy New Deal legislation affected banking, the stock market, industry, agriculture, and welfare.

Preview of Events

◆ 1932

1932
Franklin Roosevelt is elected president

◆ 1933

1933
Programs during the Hundred Days improve the economy

◆ 1934

1934
Securities and Exchange Commission is created



Roosevelt inaugural button, 1933

AN American Story

Washington, D.C., was dark and dreary on March 4, 1933. President Franklin D. Roosevelt stood bareheaded in the chilly wind, tightly gripping the sides of the reading stand in front of him. His face was stern as he began his Inaugural Address. "This nation asks for action and action now!" he cried.

As Roosevelt spoke, his voice had an electric effect on the masses of people before him. The crowd shouted back its approval. To millions of despairing Americans, Roosevelt's voice was the symbol of hope. It seemed that the gloom was starting to lift.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

With the nation's economy crumbling, the Democrats believed they had a good chance of winning the presidency. Meeting in Chicago in June 1932, the Democrats chose Governor **Franklin D. Roosevelt** of New York as their candidate. Roosevelt—or FDR, as he was called—seemed to bring a fresh approach to politics.



Picturing History

President Roosevelt explained his policies directly to the people in his “fireside chats” over the radio. **What effect did Roosevelt’s radio talks have on the American people?**

When Roosevelt learned that he had been nominated, he flew to Chicago to deliver the first acceptance speech ever made at a convention. He told the Democrats—and the nation—“I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a new deal for the American people.”

As the Republicans and Democrats held their conventions in 1932, the Depression grew worse. The Republicans met in Chicago and nominated President Hoover for reelection. With the country’s economy in trouble, Hoover’s chances for winning reelection looked poor.

Early Years of Promise

Franklin D. Roosevelt, a distant cousin of former president Theodore Roosevelt, came from a wealthy family. Ambitious and charming, FDR decided on a career in politics. In 1905 he married Theodore Roosevelt’s niece, **Eleanor Roosevelt**, and she became a tireless partner in his public life.

FDR’s political career began with his election to the New York state senate in 1910. In 1913 he became assistant secretary of the navy, and in 1920 the Democrats chose him as their candidate

Franklin Roosevelt, who was paralyzed by polio as a young man, is shown with Ruth Bie, the daughter of the caretaker at FDR’s estate.

for vice president. The Democrats lost the election to Warren G. Harding, but Franklin Roosevelt’s political future seemed bright.

Then in 1921 polio struck Roosevelt, paralyzing both his legs. Yet FDR’s will remained strong. “Once I spent two years lying in bed trying to move my big toe,” he said later. “After that, anything else seems easy.”

Return to Politics

After a few years, FDR decided to return to politics. He never publicly mentioned his paralyzed legs, and he asked journalists not to photograph his leg braces or wheelchair. Elected governor of New York in 1928 and reelected in 1930, Roosevelt earned a national reputation as a reformer. He drew on the advice of a group of progressive lawyers, economists, and social workers—known as the **Brain Trust**—to develop relief programs for the state. When he decided to run for president, he counted on the Brain Trust to help him guide the nation to recovery.





During the 1932 campaign, Roosevelt declared that “the country needs and . . . demands bold, persistent experimentation.” He also spoke of trying to help “the forgotten man at the bottom of the economic pyramid.”

✓ Reading Check Identifying Who were the Republican and Democratic candidates for president in 1932?

FDR Takes Charge

The American people were charmed by Roosevelt’s confidence and his promise of action. On November 8, they went to the polls and elected Roosevelt in a landslide. He captured all but six states and received 472 of the 531 electoral votes. Democrats won important victories in Congress, also. People clearly wanted a change.

In the months before Roosevelt took office, the economy worsened. Protests in some cities erupted into violence. Meanwhile the banking system was collapsing. As more people rushed

to withdraw their deposits, more and more banks went out of business. People became desperately afraid.

At his inauguration on March 4, 1933, Roosevelt told the nation that “the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror.” He reassured people and pointed out that the “greatest primary task is to put people to work.” He also promised immediate action on the banking crisis.

Restoring Confidence in Banks

Two days after the inauguration, Roosevelt ordered all banks closed for four days. He also called Congress to a special session, at which he presented the administration’s plan for handling the banking problem. About seven hours later, Congress had passed and Roosevelt had signed the **Emergency Banking Relief Act**. The act proposed a wide range of presidential powers over banking and set up a system by which banks would open again or be reorganized. By mid-March half of the nation’s banks had reopened.

Flood victims stand in line waiting for food and clothing. They are a sharp contrast to the happy family on the billboard.





At the end of his first week in office, FDR assured Americans in a radio broadcast “that it is safer to keep your money in a reopened bank than under the mattress.” The next day deposits far exceeded withdrawals. The banking crisis had ended.

The president’s radio talk was the first of many. He called these informal talks **fireside chats** because he sat next to a fireplace in the White House as he spoke. These fireside chats helped FDR gain the public’s confidence.

The Hundred Days

After solving the banking crisis, President Roosevelt quickly tackled other areas of national concern. He sent Congress a stack of proposals

for new programs to deal with the nation’s economic problems. In all Roosevelt sent 15 proposals to Congress, and Congress approved every one of them.

Lasting about three months, the special session of Congress that Roosevelt called to launch his programs came to be called the **Hundred Days**. It was an amazingly productive time. Optimism swept through the capital. Journalist Thomas Stokes recalled, “The gloom, the tenseness, the fear of the closing months of the Hoover administration had vanished.”

Reading Check Identifying What law set up a plan to reorganize the nation’s banks?

The New Deal			
First New Deal Program	Initials	Begun	Purpose
Civilian Conservation Corps	CCC	1933	Provided jobs for young men to plant trees and build bridges
Tennessee Valley Authority	TVA	1933	Built dams to provide cheap electric power to seven Southern states; set up schools and health centers
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	FERA	1933	Gave relief to unemployed and needy
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	AAA	1933	Paid farmers not to grow certain crops
National Recovery Administration	NRA	1933	Helped set standards for production, prices, and wages
Public Works Administration	PWA	1933	Built ports, schools, and aircraft carriers
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	FDIC	1933	Insured savings accounts in banks approved by the government
Second New Deal Program			
Rural Electrification Administration	REA	1935	Loaned money to extend electricity to rural areas
Works Progress Administration	WPA	1935	Employed men and women to build hospitals, schools, parks, and airports; employed artists, writers, and musicians
Social Security Act	SSA	1935	Set up a system of pensions for the elderly, unemployed, and people with disabilities
Farm Security Administration	FSA	1937	Lent money to sharecroppers; set up camps for migrant workers
Fair Labor Standards Act	FLSA	1938	Established minimum wages and maximum hours for all businesses engaged in interstate commerce



Chart Skills

Under the Roosevelt New Deal during the 1930s, the federal government assumed responsibility for the welfare of many citizens.

Analyzing Information Why did setting up the FDIC help all Americans?





The New Deal Takes Shape

The new laws that Congress passed during the Hundred Days—and in the months and years that followed—came to be called the **New Deal**. New Deal laws and regulations affected banking, the stock market, industry, agriculture, public works, relief for the poor, and conservation of resources. These laws changed the face of America dramatically.

Frances Perkins, Roosevelt’s secretary of labor, later recalled those early, exciting days of the New Deal:

“In March 1933, the New Deal was not a plan. . . . It was a happy phrase [FDR] had coined during the campaign. . . . It made people feel better, and in that terrible period of depression they needed to feel better.”

Economics

Jobs and Relief

Roosevelt gave high priority to creating jobs. He planned to help the unemployed with **work relief** programs, giving needy people government jobs. During his first month in office, FDR asked Congress to create the **Civilian Conservation Corps** (CCC). Over the next 10 years, the CCC employed about 3 million young men to work on projects that benefited the public, planting trees to reforest areas, building levees for flood control, and improving national parks.

Roosevelt made aid to the poor and suffering another priority. FDR established the **Federal Emergency Relief Administration** (FERA) to give money to the states for use in helping people in need. Roosevelt appointed **Harry Hopkins**, a New York social worker, to lead the FERA. Hopkins became one of FDR’s closest advisers and got involved in several other New Deal programs.

Roosevelt did not forget agriculture. On May 12, Congress passed the **Agricultural Adjustment Act** (AAA). The act had two goals: to raise farm prices quickly and to control production so that farm prices would stay up over the long term.

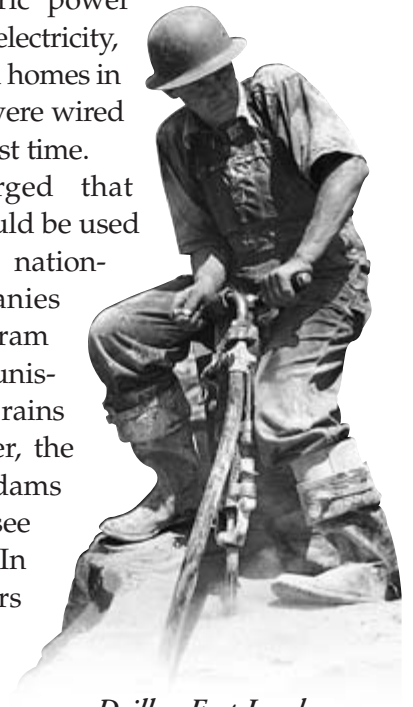
In the AAA’s first year, though, the supply of food outstripped demand. The AAA could raise prices only by paying farmers to destroy crops, milk, and livestock. To many it seemed shocking to throw food away when millions of people went hungry. The New Dealers claimed the action was necessary to bring prices up.

To control production and farm prices, the AAA paid farmers to leave some of their land uncultivated. If market prices of key farm products such as wheat and cotton fell below a certain level, the AAA would pay farmers **subsidies**—grants of money—to make up the difference. In the first three years of the New Deal, farmers’ incomes rose by about 50 percent. The Supreme Court ruled that the AAA was unconstitutional in *United States v. Butler* (1936) for invading the reserved powers of the states.

Rebuilding a Region

One of the boldest programs launched during the Hundred Days was the **Tennessee Valley Authority** (TVA). The TVA aimed to control flooding, promote conservation and development, and bring electricity to rural areas along the **Tennessee River**. By building new dams and improving others, the TVA ended the region’s disastrous floods. And with hydroelectric power generating affordable electricity, thousands of farms and homes in some Southern states were wired for electricity for the first time.

Some critics charged that funds for the TVA should be used to support programs nationwide. Power companies also attacked the program as unfair and communistic. When the spring rains came in 1937, however, the system worked—the dams prevented the Tennessee River from flooding. In the end, most observers agreed that the TVA was an example of successful social and economic planning.



Driller, Fort Loudon Dam, Tennessee



Helping Business and Labor

On the last day of the Hundred Days, Congress passed the **National Industrial Recovery Act** (NIRA), which Roosevelt called “the most important and far-reaching legislation” ever passed in the United States. The NIRA aimed to boost the economy by helping business regulate itself.

The NIRA created the **National Recovery Administration** (NRA), which encouraged businesses to set a minimum wage and abolish child labor. In addition the NRA tried to set up codes governing pricing and other practices for every industry. **Hugh Johnson**, a former general named to head the NRA, launched a campaign to promote the agency. Before long the agency’s blue eagle symbol and slogan—“We Do Our Part”—appeared everywhere.

Another program that the NIRA launched was the **Public Works Administration** (PWA). Its goal was to stimulate the economy through the building of huge public works projects that needed large numbers of workers. The agency employed people to work on the construction of roads, shipyards, hospitals, city halls, and schools. Many



*The Blue Eagle,
symbol of the NRA*

PWA projects—such as New York City’s Lincoln Tunnel and Kentucky’s Fort Knox—still stand. The PWA spent its funds slowly, though, and did not have much immediate impact on unemployment.

To avoid future banking crises, Roosevelt called for reform of the nation’s financial system. Congress established the **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation** (FDIC) to insure bank deposits. The government guaranteed that money placed in a bank insured by the FDIC would not be lost if the bank failed.

Congress also passed a law regulating the sale of stocks and bonds and created the **Securities and Exchange Commission** (SEC). This 1934 law gave the SEC the power to punish dishonest stockbrokers and speculators.

Assessing the Early New Deal

The New Deal did not cure the nation’s ills. The Depression dragged on, bringing continued hardship. Farmers continued to lose their land. Unemployment remained at high levels. Many people still struggled to survive and to make ends meet.

Yet the darkest days had passed. The panic of 1932 and 1933 had receded, and the flurry of activity from the nation’s capital had restored some measure of confidence.

Reading Check **Describing** What were the goals of the Agricultural Adjustment Act?

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Key Terms** Write sentences about the New Deal; use these vocabulary terms: **Hundred Days, work relief, subsidy.**
- Reviewing Facts** For what region did the Tennessee Valley Authority provide electricity?

Reviewing Themes

- Government and Democracy** Describe the actions that Roosevelt took to restore confidence in banks and in the stock exchange.

Critical Thinking

- Comparing** Compare Hoover’s and Roosevelt’s programs to combat the Depression.
- Organizing Information** Re-create the diagram below and list three New Deal programs that Roosevelt established to create jobs or aid society as a whole.



Analyzing Visuals

- Chart Skills** Examine the table on page 732. Which programs were set up primarily to help farmers and rural areas? What was the purpose of the TVA?

Interdisciplinary Activity

Government Create a table that lists the positive and negative aspects of the New Deal farm program. Summarize in a brief paragraph what conclusions you can draw from your table.

SECTION 3

Life During the Depression

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

The Depression was a difficult time for Americans because many faced unemployment and the loss of land and other property.

Key Terms

Dust Bowl, migrant worker

Reading Strategy

Classifying Information As you read the section, re-create the diagram below and describe how different groups of people coped with difficult times.

Effects of the Great Depression		
Hispanic Americans	Great Plains farmers	African Americans

Read to Learn

- how the Depression affected minority groups.
- what radical political movements gained influence.

Section Theme

Economic Factors The Depression made life difficult for all Americans, and many migrated to other regions hoping for a better life.

Preview of Events

◆ 1930

1932

Hattie Caraway is elected first woman senator

◆ 1935

1934

Indian Reorganization Act is passed

◆ 1940

1939

Gone With the Wind film is released



Soup kitchen

AN American Story

"They hung around street corners and in groups. . . . They felt despised, they were ashamed of themselves. They cringed, they comforted one another. They avoided home." With these words, a social worker described unemployed Pennsylvania coal miners. Their pain was echoed across America by countless men, women, and children whose hopes were being crushed by the Depression.

Hard Times in America

Not every worker lost a job during the Depression. Not every family needed aid. Most Americans, however, had to make do with less: less income, less food, and less security.

Some families survived the Depression by pulling together. Parents and children shared homes with grandparents or other relatives to save money. Although the birthrate had decreased, school enrollment actually increased; because fewer young people could find work, they remained in school.



The strain shattered other families, however. Nearly two million men—and a much smaller number of women—abandoned their homes. They took to the road, drifting to warm places such as Florida and California.

Women Go to Work

Many people thought that women should not hold jobs as long as men were unemployed. Despite such prejudices, desperation drove a large number of women into the workforce. Many families survived on a woman's income—even though American women earned less than men.

Women also worked harder at home to make ends meet. Instead of buying clothes or groceries, they sewed their own clothing, baked their own bread, and canned their own vegetables. Some women started home businesses such as laundries or boardinghouses.

The New Deal era opened doors for women in public life. President Roosevelt appointed the first woman ever to serve in the cabinet, **Frances Perkins**. He also named more than 100 other women to federal posts. One—Ellen Sullivan

Woodward—started a program to give jobs to women. In 1932 **Hattie Caraway** of Arkansas became the first woman to be elected to the United States Senate.

The best-known woman in American public life was **Eleanor Roosevelt**, who often acted as her husband's "eyes and ears." She made many fact-finding trips for the president because polio had limited his mobility. Mrs. Roosevelt campaigned vigorously for women and minorities and other humanitarian concerns. She wrote a daily newspaper column and used her boundless energy to meet people all over the country.

✓ Reading Check Identifying Who was the first woman to serve in a president's cabinet? How many other women were appointed to federal posts at this time?

The Dust Bowl

To make matters worse, the southern Great Plains suffered an environmental disaster during the 1930s. Hardest hit were western Kansas and Oklahoma, northern Texas, and eastern Colorado and New Mexico—the region dubbed the **Dust Bowl**.

People In History

Charles Drew 1904–1950



African American Charles Drew was born and raised in the segregated city of Washington, D.C., and refused to let racial prejudice stop him. His early interests were in education, particularly in medicine, but he was also an outstanding athlete. He starred at Dunbar High School in football, baseball, basketball, and track and field.

He graduated from Amherst College in Massachusetts and earned his medical degree at Canada's McGill University. In the 1930s Drew conducted pioneering research on blood plasma, and he created the model for blood and plasma storage that is used by the Red Cross today. When the United States entered World War II, Drew was

in charge of the military's blood plasma program.

Drew's research changed transfusion methods so that stored plasma could be given to soldiers wounded on the battlefield—a medical advance that saved many lives. Drew later resigned to protest the military's decision to maintain racially segregated blood banks.



★ Geography

What Caused the Dust Bowl?

Using new technology such as tractors and disc plows, farmers had cleared millions of acres of sod for wheat farming. They did not realize that the roots of the grass had held the soil in place. When a severe drought struck in 1931, crops died and the soil dried out. Strong prairie winds simply blew the soil away.

Each storm stripped away more soil. One storm in 1934 carried about 300 million tons of soil, depositing some of it on ships 300 miles out in the Atlantic Ocean. The drought—and the storms—continued for years.

People called the storms “black blizzards.” A Texas boy wrote:

“These storms were like rolling black smoke. We had to keep the lights on all day. We went to school with headlights on, and with dust masks on.”

Thousands of Dust Bowl farmers went bankrupt and had to give up their farms. About 400,000 farmers migrated to California and became **migrant workers**, moving from place to place to harvest fruits and vegetables. So many came from Oklahoma that people called them “Okies.” One observer described their arrival:

“They came in decrepit [broken-down], square-shouldered [cars] . . . that looked like relics of some antique culture . . . piled high with mattresses and cooking utensils and children, with suitcases, jugs and sacks strapped to the running boards.”

✓ Reading Check Explaining Where did many families move to escape the Dust Bowl?

The Plight of Minorities

The Depression fell especially hard on the minority groups who were already on the lower rungs of the American economic ladder. These groups included African Americans, Native Americans, and Hispanic Americans.



Dorothea Lange photographed a homeless Oklahoma family during Dust Bowl days.

African Americans

In the South more than half of the African American population had no jobs. African Americans who lived and worked in Southern cities found their jobs taken by white people who had lost theirs. The collapse of farm prices crushed African American farmers.

Seeking more opportunity, about 400,000 African American men, women, and children migrated to Northern cities during the decade of the 1930s. These migrants did not fare much better there, however. The jobless rate for African Americans remained high.

African Americans did make some political gains during the Depression. President Roosevelt appointed a number of African Americans to federal posts. He had a group of advisers, known as the Black Cabinet, that included Robert Weaver, a college professor, and **Ralph Bunche**, who worked for the State Department. **Mary McLeod Bethune**, who established Bethune-Cookman College in Florida, also served as an adviser.

African Americans continued to fight against prejudice. In 1939 opera singer Marian Anderson was denied permission to sing in Constitution Hall because she was black. Mrs. Roosevelt helped arrange for Anderson to give a historic concert at the Lincoln Memorial.



What Life Was Like...



Thrills and Chills

Young people flocked to the movies to see cartoons and monsters.

Teen Entertainment

For a teenager in the 1930s, a dime would buy a round trip fare on a streetcar, or two apples from a corner vendor, or a malt at the drugstore fountain, or an afternoon at the movies.



Escape

Radio programs, comics like *Little Orphan Annie* (right), and new novelty games provided an escape from the harsh reality of the Great Depression.

Native Americans

The 1930s did bring some benefits to Native Americans. The new head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, **John Collier**, introduced a set of reforms known as the Indian New Deal.

Collier halted the sale of reservation land, got jobs for 77,000 Native Americans in the Civilian Conservation Corps, and obtained Public Works Administration funds to build new reservation schools. Most important, he pushed Congress to pass the **Indian Reorganization Act** of 1934. This law restored traditional tribal government and provided money for land purchases to enlarge some reservations.

Hispanic Americans

At the beginning of the 1930s, about two million people of Hispanic descent lived in the United States, mostly in California and the Southwest. Many had emigrated from Mexico. They worked as farmers, migrant workers, and laborers. As the Great Depression deepened, resentment against Mexican Americans grew. Many lost their jobs. Politicians and labor unions demanded that Mexican Americans be forced to leave the United States.

The government encouraged Mexican immigrants to return to Mexico. Authorities gave them one-way train tickets to Mexico or simply rounded them up and shipped them south across the border. More than 500,000 Mexican Americans left the United States during the early years of the Depression, often involuntarily.

Reading Check Explaining What was the purpose of the Indian Reorganization Act?

Radical Political Movements

Hard times helped **radical** political groups gain ground in the United States during the 1930s. Radical groups advocate extreme and immediate change. Socialists and Communists viewed the Depression not as a temporary economic problem but as the death of a failed system. They proposed sweeping changes.

Communism attracted workers, minority-rights activists, and intellectuals with promises to end economic and racial injustice. Although both socialism and communism had significant influence, neither became a major political force in the United States.





Another political development that caught the attention of many Americans was the rise of **fascists** in Germany and Italy. Fascism is a political philosophy that holds the individual second to the nation and advocates government by dictatorship. In 1936 the **Spanish Civil War** began. Germany and Italy supported fascists who were trying to take over the Spanish government. Although the United States remained neutral, more than 3,000 Americans went to Spain to fight the fascists.

Reading Check **Explaining** What is fascism?

Entertainment and the Arts

The Depression produced two separate trends in entertainment and the arts. One was escapism—light or romantic entertainment that helped people forget about their problems. The other was social criticism—portraits of the injustice and suffering of Depression America.

Radio became enormously popular during the 1930s. Daytime dramas sponsored by laundry detergents earned the nickname “soap operas.” Adventure programs such as *Dick Tracy*, *The Lone Ranger*, and *Superman* had millions of listeners, as did variety shows featuring comedians George Burns, Gracie Allen, and Jack Benny.

At the Movies

Every week about 85 million people went to movie theaters, usually to escape their cares and worries. Some movies did explore serious topics. For example, *The Grapes of Wrath* (1940) was a screen version of John Steinbeck’s powerful novel about farm families fleeing the Dust Bowl. The 1939 film of Margaret Mitchell’s novel, *Gone With the Wind*, set in the Civil War era, also portrayed people coping with hard times.

Images of the Times

Many writers and painters portrayed the grim realities of Depression life. Richard Wright’s novel *Native Son* told the story of an African American man growing up in Chicago. Writer James Agee and photographer Walker Evans depicted poor Southern farm families in *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*.

Photographer Margaret Bourke-White also recorded the plight of American farmers, and Dorothea Lange took gripping photographs of migrant workers. Painters such as Grant Wood and Thomas Hart Benton showed ordinary people confronting the hardships of Depression life.

Reading Check **Analyzing** Would you consider *Gone With the Wind* social criticism or escapism? Explain.

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Key Terms** Define **Dust Bowl** and **migrant worker**.
- Reviewing Facts** Describe three of the benefits that Native Americans received from the Indian New Deal including the Indian Reorganization Act.

Reviewing Themes

- Economic Factors** Why did many African Americans migrate from the South to the North during the 1930s?

Critical Thinking

- Determining Cause and Effect** Why did radical political movements gain popularity during the 1930s?
- Classifying Information** Re-create the diagram below and list the accomplishments of three individuals discussed in Section 3.

Individual	Accomplishments
1.	
2.	
3.	

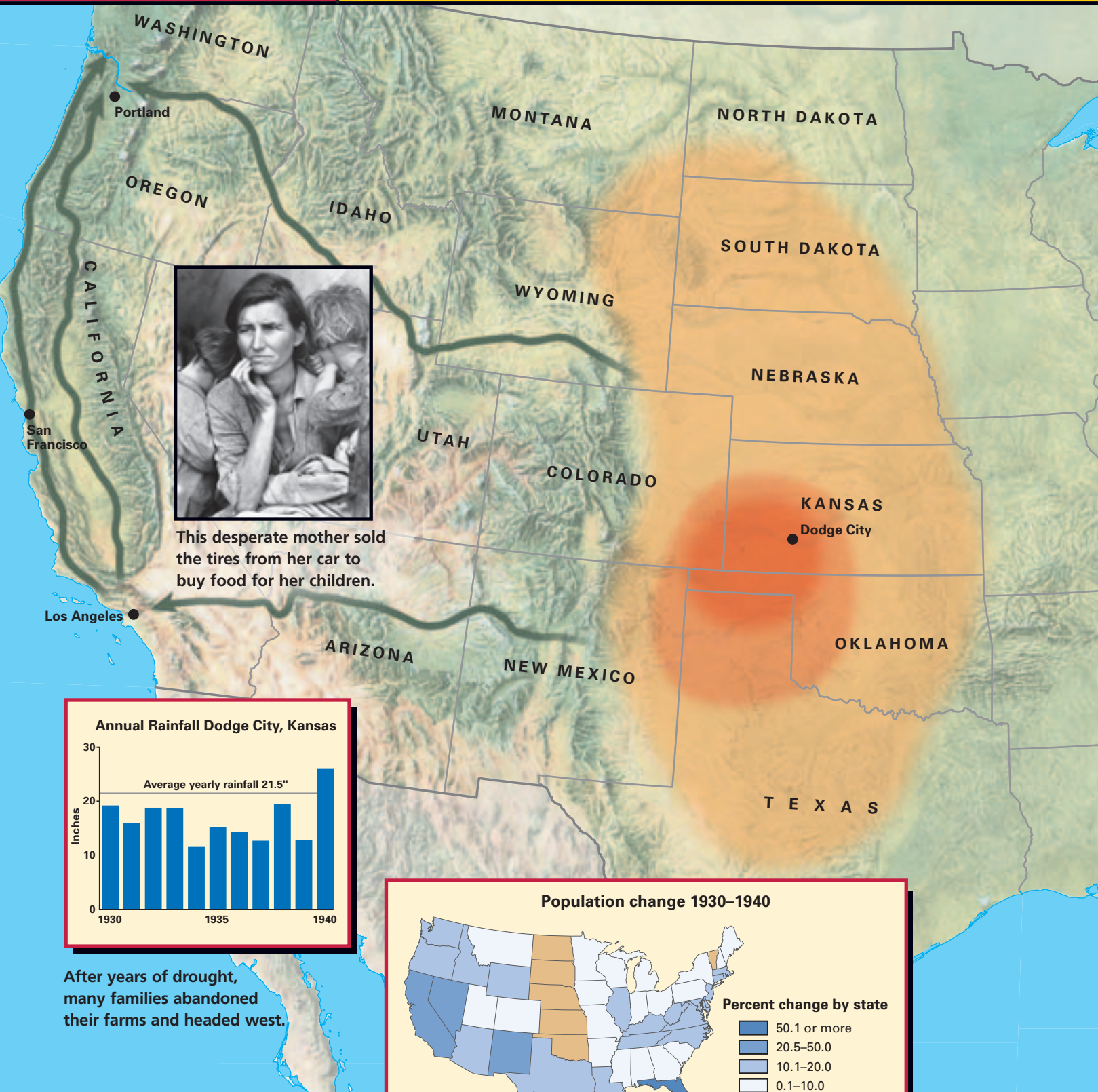
Analyzing Visuals

- Picturing History** Look at the photograph by Dorothea Lange on page 737. Write a paragraph in which you describe why the family is leaving its home and where they are going.

Interdisciplinary Activity

Descriptive Writing Think of a modern story idea that would be considered social criticism. Using the outline of the story, write a short scene in which the characters point out a flaw in their society.





This desperate mother sold the tires from her car to buy food for her children.

After years of drought, many families abandoned their farms and headed west.



DUST BOWL

DURING THE 1930s, dust storms ravaged the Great Plains. This area was labeled the “Dust Bowl.” Dust storms, dubbed “dusters” or “black blizzards” swept across the region darkening the sky and burying fences, fields, and even houses and barns.

LIVING ON THE PLAINS

Settlers had flocked to the plains and plowed up the grasses to plant wheat and other crops. Repeated deep plowing destroyed the protective root layer of the tough grasses and sod that held moisture and anchored the soil.

DARK CLOUDS

In the early 1930s a severe drought struck the region and the wind began to blow the fine-grained soil away. The drought lasted for years and caused many dust storms. Sometimes the storms lasted for weeks. High winds blew topsoil all the way to the Atlantic Ocean. Desperate farmers watched their crops shrivel and blow away.

HEADING WEST

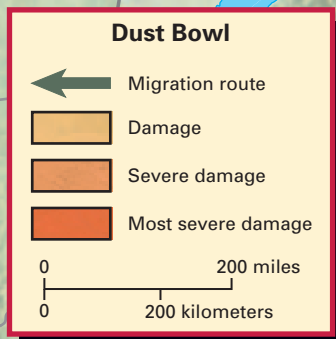
Many families lost their jobs and their farms. They finally crammed their belongings into their old jalopies and headed west. During the 1930s half a million migrants traveled west searching for jobs. The migrants, many of them living out of their cars, would travel from farm to farm hoping to find work picking fruit, vegetables, or cotton.

RELIEF

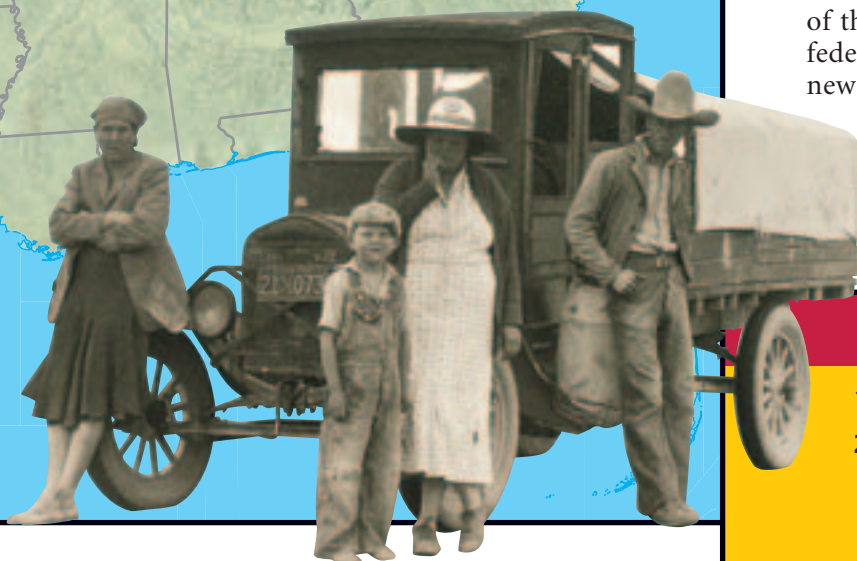
New Deal programs finally brought relief to victims of the Dust Bowl. In addition to helping migrants, the federal government taught farmers in the Dust Bowl new conservation measures to preserve their land. Rains eventually fell, but true prosperity did not return to America until factories geared up production for World War II.



Dust storm in Hugoton, Kansas



These “Dust Bowl refugees” were stranded on the highway when their truck broke down in New Mexico.



LEARNING from GEOGRAPHY

1. Which states suffered the most severe damage?
2. What states grew by more than 20 percent in population during 1930s? Why do you think these states experienced the greatest growth?

SECTION 4 Effects of the New Deal

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

As the Great Depression continued and the administration became the target of increasing criticism, Roosevelt launched the Second New Deal.

Key Terms

pension, Second New Deal, Social Security Act, unemployment insurance

Reading Strategy

Classifying Information As you read the section, re-create the diagram below and describe the aims of the programs and laws listed.

Program	Aims
Works Progress Administration	
Social Security Act	
Fair Labor Standards Act	

Read to Learn

- why people criticized Roosevelt and the New Deal.
- how the Second New Deal created new economic and social roles for government.

Section Theme

Government and Democracy
Roosevelt continued to launch new programs to improve the economy.

Preview of Events

◆ 1934

◆ 1935

◆ 1936

◆ 1937

1935

FDR launches the Second New Deal

1936

FDR wins reelection

1937

Sit-down strike occurs in Flint, Michigan



Anti-New Deal button

AN American Story

Support for Franklin D. Roosevelt's efforts to end the Great Depression was far from unanimous. Many wealthy and conservative people attacked the president's "radical" policies. A political cartoon of the 1930s showed a boy writing the word *ROOSEVELT* on the sidewalk in front of his rich family's house. His sister calls out, "Mother, Wilfred wrote a bad word!"

New Deal Opponents

In the early days of his presidency, FDR counted on big business to support his efforts to revive the economy. The National Recovery Administration, for example, invited participation from the business community. In general, however, the business world opposed the New Deal.

Business leaders accused Roosevelt of spending too much government money and of trying to destroy free enterprise. In 1934 some of these conservative critics formed the Liberty League to "defend and uphold the Constitution." The League wanted government to let business alone and play a less active role in



the economy. Although the Liberty League did not win widespread support, its existence convinced FDR that big business was against him.

Demanding More Reform

At the same time, Roosevelt drew fire from liberal critics. They wanted a more active government. Three men gained wide popularity with schemes to help the average American.

One of Roosevelt’s critics was Father **Charles Coughlin**, a Detroit priest who reached millions of listeners through his weekly radio program. Coughlin, once a Roosevelt supporter, attacked FDR for not dealing firmly enough with big business, calling him “Franklin Double-Crossing Roosevelt.” Coughlin used his radio show to attack bankers, Jews, Communists, and labor unions, as well as the New Deal. In time Coughlin lost support because of his extreme views.

Francis Townsend, a California doctor, rose to fame with his plan for a monthly **pension**, or payment, for older people. Older workers who quit their jobs, making them available to younger people, would receive a pension. Townsend’s plan received little support from Congress. It did, however, force many Americans to think about the plight of the elderly poor and the needs of retired people.

Of greatest concern to Roosevelt, however, was Senator **Huey Long** of Louisiana. When he was governor of Louisiana, Long had won wide support with public works projects and attacks on big businesses.

In 1932 Long supported FDR, but within a year, the two men had split. One of Long’s major complaints against the president was that he had not taken steps to redistribute wealth in the United States. By 1934 Long had developed his own plan for doing so. His “Share Our Wealth Plan” called for taxing the rich heavily, then using that money to give every American a home and \$2,500 a year. As his appeal spread, Long became a threat to Roosevelt. Polls indicated that in 1936 he might receive as many as four million votes on a third-party ticket. But in 1935 he was assassinated.

 **Reading Check** **Describing** What group was Townsend’s pension plan designed to help?

Economics

The Second New Deal

By the mid-1930s the economy had improved slightly, but the Depression was far from over. FDR took bolder steps.



FDR’s critics: Huey Long (left) and Father Coughlin (right)



CLICK HERE

HISTORY Online

Student Web Activity
Visit taj.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 25—Student Web Activities** for an activity about living during the Great Depression.

To bring in more government funds, Roosevelt pushed Congress to pass the **Revenue Act** of 1935. The act raised taxes on wealthy people and corporations. Critics accused him of “soaking the rich” to pay for his programs, but many Americans cheered.

In 1935 President Roosevelt launched a new set of programs and reforms, often called the **Second New Deal**. The laws passed at this time changed American life even more than the Hundred Days had done.

Creating Jobs

Millions of people—20 percent of the workforce—were still unemployed in 1935. In April Congress created the **Works Progress Administration** (WPA) to give people jobs and help the country. Led by Harry Hopkins, the WPA kept about two million people employed between 1935 and 1941. WPA workers built or repaired about 800 airports, 125,000 public buildings, 75,000 bridges, and 650,000 miles of roads.

The WPA also found work for unemployed writers, artists, and musicians. WPA painters decorated the new public buildings with murals. Writers and photographers documented life throughout America. The writers produced *Life in America*, 150 volumes that recorded folktales and songs, African American narratives, and Native American traditions.

Help for Those in Need

Before the Second New Deal, America was the only advanced industrial nation without a national government program to help the needy. In August 1935 Congress passed the Social Security Act.

The **Social Security Act** created a tax on workers and employers. That money provided monthly pensions for retired people. Another tax, on employers alone, funded **unemployment insurance** payments to people who lost their jobs. In addition, Social Security helped people with disabilities, the elderly poor, and children of parents who could not support them.

With the Social Security Act, the federal government took responsibility for the welfare of all citizens. It launched the American welfare system.

Reading Check Explaining How did the government raise money for Social Security?

The Labor Movement

Labor unions grew stronger as workers battled the Depression. In 1937 workers at the General Motors plant in **Flint, Michigan**, used a new technique—the sit-down strike. Strikers continuously occupied the plant and refused to work until management agreed to negotiate with them about their demands. For 44 days families

Picturing History

The glass sign was hand-painted by a member of the United Mine Workers Union. **How did workers benefit from the New Deal?**





Analyzing Political Cartoons

Packing the Court This cartoon uses farm images to suggest New Deal programs. The eagle was a familiar symbol of the National Recovery Administration. The plant suggests the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and the water barrel suggests the Tennessee Valley Authority.

What group does the donkey symbolize?



and friends of the Flint strikers brought them food. Finally, the strikers won the right to organize their union.

The most influential labor leader during the 1930s was **John L. Lewis**, head of the United Mine Workers. To increase labor's power, Lewis strived to unite workers in every industry in a single union. Most unions in the American Federation of Labor (AFL) represented only skilled workers. Lewis called for industrial unions to include unskilled workers—the largest group in the labor force.

In 1935 Lewis formed a new union called the **Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)**, which helped create industrial unions. By 1938 the CIO had four million members, including large numbers of women and African Americans.

Unions found support in the New Deal. The 1935 **National Labor Relations Act**—also called the **Wagner Act** after its sponsor, Senator Robert Wagner of New York—guaranteed workers the right to form unions to bargain collectively with employers. The act also created the National Labor Relations Board to enforce its provisions. In 1938 Congress passed the **Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)**, which banned child labor and set a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour. The FLSA and the Wagner Act form the basis of American labor rights today.

Reading Check **Comparing** How did the CIO differ from the AFL?

The Supreme Court

Those who opposed the New Deal challenged many of its laws in the courts, claiming that they were unconstitutional. Several important cases reached the Supreme Court.

In May 1935, the Supreme Court ruled that the National Industrial Recovery Act was unconstitutional. In the opinion of the Court, Congress had exceeded its lawful power to regulate interstate commerce. In January 1936, the Supreme Court struck down the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Cases were also pending against the Wagner Act, the Social Security Act, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. It seemed as though the Supreme Court might destroy the New Deal.

A Second Term

The presidential campaign of 1936 was based on a single issue: Did the American people support FDR and the New Deal?

To run against Roosevelt, the Republicans nominated **Alfred M. Landon**, governor of Kansas. Landon attracted dissatisfied Democrats as well as Republicans. FDR campaigned



as the champion of the average American. He denounced big business and the rich, who “are unanimous in their hate for me—and I welcome their hatred.”

On Election Day FDR received 61 percent of the popular vote, the biggest landslide in an American presidential election to that time. Roosevelt’s support came from progressives and liberals, the poor and unemployed, urban workers, and African Americans. These groups would form the core of the Democratic Party for decades to come.

Roosevelt’s “Court-Packing” Plan

Soon after his reelection, FDR took action to prevent the Supreme Court from undoing the New Deal. He asked Congress to increase the number of justices on the Court from 9 to 15, saying that the 9 justices were overworked and needed additional help. FDR would appoint the 6 new justices—selecting, of course, justices who would uphold the New Deal.

The proposal aroused bitter opposition. Critics accused the president of trying to “pack” the Court and ruin the system of checks and balances set up in the Constitution. The issue died when the Court ruled in favor of the Wagner Act and the Social Security Act. The New Deal was no longer in serious danger from the Court. The

unpopularity of the court-packing plan, however, cost Roosevelt a great deal of support and triggered a split in the Democratic Party.

The Roosevelt Recession

By the summer of 1937, the national income had nearly returned to its 1929 level. Believing that the Depression was finally over, Roosevelt tried to reduce the government’s debt by cutting spending on relief and job programs.

The economy faltered immediately. Farm prices dropped. Four million people lost their jobs. Times nearly as hard as 1932–1933 returned. The new economic downturn, known to some as the **Roosevelt Recession**, lasted into 1938. Roosevelt helped to reverse it with a flood of government spending on public works.

The End of the New Deal

The court-packing fight and the Roosevelt Recession cost FDR support in Congress. The economy had not fully recovered, in spite of the wide-ranging New Deal programs. As the 1930s drew to a close, however, world events caused Americans to turn their attention from domestic to foreign affairs. Dangerous forces were on the rise in Asia and Europe.

 **Reading Check** **Explaining** Why was Roosevelt’s plan to change the Supreme Court criticized?

SECTION 4 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- 1. Key Terms** Write sentences about the Second New Deal; use these vocabulary terms: **pension, Social Security Act, unemployment insurance.**
- 2. Reviewing Facts** Summarize the economic plan of Huey Long.

Reviewing Themes

- 3. Government and Democracy** What was the aim of Social Security and exactly whom did it help?

Critical Thinking

- 4. Making Generalizations** Why did many business leaders oppose Roosevelt’s New Deal?
- 5. Determining Cause and Effect** Why did Roosevelt propose to change the number of justices on the Supreme Court? Re-create the diagram below and list one cause and two effects of FDR’s proposal.



Analyzing Visuals

- 6. Political Cartoons** Review the cartoon “Packing the Court” on page 745. Does the cartoon show support for or opposition to the plan? How can you tell?

Interdisciplinary Activity

Government Research the effect of the New Deal in your community. Find out if the federal government in the 1930s supported any local projects in conservation, construction, or the arts.



Social Studies SKILLBUILDER

Analyzing News Media

Why Learn This Skill?

Every citizen needs to be aware of current issues and events to make good decisions when exercising citizenship rights.

Learning the Skill

To get an accurate profile of current events, you must learn to think critically about the news. The steps below will help you think critically.

- First, think about the source of the news story. Reports that reveal sources are more reliable than those that do not. If you know the sources, you can evaluate them. Can all facts be verified?
- Many news stories also interpret events. Such analyses may reflect a reporter's biases. Look for biases as you read or listen to news stories.
- Ask yourself whether the news is even-handed and thorough. Is it reported on the scene or secondhand? Does it represent both sides of an issue? The more sources cited for a fact, the more reliable it usually is.

Practicing the Skill

On this page is an excerpt from the New York Times newspaper of February 6, 1937. Read the excerpt; then answer the following questions.

- 1 What point is the article trying to make?
- 2 Is the article reporting something on the scene or secondhand?
- 3 Does the article reflect bias or strong opinion about the news item?
- 4 Is only one side of the issue presented? Explain.

AIM TO PACK COURT, DECLARES HOOVER

President Roosevelt's message to Congress asking for authority to appoint new Federal judges whenever existing ones were over 70 years old was characterized last night by Herbert Hoover, his predecessor in the White House, as a proposal for "packing" the Supreme Court to get through New Deal measures. . . .

"The Supreme Court has proved many of the New Deal proposals as unconstitutional. Instead of the ample alternatives of the Constitution by which these proposals could be submitted to the people through constitutional amendment, it is now proposed to make changes by 'packing' the Supreme Court. It has the implication of subordination of the court to the personal power of the Executive."

Applying the Skill

Analyzing News Media Think of an issue in your community on which public opinion is divided. Read newspaper features and editorials about the issue and listen to television reports. Can you identify biases? Which reports more fairly represent the issue and the solutions? Which reports are the most reliable?



Glencoe's **Skillbuilder Interactive Workbook CD-ROM, Level 1**, provides instruction and practice in key social studies skills.

Chapter Summary

The Depression and FDR

Causes

- Income gap between rich and poor grows
- High tariffs and war debts
- Overuse of credit to make purchases
- Industry and agriculture supply exceeds demand
- Sales lag
- International market falters
- Stock market crash; financial panic



The Great Depression

Effects

- Millions lose jobs, poverty is widespread
- Businesses and banks close
- Depression spreads to other countries
- Roosevelt wins presidency
- New Deal legislation enacted
- Despite periods of economic upturn, the Depression remains



Reviewing Key Terms

On a sheet of paper, use at least six of the following terms to write a paragraph on the Great Depression or the New Deal.

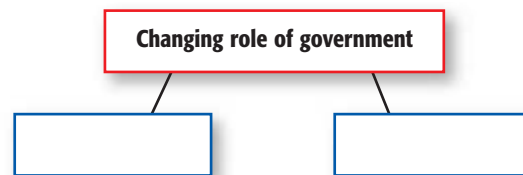
1. default, relief, public works, Hundred Days, New Deal, Dust Bowl, migrant worker, pension, Social Security Act, subsidy, unemployment insurance

Reviewing Key Facts

2. What did the Bonus Army want the government to do?
3. What was the New Deal?
4. How did the CCC benefit the unemployed as well as the nation?
5. In what region was the Dust Bowl centered?
6. Summarize the advances made by African Americans and women during the Great Depression.
7. What was the purpose of the Social Security Act?
8. Describe two laws passed during the Second New Deal that helped workers and unions.

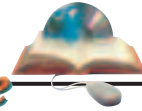
Critical Thinking

9. **Economic Factors** How did the trend of buying on credit in the 1920s affect banks during the Depression?
10. **Determining Cause and Effect** How did new technology help cause the Dust Bowl disaster?
11. **Reviewing Themes: Government and Democracy** Re-create the diagram below and list two ways the federal government changed during Roosevelt's administration.



Practicing Skills

12. **Analyzing News Media** Find two articles, one in a current newspaper and the other in a newsmagazine, on a topic involving the economy. Compare the articles. Did either of the articles show any biases? List any unsupported claims.



Self-Check Quiz

Visit taj.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 25—Self-Check Quizzes** to prepare for the chapter test.



Geography and History Activity

Study the map below and answer these questions.



The Tennessee Valley Authority



13. **Place** What physical feature made Tennessee particularly suited for the Tennessee Valley Authority project?
14. **Region** Which states were supplied with power from the TVA?
15. **Location** On the map, what dams are located along the Tennessee River?

Economic Activity

16. Use the Internet and other resources to research the various types of credit available to consumers today. Assess the advantages and disadvantages of each type of credit. Do you think consumer credit today could contribute to an economic depression like that of the 1930s?

Citizenship Cooperative Activity

17. **Research** Work with members of your group to prepare a photo essay to document the hardships of the Depression. Photocopy some of the photos and display them in an interesting way on a sheet of cardboard. Write captions for each photo, provide photo credits, and write a title for your essay. Then, with the rest of the class, create a walk-through gallery to display all the photo essays.



Alternative Assessment

18. **Portfolio Writing Activity** Both Eleanor and Franklin Roosevelt received many letters from the public during the Depression asking for jobs, money, food, and clothing. Write a letter from either of the Roosevelts responding to a plea for help. Explain in your letter what you can or cannot do for this person. Use what you have learned about the Roosevelts' personalities to make your letters realistic.

Standardized Test Practice

Directions: Choose the best answer to the following question.

All of the following programs were created by Roosevelt in the First New Deal EXCEPT the

- A Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA).
- B Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).
- C Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).
- D Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

Test-Taking Tip.

Be careful when you see the word EXCEPT in a question. Read carefully all the answer choices and choose the one that *doesn't* fit with the question. Many times there are specific words in the question that tell you something specific. Here, the question asks about the First New Deal, not the Second New Deal.