

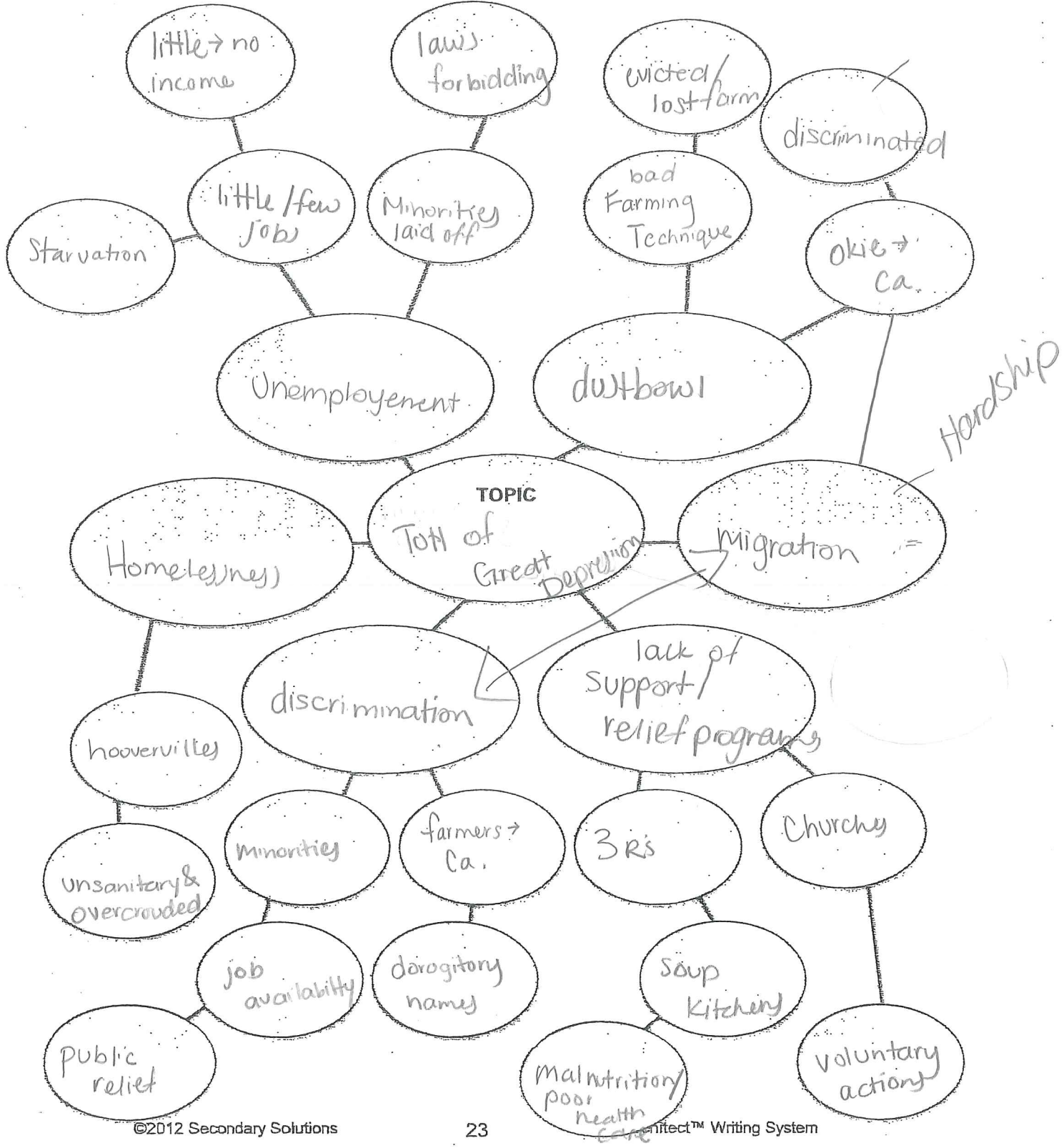
Name Nicolo Rocha

JK

Period 7

Mind Map Brainstorm

Possible Essay Title: _____



US HISTORY - MT 5 LEVEL 3: THE GREAT DEPRESSION

NAME _____ DATE _____ PERIOD _____

The 1930s were a time of great economic hardships for most Americans. The Stock Market Crash and ensuing Great Depression left millions without jobs, without homes, and without hope. Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal eventually provided the relief, recovery, and reform measures necessary to lift America out of the Depression.

A:

Explain how people were affected by the Great Depression. Include the following:

- Unemployment
- Homelessness
- Lack of public relief

lvl 4

10 para.

w/ more details

Explain the causes and consequences of the Dust Bowl that gripped much of the South- and Mid-West during the Great Depression. Include:

- Man-made and environmental factors
- The effects of farmers
- The Okie Migration
- Discrimination and hardship faced by migrant families during the Dust Bowl

• Intro-grabber: stat about how many people unemployed
 Focus: No matter where someone lived in U.S., everyone struggled
 Thesis: During The Great Depression people suffered horribly as a result of unemployment rates; w/ that came many hardships

PWA

living standards
 construction
 new homey

- Unemployment
- Homelessness
- Hardship in midwest w/ man made environmental way
- effects of farmers (eviction)
- migration
- discrimination

• Women's SUA Frage

• Closing

restate

Nicole Rocha

2/18/17

Per. 6

good 3.5

Great Depression Essay

In the 1930s the unemployment rate reached 25%. No matter where people lived in the U.S. struggle was ubiquitous. During the Great Depression people suffered many hardships due to the domino effect of the stock market crash. Immense unemployment rates, homelessness, and inadequate public relief programs all took an awful toll on people's' lives. Simultaneously, in the south and mid western region of the U.S. people were experiencing the Dust Bowl first handedly. A combination of synthetic environmental factors, and poor weather conditions resulted in families to migrate. This formed a new set of obstacles amongst them.

First off, the unemployment rates were flying through the roof. No had the money to be spending ~~so~~ ^{body} companies ended up letting go of workers by the dozen. Minorities such as women, and men (other than caucasians,) were the first to be laid off. With little to no income families underwent a lot of pain financially. Unemployment meant no food, house, or happiness for many Americans. Many young children died and caught diseases easily without the proper funds to support their health. Parents that didn't have jobs suffered from depression since they couldn't provide for their families.

As a Result, families became homeless. They felt that they had hit rock bottom. Going from thriving with the money they didn't have to having nothing. They wound up living in slums known as Hoovervilles. It acquired its name because President at the time Herbert Hoover was

targeted to blame for the poverty. In these slums disease spread like wildfire. Without proper housing arrangements, tenements continuously grew overpopulated. Living standards were low and people were crammed. There wasn't any system to go about the discarding of garbage, so people's trash overflowed in houses and onto the streets. The unsanitary lifestyle negatively impacted the wellbeing of the population.

Obviously, something had to be done. The Public Works Administration, or PWA, went into effect under President Franklin Roosevelt's authority with his enforcement of the New Deal. This program's goal was to arrange job opportunities while producing housing and sanitation improvements for the community. The PWA strived to provide as much as possible. Although it wasn't near enough to assist all of those in need.

Moreover, the New Deal also provided more relief programs. The SSA, TVA, FDIC, CCC, and several other programs were intended to contribute to the needy. With few people willing to sponsor the programs they were unable to help as much as they had hoped to. Churches were the primary sources of help. They would provide as much as possible. Soup kitchens also helped out giving jobs to servers and feeding the hungry. The people didn't feel trusting enough in the New Deal just yet, and they felt that they didn't have anyone to turn to. It was a slow process but gradually the majority of the programs made a better impact in people's lives. Not all of the issues were solved. Assistance was restricted and the majority of Americans were still in poverty.

Aside from that, in the south and midwestern parts of the United States the population was experiencing the Dust Bowl head on. People created their own hell unknowingly. In doing this they grew crops too frequently on the same soil. This drained the soil of much needed

Public Relief.

nutrients eventually creating dust. The dust wouldn't settle either because during the time there was a severe drought occurring. As a result of the drought insects, especially grasshoppers were eating up the crops ruining what the farmers were able to grow. The amount that the farmers as a whole produced was surplus. Farmers were worried; their crops had little worth. The government ended up paying farmers to produce less crops and kill some of their livestock.

The results were discouraging. Farmers were unable to afford rent and were sooner or later evicted from their homes. Not necessarily the "homey" feeling was in place though. Houses in the Dust Bowl were swamped with dust everywhere. This made cleaning much more difficult. Families were upset and could give their families what they needed. Lack of a good diet got to them, many became malnourished. The farmers didn't know what to do. Their lives were literally blown away in the dust storm. The feeling of having nothing to rely on threatened the farmers and it was time to seek new opportunity.

To follow, The farmers decided to migrate in hopes of finding a better life. They ~~up and~~ moved to California. Packing with them their necessities and family they migrated. This became known as the Okie Migration getting its name from the derogatory term for people originating from the Oklahoma area. The flow of migrant families moving into California was said to resemble an endless parade. The caravan of migrants did not receive a warm welcoming. California too was feeling the Great Depression and was fighting tooth and nail to find work and keep an income somehow. This was unfortunate for the newcomers as they were rejected and unwelcome in most parts of California. Living in small shacks became ideal for them. The unpleasant perception given to them was distasteful and didn't help their state of mind. After taking such a great leap of faith in moving with no prior knowledge of where they were headed

strook them and made them feel miserable. As people sought work anywhere they could find it, the feeling of depression grew since the opportunity for work was slim.

Furthermore, practically everyone faced discrimination. Women were unable to attain work especially married women because laws forbid them to work. With one income parents or married couples couldn't support one another. Minorities like Native Americans and African Americans had the most difficult time acquiring a job mainly because the employer would prefer hire a caucasian man to do the job. The discrimination they faced was disturbing. They felt that no matter where they turned nobody accepted their presence. Like Okies, they too attained derogatory nicknames.

All around, the human impact of the Great Depression was indeed depressing. The Great Depression, consequences of the infamous stock market crash of 1929 hurt people financially, mentally, and physically. Terrible unemployment rates, severe homelessness, and lack of effective public relief programs all took an unfavorable effect on people's' lives. At the same time, in the south and mid western region of the U.S. the Dust Bowl drove its population away. A combination of man made environmental factors, and foul weather conditions resulted in families to migrate. The Dust Bowl and Great Depression most definitely was the biggest obstacle that America has ever had to tackle as a country.