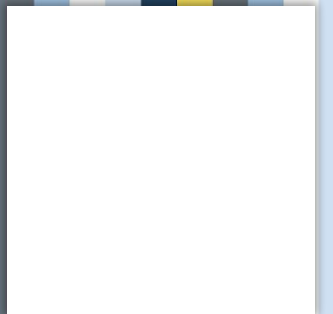


SS5H5

The
Great
Depression

New Deal &
Cultural Elements of the 1930s



SS5H5a

Great Depression

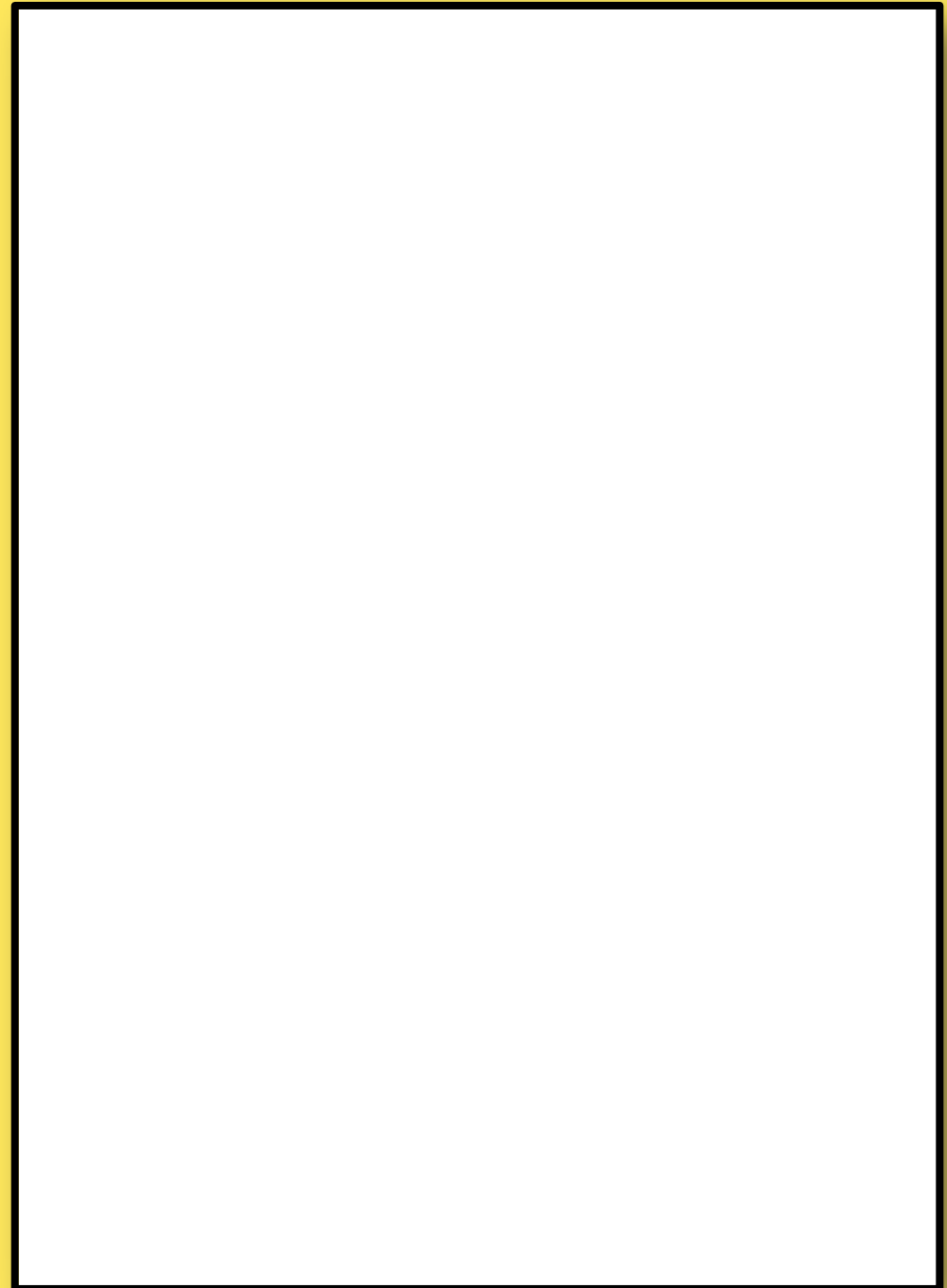
Stock Market

- In the 1920s, millions of Americans bought stocks on speculation.
- That meant they hoped the price of shares in companies would go up.
 - This sent the price of stocks up more than they were really worth.

Black Tuesday

- When stocks began to drop to their true worth, people panicked and sold their stocks for cheaper and cheaper prices.
- This caused the stock prices to drop rapidly.
- On October 29th, 1929, the stock market crashed.
 - This is known as Black Tuesday.

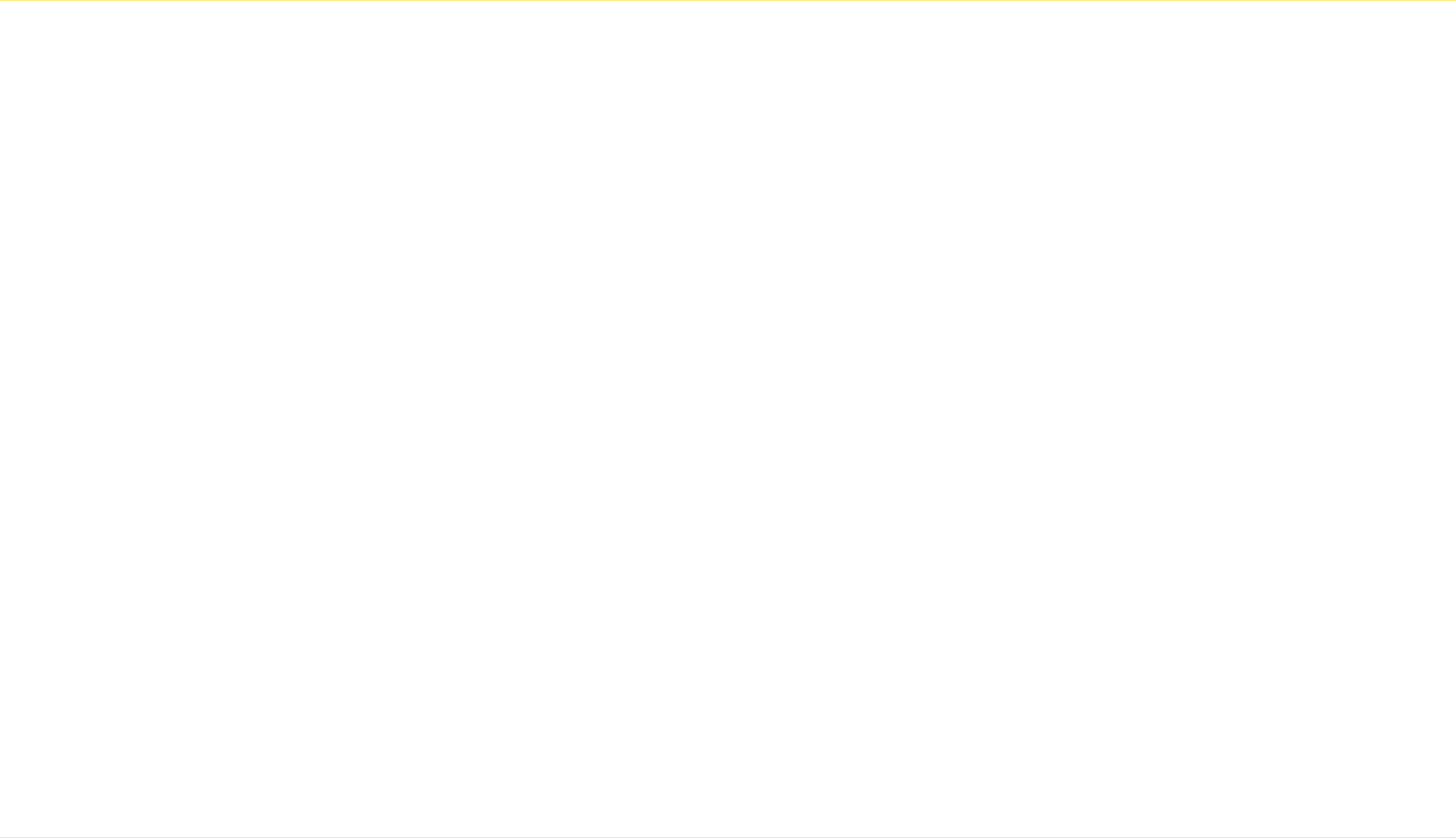
Crowd Gathering Outside
the NYSE after the Crash
in 1929.



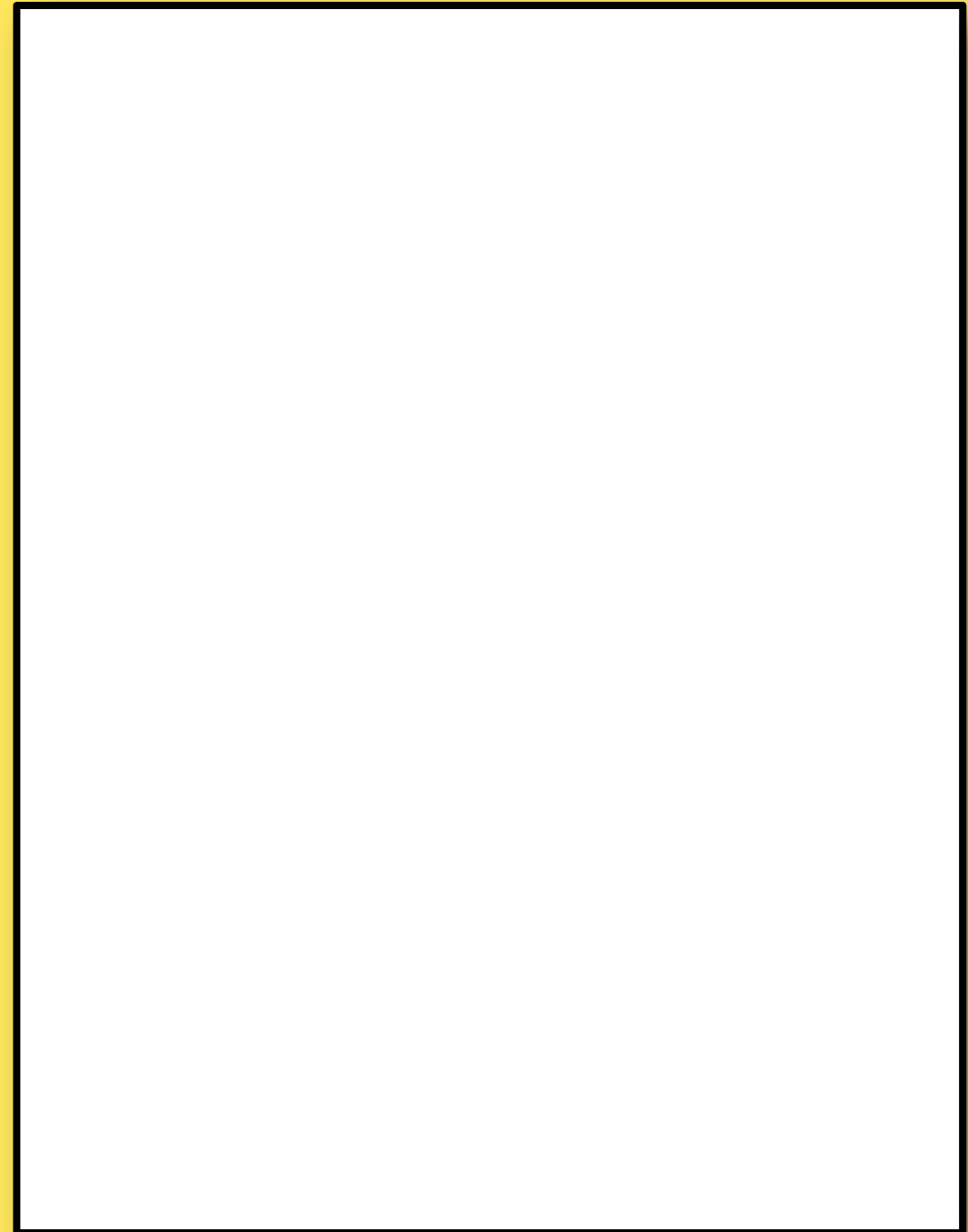
Great Depression

- Many banks went out of business, unemployment rose sky high, and thousands of people lost their life savings and their homes.
- The depression that followed the stock market crash hurt many Americans.

Crowds Outside of the Bank of the United States in NYC after its Failure in 1931.



Dorothea Lange's *Migrant Mother* depicts poor pea pickers in California. This is Florence Owens Thompson, age 32, a mother of seven children, in March 1936.

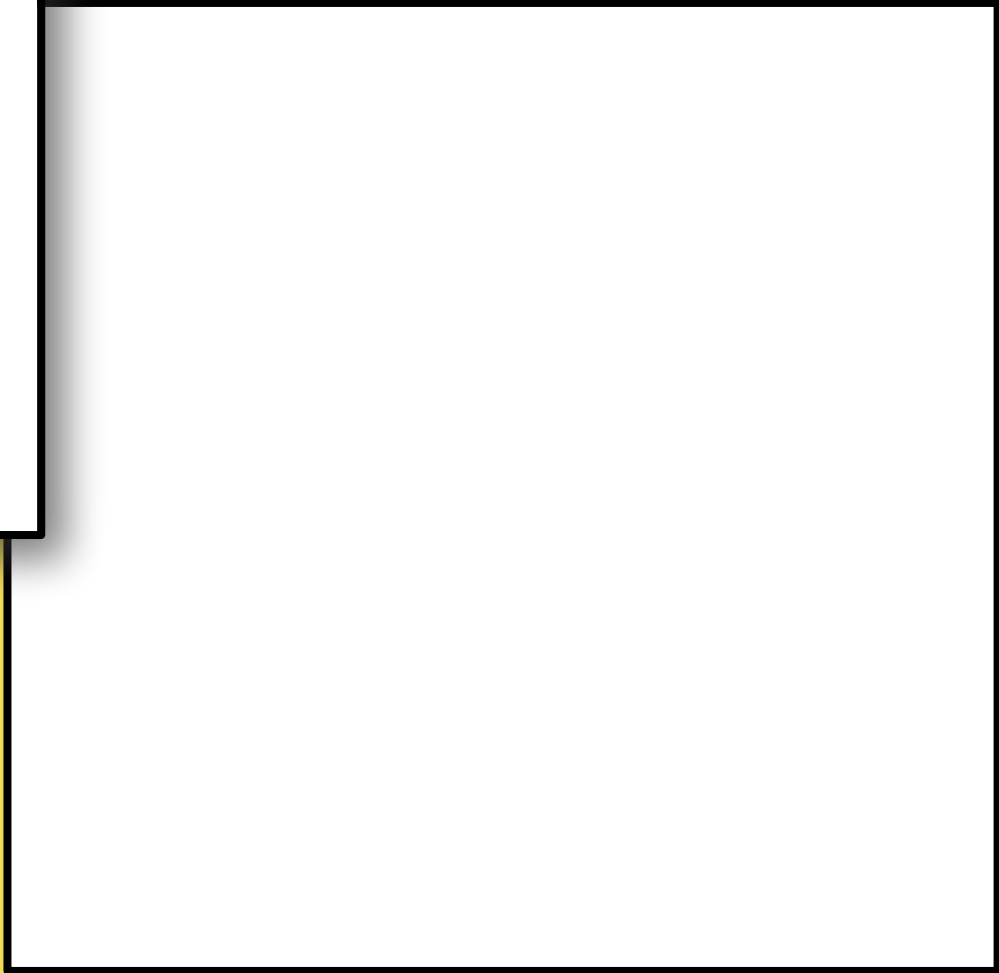
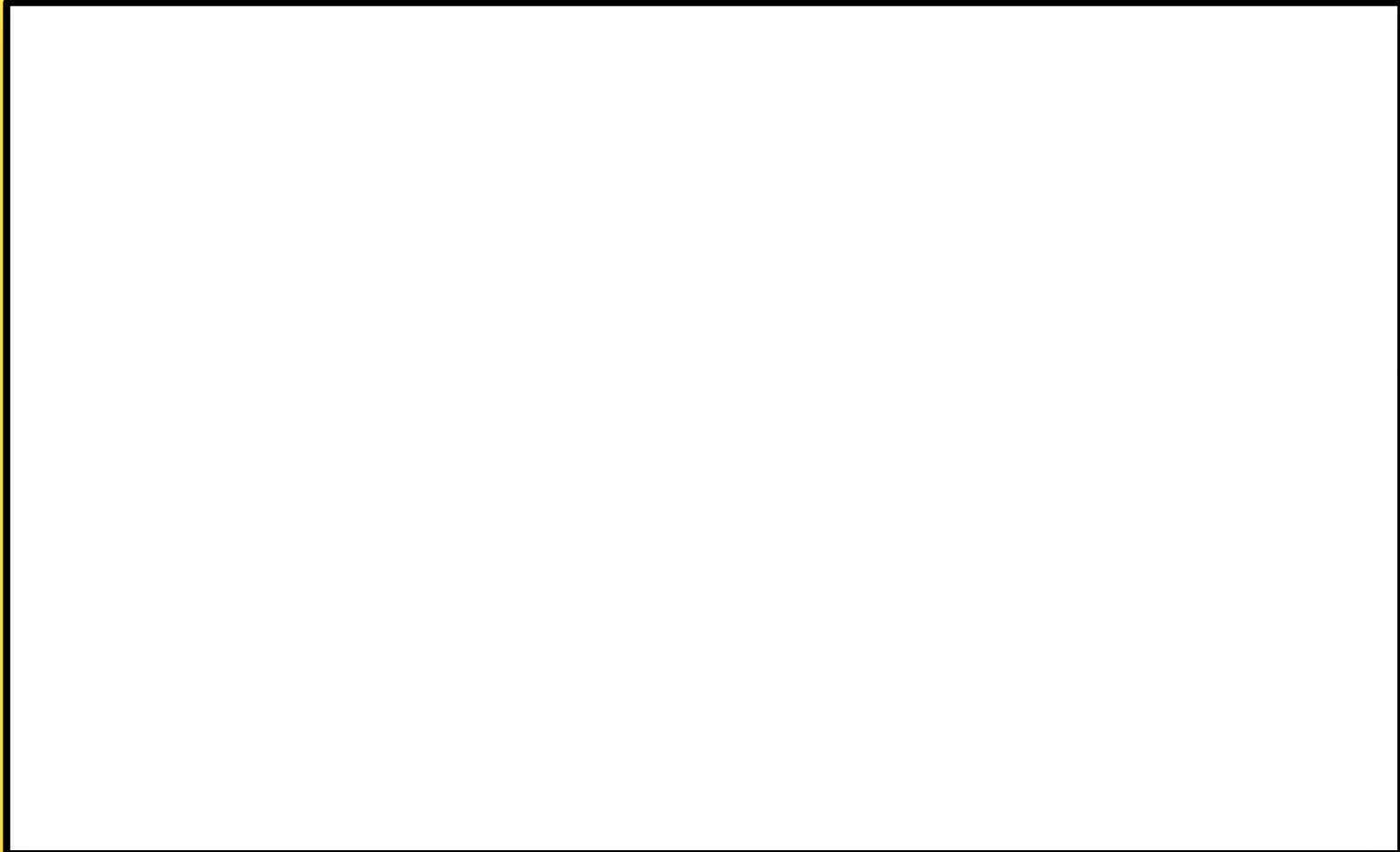


Impoverished American
Family Living in a Shanty
– Oklahoma, 1936



Dust Bowl

- During the Depression, more than 750,000 farmers lost their farms.
- On top of that, farmers in the Great Plains were hit with severe droughts.
- Without rain, crops could not grow or hold the fertile topsoil in place.
- Much of it blew away in powerful dust storms.



Dust Bowl

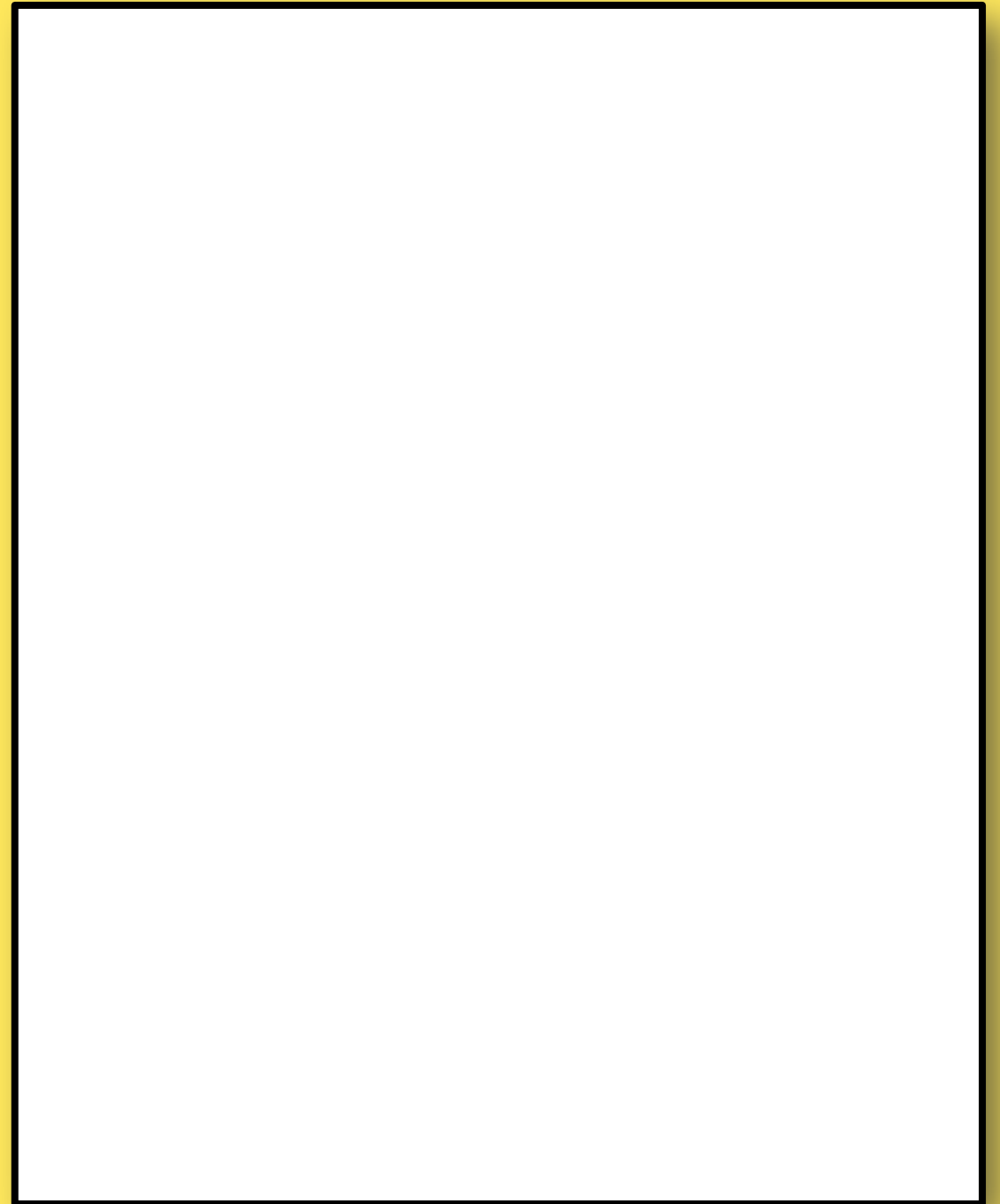
- This part of the nation became known as the Dust Bowl because dust literally covered everything.
 - The skies would turn black with dry, blowing dust.
- Oklahoma and Kansas were especially hard hit.
- Many farm families packed all they owned into their cars and headed west to California to make a new start.

Buried
Machinery in a
Barn Lot --
South Dakota,
1936



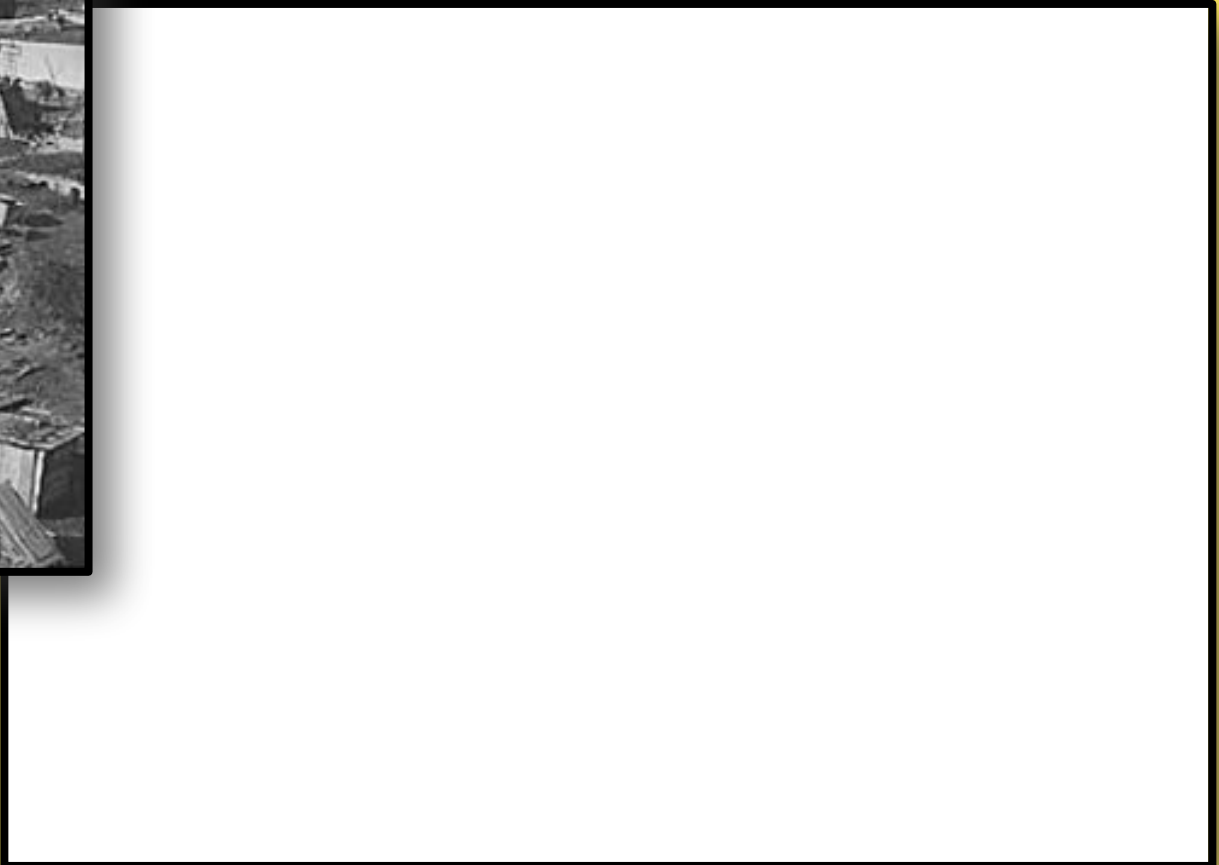
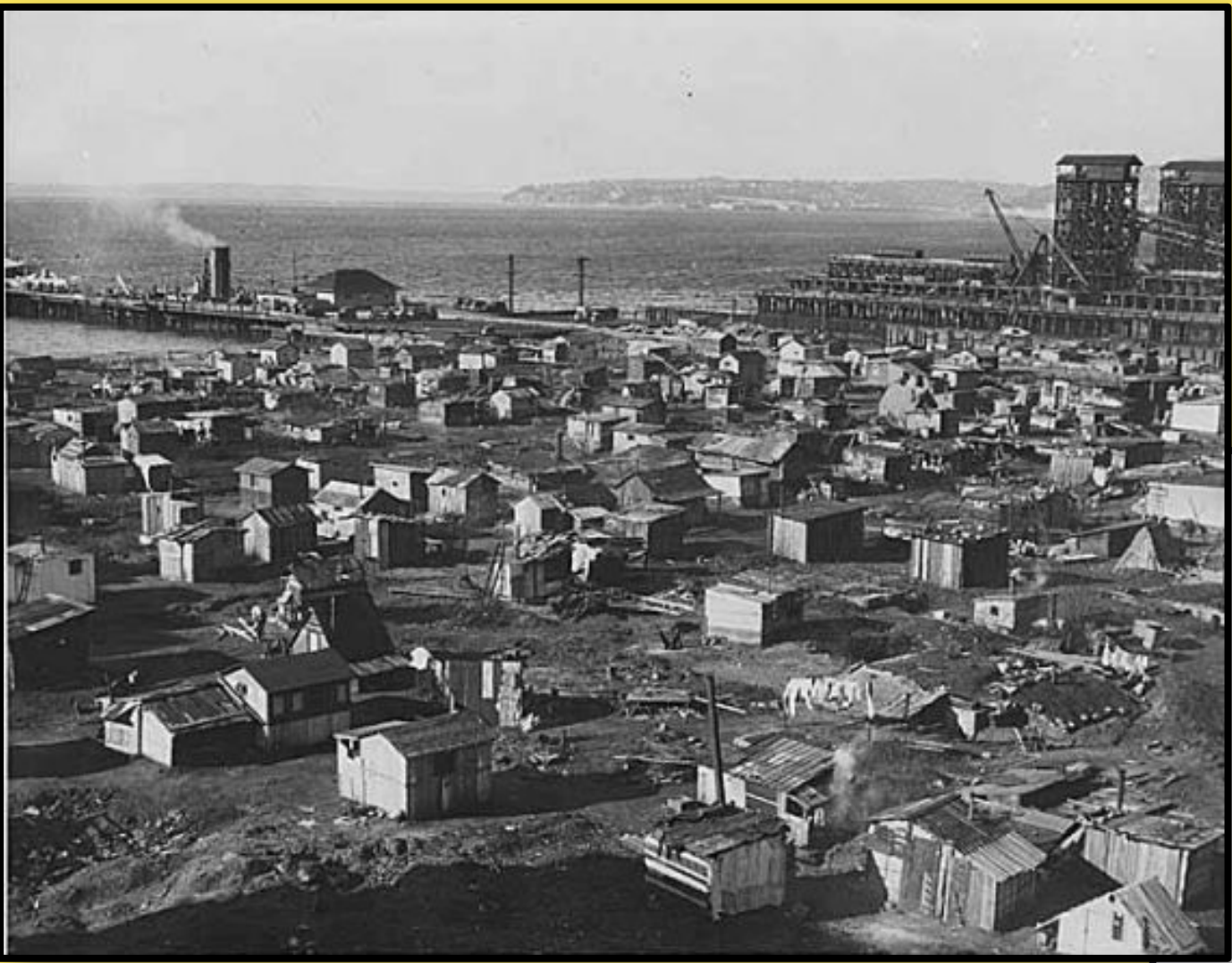
Herbert Hoover

- Herbert Hoover was president when the Depression began.
- He believed that private charities and local communities should help the needy; it wasn't the government's job to help.
- Many people believed he did not do enough to help Americans during the Depression.



Hoovervilles

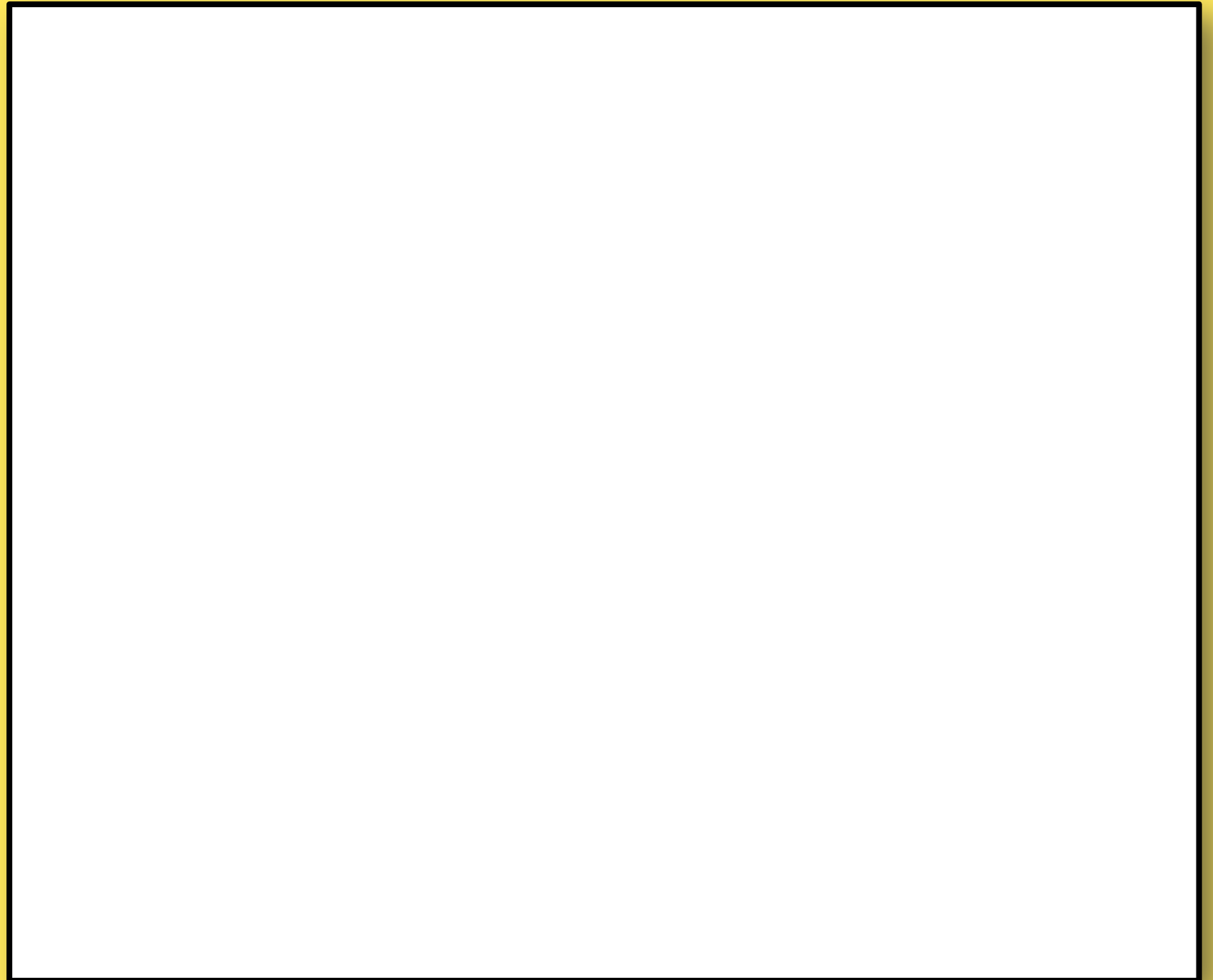
- Thousands of Americans could not pay their mortgages and lost their homes.
- Many were forced to live in cardboard shacks that they built in public parks.
- These shacks were known as “Hoovervilles”.
 - Empty pockets were “Hoover Flags” and newspapers were “Hoover Blankets”.



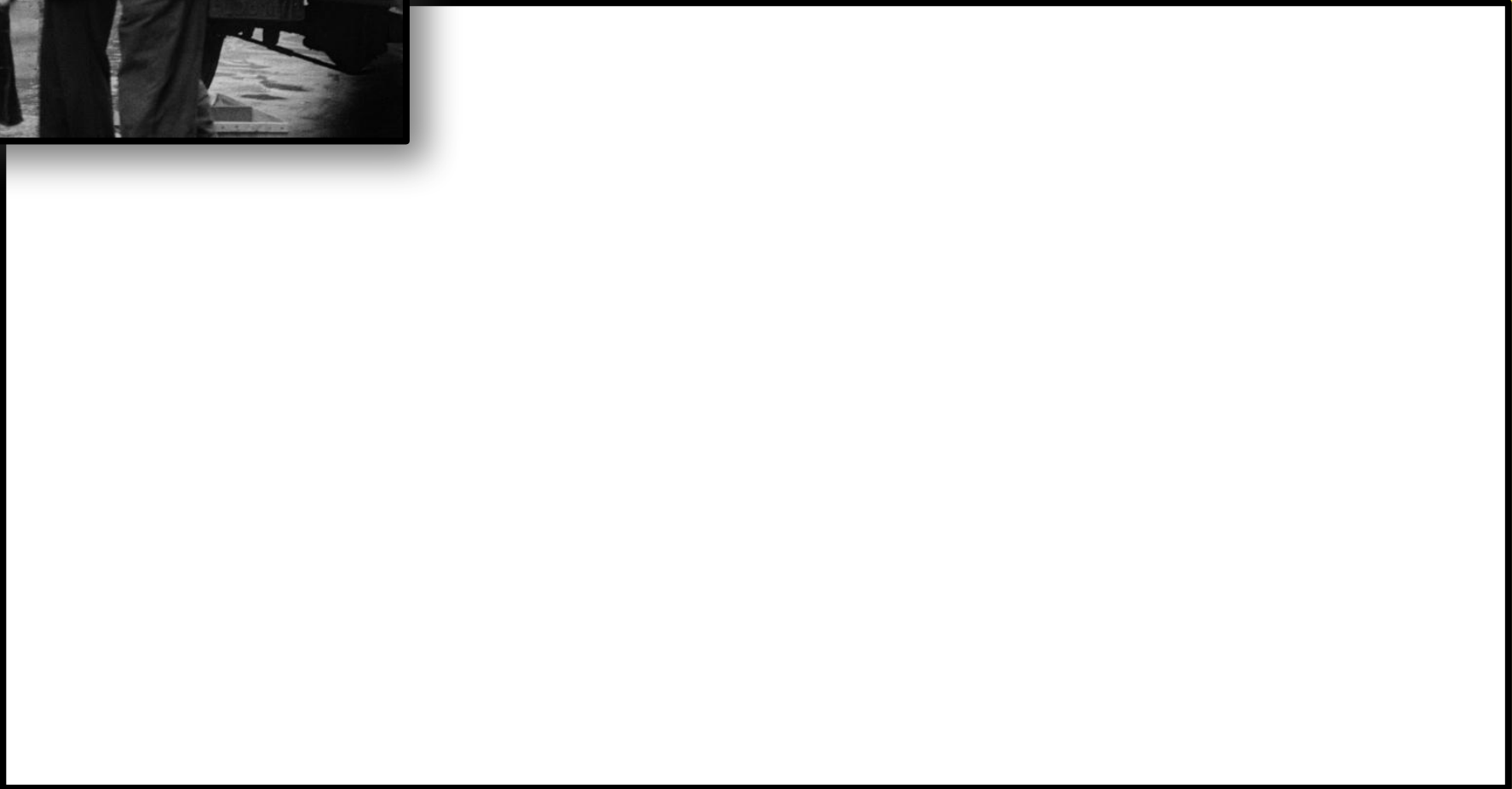
Soup Kitchens

- Millions of Americans were out of work and could not provide food for their families.
- Thousands of people lined up for food at soup kitchens that were run by charities.
- After waiting in line for hours, they received bread and a bowl of soup.
 - This was usually the only meal that they would eat all day.

Unemployed Men
Outside of a Soup
Kitchen in Chicago,
1933

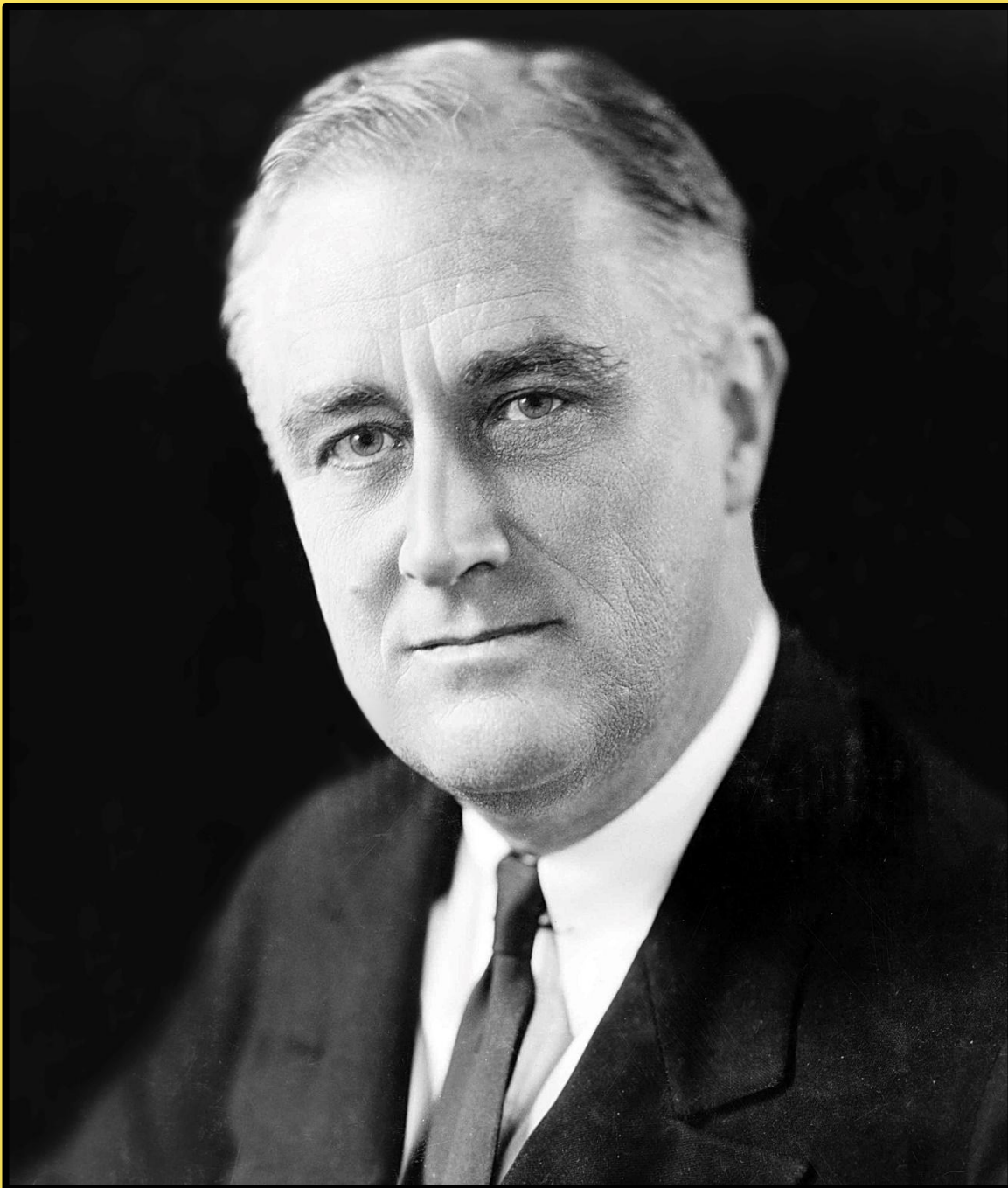






F. D. Roosevelt

- A new president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was elected in 1932.
- He promised a “New Deal” for the American people.
- Hoover believed that the government should not interfere with the economy, but Roosevelt felt the opposite.
- FDR’s government took an active role in trying to help the economy recover.



32nd President
Franklin D. Roosevelt in
1933

SS5H5b

The
New Deal

New Deal

- The New Deal was Roosevelt's plan to use government programs to help the nation recover from the Depression.
- He began by pumping money into the economy and he sent federal money to states to help the needy.

New Deal

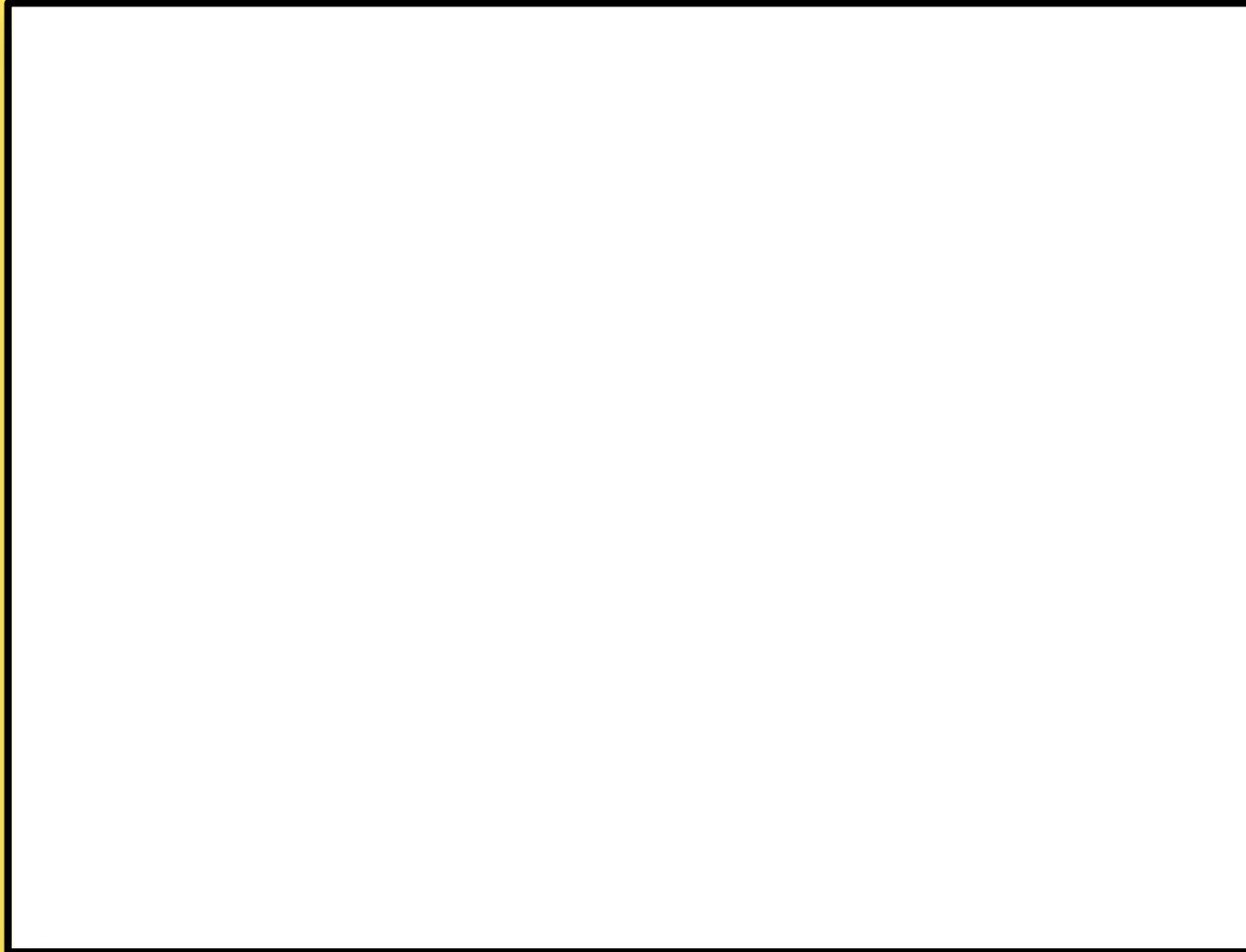
- Roosevelt, along with his advisors, came up with many programs that would help to get the nation back on its feet.

President Roosevelt
Signing Social
Securities Act (Part
of the New Deal
Plan)
1935

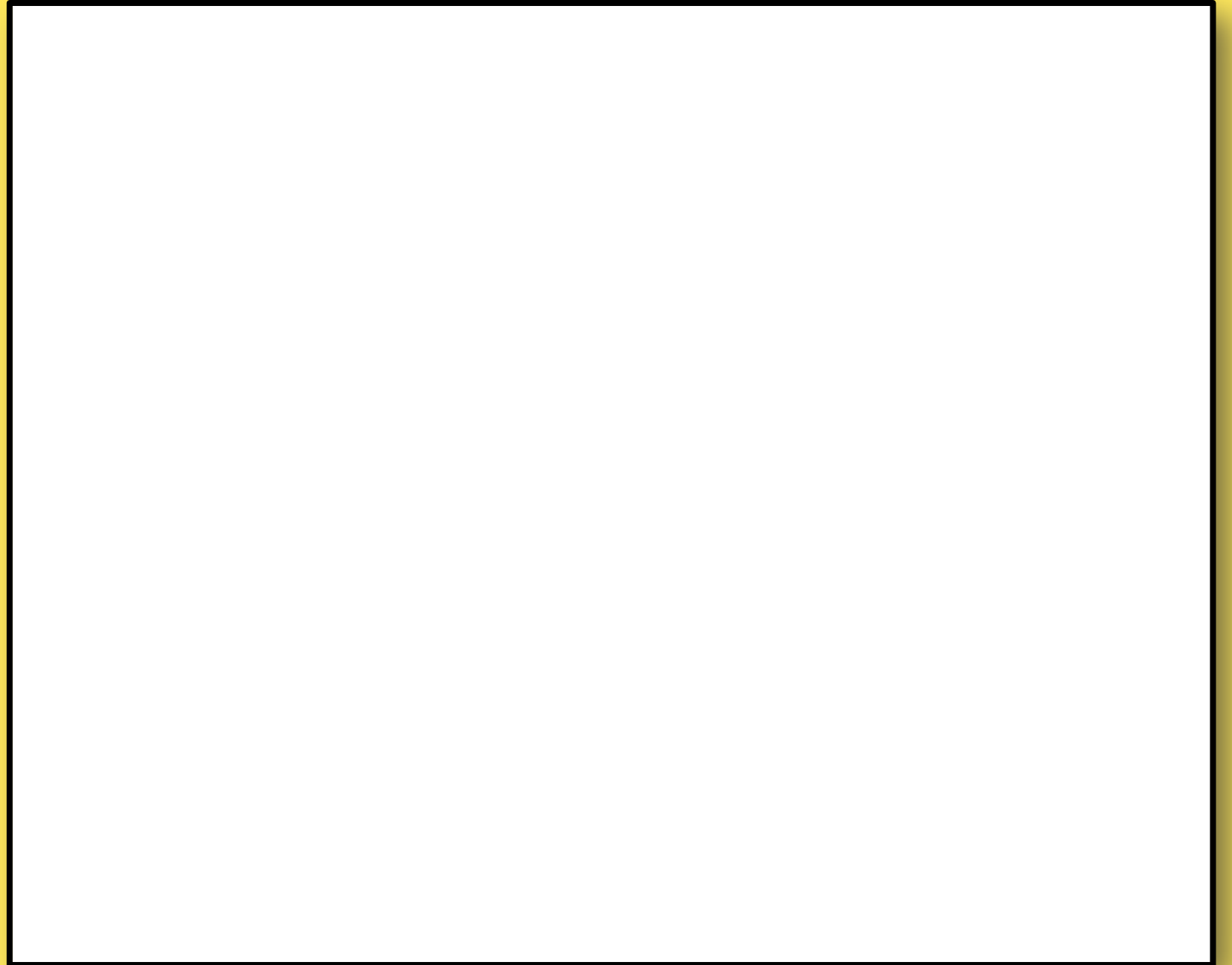
W.P.A.

- Roosevelt set up the Works Progress Administration (WPA).
- This program's purpose was to provide jobs to the unemployed.
- People who worked in the WPA built bridges, airports, buildings, parks, and roads.
- The WPA also paid artists to paint murals and create sculptures to decorate buildings across the country.

WPA Workers Building a Road, 1932

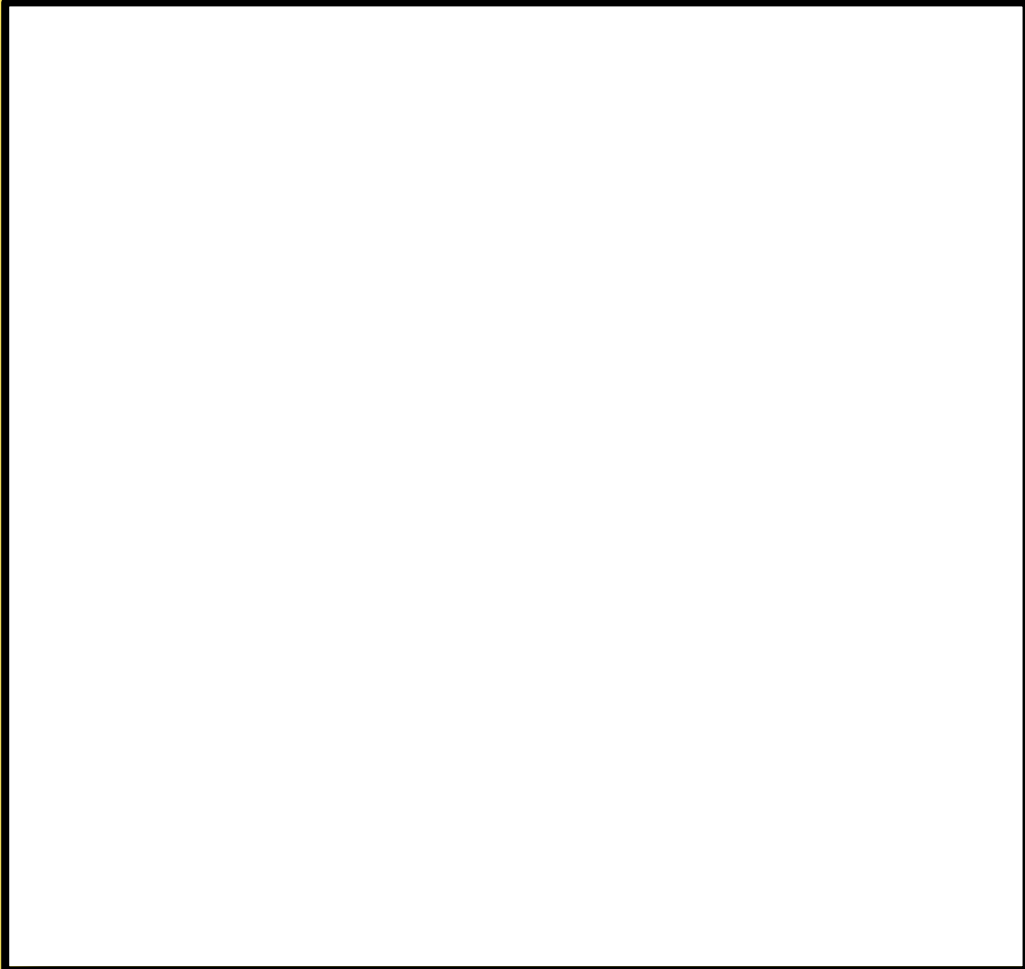
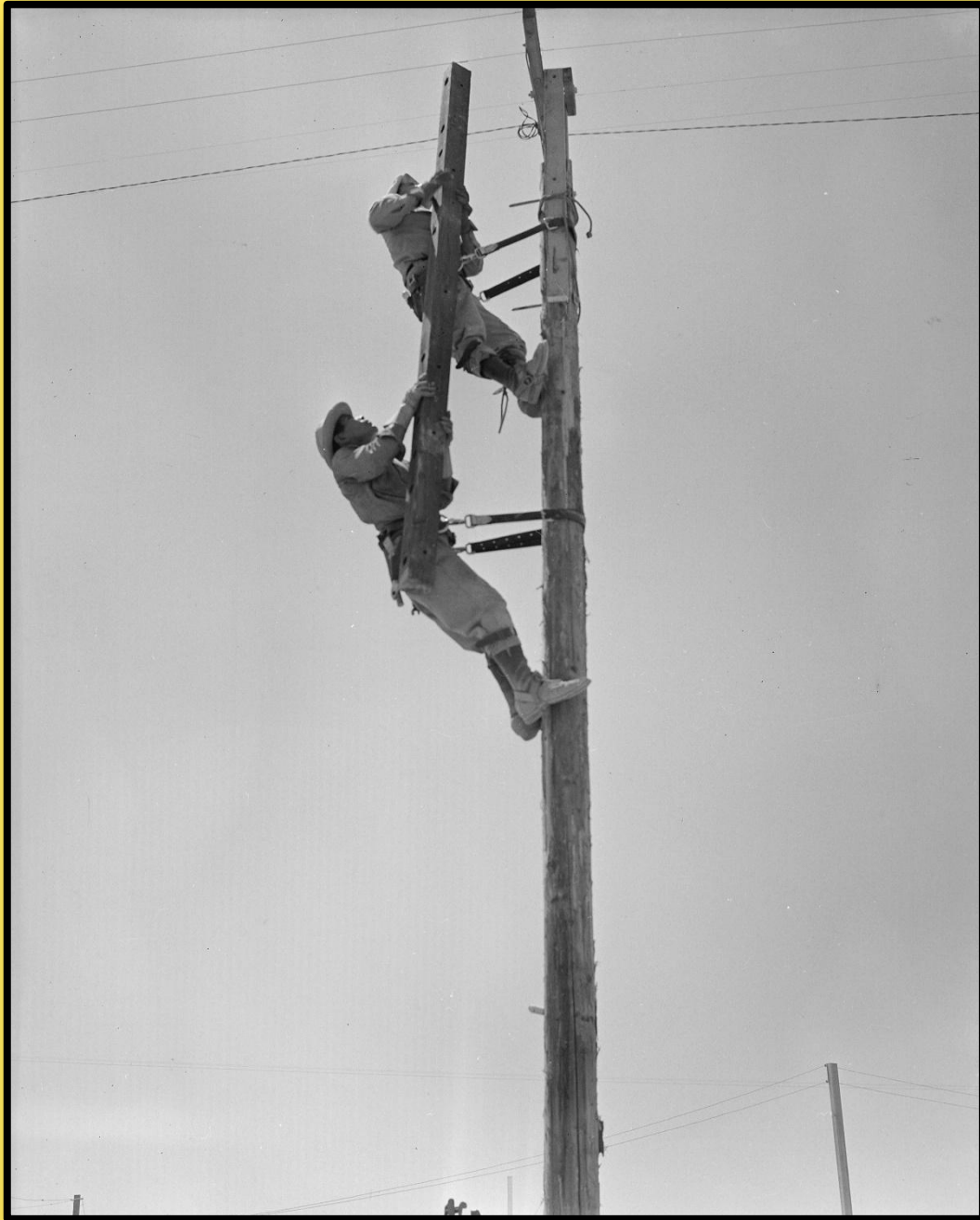


WPA Artists



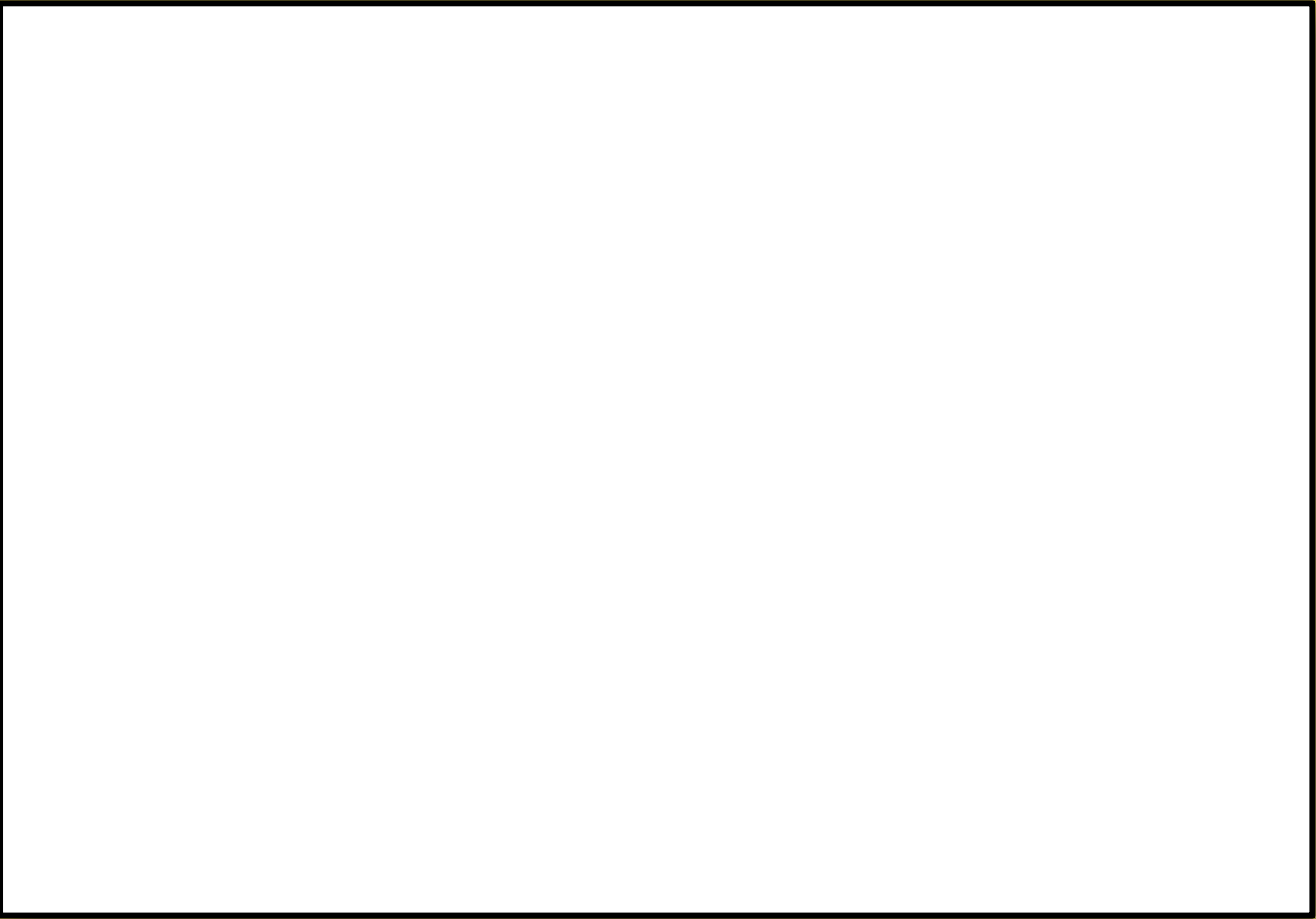
C.C.C

- The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) gave jobs to men between the ages of 18 to 25.
-
- The CCC built roads, planted forests, and worked on irrigation and national park projects.
- Projects in Georgia included planting trees in the Chattahoochee National Forest and working on the Appalachian Trail.
- By 1941, more than 2 million young men had worked for the CCC.



CCC Workers Building
Telephone Poles

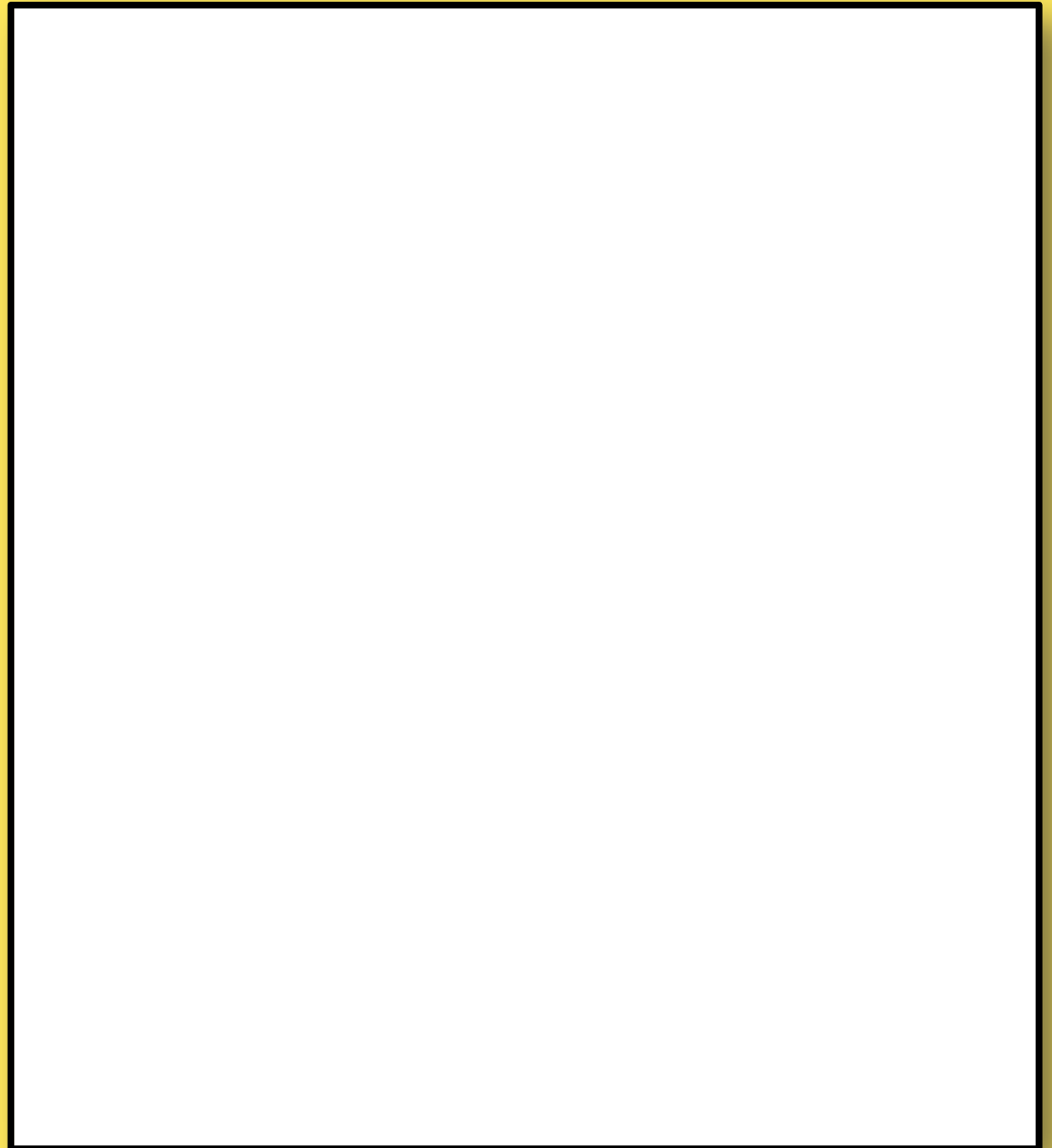
Lunch Time at a
CCC Camp.



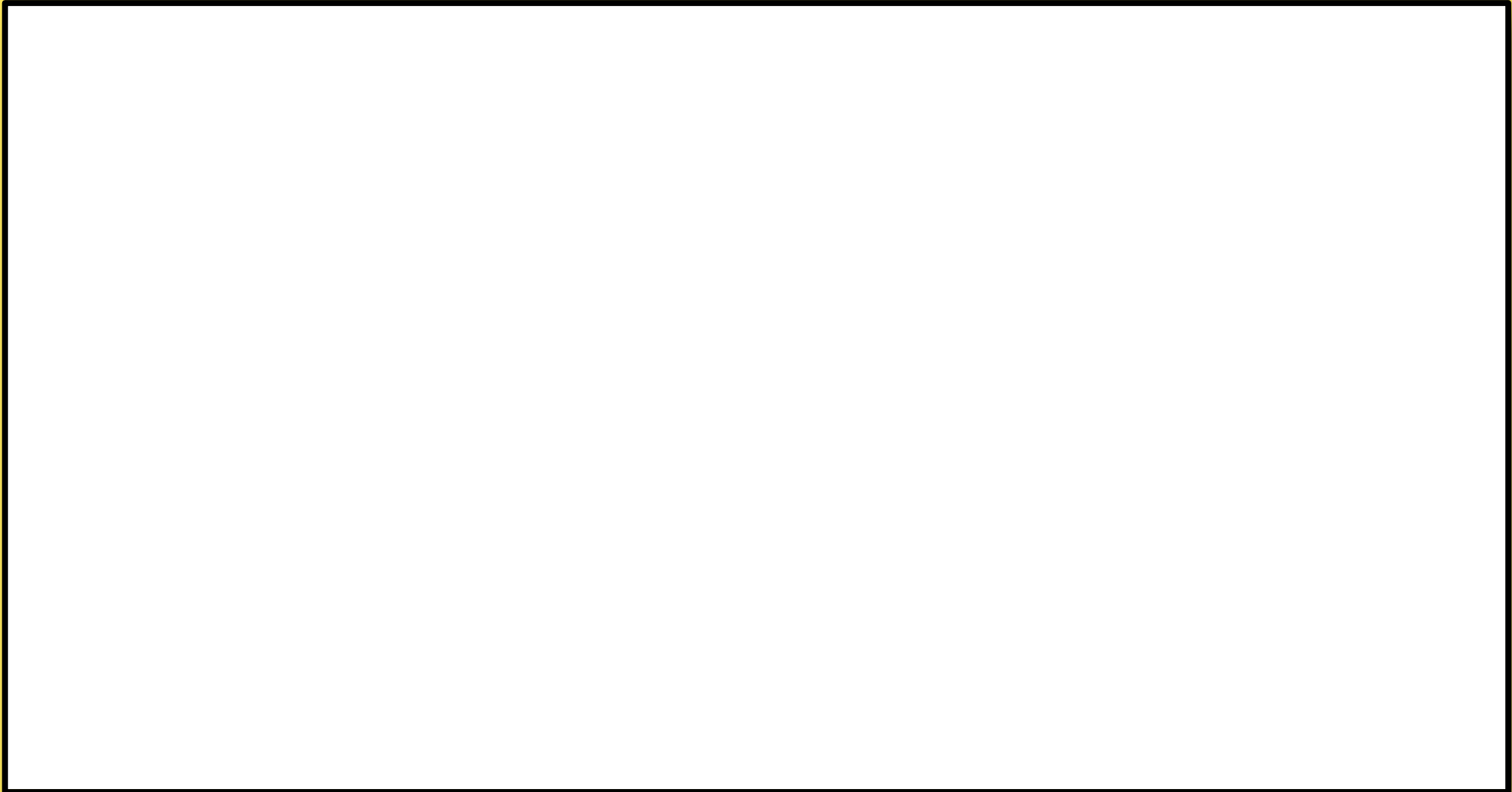
T.V.A.

- The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) built dams and electric power stations in the Tennessee River Valley.
- The TVA built dams throughout 7 states to help control flooding and to generate electricity.
- The dams provided irrigation and electricity to people living in the area and they still work today.

United States President
Franklin D. Roosevelt signs
the TVA Act, which
established the Tennessee
Valley Authority.



Fontana Dam,
Constructed by the
TVA



Today, the TVA is the Nation's Biggest Power Provider.

The End

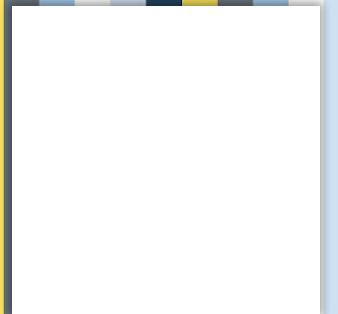
- Roosevelt also set up many other programs, such as the Social Securities Act and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- While the New Deal did not completely restore the country to the way it was before the Depression, it did help the nation get back on its feet.
- It wasn't until 1942 that the Depression was truly over – when America entered World War II...

SS5H5c

The 1930

Cultural Elements

S



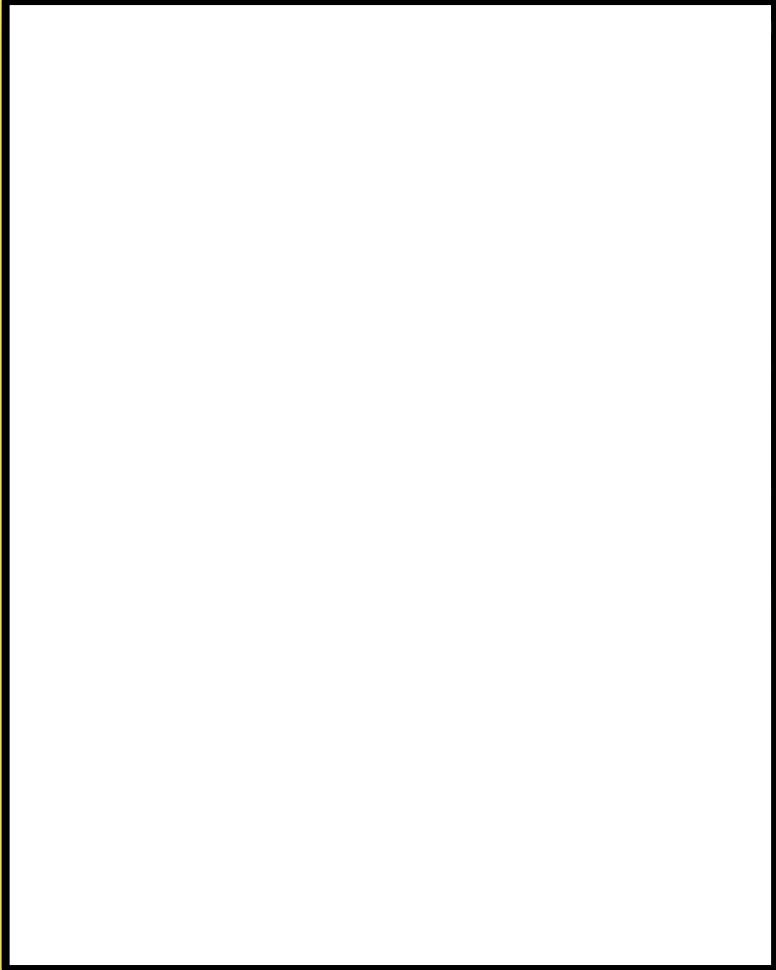
Cultural Elements

- The Great Depression was a very difficult time period for most Americans.
- People looked for ways to forget about their troubles.
- Going to movies, watching sports, reading books, and listening to new music were popular ways for people to forget life for awhile.



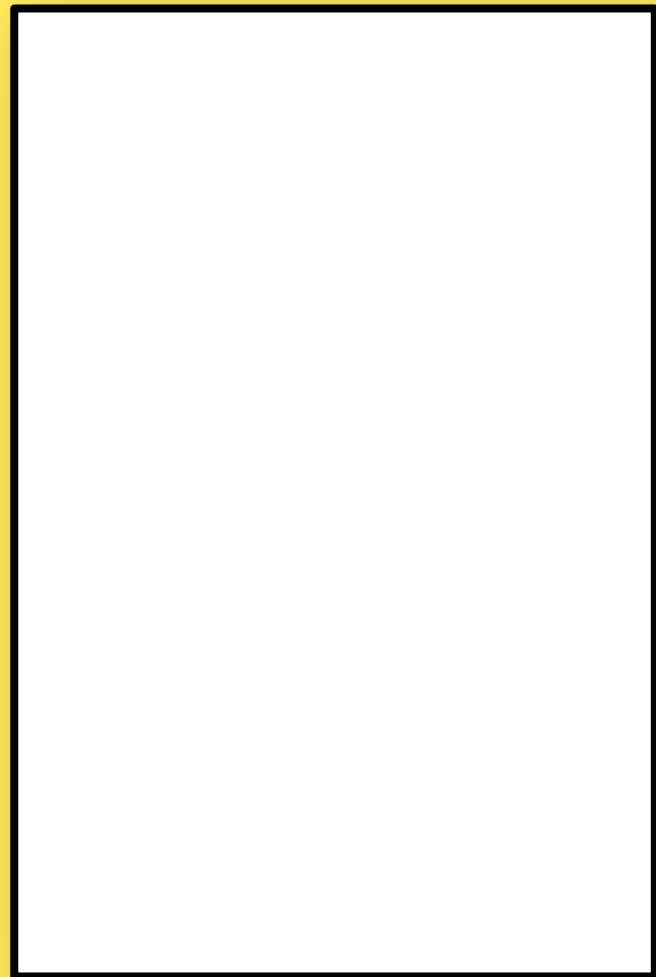
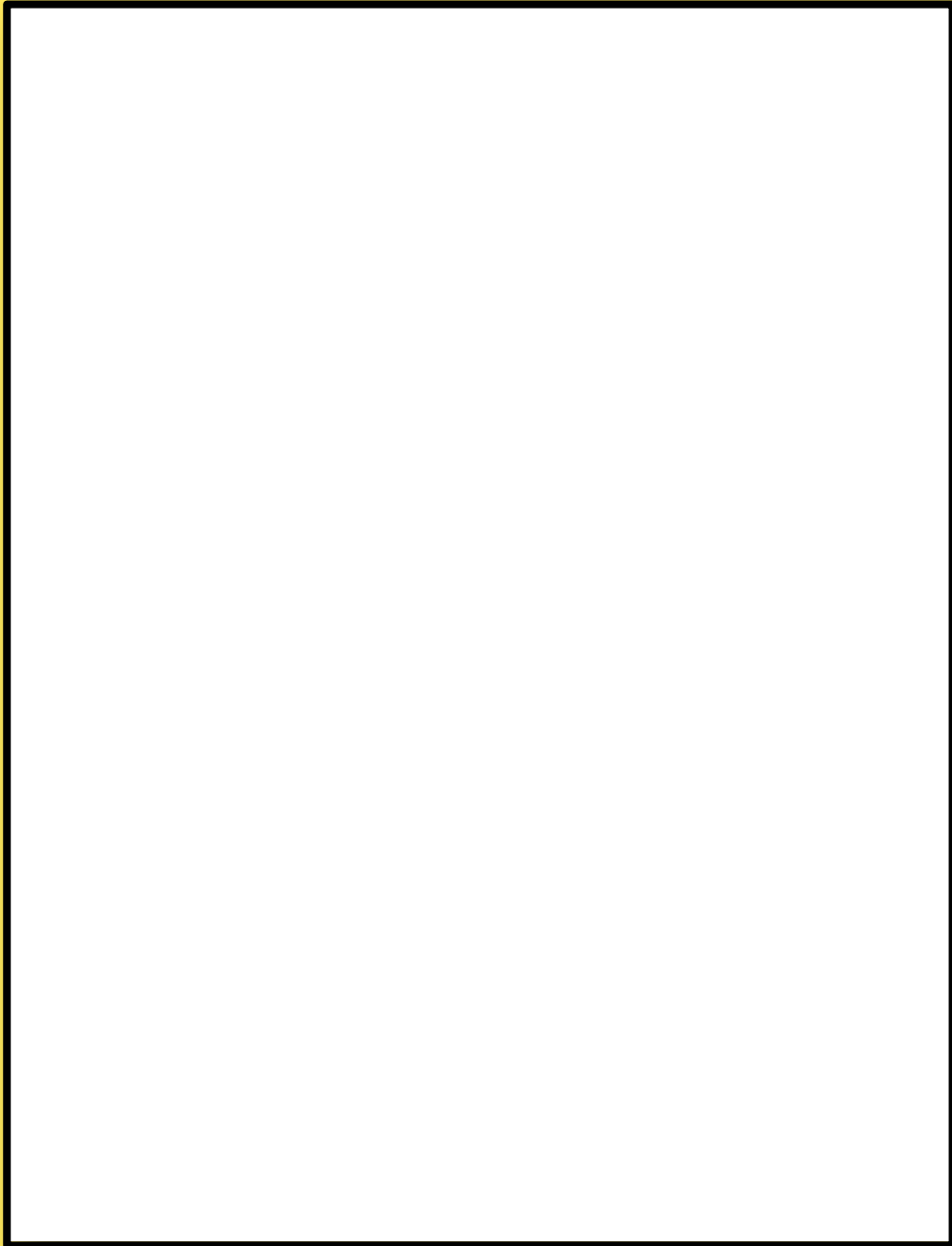
Duke Ellington

- During the 1930s, jazz had developed into a new kind of music called “swing” or “big band”.
- Duke Ellington was one of the most famous and talented musicians during the “Swing Era”.
- He was a pianist, a composer, and a bandleader.
- His band traveled all over the US and Europe.



Margaret Mitchell

- Margaret Mitchell was an author who wrote one of the most popular novels of all times, *Gone With the Wind*.
- Mitchell was an Atlanta native who won a Pulitzer Prize for her work.



“The novel was released in the era of the Great Depression and Margaret Mitchell worried the high \$3.00 price would ruin its chance for success.”

Gone With the Wind

- The novel is about Scarlett O'Hara's struggles in the South during the Civil War.
- In the 1930s, people were inspired by the story because its theme was about overcoming tragedy.
- The book was made into a movie in 1939.

“*Gone With the Wind* was made into a film in 1939. It won 10 Academy Awards, setting records for the total number of wins and records at the time. Adjusted for inflation, it is still the most successful film in box office history.”

Jesse Owens

- Jesse Owens was an African American track-and-field athlete.
- He broke 3 world records while he was in college.
- In 1936, he competed in the Berlin Olympic Games and won 4 gold medals.
- This angered Germany's chancellor Adolf Hitler because he believed Owens to be inferior because of his race.

1936 Olympics in Berlin

