

CHAPTER 15 – BOOM AND BUST



Chapter 15 • Learning Targets

BOOM AND BUST

1. I can describe the Jazz Age and life-style changes that occurred during this time.
2. I can explain how the stock market crash of 1929 turned into the Great Depression.
3. I can tell how government tried to fix the Great Depression.

DIRECTIONS

Use all available Chapter 15 resources at your disposal to complete the following questions.

- Chapter 15 Vocabulary Intro Activity
- Chapter 15 Comprehension Worksheet
- Chapter 15 Textbook (page 311 - 331)

Vocabulary

1. **Stock:** A share of OWNERSHIP in a company that can be bought and sold
2. **Stock Market:** a place where STOCKS are bought and sold.
3. **Great Depression:** the 1930's ECONOMIC crisis that began with the stock market crash of 1929.
4. **Prohibition:** the period from 1920 to 1933, when the MANUFACTURE, DISTRIBUTION, and SALE of alcohol was illegal
5. **Foreclosure:** a legal process in which a money lender, such as a bank, takes over OWNERSHIP of a property because the BORROWER fails to make payments for the property to the lender.
6. **Welfare:** aid in the form of MONEY or NECESSITIES for people experiencing financial hardship
7. **New Deal:** the federal programs developed during Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency TO IMPROVE the economy and provide public SERVICES

Know The Following

1. What was society and the culture of Jazz Age like?

➤ WOMEN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Cut their hair</i> ○ <i>Shortened their skirts</i> ○ <i>Attended college</i> ○ <i>Drove cars</i> ○ <i>voted</i> 	➤ MUSIC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Jazz Music</i> ○ <i>dancing</i> 	➤ ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Even though Prohibition outlawed it</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>People drank alcohol</i> ▪ <i>speakeasies</i>
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2. How did the stock market crash turn into the Great Depression?

- **Everyone was trying to get rich in the stock market in the 1920's**
 - **Borrowed money to buy stocks**
- **Stock Market Crashed In 1929**
 - **Value of stocks collapsed**
 - **People couldn't sell their stocks**
- **People lost their jobs, their ability to make money, their ability to spend money, and factories and companies continued to close**
 - **Banks closed**

3. What was prohibition, why was it attempted, AND why was it repealed?

What Prohibition was: <i>Constitutional amendment that banned the sale of alcohol</i>	Arguments for Prohibition (Why did people want Prohibition) Name two. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>It would reduce drunkenness</i> • <i>It would make the country a better and safer place</i>
Name the Minnesotan who helped write the law: <u>Andrew Volstead</u>	
Year Prohibition began: 1920	Reasons for ending Prohibition (name two) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Crime increased</i> • <i>People made illegal alcohol and sold it</i> • <i>Bootleggers became crime bosses.</i>
Year Prohibition ended: 1933	

4. Why did farmers experience hardships starting in the 1920's?

During World War I, the government had encouraged farmers to produce more food to keep soldiers and civilians fed. After the war, farmers kept producing more, but there was not as much demand for their products. Prices for farm products dropped dramatically. Farmers' incomes dropped and many went bankrupt.

5. How did President Franklin Delano Roosevelt try to solve the problems of the Great Depression?

New Deal

6. What was the purpose of the following New Deal Programs?

a. Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)

Raise prices for farm goods

b. Civilian Conservation Corp. (CCC)

Planted trees, fought forest fires, constructed buildings for state parks and trails, built roads

c. Works Progress Administration (WPA)

Provided money to put people to work with public projects:

- ***Repairing schools, improving roads, building ball fields, etc.***

d. Rural Electrification Administration (REA)

Helped rural MN get electricity

e. Indian Reorganization Act (IRA)

1. ***Ended the policy of allotment***
2. ***created independent tribal governments***
3. ***provided money to cover the costs of educating American Indian students, rather than providing separate schools***