Chapter 24: The Great Depression

Section 1: Prosperity Shattered

Question #1

Create a list of EVERYTHING you know about the **Great Depression.**

-little & -not a lot of -Stock market crash -few jobs -Herbert Hoover -few stores

Economic Troubles on the Horizon

- "Roaring '20s": time of economic prosperity; people were confident economy was strong...they were WRONG...
- People used credit too much; credit use was 6x higher in 1929 from 1915; went into too much debt
- Stock prices were skyrocketing too much
 - People made too much \$ on stock market
 - · Bull market -> stuck prices grawing -

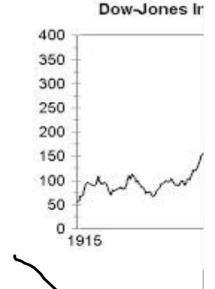
 - Bear market → BAD → losing cash
 People bought on the margin
 - The "bubble" will burst

PPI borrow & to buy Stock.

The Stock Market Crashes

- Black Thursday: Oct. 24, 1929
- Nervous investors started to sell of their stock
- Ripple effect
- Prices plunged; panic set in
- Panic stayed put for next week; Black Tuesday (Oct. 29)
- People that borrowed money (bought on margin) were forced to sell their stock at huge losses to pay their loans
- Investors lost \$30 billion
- Lost more money than the total cost of WWI





The Depression Begins

- Many political and business leaders hoped temporary setback
- Few Americans invested in stock market
 - 1. Rich investors lost \$ and couldn't pay loans to banks; banks lost money
 - 2. People worried about their \$ in banks and tried to get their \$ out (BANK RUN)
 - 3. Some banks were forced to close; ran out of \$ (5,000 banks from 1930-32)
 - 4. Consumers bought less from stores
 - 5. Businesses laid off workers (unemployment grew)
 - grew from 3.2% in 1929 to 23.6% in 1932



What Caused the Great Depression?

- Global economy ruined by WWI
 - Entire cities were rubble
- War debts were huge
 - Germany's hyperinflation
 - Printed more \$ to pay off debts
 - Crippled Europe
- Trade between nations dwindled
- Countries put high tariffs on each other
- Income gap (rich were too rich)
- People used too much credit





Section 2: Hard Times

American Workers Face Unemployment

- After SM Crash--stores & factories closed-millions of unemployed ppl
- 1929: 1.5 million
- 1933: 15 million
- 50% of Chicago & 80% of Toledo, OH
- Wages fell by 33%
- Hours for workers slashed--best way to keep as many workers as possible
- Immigration plummeted--no more jobs
- Black workers often laid off 1st
- "Bronx Slave Market"
- # of women in workforce increased--cheaper
- Many ppl resorted to selling fruit on the streets

Life in the City

- Depression was worst in cities
- Increased crime over food/jobs
- City gov'ts, churches, & charity groups (Salvation Army & Red Cross) provided some relief
- Breadlines--soup & bread
- Mutualistas: Mexican-American community food banks--became example for many Americans
- Homlessness was serious problem
- Shantytowns: makeshift shelters-nicknamed "Hoovervilles"
 - Made of scrap lumber, leftover steel, packing boxes, other garbage

Life on the Farm

- Less food bought in cities trickled down to farmers
- Decreased demand led to lower prices
- Farmers left w/ EXCESS food--rotting crops
- Slaughtered animals--too expensive to feed
- Banks foreclosed on thousands of farms
- Migrant laborers from Mexico faced discrimination & deportation (500,000 removed from US--many were American)

Family Life in the 1930s

- Families forced to pull together
- Families shared \$ & food
- Forced to live in small homes w/ multiple families
- Marriage rate plummeted
- Birth rates declined
- Increased domestic violence
- More alcoholism

Popular Culture in 1930s

Was an escape from Fareality with extensionment

many Reople Looked for inexpensive Pastimes

-movies

-radio-experienced it golden age during depension

By 1920's Radio's rose from 12 million to 28 million

Comic books were getting well know

Plash gordan and tarzan

Books also a escape from reality (Not all)

Lesson 3: Hoover's Policies

Question 3:

Herbert Hoover believed in the concept of "laissez-faire" economics. Explain what that means.

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Hoover's Philosophy

- Hoover felt depression was "temporary halt in prosperity."
- Believed the best way to recover was from individual effort and not from gov't help
- Many Americans demanded direct relief (food, clothing,
 \$)
- Hoover felt direct aid would make gov't too big and insult our self-respect
- Rugged Individualism: working through your poverty builds character; "...rub some dirt on it..."
- Private charities should help more
 - Encouraged wealthy to donate \$ to groups like Red Cross, Salvation Army, or YMCA
 - Many Americans angered by this approach





Boosting the Economy

- Hoover encouraged businesses to keep hiring workers - any gout building program
- Remained cheerful in public speeches
- Increased # of **public works** programs (HOOVER DAM, roads, bridges, etc.)
- Ordered gov't to buy surplus crops to help farmers
- Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC): would lend \$2 billion of tax \$ to help banks and large businesses
- "Trickle-Down Economics"--Enraged Americans





Rumblings of Discontent

- 1932: Hoover is most hated man in US
- Radicals like socialists and communists gained support--blamed capitalism
- Increased protests, marches, and riots across the country
- Bonus Army: largest protest of era (MAY 1932)
 - 10,000 WWI vets
- Washington DC
- Demanded early payment of their pension bonuses
- Set up a camp in DC (HOOVERVILLE)
- Ordered to leave but 2,000 refused
- Hoover called in Army to break up camp
- 3 killed (11-week old baby) and hundreds hurt
- Appalled Americans

The Election of 1932

- Republicans renominated Herbert Hoover despite unpopularity
- Democrats nominated NY governor Franklin Roosevelt (FDR)
 - FDR born into wealthy family
 - Teddy Roosevelt was distant cousin
 - Wife was Eleanor Roosevelt
 - Both interested in helping poor
 - FDR won 42 states--Hoover stood no chance





