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Period 6

10

General Pre-Writing Essay Planner B

Grabber

hundreds of millions of people were negatively affected by the devastating effects of the great depression

Focus Statement

the great depression's effects left millions of Americans homeless and/or unemployed

Thesis Statement

the great depression led to food insecurity, loss of homes, migration and more

Thesis Support #1 Causes of the great depression and early signs/

Details the booming 20's were great

Details buying on margin and never wealth

Details crisis in Europe and increase in profits

Thesis Support #2 the great depression had lots of effects, no jobs, no homes, and no relief are some of the day effects

Details unemployment rises in over 20%

Details people lose homes and live in shacks

Details no public relief president Hoover's useless presidency

Thesis Support #3 the dust bowl was caused by both man and natural factors, it led to migration and loss

Details dries lost everything so they pack up and leave west

Details how farmers lost all land, crops, etc. animals died other effects

Details discrimination dries forced west they arrived west

Modified Focus

unemployed and homeless millions are just two of the effects of the great depression

Modified Thesis

unemployment, homelessness, migration to the west were some of the effects of the great depression

Challenge

the great depression is without doubt the worst time in American history

Tens of millions of people were negatively affected by the devastating effects of the great depression. The great depression left millions of Americans homeless and unemployed for surprisingly long amount of years. The great depression led to huge increase in unemployment, loss of millions of homes, migration to the west, and death. Early signs predicted the depression but people refused to believe the inevitable until the depression hit and they were all affected.

The 1920s was a booming time for businesses, people, and the economy overall. Everyone had high hopes for the future and believed that things would run smoothly and nice for a while except for farmers; farmers had been having economic trouble for a long time and would continue to have issues throughout the depression. Some early signs of the depression were everyday events that people did not expect could ruin them such as buying on credit, or on the margin. Other early signs of the depression included increase in taxes, and crisis in farming.

During
Since the 1920s many people began buying on credit, in which they would pay a fraction of the price at the moment, and pay the rest later. Buying on margin in the stock market was similar in which the person would pay a fraction of the stock at the moment and pay the rest later when the business became more successful and the stock worth more. At the same time these two practices were taking place, a continuous increase on imported goods (tariffs) was happening which all but helped farmers; farmers at the time were producing more than they could sell which means they had to decrease their price and bring in less money. All these "subtle" practices that were taking place in the 20s eventually were the cause of the great depression.

1920
Uneven distribution of wealth led to a cycle that eventually led millions of unemployed people. As companies were making lots of profit, the owners and higher status people were making more and more, but the wages of the middle and lower class people stayed the same. Those workers were not making enough money to pay for everything they needed so they had no extra money to spend on the

products companies were making, which in turn decreased production in companies and forced owners to lay off people, but were left with surplus products. This once again caused less and less people to be able to afford purchasing products the businesses were making, and yet again the owners were forced to lay off even more people, the cycle repeated until millions lost their jobs, but still the companies had an abundant amount of their products with no one to sell it to. Unemployment took a heavy toll on families, the husbands were basically depressed yet some still woke up, got dressed, and pretended to go to work to avoid the shame of not having a job. At the same time women house jobs significance was increasing.

Unemployment and lack of ability to pay bills led to homelessness. As the number of people and families who had homes decreased, the amount of soup kitchens and bread lines increased. Those who lost their homes were forced to move into shacks built of recycled and any material they could find. With limited food, running water, and proper sewage disposal, disease and hunger spread causing many deaths. Those who lived in the shacks were called Hoovervilles, named after president Hoover who was blamed for everything. War veterans had returned home and demanded they get their bonus early in order to help them get through the hard times, their bonus checks were denied and they packed up and moved on, except for some veterans who made camp outside the buildings until their shacks were burned by the soldiers and forced out.

The great depression had its terrible effects, and the lack of public relief made things that much worse. Soup kitchens and bread lines were limited due to not enough funds. Hoover, the president during the beginning of the depression first tried to fix things by doing nothing, believing things would fix themselves which of course did not. Next Hoover simply asked business owners not to lay off people to keep the economy going, which again failed to improve situations since it was completely voluntary. Low interest rate encouraged a continuous loaning out of money that made which made people waste more and more money, making everything worse.

Public Relief

The great depression caused many to suffer, but the situation in the middle states such as Texas had it even worse. Prior to the depression, farmers were trying out new methods to farm which proved efficient in the short run but would eventually lead to dead soil in the future. Bad farming techniques mixed in with dry heavy winds and hot temperatures formed the dust bowl. During the dust bowl, huge dry winds brought a rain of thick dust.

The effect of huge dust storms during the dust bowl led to farmers losing everything. The dust storms caused the little crops the farmers had to wither and die in less than days. Since the storms were so powerful, the animals and cattle were killed and the farmers lost the money they would have made with the animals. Since farmers lost their crops and farm animals, they saw no reason to stay in the terrible place they were so they packed up all their stuff, and their families moved. This moving of families was called the Okie migration.

The Okie migration was a time when the farmers from the middle states of the country packed up all their stuff and moved west. Most families looked toward California since they believed that it was full of opportunity and jobs. When the families and farmers moved to the west states, they expected to be treated with kindness and job chances. Little did they expect, the situations would be even worse than they started with.

Once the Okies (the people who migrated to the west during the dust bowl) packed up their things and moved to California and the west, they were discriminated and judged. The people who lived in California and the west were already struggling with their own issues and did not want other people to come and make the problems worse so they tried to kick the Okies out, leaving more people without jobs and without a place to go.

In conclusion the great depression had devastating effects on many people. Most people were left unemployed, homeless, and without public relief which brought down their hope. Millions of jobs

and homes were lost, Billions of dollars were gone, and death increased. Without a doubt, the great depression was the worst economic fallout in history.