

NOTES:

WHOLE-BRAIN CONNECTORS

Using the proper format, create **ONE** "Whole-Brain" Connector for each Roman Numeral section of the notes.

I. An Economy in Trouble

- A. In 1929, the _____ market crashed. It was the beginning of the worst economic _____ in United States history. How did it happen?

Early Signs of Trouble:

1. Many Americans had not shared in the _____ of the 1920s—textile workers and coal miners, for example.
2. Farmers faced hard times. _____ kept farm prices low. Overproduction is a situation where the _____ of manufactured goods exceeds _____.
3. _____ was distributed unevenly, and consumers began to buy less manufactured goods and services. This led to greater _____.

II. Stock Market Crash of 1929

- A. By August 1929, some investors worried that the boom might end, so they began _____ their _____.
- B. Other investors noticed the sell-off and began to sell their stocks, too. Stock _____ began to fall.

- C. Many investors had bought stocks _____, that is, they had put down only part of the cost of the stock when they bought it and _____ the rest from their stockbrokers. With prices falling, brokers asked investors to pay what they _____. Those who could not pay had to _____ their stock to get money. Panic set in as desperate investors tried to sell millions of shares. Stock prices _____ further.
- D. When the stock market opened on Tuesday, _____ a wild stampede of selling took place. Stock prices plunged. Stocks that had been valuable were now suddenly worthless. The day came to be known as _____.
- E. The period of economic hard times that followed the crash is known as the _____.
- It lasted from 1929 to 1941. The stock market crash did not cause the Great Depression, but it did shake people's confidence in the economy.

III. Onset of the Depression

A. Overproduction

1. _____ and _____ produced vast amounts of goods in the _____, but _____ did not keep up with _____. Thus, workers could not afford to buy many goods. As orders slowed, factories _____ or laid off workers.

B. Weakness in the Banking System

1. In the 1920s, banks made unwise _____. For example, they lent money to people to buy _____. When the stock market crashed, borrowers could not _____ loans.

Without money from the loans, banks could not give _____ their money back if they asked for it.

2. Between 1929 and 1932, more than _____ banks closed.

C. Each Economic Disaster Led to Others

1. The stock market crash ruined many investors. Without _____, or money from investors, businesses could not grow and expand.
2. _____ could not borrow from banks because banks were in trouble.
3. As factories cut back on production, they cut wages and laid off workers. Unemployed workers had little money to spend, so demand for factory goods fell further. Many businesses went _____—they were unable to pay their debts—so even more people lost jobs.
4. The Great Depression led to _____ a economic crisis. American banks had loaned money worldwide. When they stopped making loans and demanded repayment of loans, _____ in other _____ began to fail.

IV. Hard Times

- A. In the 1930s, many Americans no longer lived on _____. Millions lived in _____ and worked in _____. When factories closed, the jobless had no money for _____ and no _____ on which to grow it.

B. As the depression spread,
_____ soared. By
the early 1930s, _____ in every four
workers was jobless. Others worked
short _____ or took pay
_____.

1. On city streets, people _____
apples and pencils, shined shoes,
_____ for money, and
picked through _____
dumps.

2. _____ and
_____ dropped.

3. Some families _____ up.
Fathers, and even children as young as
13 or 14 years old, left home. Jobless
men and women drifted from town to
town looking for work. Some “rode the
rails,” living in _____
cars.

4. People _____ what they
had. Some families doubled up, taking
in _____.

5. Jobless people suffered from the feeling
that they had _____.

C. The Great Depression affected the
_____ the most. They were
the first to be hit by the effects of the
depression.

V. Hoover's Response

A. President _____
_____ was concerned
about the suffering, but he believed
that the _____
should not become directly involved
in ending the crisis, or it might
become too powerful. He thought it
was up to businesses to end the
downslide.

- B. Initially, Hoover opposed government _____
_____ --programs to help the needy. He called on business leaders to provide jobs, instead.
- C. Hoover also called on private _____ to help. Churches set up _____, places where the hungry could get a free meal.
- D. As conditions grew worse, Hoover set up public works programs to provide jobs. _____ are projects built by the government for _____ use, such as schools, dams, and highways.
- E. Hoover asked Congress to approve the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC), which _____ money to _____, _____, and _____ companies. Hoover hoped that saving these businesses would save _____.
- F. Even though Hoover did more to _____ hard times than any previous President, his efforts were too little too late.
- G. Many people blamed the President for doing too little. They gave the name _____ to the shacks of the homeless.

VI. The Bonus Army

- A. Some World War I _____ took action to help themselves.
- B. After the war, Congress had voted to give veterans a _____, or sum of money on top of their wages, to be paid in _____.

- C. In 1932, more than _____ jobless veterans marched to Washington to demand the bonus right away. This _____ camped in a tent city along the Potomac River.
- D. After the _____ rejected a bill that called for paying the bonuses immediately, local _____ tried to force the veterans to leave. Four people were _____. Finally the _____ moved into the camp and burned it to the ground. After the attack on the Bonus Army, Hoover lost what little _____ support he had left.