

# CHAPTER 23 | Quick Study Guide



## Study Guide Online

Complete your Chapter 23 study guide in print or online.

### Chapter Summary

#### Section 1

##### Hoover and the Crash

- The stock market crash in October 1929 marked the start of the Great Depression.
- Causes of the Depression included overproduction and a banking crisis.
- Unemployment led to widespread misery.
- President Hoover believed business and local government should lead the way out of the Depression.

#### Section 2

##### Roosevelt and the New Deal

- In 1933, President Roosevelt launched the New Deal, an ambitious program to bring relief to the jobless, spur economic recovery, and prevent future depressions.
- The Supreme Court overturned several major New Deal measures.
- Some critics felt that the New Deal did not do enough to improve conditions.

#### Section 3

##### Life in the Great Depression

- Women, African Americans, and Mexican Americans faced special challenges during the Depression.
- Droughts in the early 1930s turned much of the Plains region into a Dust Bowl.
- Painters, photographers, and writers in the 1930s depicted hard times in their works.

#### Section 4

##### Legacy of the New Deal

- The Social Security Act offered assistance to older Americans and others.
- Labor reforms and the founding of the CIO increased the power of unions.
- Critics of the New Deal feared it made the government too powerful, while supporters believed it strengthened faith in the democratic system.



### Key Concepts

These notes will help you prepare for questions about key concepts.

#### Goals of the New Deal Programs

##### Goal: Relieve joblessness

- **Federal Relief Administration (FERA):** Fund states to reopen relief agencies
- **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC):** Hire city dwellers to work in national parks and forests
- **Works Progress Administration (WPA):** Hire workers to repair public buildings, roads, and bridges and to build airports

##### Goal: Promote economic recovery

- **National Recovery Administration (NRA):** Keep prices stable and boost employment
- **Public Works Administration (PWA):** Build large public-works projects
- **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA):** Build dams to control floods and provide electricity

##### Goal: Reform the economic system

- **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC):** Guarantee accounts up to \$2,500

##### Goal: Provide benefits for workers

- **National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act):** Guarantee workers' right to join a union; require employers to participate in collective bargaining
- **Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA):** Set minimum wage and maximum number of work hours
- **Social Security Act:** Guarantee payments to retired persons and to unemployed

## CHAPTER 23 | Review and Assessment

### Vocabulary Builder

#### Key Terms

Read each sentence below. If the sentence is true, write YES. If the sentence is not true, write NO and explain why.

1. The company declared **bankruptcy** to celebrate profits from selling stock.
2. European countries **defaulted** on loans, paying off their debts early.
3. His **pension** provided him with an income after he retired.
4. By spending more money than it took in, the government practiced **deficit spending**.
5. **Migrant workers** built permanent homes in the communities where they worked.

### Comprehension and Critical Thinking

6. (a) **Summarize** What were the causes of the stock market crash of 1929?  
(b) **Analyze Cause and Effect** How did the Crash contribute to increased unemployment?  
(c) **Apply Information** What measures did Roosevelt take to prevent another crash?



7. (a) **Recall** Why did Americans buy fewer and fewer cars and homes in the late 1920s?  
(b) **Analyze Cause and Effect** How did that trend contribute to the Great Depression?
8. (a) **Recall** How did Hoover propose to handle the economic crisis?  
(b) **Contrast** How did Roosevelt's approach differ from Hoover's?  
(c) **Evaluate Information** Why do you think more Americans responded favorably to Roosevelt's approach than to Hoover's?
9. (a) **Recall** How did the Great Depression affect women? African Americans? Mexican Americans?

(b) **Compare and Contrast** How were Depression experiences similar for all three groups? How were they different?

10. (a) **Describe** How did writers and artists tell the story of Americans during the Depression?  
(b) **Contrast** What approach did the movies take toward the Depression?  
(c) **Identify Benefits** Which approach do you think benefited Americans more? Explain.
11. (a) **List** How did Americans benefit from the Social Security Act of 1935?  
(b) **Analyze Cause and Effect** Why do you suppose legislators saw a need to pass the act?

### History Reading Skill

12. **Analyze Cause and Effect** Which effect of the Depression do you think was most devastating? Which effect do you think has caused the greatest change to today's world?

### Writing

13. **Plan your research for a short multimedia presentation about one of the following topics:**
  - Contrast Herbert Hoover and Franklin Roosevelt.
  - Show how the New Deal changed daily life.
  - Describe American arts and media in the 1930s.

#### Your plan should:

- narrow the issue into a topic that can be covered in a short multimedia presentation;
- include a media checklist for that topic;
- end with a few sentences describing the presentation you would like to create.

#### 14. Write a Narrative:

Write a short narrative describing an argument between two friends in the 1930s who have very different feelings about FDR and the New Deal.

### Skills for Life

#### Analyze Art

Use the painting in the Links to Art in Section 3 to answer the questions.

15. (a) What is the title of the painting? (b) Who is the artist? (c) When was the mural painted?
16. (a) What are the people doing? (b) What details attract your attention the most?
17. (a) What mood is created by this painting? (b) What does it illustrate about American government during this period?

## Test Yourself

Which New Deal program met the goal of providing jobs for the unemployed?

- A Civilian Conservation Corps
- B National Recovery Administration
- C Social Security Act
- D Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Conservative critics argued that the New Deal

- A did too little to help the poor.
- B made the federal government too powerful.
- C relied too much on private action.
- D was unfair to migrant workers.

How did margin buying contribute to the stock market crash of October 1929?

- A It made it harder to buy stocks.
- B It slowed down production of goods.
- C It encouraged risky investments.
- D It led to deficit spending.

Refer to the graph below to answer Question 4.



Source: Historical Statistics of the United States

4. Which of the following contributed most directly to the trend shown on this graph?

- A the Wagner Act
- B the Social Security Act
- C the National Recovery Act
- D the bank holiday

## Document-Based Questions

**Task:** Look at Documents 1 and 2, and answer their accompanying questions. Then, use the documents and your knowledge of history to complete this writing assignment:

Draw a conclusion about whether the New Deal succeeded in meeting Roosevelt's employment goals.

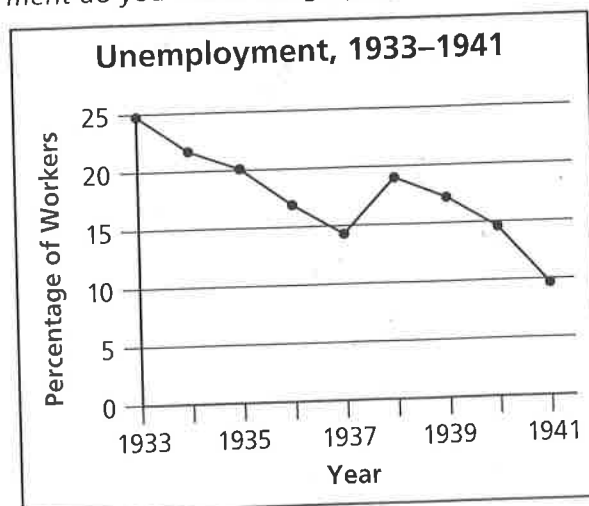
**Document 1:** In 1933, President Roosevelt asked Congress to take action to ease the crisis. *What three measures did Roosevelt propose?*

"It is essential . . . that measures immediately be enacted aimed at unemployment relief. . . . The first is the enrollment of workers . . . by the Federal Government for . . . public employment. . . . The second is grants to States for relief work. The third extends to a broad public works labor-creating program. . . .

The first of these measures . . . can and should be immediately enacted. I propose to create a civilian conservation corps to be used in . . . forestry, prevention of soil erosion, . . . and similar projects. . . . I estimate that 250,000 men can be given temporary employment by early summer."

—Franklin Roosevelt, March 21, 1933

**Document 2:** The graph below shows the percentage of American workers who were unemployed between 1933 and 1941. *What trends in unemployment do you see in the graph?*



Source: Historical Statistics of the United States