

American History AMI

First off- if something doesn't work... don't stress- we will get everyone all caught up once we are back to school.

Second- I am available via email or the Remind APP. If you have a question or need help- reach out. We will figure this out together.

AMI Day #1

1. Complete pages #1-2 on Chapters 11-12 Notes using the powerpoint on Google Classroom
2. Complete Content Vocabulary word search and fill in the blank worksheet

AMI Day # 2

1. Complete pages #3-4 on Chapters 11-12 Notes using the powerpoint on Google Classroom
2. Complete Time Line Activity worksheet

AMI Day #3

1. Complete pages #5-6 on Chapters 11-12 Notes using the powerpoint on Google Classroom
2. Complete Dust Bowl worksheet

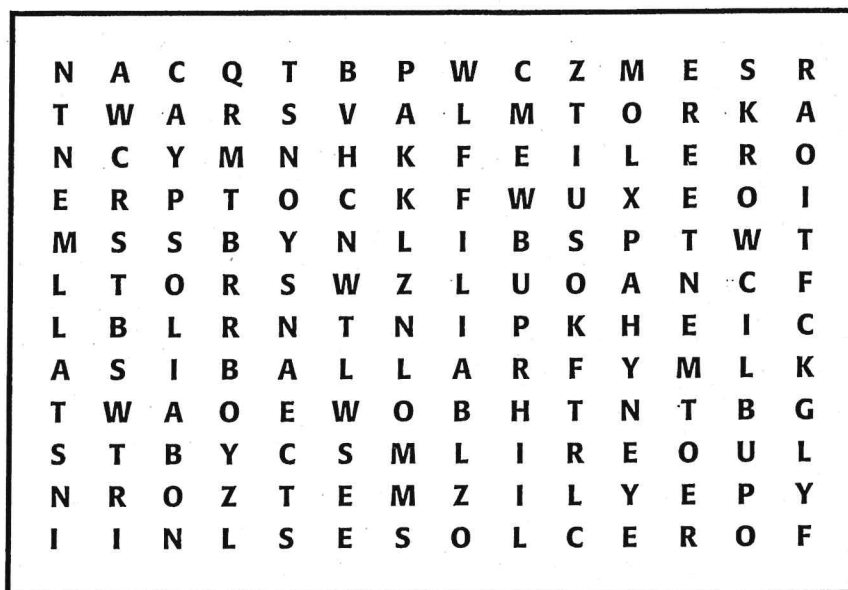
AMI Day #4

1. Complete pages #7-8 on Chapters 11-12 Notes using the powerpoint on Google Classroom
2. Complete Reteaching worksheet

★ Content Vocabulary Activity 11

The Great Depression Begins, 1929-1932

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the missing words in the clues below, and circle each word in the puzzle.



CHAPTER 11

CLUES

- Welfare or aid for the needy is known as _____.
- A _____ is a homeless, penniless vagabond.
- A minor officer of the courts is called a _____.
- Projects built with public funds for public use are referred to as _____.
- Buying on an _____ plan refers to buying an item on credit with a monthly plan to pay off the good.
- When a bank _____ on a property, it takes possession from a mortgager because of defaults on payments.
- A melodramatic serial drama on television or radio is called a _____.
- On a separate sheet of paper, explain some of the problems that led to the Great Depression by using the following terms: *stock market*, *bull market*, *margin*, *margin call*, *speculation*, *bank run*.

THE DUST BOWL

Directions: The Dust Bowl was a period of severe drought and dust storms that damaged farms and towns across the Midwest and Central Plains. Cut out the graphic organizer and fold so that the map meets in the middle. Then **color and label the areas** affected by the Dust Bowl. Next, open up the flaps and answer each:

Who

Who as affected by the dust storms?

How

How were they affected? What did many do?

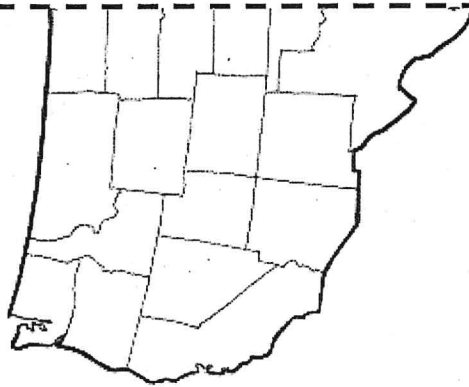
When

When did the storms take place?

Why

Why were the dust storms so bad? What caused them?

THE DUST



Glue Goes
Here and
Paste in
Notebook

BOWL





Roosevelt and the New Deal, 1933-1939

President Roosevelt faced the challenge of stimulating the economy and providing relief while minimizing deficit spending. Guided by his brain trust advisers, he introduced many initiatives designed to provide relief, encourage recovery, or create reform. The underlying goal of the New Deal programs was to offer a measure of economic security for all citizens.

DIRECTIONS: Briefly describe what each New Deal program listed below was to accomplish. Then identify a specific group who benefitted from it. The first is completed for you.

New Deal Programs		
Name of Program	Description	Opposition
1. Glass-Steagall Act	Prohibited commercial banks from involvement in stock market; created Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to insure bank deposits up to a certain amount	People depositing money in banks
2. Securities Act of 1933	a.	b.
3. Public Works Administration	a.	b.
4. Agricultural Adjustment Act	a.	b.
5. National Industrial Recovery Act	a.	b.
6. Tennessee Valley Authority	a.	b.
7. Social Security Act	a.	b.

8. **Critical Thinking** Many New Deal programs provided work relief rather than just handouts. In your opinion, should people be required to work for benefits? Why or why not? If so, under what circumstances should exceptions be allowed?

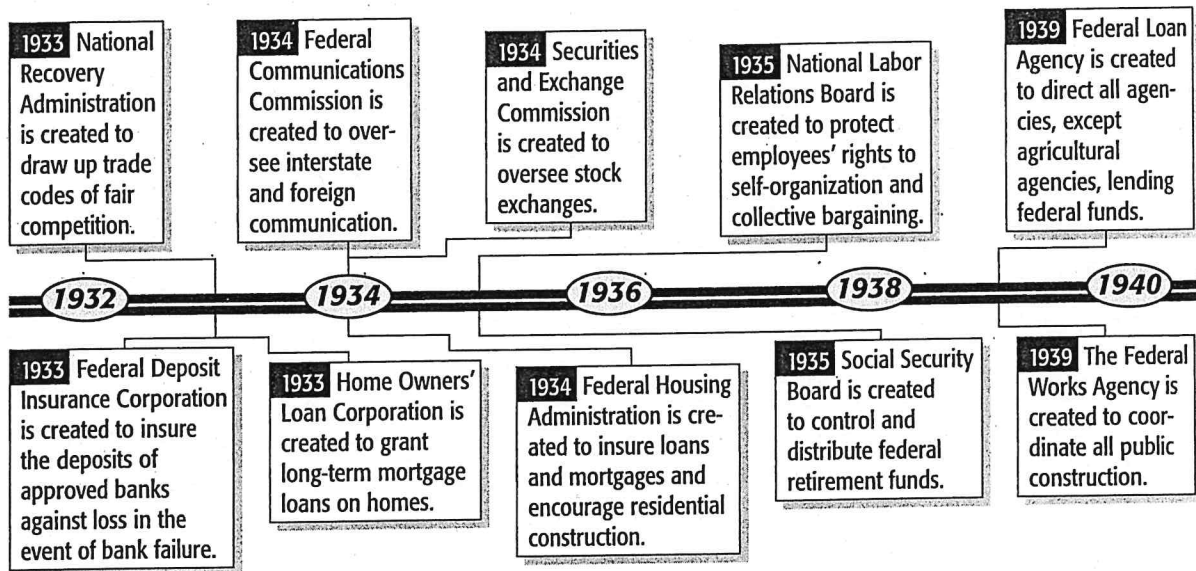
**Time Line Activity 12**

Agencies of the New Deal

Background

During the years of Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency, numerous federal agencies were created. Some expired or were eventually absorbed into other agencies. However, others continue to exist to the present day.

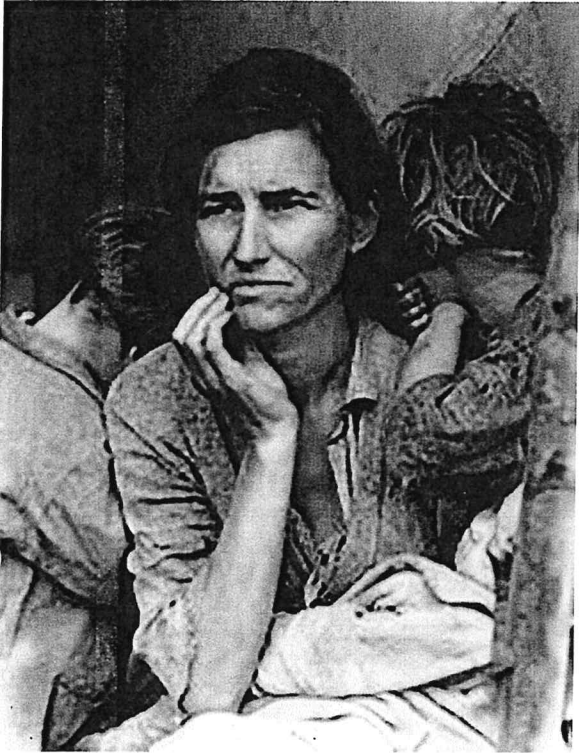
DIRECTIONS: Imagine that you are living during the Great Depression. Use the time line information to decide what agency was created to help you in each situation described below. Use a separate sheet of paper for your answers.



1. If you retired, what agency would distribute your Social Security benefits to you?
2. If you needed to extend the length of your mortgage, what agency would grant you a long-term loan?
3. If you wished to invest in stocks, what agency would oversee and regulate the stock exchange?
4. If you and a group of coworkers wanted to negotiate for better benefits, what agency would protect your rights?
5. If your organization needed federal funds, what agency would direct the lending of those funds?
6. If you were to deposit money in the bank, what agency would insure that deposit for you?
7. If you purchased a house, what agency would insure your mortgage?

NAME: _____

**American History
Great Depression Unit
Chapters 11-12**



List as Many things about the Great Depression that you know	Why do you think the Great Depression happened? Causes?

Chapter 11 Section 1 Causes of the Great Depression

<u>Stock Market</u>	<u>Easy Credit</u>
<u>Crisis in the Farm Sector</u>	<u>Unequal Distribution of Income</u>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sv7IP2qL0gg>

Title: Chapter 11 Section 1 The crash!

1929 _____ becomes

President

September _____ - stock prices
_____ and then _____

_____ investors _____

Black _____ 16.4 million
shares were _____
into the market

Stock Market _____ started the

_____ Depression

Banks and businesses _____



GREAT DEPRESSION:

Video Challenge!


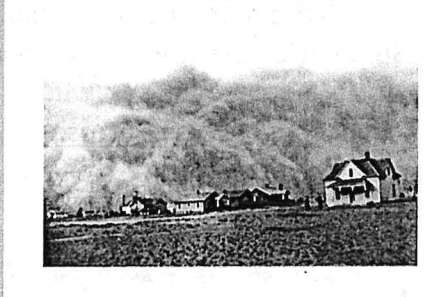
1. Watch the following video clips
2. Summarize the videos in a drawing
3. Justify/Explain your drawing

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f8k0jJdqKP0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wAZ-RpAO1z4>

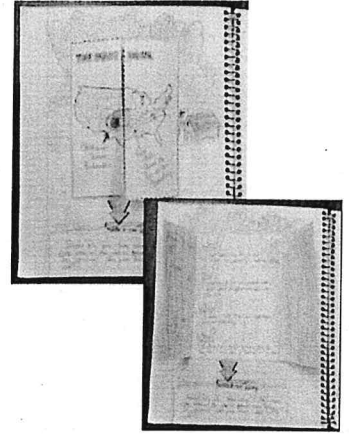


Title: Chapter 11 Section 2 Life During the Great Depression

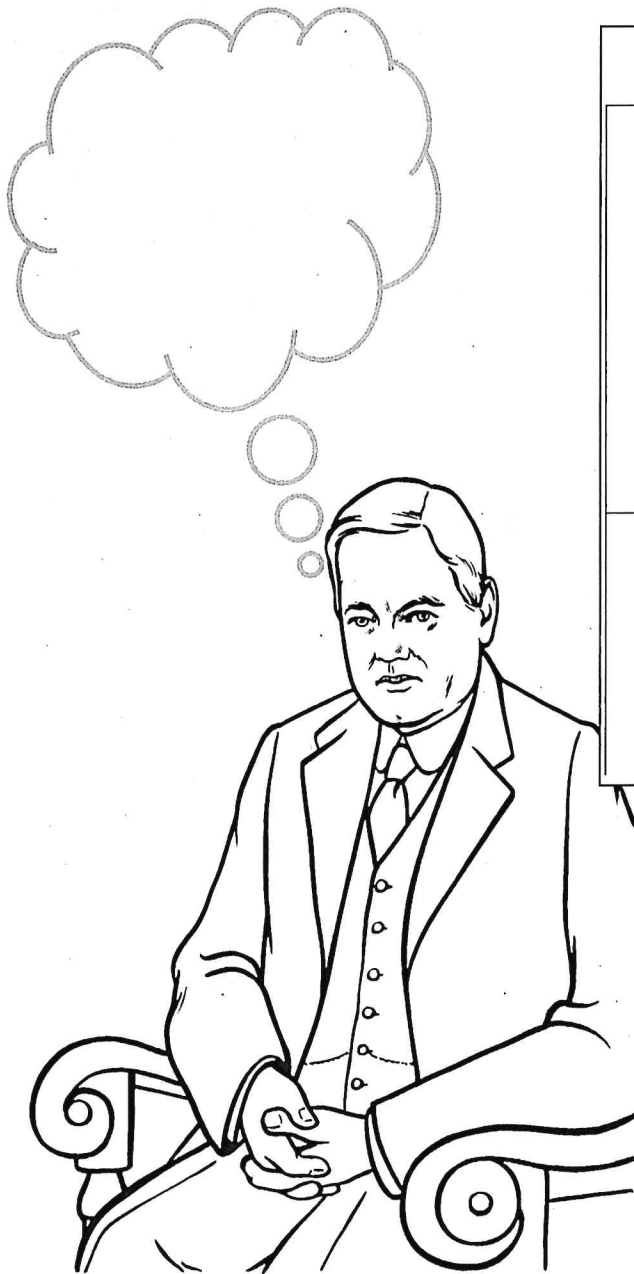
Cities	Rural
	

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gkAfjRoINCI>

The Dust Bowl



Chapter 11 Section 3- Hoover Responds



Hoover

Herbert Hoover became the 31st President of the United States.

RisingOurVoices.com

A cartoon illustration by Hanley depicting a chain of people passing aid. It starts with a large box labeled 'AID' and a faucet. A man pours from a large container into a bucket, which is then passed to a woman, then a man, then a boy, and finally a small dog at the end of the line.

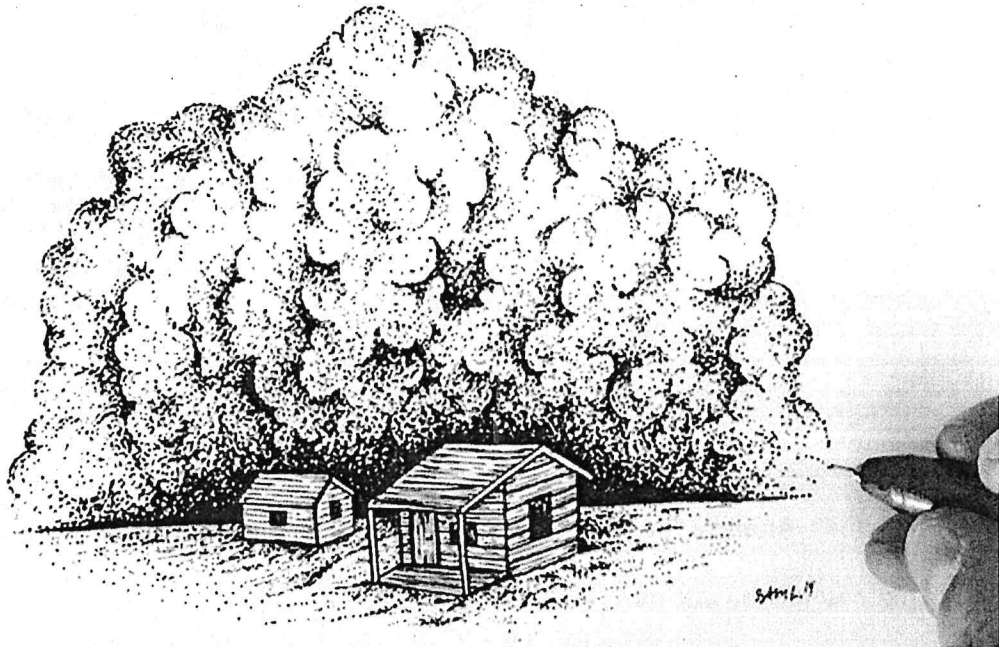
Thank you

- 9

Black Blizzard

Draw and color a picture to represent the film we watched regarding the Dust Bowl.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ep7-7x2sp8Y>



Chapter 12 Section 1- FDR'S NEW DEAL!

NEW DEAL- FDR promised a New Deal for Americans- FDR's program to get America out of the Great Depression.

- Launched a period of extensive activity
- Congress passed more than 15 major pieces of legislation that significantly expanded the federal government's role in the nation's economy
- Roosevelt's 1st step as President was to carry out reforms in banking and finance
- March 5 (1 day after taking office) President Roosevelt declared a bank holiday and closed all banks to prevent further withdrawals
 - He also persuaded Congress to pass the Emergency Banking Relief Act which authorized the Treasury Department to inspect the country's banks
 - Those banks that couldn't remain open on their own would remain closed



FDR'S NEW DEAL

RELIEF

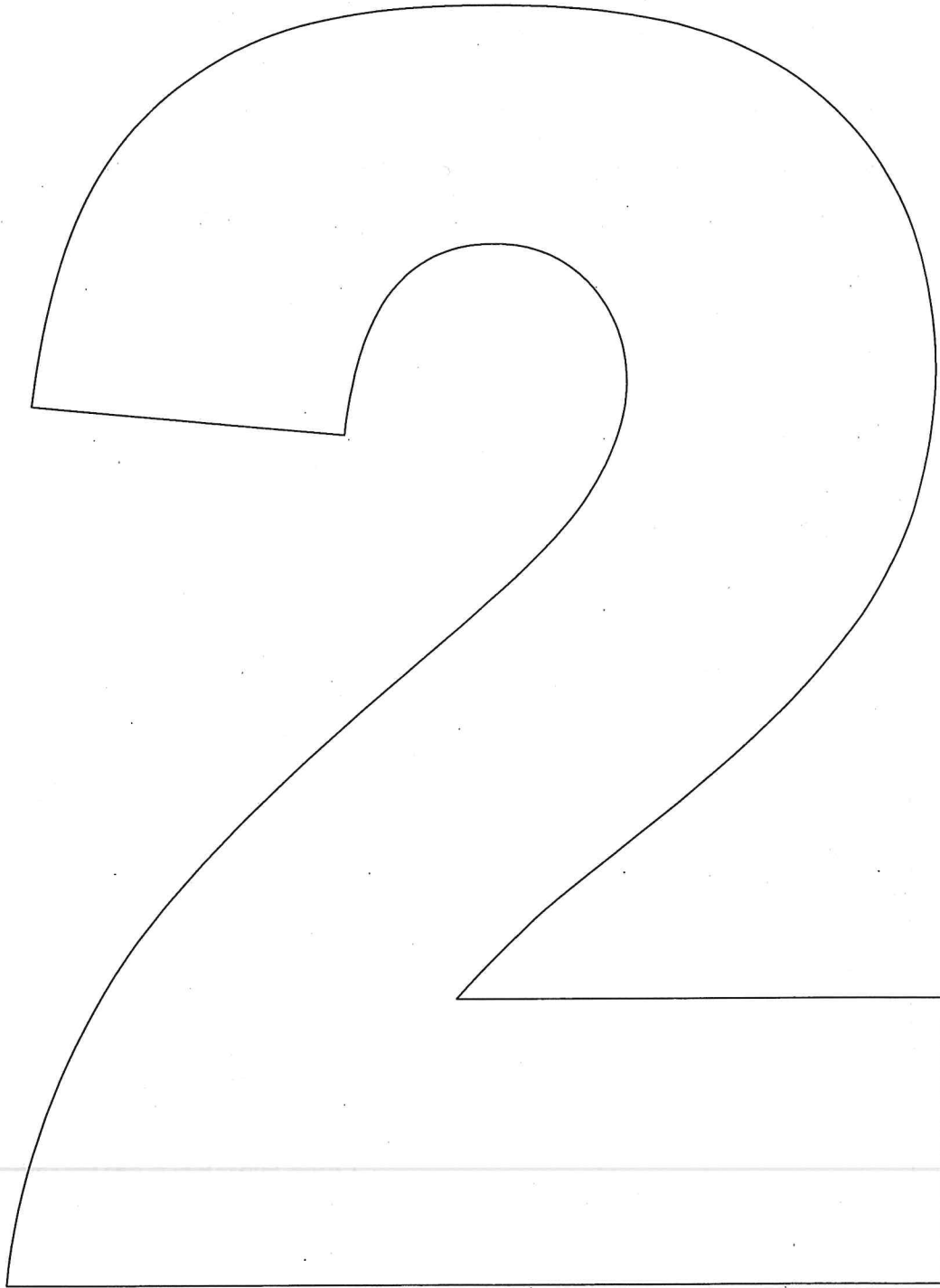
REFORM

RECOVERY

NEW DEAL—ALPHABET SOUP

<i>New Deal</i>	What	Why
AAA	Agricultural Adjustment Act—government paid farmers who reduced production Funds _____ came from tax other businesses that processed food	To reduce supply (surplus) thus increasing the demand and the PRICE—farmers at times were producing a crop that cost more to grow than they received when they sold it.
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps—offered outdoor work to unemployed single men, 18 to 25 years old.	To provide jobs and prevent future Dust Bowls;
CWA	Civil Works Administration—hired 4 million people to build or improve _____ cancelled because of the enormous cost of the program	To provide jobs not handouts; _____ better than PWA because it gave jobs directly to citizens/
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—Created to insure depositors' savings	_____ to instill confidence in people in regards to putting money back into the banks
FERA	Federal Emergency Relief Administration—made outright grants to states and municipalities to distribute as they choose	States, cities, and local charities had exhausted their resources and many people were on the verge of starvation
*FHA	Federal Housing Administration—insured bank loans for building and repairing homes	STOP FORCLOSURES
FSA	Farm Security Administration—formed to give loans to help tenants purchase land	The AAA caused many farms to take lands off of production which put tenant farmers and sharecroppers out of work and home;
*HOLC	Home Owners Loan Corporation— assist home owners with low-interest, long-term mortgage loans	STOP FORCLOSURES;
NIRA	National Industrial Recovery Act—stabilizing prices, raising wages, limiting work hours, and providing jobs	Established to control production because under consumption compounded with overproduction
NLRB	National Labor Relations Board (Wagner Act)—power to hold secret elections arbitrate grievances, reinstate workers fired for supporting unions, and order employers to stop antiunion activities	Unions had become weak _____ thus industry gained too much power;
NRA	National Recovery Administration _____ drew up "codes of fair competition" in each industry	These codes set the prices of products to eliminate discount selling
NYA	National Youth Administration—Created to provide education, jobs, counseling, and recreation for young people	Provided student aid to high school, college, and graduate students in return for required part-time position at their schools
PWA	Public Works Administration—worked with private contractors to provide funds for construction projects	Established because people grew tired of FERA—they wanted jobs and not handouts
*REA	Rural Electrification Administration—provided electricity to rural areas lacking public utilities	Many rural areas did not have electricity and while others did, it was too expensive
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission—established to regulate the stock market	To eliminate insider trading and other unfair trade practices that might occur in high rate if not for the SEC
SSA	Social Security Act—provided state unemployment benefits as well as a retirement plan that people could collect when they stopped working at age 65	To ensure retirement for the nations elderly
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority—designed to promote the development of a seven-state region	flood control, reforested millions of acres provide cheap electricity
WPA	Works Progress Administration—provided a chance for all people to use their skills to earn an income	To help people with jobs and encourage the arts

Chapter 12 Section 2- The 2nd New Deal



Chapter 12 Section 3 New Deal Affects Many Groups

Women	African Americans	Mexican Americans	Native Americans

"We're Off to see the President"

1. Give an example of supply and demand in the story.

2. Why was the little girl going to Washington DC?

3. What other story was integrated into the story?

4. On page 54, in the top left pane, who is the individual depicted?

Cinderella Man Questions

Name _____

1. Briefly describe the following aspects of Jim Braddock's life in the beginning of the film **BEFORE** the Great Depression:

Boxing Career/ Reputation:

Housing Neighborhood:

Clothing:

Income:

Relationship with Family:

2. What type of job does Braddock work during the Great Depression? What prevents him from working this job on a consistent basis?

3. **THROUGHOUT THE FILM**, Braddock and his family are shown walking the streets of New York and during these scenes we see examples of how people reacted and survived the Great Depression. An example of this is when Braddock walks to Madison Square Garden and a mother is shown urging her sons to get out of the car and collect pieces of wood. List and describe 2 examples from the movie.

4. After working the docks, Jim Braddock and his co-worker Mike Wilson discuss the situation of the Great Depression. How do **BOTH** Braddock and Wilson view the situation?

5. Why does Braddock become upset when he finds out his wife sent the kids away to her family? What does he do to get his kids back?

6. Why does Braddock have such a strong reputation with the crowd and people of New York when he returns to boxing after his hand injury?
7. When Braddock's trainer Joe Gibbs offers Jim another fight after winning the first, how does Jim's wife Mae react and why does she react that way?
8. When Mae confronts Joe at his house what does she find out? When Joe steps out of the room, what does Joe's wife say to Mae that relates to how women felt during the Great Depression?
9. What did Braddock use as motivation to help win his boxing matches throughout the film?
10. Explain what "Hooverville" was and describe how it is displayed in the movie?
11. During the press conference for the championship bout, what does Braddock say he is fighting for this time round and what do you think it means?
12. Where does Mae go before Braddock's championship fight? What does she realize while she is there?
13. What is the final result of the championship bout between Jim Braddock and Max Baer?

Great Depression
Test Review Chapters 11-12

Your exam will consist of the following:

Be able to define and/or explain the following:

1. stock market
2. buying on speculation
3. Black Tuesday
4. bank run
5. installment plan
6. hobos
7. Dust Bowl
8. shantytowns
9. FDIC
10. WPA
11. soup kitchens/breadlines

12. John Steinbeck

13. Okies

14. Hooverilles

15. 21st Amendment

16. buying on margin

17. relief

18. New Deal

19. bank holidays

20. Hundred Days

21. fireside chats

22. deficit spending

23. What chain of events led to the economic crash in 1929?

24. What chain of events turned the once-fertile Great Plains into the Dust Bowl?
Why did the Dust Bowl happen?

25. Why did Hoover oppose a federal relief program?

26. What were the main differences between President Hoover and President Roosevelt's philosophies regarding the state of the American economy?

27. What was the legacy of Roosevelt's New Deal?

28. How did the government restore confidence into the banking system?

29. Analyze the main causes of the Great Depression:

30. Compare and contrast the hardships faced by urban and rural Americans by creating a "T" chart with at least five points of comparison.

URBAN	RURAL
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5

31. Analyze the role of TWO of the following by explaining the causes of the Great Depression:

a. Agricultural problems

b. World Economy

c. Government Policy

d. Income Distribution

32. Explain how the New Deal promoted economic, industrial, and agricultural recovery by analyzing 2 of FDR's programs

#1	#2

33. Analyze the relationship between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government during this era by completing the following chart:

EXECUTIVE- President	LEGISLATIVE- Congress	JUDICIAL- Supreme Court
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fireside Chats • 100 Days • New Deal Programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passes New Deal Legislation • ACRONYMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NLRB Case-extended Congress' Power

34. What were some popular forms of entertainment during the Great Depression?

