11th-U.S. History & Government                    Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***The Great Depression, FDR, & The New Deal***

1. **Herbert Hoover** - elected President in 1928, served only one term as his policies in the beginning of the Depression were considered ineffective and he became very unpopular
2. **Franklin Delano Roosevelt** - from Hyde Park, NY and elected President in 1932; only President to be elected more than two terms as he served through the Depression and WWII
3. **Eleanor Roosevelt** - FDR’s wife who served as his “eyes and ears” by travelling around the nation and reporting about the struggles of various groups and areas of the country; became a very well known First Lady for her support of social reform and humanitarian work
4. **Great Stock Market Crash** - in the Fall of 1929 the United States Stock Market began to experience a drop in value that would result in an 89% loss by the summer of 1932;  $14 billion were lost on Black Tuesday (October 29, 1929)
5. **The Great Depression** - (1929-1941) an extended period of economic hardship that damaged the nation’s confidence and sense of optimism
6. **overproduction/underconsumption** - the condition when the supply of goods exceeds demand; people are buying fewer goods than what is being produced
7. **“Trickle Down” Economics** - a theory that lower taxes on businesses and the highest earners will create available capital for investment and the purchase of goods, which will lead to increase demand for new jobs, and then money would be available for the lower working classes of society
8. **“Rugged Individualism”** - the belief held by Herbert Hoover that each individual should have the initiative to help themselves out, and that thegovernment does not need to involve itself in people's economic lives nor in national economics in general
9. **Hoover Dam** - a government funded public works project began in 1931 and took five years to complete while creating over 5,000 jobs; used the Colorado River as a source of hydroelectric power and became a water irrigation source for much of the southwest
10. **public works** - jobs that are usually construction related and paid for with taxpayer funds
11. **bread lines** - people waiting on long lines at soup kitchens handing out free meals became one of the lasting images of the Great Depression and were symbolic of the nation’s hard struggles
12. **Bonus Army** - in 1932 thousands of unemployed war veterans from WW1 set up camps in Washington D.C. demanding early payment of their war bonus; Hoover had the army come to disperse them, and the images of tanks and tear gas used against war veterans destroyed what was left of Hoover’s popularity
13. **Hoovervilles** - shanty towns set up in many cities across the country; families that had become homeless built shacks out of scrap material often in public parks
14. **Dust Bowl** - in the 1930’s parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and the rest of the Great Plains experienced severe drought that helped create giant dust storms that brought devastation to the people and the land
15. **The Grapes of Wrath** - novel written in the 1930’s by John Steinbeck about the sufferings of the people in the Great Plains during the Dust Bowl
16. **Okies** - Migrant farmers who left the Great Plains during the Dust Bowl and headed west to California
17. **fireside chats** - FDR’s method of using the radio to communicate his plans to the people of the country; he would explain how his plans were going to work and he was able to help restore the nation’s confidence
18. **The New Deal** - FDR’s program to combat the problems caused by the depression and focussed on relief, recovery, and reform
19. **The Bank Holiday** - (1933) FDR’s first act as President was to shut down the nation’s banks for four days in order to be inspected and provided money from the government
20. **The Wagner Act** - (1935) This law guaranteed workers the right to form unions and to practice collective bargaining
21. **collective bargaining** - The process by which a union negotiates with management for a contract
22. **deficit spending** - the government practice of spending more money than it takes in from taxes and other revenues
23. **pump priming** - the process by which the government injects money into the economy to stimulate job growth, production, and consumer spending
24. **The “Court-Packing Plan”** - after having much of his New Deal legislation declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, FDR asked Congress to pass a bill that would allow him to increase the number of justices from 9 to 15
25. **Public Works Administration (PWA)** - provided jobs through construction projects such as bridges, housing, hospitals, schools, and aircraft carriers
26. **National Recovery Administration (NRA)** - had the authority to set prices, minimum wages, and maximum hours within certain industries; it was eventually declared unconstitutional
27. **Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)** - the government worked to increase the price of farm goods by decreasing the amount of crops grown by paying farmers to reduce the number of acres they planted; the law was not popular as the public was outraged at the destruction of crops and animals in order to reduce supply, the law was declared unconstitutional
28. **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)** - guaranteed individual bank deposits up to $5,000, a number that has been increased to $100,000 today
29. **Securities Exchange Commission (SEC)** - had the authority to regulate stock exchanges and investment brokers to stop fraud and corruption on the Stock Market and still exists today
30. **Social Security Act** - (1935) the law is a combination of public assistance and insurance funded by tax revenue from both employers and employees; it has 3 parts: 1} provided old-age insurance, 2} provided unemployment insurance for workers, and 3} gave assistance to dependent children and to the elderly, ill, and handicapped

**Fair Labor Standards Act** - (1938) this law set a minimum wage at 25 cents per hour and a maximum work week at 44 hours; minimum wage has been increased to $8 per hour and work weeks max out at 40 hours