

**Honors American History – Chapter 13 – Review Worksheet – page 1**

- Documentary photography during the Great Depression, such as that of Dorothea Lange, conveyed the scope of the Depression.
- Movies during the 1930s changed dramatically because movies with sound became common.
- Between 1933 and 1942, the number of registered automobiles in the United States increased by 8 million.
- The goal of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was to stimulate industry and create jobs.
- After the stock market crash, the Federal Reserve system followed a policy that dried up credit.
- When the stock market crashed in 1929, stock bought on margin lost value, leaving investors unable to pay brokers.
- Many employment opportunities were open to women during the 1930s because jobs that traditionally went to women did not decline extensively.
- For the majority of Americans the most damaging loss during the Depression was that of hope and pride.
- Hoover advocated voluntary action by business and local governments as the solution to the economic crisis of the early 1930s.
- The stock market crash of 1929, overconsumption of goods, and the dust storms in the Great Plains were factors in the Great Depression.
- The Okies found intense competition for agricultural jobs when they finally reached California.
- During the Depression, makeshift cities of homeless people were called Hoovervilles.
- Mass media such as radio and movies gave people a means of escape.
- As long as stock prices kept going up, brokers were happy to lend money to speculators.
- Tourism grew to be the third-largest industry in the United States as people drove about looking for both fun and work.
- As a result of the stock market crash of 1929, savings in banks vanished because banks had lent their cash reserves to stockbrokers.
- When one out of four American workers was unemployed, bread lines were common sights in many American cities.
- The most devastating economic downturn in United States history became known as the Great Depression.
- People who gamble with short-term investors are called speculators.
- As farmers' incomes decreased, they produced more crops to make more money, causing crop surpluses that led to lower prices.
- During the Depression, unemployed men called hoboes hitchhiked across the country on freight trains and set up camps beside railroad tracks.
- Radio programming in the 1930s set a pattern that would be followed by television in later years. Daytime radio included soap operas, panel discussions, and quiz shows. During the late afternoon, children's programs came on. The evening was reserved for news programs, variety shows, comedy hours, dramatic presentations, and live musical performances.
- New technologies helped people escape the hardships of the 1930s. Electric-powered appliances helped people escape the drudgery of everyday life. The automobile provided transportation for vacations and helped people escape the problems at home both physically and emotionally. Radio's fantasy programs, such as soap operas, mysteries, and comedy shows, provided entertainment and escape. Finally, cartoons and color-film technology added to the enjoyment of movies.
- Before the stock market crash of 1929, many economists and politicians of the late 1920s believed that the United States had entered a new era in which everyone would be rich.
- The stock market was an attractive gamble for thousands of Americans during the late 1920s because there was a dramatic difference between the return on a savings account and the return on stocks.