

The Stock Market Crash of 1929, Great Depression, Dust Bowl, Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal

SS5H5: The Student will explain how the Great Depression and New Deal affected the lives of many Americans.

A. Discuss the Stock Market Crash of 1929, Herbert Hoover Franklin Roosevelt, the Dust Bowl and Soup Kitchens.

B. Analyze the main features of the New Deal; include the significance of the CCC, WPA and TVA.

The Stock Market Crash of 1929

- 1. The decades leading up to 1929 were very exciting and prosperous. They were called the **Roaring Twenties**
- Women took new roles and gained the right to vote with the **19th** Amendment.
- African Americans received praise for works of art, literature, music, and contributions to society. These movements were called the **Jazz Age** and **Harlem Renaissance**
- Other than **farmers** who suffered from failing **agriculture** prices, most of the US economy was strong!!!!

The Stock Market Crash of 1929

- 2. In 1929, the **Stock Market** Crashed!!
- **Stocks** are investments in companies.
 - An investment is the use of money for future profit
- Many people bought stock expecting **companies** to make money.
- But when the **stock** prices fell, many **investors** (**people**) lost everything!



The Stock Market Crash of 1929

- 3. People were BUYING, BUYING, BUYING stocks in businesses that were not worth the amounts they were paying for them and the banks were loaning out more money than what people's investments were worth.
- The crash caused others to panic and sell the stock they had.
- Banks were recalling loans (making people pay back loans earlier than they expected).



The Stock Market Crash of 1929

- 4. People **couldn't** pay, so banks ended up **closing**.
- People who put their **money** in the bank lost their **life** savings.



5. The **Stock Market** Crash of 1929 marked the start of the **Great Depression**.

The Great Depression

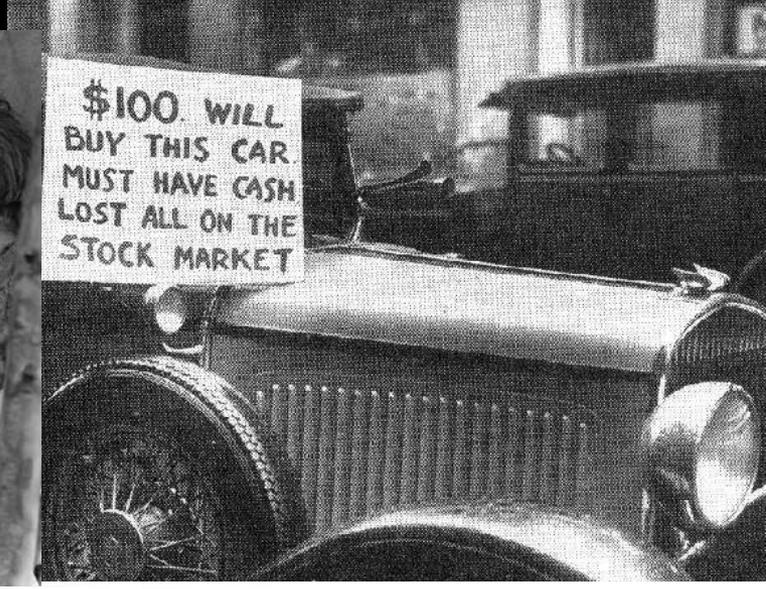
- 6. Why it became the Great Depression... (p. 314 Social Studies Book) As people lost their **jobs** after the stock market crash, many needed to spend their **savings**.
- When large numbers of people tried to take **money** out of the **bank**, many banks went out of **business**.
- Because people had little money, they bought **few** goods.
- **Manufactures** could not sell what they made.
- Factory **workers** lost their jobs, because the **factory** could not pay their wages.
- When workers lost their **jobs**, they could not **pay** what they owed to banks or businesses.
- So more **banks** and **businesses** began to fail.

The Great Depression

- 7. It was the worst **economic** crisis in US history.
- People had to rely on **soup kitchens**, which gave out **free** food to the poor, because they could not **survive** without this.
- 8. **Herbert Hoover** was president when the Great **Depression** struck.
- Most **citizens** blamed Hoover for the **crisis**.
- During the depression many people lost their **homes** and had nowhere to live; so they built shacks out of scrap pieces of wood and metal.
- These soon became **communities** where poor homeless people lived.
- They were called "**Hoovervilles**" after Herbert Hoover.



The Great Depression



The Dust Bowl

- 9. Farmers struggled even before the **Depression**.
- The **Dust Bowl** devastated farmers in the Midwest.
- During WWI, farmers did **well**, because the war created a **demand** for farm **produce** and **raised** farm prices.
- Farmers raised a lot of crops, but many of them did not understand **crop rotation method** (invented by **George Washington Carver**) and the crops used up many of the nutrients in the **soil**.
- These methods left the land **dry**, useless, and uncovered by **crops**.



The Dust Bowl

- 10. During the early '30s, the Midwest also experienced a **drought** (lack of **rain**), which made the soil **drier**.
- The Dust Bowl was a series of **windstorms** that carried the soil high in the **air** and created massive **dark** clouds of **dust**.
- Some of these storms buried **entire** homes and cities.
- The **Dust Bowl** forced many Midwest farmers to leave and move to other parts of the **country**.



The Dust Bowl



Dust Bowl



Source: NRCS

Wind eroded fields



Source: NRCS

A Great "Roller"



Source: NRCS

A "Black Roller"



Source: NRCS

Top soil erosion from soils

In the public domain.



Franklin Roosevelt and The New Deal

- 11. In 1932, voters elected a new president: **Franklin D. Roosevelt** (FDR).
- Roosevelt was very **positive** and offered hope to hurting **Americans**.
- He was prepared to try new things to deal with the **Depression**.
- He is famous for his pledge he made, “I pledge you, I pledge myself to a new deal for the American people”.

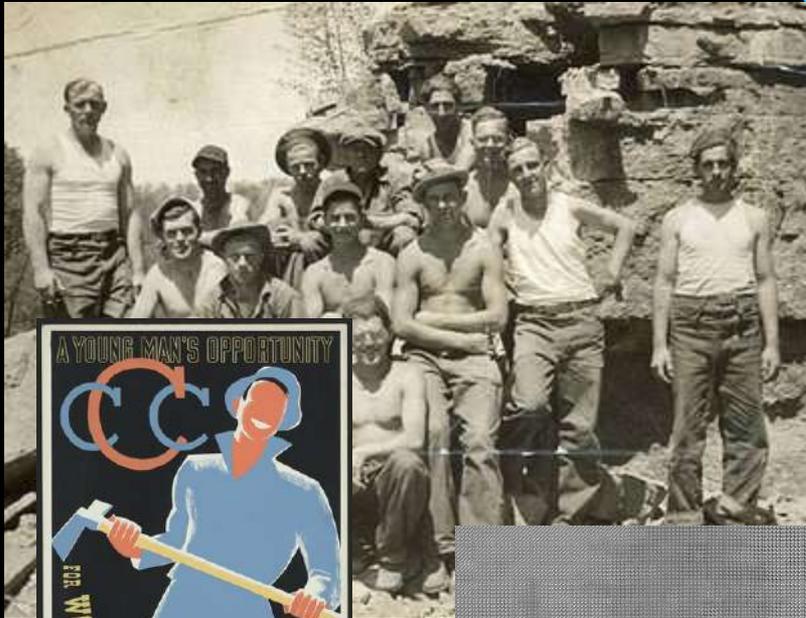


Franklin Roosevelt and The New Deal

- He introduced the **New Deal**, which is a government program that relied on **deficit spending**.
 - Deficit spending is when the government goes into **debt** by spending borrowed **money**, in hopes that its **programs** would get people back to work and the **economy** headed in the right **direction**.
- 12. One New Deal program was the **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**.
- The CCC provided **jobs** for young, unmarried men.
- These men worked in **national parks** installing electric lines, **building** fire towers and planting **new trees**.



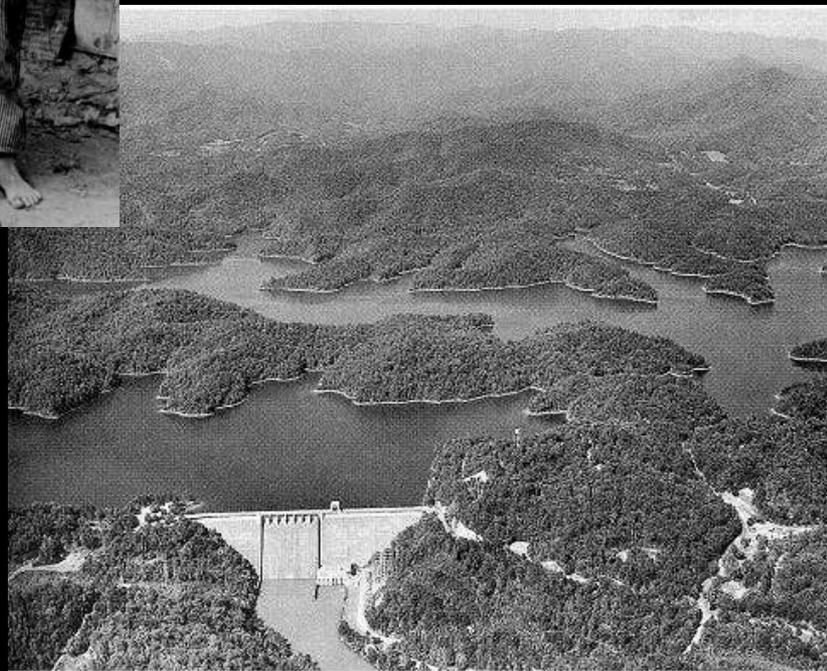
CCC



Franklin Roosevelt and The New Deal

- 13. Another New Deal program Roosevelt pushed Congress to create was the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) in 1933.
- TVA built hydroelectric dams. These dams turned water into electricity by using the rushing water's power to run a generator and supply power.
- It created jobs and supplied cheap electricity to parts of the South that had never had electric power before.
- The southern Appalachians were one of the poorest areas in the nation and prospered.
 - The Hoover dam was also built during the New Deal and supplied electricity to Southern California and Arizona which helped these areas grow.

TVA

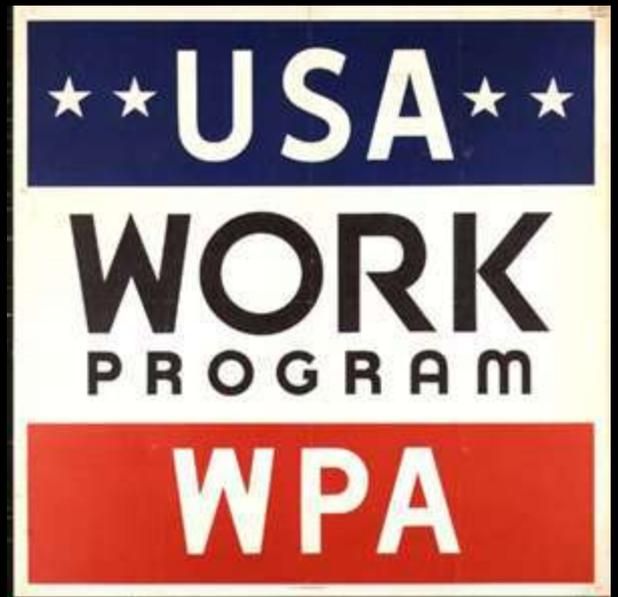


Franklin Roosevelt and The New Deal

- 14. Another New Deal program that Congress established in 1935 is the **Works Progress Administration (WPA)**.
- This was a part of a second group of **New Deal** programs, sometimes called the **Second New Deal**.
- It provided jobs for **unskilled** workers.
- The WPA hired people to **build** government buildings, **roads** and other public **projects**.
- It also provided money for writers and artists to take photographs or write, draw, and paint about life during the Great Depression.



WPA



Franklin Roosevelt and The New Deal

- 15. The New Deal also introduced a program to help people who **retired** or were out of **work**.
- This program was called **Social Security**.
- It promised **government** money to the unemployed and those over **65**.
- Social Security is the only **New Deal** program that still exists **today**.



Franklin Roosevelt and The New Deal

- 16. The New Deal did NOT end the **Depression**.
- It wasn't until WWII that the US **economy** greatly improved.
- The New Deal did **supply** some relief help to get people through one of the **darkest** economic times in US history.

