

Unit 7—The Great Depression and New Deal

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2. Stock Market Crash
3. Hawley-Smoot Tariff
4. Buying on margin
5. Over-speculation
6. Overproduction
7. Unemployment
8. Herbert Hoover
9. “Rugged individualism”
10. Cooperatives
11. Reconstruction Finance Corporation
12. Direct relief
13. Shantytown/”Hooverville”
14. Bonus Army
15. Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR)
16. “Brain Trust”
17. New Deal
18. The 3 R’s (Goals of the New Deal)
19. Keynesian Economics/deficit spending
20. The First Hundred Days
21. Bank Holiday
22. “Fireside chats”
23. **“Alphabet Soup”**
24. Frances Perkins
25. Wagner Act
26. Dust Bowl
27. Huey Long
28. “Share Our Wealth”
29. Court packing scheme
30. New Deal Coalition

Alphabet Soup:

1. AAA
2. NIRA
3. FDIC
4. TVA
5. Social Security Act
6. REA
7. FHA
8. SEC

Essential Questions:

1. The 1920s was a decade of extremes. While the first half was characterized by materialism and modernism, the latter half was known for the depth of desperation in America. Examine the factors of the Great Depression. Then briefly describe how Americans coped with life’s struggles during this time.
2. Compare and contrast the approaches taken by President Hoover and FDR to combat the Great Depression.
3. The extensiveness of the New Deal amazed many Americans and concerned others. Using examples, discuss areas the New Deal attempted to make major economic improvements. Be sure to explain the successes and failures of some of the programs. Then, relate the arguments used by some critics of FDR’s New Deal.
4. The New Deal brought about many lasting changes to the United States. Name some of the agencies and/or organizations founded during the New Deal era that are still in existence today. Then, briefly determine the legacies of the New Deal.