

CHAPTER 15: FROM FLAPPERS TO WORLD WAR II**Section 2: The Great Depression**

Directions: Use the information from pages 564-578 to complete the following statements.

Introduction

1. Many people in the United States _____ more money than they could afford to _____. This practice hurt not only the _____ that had loaned the money but also the _____ that were waiting to be paid.
2. Farmers were also guilty of _____.
3. The _____ production caused a decline in farm _____, which resulted in farmers not being able to _____ their debts or buy goods from _____.
4. The high _____ made it difficult for other _____ to sell their goods in the United States to get money with which to repay _____ loans and buy American products.
5. During the 1920s, many people bought _____ and paid only a _____ of the cost.
6. Many banks had purchased large amounts of _____. When the market _____, the banks _____ a lot of money. When depositors learned what was happening, they _____ and ran to the bank, demanding to _____ their money.
7. During this time, many _____ failed.
8. Almost every _____ official believed the _____ itself, not the government, would work out any _____.

Living Through the Great Depression

9. By 1932, _____ in the nation had reached 13 million.
10. Over 9,000 _____ had closed their doors.
11. In West Virginia, conditions for _____ had been poor before the depression; now they became _____.
12. People were forced out of their _____, and many lived in _____ made of collected

Name: _____

Date: _____

- junk. Many people were literally _____ and were saved only by _____ kitchens.
13. With little cash and few _____, many _____ were forced to close or to _____ schedules.
14. President Herbert _____ was the first president to use the power of the _____ government to aid _____ recovery.
15. To help _____, President Hoover approved a program that loaned _____ money to needy businesses. He also supported _____ projects.
16. The national government at one time threatened to stop awarding federal _____ to _____ if the state did not provide its share of state funds for _____.
17. In 1933, it was estimated that one in _____ West Virginians existed on _____ relief.

The Election of 1932

18. In 1932, President _____ ran for reelection. His opponent was Democratic Governor Franklin D. _____ of _____.
19. Campaigning was _____ at times, because Roosevelt had been struck with _____ in 1921.
20. His (Roosevelt's) speech and his natural _____ won the people's _____.
21. When Roosevelt took office on March 4, _____, he immediately took steps to fulfill his _____ of "a _____" for the American people.

The New Deal

22. Congress passed a series of laws that became known as the _____. The purpose of these laws was to bring about _____ recovery, relieve the suffering of the _____, reform _____ in the economy, and improve _____.
23. The day after his _____, Roosevelt closed all _____ until each could be investigated for _____.
24. To keep citizens informed and to maintain their _____ for his programs, Roosevelt

Name: _____

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conducted a number of “_____.”

25. Congress implemented so many _____ that the New Deal agencies became known by their _____.

26. The New Deal did not end _____, and it did not end the _____.
But it paved the way for _____, and it showed Americans that they could _____ in government again.

The New Deal in West Virginia

27. Before Franklin Roosevelt’s election as president in 1932, his wife _____ became interested in _____ living programs.

28. The First Lady supported a _____ bill to establish a subsistence _____ fund to provide housing and _____ for unemployed _____ workers.

29. The first of the New Deal _____ was begun in 1933 in Preston County as the _____ Project. The project’s name changed to _____.

30. Eleanor Roosevelt took a personal and active _____ in the construction of Arthurdale.

31. When completed, the _____ community had 165 _____, a school, an _____ building, a _____ store, a craft shop, and a _____ hall.

32. The Tygard Valley Homestead, built in _____ County, was the _____ New Deal community in West Virginia.

33. The homestead included _____ and _____ shops, a community _____ shed, service station, _____ storage area, and the Homestead _____ Center.

34. In 1934, work began in _____ County on the _____ and final homestead community in West Virginia. The original name for the project was _____ Farms.

35. Sometime in 1935, the town’s name was changed to _____.

36. Eleanor had _____ homes on 2,200 acres of land.

Name: _____

Date: _____

37. The community provided _____ activities through women's and men's _____, ball teams, _____, a 4-H band, a _____ band, and a chapter of the American Legion.
38. Today, Eleanor has a population of about _____ residents.
39. In 1935, the Works Progress Administration (_____) employed people to repair _____ and to build or repair _____. This agency also employed writers, musicians, and _____ who painted murals, wrote _____, and preserved government _____.
40. One WPA project in West Virginia resulted in the publication of *West Virginia: A _____ to the _____*.
41. The WPA also hired unemployed _____ to seal _____ mines.
42. New Deal _____, commissioned by the _____, can be found in U.S. Post Offices.
43. The Civilian Conservation Corps (_____) was a new Deal program for _____ young men between the ages of _____ and _____.
44. The first CCC _____ was opened in _____ on April 17, 1933.
45. During the _____ years that the CCC was in operation, _____ camps were authorized in West Virginia although only _____ were built.
46. One of Roosevelt's New Deal _____ that did not work was the National Industrial Recovery Act (_____). This program was designed to help _____ by setting standards for _____ and _____, including setting a _____ wage.
47. Most importantly, the act gave workers the right to join _____ and bargain _____ with their employers.
48. Although the U.S. Supreme Court declared the law _____ in 1935, the government passed the _____ Act that same year to support the right of workers to join _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____

49. (John L.) Lewis sent organizers to the _____ telling miners “your _____ wants you to organize.”
50. Within two years, _____ mines were almost _____ percent union.
51. Lewis knew that the _____ Act also made it possible for less-skilled _____ workers in large mechanized factories to _____.
52. The American Federation of _____ wanted to remain an organization of _____ unions.
53. Frustrated, Lewis led the most _____ union leaders out of the _____ and formed the Congress of Industrial Organizations (_____) in 1935.
54. Also in 1935, the West Virginia _____ ended the mine _____ system and instituted workers _____.
55. In 1939, the Legislature passed a _____ labor law, which prevented the employment of anyone under _____ years of age in the mines.

Special Feature: Social Security

56. As of September 2017, _____ million people in the United States were receiving a monthly _____ from Social Security.
57. The Social Security Act was signed into _____ on August 14, _____.
58. First, it provided _____ aid to states to enable them to give pensions to _____ citizens in need.
59. Second, it provided old-age benefits to _____ workers to ensure that elderly _____ persons would have some type of _____ for life.
60. In 2018, every _____ in earned income equates to _____ lifetime work credit.
61. No more than _____ credits can be earned in one year, and workers need _____ lifetime credits to qualify for benefits.
62. In the beginning, Social Security was just for _____ workers.
63. In 1939 it was expanded to include _____ and _____ of

Name: _____

Date: _____

primary workers.

64. In 1956, its _____ were extended to include the _____.
65. In 1961, new _____ to the law allowed workers to _____ to begin receiving benefits at age _____, instead of the accepted retirement age of _____.
66. If they chose that option, they would receive a _____ benefit.
67. In 1972, the _____ Security Income program (SSI) began to provide benefits to _____ adults and children who have _____ income and resources.
68. The last major changes to Social Security occurred in _____ when an amendment allowed Social Security benefits to be _____.
69. Also, in that year, the _____ retirement age was increase from _____ to _____ over a forty-year period.
70. By 2022, all workers born in or after _____ will have a full _____ age of _____.