

Directions: Utilize the power point and our class discussion to complete the following.

The Beginning...

The Roaring Twenties was a time of great change. People during this time happily welcomed soldiers home from World War I. With their return from Europe, people believed that everything was wonderful. For them, it was a time of **1.** _____, increased **2.** _____ for women, and **3.** _____ music. This came to a sudden halt when on **4** _____ the stock market **5.** _____. This meant that the price of stock **6.** _____ dramatically. Overnight many stocks became worthless. Suddenly many people found themselves without **7.** _____, banks **8.** _____, and the **9.** _____ slowed. When this occurred, President **10.** _____ was sympathetic and told the American people, "We'll make it!" Americans looked to the president for help but he did **11.** _____. He believed that the government had no right to interfere in the workings of business. The economy continued to worsen. In fact, many Americans nicknamed President Hoover the "Do Nothing President."

The Economy...

The economy continued to decline. Farmers felt the effects as well as people in towns and cities. The price of **12.** _____ decreased which caused farmers to lose their farms. This was because they failed to make payments on the tractors, land, or others loans they had made. This taking back of property by a bank when an owner fails to make loan, or credit payments, it is called **13.** _____.

Things continued to become worse. More Americans lost their homes to banks and creditors. More factories and businesses closed. More people continued to struggle, and failed to make loan and credit payments. Thus, more creditors, banks and factories closed, and others reduced their production of **14.** _____. Things became so difficult that people could not even pay their **15.** _____ to the government. This caused a reduction in services like road work, and police. In some areas of the country **16.** _____ even closed.

The American People...

People felt hopeless and were angry that President Hoover did nothing. Desperate for a place to live, many homeless Americans built large shantytowns that were called **17.** _____ near cities. Charities tried to help those who were in need, but numbers were so large that it was a nearly an impossible task. People filled **18.** _____ and bread lines to eat. Large numbers of homeless citizens traveled across the country by foot, car or by sneaking a ride on trains. Everything hoped to find a job to support themselves and their families.

Name _____

The Great Depression: Guided Notes Day 2

Directions: Utilize the power point and our class discussion to complete the following.

The Dust Bowl...

In the Southern and Mid-Western United States, things were no better. Huge **19.** _____ struck the Great Plains that were so severe that they killed crops and animals. Plants could not grow, and the land became dry, hard, and cracked. **20.** _____ developed and blew the topsoil away causing millions of dollars of damage to farm land. These “dust storms” were so bad that they made it unsafe for people to travel or to leave their homes. This area where the dust storms occurred and where the farm land was so damaged was called the **21.** _____ during the 1930’s.

In 1932, the Great Depression continued but the presidential election brought Americans new hope. The two presidential candidates who were running against each other were very different. Running for the Republican Party was **22.** _____. For the democrats, **23.** _____ from New York was their candidate. Roosevelt promised Americans when he was campaigning that they would get a **24.** “_____.” As president, he would create government programs to help suffering Americans and to create jobs. The problems of a declining economy and the rise of “Hooverilles,” was too much for Hoover to overcome. He **25.** _____ the election in a landslide. **26.** _____ was elected president.

As President, Roosevelt was true to his word. He created numerous government programs to assist Americans. Three famous programs of the New Deal were the **27.** _____, (CCC), _____, (TVA) and _____, (WPA). These programs were designed to create **28.** _____, _____, and _____ for Americans. Roosevelt wanted to send people back to work. To do this, he began with two programs: **29.** _____. The CCC was a program that intended to put young men, 18-25, back to work building **30.** _____. The Works Progress Administration or WPA employed others to **31.** _____. Roosevelt was not finished there. He also established the **32.** _____ or TVA. This government program brought jobs to the **33.** _____ and _____. President Roosevelt is also credited with establishing **34.** _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

Total Score on Guided Notes: ____/34 = _____

Name _____

The Great Depression: Guided Notes Day 1

Directions: Utilize the power point and our class discussion to complete the following.

The Beginning...

The Roaring Twenties was a time of great change. People during this time happily welcomed soldiers home from World War I. With their return from Europe, people believed that everything was wonderful. For them, it was a time of 1. fun, increased 2. rights for women, and 3. jazz music. This came to a sudden halt when on 4. Black Tuesday the stock market 5. crashed. This meant that the price of stock 6. decreased dramatically. Overnight many stocks became worthless. Suddenly many people found themselves without 7. jobs, banks 8. closed, and the 9. economy slowed. When this occurred, President 10. Hoover was sympathetic and told the American people, "We'll make it!" Americans looked to the president for help but he did 11. nothing. He believed that the government had no right to interfere in the workings of business. The economy continued to worsen. In fact, many Americans nicknamed President Hoover the "Do Nothing President."

The Economy...

The economy continued to decline. Farmers felt the effects as well as people in towns and cities. The price of 12. crops decreased which caused farmers to lose their farms. This was because they failed to make payments on the tractors, land, or others loans they had made. This taking back of property by a bank when an owner fails to make loan, or credit payments, it is called 13. foreclosure.

Things continued to become worse. More Americans lost their homes to banks and creditors. More factories and businesses closed. More people continued to struggle, and failed to make loan and credit payments. Thus, more creditors, banks and factories closed, and others reduced their production of 14. products. Things became so difficult that people could not even pay their 15. taxes to the government. This caused a reduction in services like road work, and police. In some areas of the country 16. schools even closed.

The American People...

People felt hopeless and were angry that President Hoover did nothing. Desperate for a place to live, many homeless Americans built large shantytowns that were called 17. Hoovervilles near cities. Charities tried to help those who were in need, but numbers were so large that it was nearly an impossible task. People filled 18. soup kitchens and bread lines to eat. Large numbers of homeless citizens traveled across the country by foot, car or by sneaking a ride on trains. All hoped to find a job to support themselves and their families.

The Dust Bowl...

In the Southern and Mid-Western United States, things were no better. Huge **19. droughts** struck the Great Plains that were so severe that they killed crops and animals. Plants could not grow, and the land became dry, hard, and cracked. **20. Wind storms** developed and blew the topsoil away causing millions of dollars of damage to farm land. These “dust storms” were so bad that they made it unsafe for people to travel or to leave their homes. This area where the dust storms occurred and where the farm land was so damaged was called the **21. Dust Bowl** during the 1930’s.

In 1932, the Great Depression continued but the presidential election brought Americans new hope. The two presidential candidates who were running against each other were very different. Running for the Republican Party was **22. President Herbert Hoover**. For the democrats, **23. Franklin Delano Roosevelt** from New York was their candidate. Roosevelt promised Americans when he was campaigning that they would get a **24. “New Deal.”** As president, he would create government programs to help suffering Americans and to create jobs. The problems of a declining economy and the rise of “Hoovervilles,” was too much for Hoover to overcome. He **25. lost** the election in a landslide. **26. Roosevelt** was elected president.

As President, Roosevelt was true to his word. He created numerous government programs to assist Americans. Three famous programs of the New Deal were the **27. Civilian Conservation Corp,** (CCC) **The Tennessee Valley Authority,** (TVA) **and Works Progress Administration Authority,** (WPA). These programs were designed to create **28. relief, recovery, and reform** for Americans. Roosevelt wanted to send people back to work. To do this, he began with two programs: **29. the CCC and the WPA.** The CCC was a program that intended to put young men, 18-25, back to work building **30. roads, bridges, and parks.** The Works Progress Administration or WPA employed others to **31. build airports, dams, parks, schools, and hospitals.** Roosevelt was not finished there. He also established the **32. Tennessee Valley Authority** or TVA. This government program brought jobs to the **33. south and electricity.** To aid Americans, President Roosevelt is also credited with establishing **34. Social Security, unemployment insurance, banking regulations, and minimum wage.**

Total Score on Guided Notes: ____/34 = _____