

**Chapter 1 : Chapter 22 : The Great Depression Begins : Research Links**

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The textile, steel, and railroad industries were barely profitable. Mining and lumbering were in decline. Wartime demand for food dropped and farmers suffered. Unable to make mortgage payments, many lost their land. Congress tried to help farmers by passing laws that would boost food prices, but President Calvin Coolidge vetoed them. Slide 5 Spending Drops Because Farmers were short on money, they bought fewer goods. That trend, combined with the consumer debt load, cut consumer spending. Low incomes also limited the spending families could afford. Slide 6 Presidential Election All of these rising problems were not completely evident in the Presidential election. Slide 7 Stock Market Meanwhile, the stock market continued its amazing rise. People bought stocks, hoping to become rich. If prices did not rise, though there would be big trouble. Slide 8 Stock Market Stock prices began a decline in September of More that 16 million shares of stock were sold that day until no more willing buyers could be found. The drop in consumer demand in the U. Congress also passed a high tariff to reduce imports. They hoped to protect American industry, but instead cut the demand for American exports. Slide 11 American Response Many people panicked, pulling their money from the banks. With so many withdrawals happening so suddenly, many banks were forced to close. When the banks failed, other depositors lost their deposits. Businesses began to close as well and millions of Americans lost their jobs. Those who kept their jobs suffered pay cuts and less hours. Decrease in demand for American goods overseas. With no jobs, millions of people went hungry or homeless. They slept under newspaper or built shantytowns. People stood in line to get food from soup kitchens set up by charities. Analyze his speechâ€”what is the significance of what he saying. How do you think the American people felt about themselves during this time? Some suffered violence at the hands of angry whites who had lost their jobs. These groups had higher jobless rates and they were also given lower paying jobs. Slide 20 Rural Areas The Depression hurt people in rural areas too, even though farmers could at least grow food. Still, as food prices continued to fall, more and more farmers lost their farms to failure to meet mortgage payments. From about , farmers lost their land. Slide 21 Farmers To worsen matters, a long drought struck the Great Plains. This parched land could hold no crops. When powerful winds swept the plains, they blew the soil away in vast dust storms. Many farmers packed up their belongings and moved to California to find work as migrant farm workers. Many men felt ashamed because they had lost their jobs. Some even abandoned their families. Women found work if they could, but they generally were paid less than men. Some people even argued that employers should hire men rather than women since they were seen as the primary support for a family. Slide 23 Children The Great Depression effected children in many ways. The suffered from poor diets and lack of health care. The number of children suffering illness due to lack of vitamins increased. Lacking money to continue, many school boards shut down schools or shortened the school year. Many children went to work to try to help their families survive. Others road the railways in hopes of finding a better life. Slide 24 Slide 25 Social and Psychological Effects The Great Depression had a tremendous effect on the social and psychological status of individuals. Slide 26 Economic Effects The economic problems forced many Americans to accept compromises and make sacrifices that affected them for the rest of their lives. Young people gave up dreams of attending college. Slide 27 Continuedâ€¦ During the hard times, many people showed kindness to strangers. People often gave food, clothing, and a place to stay to the needy. Families helped other families and shared resources that helped strengthen bonds in communities. These new habits shaped a new generation of Americans. Think of your Grandparents. Do they ever waste food? Hoover believed the government should take action, but be careful not to take too much power. Remember his political campaign? He also believed the govt. He did not believe that the govt. Do you agree or disagree with his claims? Slide 31 Hoover Struggles with the Depression Hoover met with bankers, business leaders, and labor leaders to try and fix the issues. He urged them to work together to revive the economy. Despite these efforts, the economic situation simply got worse. People expressed their frustration to the situation in many

ways. Farmers destroyed some food. Slide 32 Farmers Protesting Slide 33 Hoover Struggles with the Depression Hoover did not change his principles surrounding the jobless and the hungry. But, he did take steps to have a more active government role in the economy. He began a program to try and raise food prices and urged bankers to join a credit organization that would close up ailing smaller banks. Slide 34 Hoover Struggles with the Depression By , the economy still had not improved. Congress passed a law to lower the rates for home mortgages, hoping to revive the construction industry. The RFC aimed to fund projects that would create jobs. The RFC was a major change in policy, but it came too late to be helpful. They demanded early payment for the bonuses they had been promised. This Bonus Army began to live in tents near the capital building. He told the veterans they had to leave. About 2, remained and Hoover ordered the army to remove them. The sight of the U. How did this act reflect on Hoover? He entered the Presidential campaign more unpopular than ever. What do you think happens? Who did he run against?

## Chapter 2 : Chapter 22 : The Great Depression Begins : Section 1: The Nation's Sick Economy

*Section 1: The Nation's Sick Economy The Internet contains a wealth of information, but sometimes it's a little tricky to find what you need. By using the preselected Web sites provided below you will be able to narrow your search, answer assigned questions, and save precious time.*

## Chapter 3 : chaptersectionthe-nations-sick-economy-answer-key

*Chapter The Great Depression Begins Section 1: The Nations Sick Economy-As the prosperity of the s ended, several economic problems gripped the nation. Economic Troubles on the Horizon-Important industries struggled; farmers grew more crops and raised more livestock than they could sell at a profit.*

## Chapter 4 : Chapter 14 Sec 1: The Nation's Sick Economy by Jared Barge on Prezi

*chapter 1/section 1,notes chapter 22 section 1 - michigan state university - notes chapter 22 section 1. light is an \_\_\_\_\_. this is a wave that doesn't need a medium to travel. an em wave is a wave that can travel through space or matter and consists of changingthe scientific revolution -.*

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## Chapter 7 : chaptera-nation-divided

*CHAPTER 14 MAIN IDEAMAIN IDEA Terms & Names One American's Story The Nation's Sick Economy price support credit Alfred E. Smith Dow Jones Industrial.*