

1. The Great Depression			2. Effect of the Great Depression			Key word	Definition	
1	What were the long term causes of the depression?	<div><div>1. Over-speculation – too many people had bought shares with borrowed money hoping that their value would increase</div><div>2. Overproduction – the demand for products fell as everyone who could afford the products had already bought them</div><div>3. Credit – too many people had bought products with borrowed money, meaning there was a lot of debt</div><div>4. Tariffs – taxes on US imports in other countries meant companies struggled to sell their extra product aboard.</div></div>	1	What happened to employment after the Crash?	<div><div>1. By 1932, around 13 million people were jobless (25% of the total labour force). 12,000 people were losing their jobs every day by 1932 and 20,000 companies had shut down.</div><div>3. Between 1929 and 1932, factory production dropped by 45% and housebuilding by 80%.</div></div>	Buying on the Margin	A method of buying shares where an investor pays 10% of the share price and repays the rest with their profits	
			2	Why did Hoovervilles develop?	<div><div>1. Up to 250,000 people lost their homes as they couldn’t pay their mortgage.</div><div>2. Many were forced to in Hoovervilles in improvised shacks built with unwanted materials</div><div>3. Many unemployed workers became ‘hobos’ and travelled the country looking for any work they could find.</div><div>4. Soup kitchens were set up in cities and many homeless people joined breadlines to find food.</div></div>	Bonus Army	The war veterans who marched on Washington in 1932 to demand payment of their war pensions	
			3	How did the Depression affect farmers?	<div><div>1. Many farmers were struggling before the Crash.</div><div>2. Many farmers had to pay back bank loans (e.g. for equipment) and often struggled to do this.</div><div>3. By 1932, 1 in 20 farmers had lost their farms and homes as a result.</div><div>4. Drought and farming methods had turned much of the Midwest into a ‘Dust Bowl’ in which the topsoil was blown away leaving dry soil.</div></div>	Dust Bowl	Parts of the interior USA which had become infertile for farming	
2	What were the short term causes of the depression?	<div><div>1. Some shareholders began to lose confidence in the companies they invested in and from September 1929, they began selling their shares</div><div>2. As more people began to sell their shares, the value of these shares fell as the sellers were desperate to get rid of them.</div><div>3. This led to the Wall Street Crash</div></div>	3	How did President Hoover respond to the crisis?	<div><div>1. He believed in ‘rugged individualism’ and felt the crisis would end quickly.</div><div>2. The Reconstruction Finance Committee lent money to farmers and struggling businesses.</div><div>3. A huge road and dam building programme created jobs.</div><div>4. \$300m to help the unemployed was made available to the states but only \$30m was used.</div><div>5. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff of 1930 taxed imports but led to other countries taxing US goods, making US exports fall</div></div>	Hobo	The term used for a person who moved around the country seeking work	
3	What was the Wall Street Crash?	<div><div>1. On 24th October 1929, 13 million shares were sold – x5 sold on a normal day. Share prices for almost all companies dropped further.</div><div>2. This day became known as ‘Black Thursday’ or the Wall Street Crash.</div></div>	4	How did people react to the Depression?	<div><div>1. Farmers in Iowa used guns and pitchforks to keep government officials from evicting farmers.</div><div>2. In summer 1932 250,000 ex-soldiers marched to Washington to demand their pension or ‘bonus’ to be paid early.</div><div>3. Hoover set the army on them and the ‘Bonus Army’ protesters were driven off with gas, guns and tanks.</div><div>4. People blamed Hoover’s laissez-faire attitude for their suffering</div></div>	Hooverville	The temporary slums that arose as a response to high levels of homelessness	
4	What was the short term impact of the Wall Street Crash?	<div><div>1. On 29 October there was another selling panic.</div><div>2. 16 million shares were sold. Shareholders lost a total of \$8billion on the day.</div><div>3. Many had borrowed money to buy the shares and now couldn’t afford to pay back their loans</div><div>4. Many banks went bankrupt as they could not recover their money. In 1929, 659 banks folded and many people lost their life savings.</div></div>	3. The 1932 election				Laissez-faire	A government policy of not getting involved in people’s lives
			1	Background	<div><div>1. Elected as president in 1928 – part of the Republican Party.</div><div>2. Before politics he was a mining multi-millionaire.</div></div>			
			2	Policies	<div><div>1. Believed in rugged individualism and wanted America to solve its problems through hard work and without government help.</div><div>2. He only began to introduce measures to help citizens a few years after the Depression began.</div></div>			
			3	Reasons for outcome	<div><div>1. He was a poor speaker and his beliefs made him sound uncaring.</div><div>2. The Republicans were associated with causing the Depression</div></div>			
			3. The 1932 election				Roosevelt	
			1	Background	<div><div>1. Elected as president in 1928 – part of the Republican Party.</div><div>2. Before politics he was a mining multi-millionaire.</div></div>	1.	Part of the Democrat Party	
			2	Policies	<div><div>1. Believed in rugged individualism and wanted America to solve its problems through hard work and without government help.</div><div>2. He only began to introduce measures to help citizens a few years after the Depression began.</div></div>	2.	New York governor after 1928 and spent \$20m of tax money helping the unemployed.	
			3	Reasons for outcome	<div><div>1. He was a poor speaker and his beliefs made him sound uncaring.</div><div>2. The Republicans were associated with causing the Depression</div></div>	1.	He promised a ‘New Deal’ for America	
						2.	The 3Rs: ‘Relief’ (help for those in need), ‘Recovery’ (providing jobs) and ‘Reform’ (to improve America and minimise the impact of the Depression).	
						1.	Voters liked him due to his resilience and ideas.	
						2.	He spoke all over the country up to 15 times a day.	
						3.	He broadcast his policies on the radio in a series of ‘fireside chats’	

4. The New Deal		
1	What did Roosevelt do in his first 100 days?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Emergency Banking Act closed and inspected all banks - only the well-run and fully financed banks were allowed to reopen. The Economy Act cut government employees' salaries by 15% which saved the country \$1billion. The Beer Act ended Prohibition, put the gangsters out of business, and allowed the government to raise cash by taxing alcohol.
2	What were the Alphabet Agencies?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> These were government organisations known by their initials. The idea was that the government would create jobs by spending money, allowing buying to resume, therefore creating more jobs.
3	How did the New Deal help unemployment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The CCC temporarily employed 2.5 million 18-25 year olds working clearing up the countryside The CWA created 4 million temporary jobs building schools, airport and roads The FERA gave \$500 million to states to help homeless, starving people.
4	How did the New Deal affect farmers?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The FCA lent money to farmers to repay loans - \$100 million loaned in 18 months The AAA paid farmers to produce less and destroy extra food. Between 1933-1939 famers' incomes doubled
5	How did the New Deal affect industry & workers?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The NRA encouraged workers and employers to create fair working conditions, including the right to join trade unions – 2.5 million companies joined the scheme The TVA provided work building dams and electric power stations in one of the poorest areas of America The HOLC gave loans to over 300,000 people to pay their mortgages

5. Opposition to the New Deal		
1	Republicans	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Many Republicans felt FDR was becoming too powerful and letting the government dominate the lives of individuals.
2	The Rich	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The rich were annoyed at having to pay extra tax to support the New Deal.
3	Businesses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Business owners felt the government was interfering with business and giving workers too many rights.
4	The Supreme Court	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Supreme Court argued that it wasn't the President's place to make laws on local state business In 1935, the Court ruled the AAA was illegal
5	Radical politicians	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Some politicians felt the New Deal wasn't doing enough Huey Long suggested 'Share Our Wealth' where the government would take all fortunes above £5m, and sharing them so every family could buy a car, house and radio. Francis Townsend suggested everyone should retire at 60 to allow younger people to enter the job market.

6. Impact of the New Deal		
1	What were the positive impacts of the New Deal?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Social Security Act allowed the elderly, widows and disabled people to get pensions and for the sick or unemployed to get benefits. The number of bank failures dropped dramatically. Days lost to work strikes decreased between 1934 and 1938. GNP (Gross National Product) rose between 1933-1941.
2	What were the negative impacts of the New Deal?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> It interfered a lot in people's lives. It failed to solve unemployment and 1 in 10 remained jobless. Many people remained poor. It wasted a lot of money on unsuccessful work programmes.
3	How did it affect women?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Many women found work in one of the Alphabet Agencies. However the NRA set women's wages lower than men's - \$525 per year compared to \$1000 for men Only 10,000 of the 2.5 million CCC jobs went to women
4	How did it affect workers?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Alphabet agencies gave millions a basic wage The Wagner Act gave workers the right to join trade unions However big businesses remained powerful and unions were treated with suspicion
5	How did affect farmers?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Large-scale farmers benefited from rising prices and loans But small farms continued to struggle in rural areas Dust bowl farmers had to look for work elsewhere
6	How did it affect African Americans?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 200,000 African American employed by the CCC But the CCC campsites were segregated African Americans were not allowed to live in the newly built towns Roosevelt refused to make changes to race discrimination because he feared losing support in the South
7	How did it affect Native Americans?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Government loans were provided to help Native Americans buy land and farming equipment The Indian Reservation Act gave Native Americans the right to set up their own law courts But many Native Americans still lived in poverty and suffered discrimination
8	How did the New Deal come to an end?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> After FDR's re-election in 1936 he worried about the cost of his plans. Fewer jobs were being created due to spending cuts. Thousands of workers in the car and steel industries went on strike. Unemployment rose to 10.5m in 1938 and production fell. By January 1939 FDR acknowledged the New Deal was over.

Key word	Definition
Alphabet Agencies	Government agencies created during the New Deal
New Deal	FDR's policies designed to help the US recover from the Depression during the 1930s
Reservation	The term for an area of land given over to American Indians for their exclusive use
Social Security Act	The 1935 measure that created America's first social welfare system
Supreme Court	The USA's highest court that can challenge or overrule new and existing laws
Three Rs	Relief, Recovery, Reform: FDR's three main policy priorities after winning the Presidency

7. Popular Culture in the 1930s		
1	How did entertainment change?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Jazz was very popular and top stars sold lots of records. Gramophone sales increased along with vinyl records. Over 100m people went to the cinema each week. Musicals, comedies, historical dramas and horror films were all popular. Comic books became a hugely popular industry.
2	How did the arts change?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Plays, poetry and sports were broadcast by radio. Authors wrote about the Depression and social issues. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) provided work for unemployed artists of all kinds. Much of the artistic output of this era became important and is still studied and enjoyed today. The WPA was criticized for wasting taxpayers' money.

8. WW2 and the economy			Key word	Definition
1	What was the US stance on involvement?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> America had not joined the League of Nations at the end of WWI and focused on building its own country In 1935 the Neutrality Act banned loans to countries at war In 1937, the government stopped the sales of weapons to any countries involved in conflict 	Isolationism	The US policy of staying out of European affairs
2	How did this change?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1937 Roosevelt made a speech saying peace-loving nations needed to stand up to aggressive nations When war broke out in 1939, America declared support for Britain and France. 	Lend Lease	America's policy of lending Britain military equipment free of charge
3	How did this change affect the economy?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In Nov 1939, Britain and France began buying US weapons, warships and plans in the 'Cash and Carry plan' In March 1941, FDR agreed to lend \$7000 million worth of weapons to Britain in the Lend Lease Deal This created valuable production jobs Unemployed men became trainee soldiers, sailors and pilots By 1941, there were only 5.5 million unemployed compared to 10 million in 1937 	NAACP	The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People – group that worked for equality for African Americans
4	How did joining the war help the economy?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In Dec 1941, Pearl Harbor was attacked by the Japanese. The US joined WW2 on the side of Britain and France In Jan 1942, the War Production Board converted peacetime industries to produce weapons In 1944 96,000 planes were produced by US factories More unemployed men joined the armed forces – by 1944 unemployment dropped to 670,000 Farmers benefitted from supplying food to the military Coal, iron, steel and oil industries got a boost too 	Neutrality	Not supporting or helping either side in a conflict or disagreement
			WAC	Women's Auxiliary Corps – non combat group in the US army
			WAVES	Non combat group in the US navy

9. How did WW2 affect the lives of women?			10. How did WW2 affect the lives of African Americans?		
1	What was life like for women before WW2?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Women were employed in traditional 'female roles' like nursing and teaching They were often expected to leave their jobs once they got married 	1	African Americans in the US	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Early on in the war there was a march planned to protest the treatment of African American workers especially in weapons factories The government set up the FEPC to investigate. It found widespread discrimination and recommended the government didn't use these companies By 1944, 2 million African Americans worked in factories
2	What happened when war broke out?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> As millions of men joined the military, women began to fill their jobs in factories, railways and shipyards Between 1940 and 1945 the number of women in work rose from 12 million to nearly 19 million Women occupied a third of all America's jobs 	2	What was it like for African Americans in the military?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Over 1 million African Americans fought for the US in WW2 They faced widespread discrimination, segregation and limits on the roles they could hold – e.g. they could not be officers or pilots As the war continued African Americans began to hold these important roles but still in segregated units
3	What did women do in the military?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Over 300,000 women took on non combat roles in the military The WAC was formed in 1942, which allowed women to serve in the army Women in the WAC would have jobs like mechanics, electricians, typists, drivers and switchboard operators Women could also help in the navy by joining the WAVES 	3	What was it like for African American women?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> African American women were not allowed to serve in the WAVES There were limits on the number of African Americans joining the WAC and becoming nurses African American nurses were often only allowed to treat African American patients
4	What was the impact of these changes?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Women proved that they were capable of the same jobs that men were Many more married women were employed – which wasn't common before the war However, many men saw this as a threat The government was reluctant to provide childcare help or more equal pay – women's pay was only 60% Many expected women to return to their domestic role after WW2 The changes that were made were temporary 	4	What was the impact of African American involvement in the war?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soldiers fighting abroad found less racial discrimination in European countries Many African American soldiers felt it was hypocritical that the US asked them to fight in a war against racism in Germany, while experiencing racism in the military and at home The Double V campaign led by an African American newspaper called for victory in the war and victory against inequality in the US Membership of the NAACP increased to around 500,000 by the end of the war, showing people were ready for change