

Directions: As you watch the video, take notes on each of the following below.



Herbert Hoover
President
1929 - 1933

Hoovervilles: shantytowns for out of work Americans that sprung up in the Great Depression.



Event FOCUS:

The strike at Ford's Motor Company

1. What was the impact of the Stock Market Crash?

2. Why didn't Hoover use the government to assist during the Depression?



The Bonus Army - 1932

Name _____
Social Studies

The 1930s

America in COLOR

Directions: As you watch the video, take notes on each of the following below.



**Franklin
Delano
Roosevelt
1933 - 1945**

3. What was FDR's plan to end the Great Depression?

4. What was FDR's big secret? How did he keep it hidden?

5. Were FDR's first actions when he was elected president?

6. What did FDR do to end "Roosevelt's Recession?"

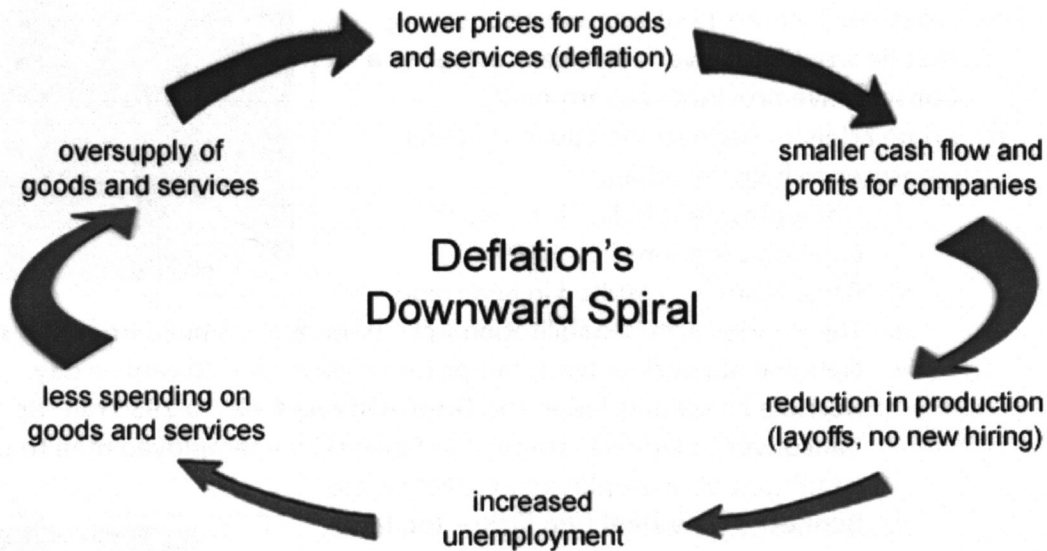
5 Major Historical Events of the 1930s 5 Major Cultural Events of the 1930s

The 1930s in Canada

1. Causes of the Great Depression

a. Overproduction

Companies and Farms produced more than they sold



b. Tariffs/Protectionism

The United States placed tariffs – taxes on imported goods – and Canada and other countries did the same in retaliation. This protectionism shrank world trade.

c. Canadian dependence on Exports

Canada was heavily dependent on wheat from the Prairies and newsprint from BC, Ontario and Quebec. As international sales decreased, Canadian incomes suffered.

d. Debt from the First World War

As protectionism grew, countries who had borrowed money after WWI were increasingly unable to pay back their loans.

e. Speculation and the Stock Market Crash

During the 1920s, many investors bought stocks "on margin" – borrowing money with a 10% downpayment, assuming that they would pay the loan back when the stocks rose in value. When the Stock Market collapsed as people tried to cash in on high values, many investors went bankrupt. Companies had to cut back on production or close their doors. As more and more people lost their jobs, fewer people could buy goods, and the factories eventually had to close. Within a year, millions of Canadians were out of work.

2. The Government's Response

- a. Prime Minister **Mackenzie King** believe the situation was temporary and that in time the economy would recover. He did not feel it was the role of the federal government to provide relief. He lost the 1930 election after saying that he would not give "a five cent piece" to a Conservative provincial government.
- b. Prime Minister **Bennett** introduced several measures to help Canadians:
 - i. Unemployment Relief Act – work creation programs
 - ii. Raised tariffs – resulted in less trade
 - iii. The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act – help farmers build irrigation systems
 - iv. National network of work camps for single men – 20 cents a day.
Horrible conditions led to the **On-to-Ottawa trek** – a 1935 rail trip from Vancouver to Ottawa (stopped at Regina) by unemployed men to protest conditions at unemployment relief camps.
 - v. **Bennett's New Deal** (too little – too late)
 - 1. Fairer, progressive taxation
 - 2. Illness, Injury, Unemployment insurance
 - 3. Workplace reforms – work hours, minimum wages, working conditions
 - 4. Revised Old Age Pensions
 - 5. Agricultural support programs

