

# Social Studies

## Chapter 11: The Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century

Name: Key

### I. Rise of Inventions

#### A. New machines

1. inventions made life easier, safer, faster, and cheaper
2. improved farming
  - a. planting, harvesting, etc.
  - b. replaced people
  - c. many work hands moved to town
3. communication and entertainment
  - a. telephone (Alexander Graham Bell)
  - b. phonograph - recorder (Thomas Edison)
  - c. light bulb (Edison)
  - d. power station - electricity (Edison)
  - e. radio - Marconi
  - f. motion-picture cameras - silent movies
4. shortened housework
  - a. foot-powered sewing machine
  - b. cranking washing machines
5. made shopping easier
  - a. department stores
  - b. shopping malls
  - c. mail-order catalogs for rural people

#### B. Automobiles and Highways

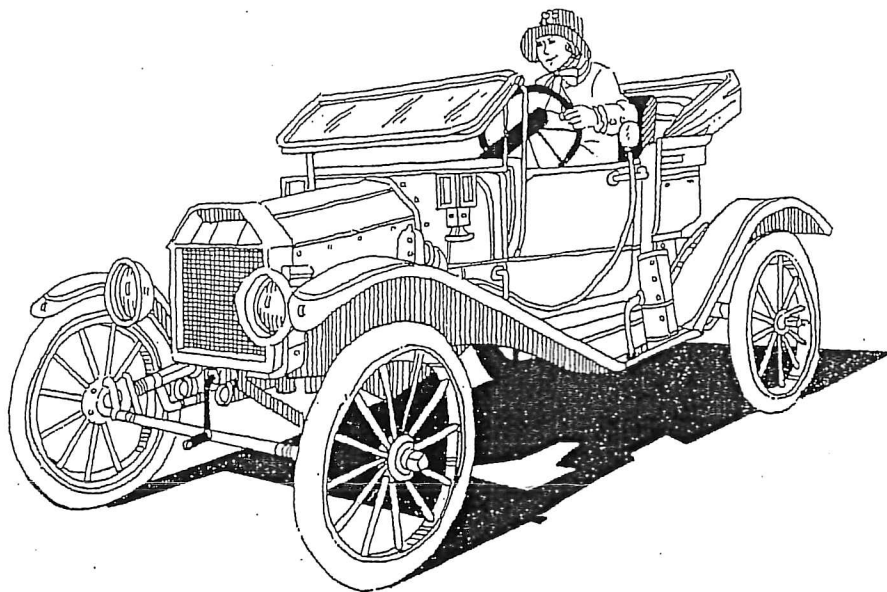
1. first gas-powered car
  - a. built in 1894 by Elwood Haynes
  - b. built by hand - very expensive
  - c. 12 hours to make one
2. mass production and interchangeable parts
  - a. Henry Ford
  - b. **assembly line** - moving belts carried car parts from worker to worker
  - c. made the Model T in less than 2 hours
  - d. affordable for the common man
  - e. 1908 - \$ 950 ..... 1927 - \$ 290
3. Ford changed working conditions, too
  - a. paid \$ 5 /day instead of \$ 2.50
  - b. worked 8 hour days instead of 9
  - c. made people want to work for him AND buy his cars
4. many new roads were built
  - a. lived farther away from things
  - b. vacationed different places
  - c. connected rural and urban areas

C. Early Aviation

1. **aviation** - travel by air
2. the Wright brothers
  - a. Orville and Wilbur
  - b. Dayton, Ohio
  - c. studied and experimented
    - 1.) gliders - no engine
    - 2.) built first engine -driven plane
3. first flight
  - a. December 17, 1903
  - b. Kill Devil Hill in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina
  - c. Orville flew the "Flyer" 12 seconds and 120 feet
  - d. Wilbur made it almost a whole minute

# New Directions

**Directions** The left-hand column below contains a list of inventions. The right-hand column contains a list of inventors. Place the letter of the correct inventor on the line before each invention.



- |                                     |                              |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ① _____ gasoline-powered automobile | A. Alexander Graham Bell     |
| ② _____ telephone                   | B. Thomas Edison             |
| ③ _____ radio                       | C. Wilbur and Orville Wright |
| ④ _____ assembly line               | D. Elwood Haynes             |
| ⑤ _____ phonograph                  | E. Guglielmo Marconi         |
| ⑥ _____ engine-driven airplane      | F. Henry Ford                |

## II. A Time of Reform

### A. Help for the Cities' Poor

- Jane Adams' Hull House
  - progressive** - wanted to bring change to help others
  - settlement house** - community center to learn new skills
  - Kindergarten while mothers worked
  - taught skills like sewing, cooking, English language
  - helped find jobs
  - improved living and working conditions
  - worked for child labor laws
  - provided medical care
- many others opened

### B. Government Changes

- no more **political bosses**
  - elected officials who has many dishonest employees
  - elected in illegal ways
  - "Boss" Tweed ran New York City
- commission**
  - special committee assigned a specific task
  - different members in charge of different parts of the city's government
- merit system**
  - tested a person to make sure he/she was qualified
  - got jobs because most qualified, not because of who they know
- 16<sup>th</sup> **Amendment**
  - national income tax
  - taxed income as well as property
- 17<sup>th</sup> **Amendment**
  - state legislatures used to pick senators
  - now people of that state pick them
- 18<sup>th</sup> **Amendment**
  - prohibition** - plan to stop people from drinking alcohol
  - believed alcohol was societies problem
- 19<sup>th</sup> **Amendment** - women allowed to vote

### C. Teddy' Roosevelt's Square Deal

- broke up bad **monopolies** - company with very little or no competition
  - could charge high prices poor goods
  - forced other companies out of business
  - Northern Securities Company (RR)
  - John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company
- Pure Food and Drug Act
  - safe foods and medicines
  - had to meet standards
- Meat Inspection Act
  - visited all meat factories
- conservation** - protection of the environment by keeping natural resources from being wasted or destroyed

|          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| conserv. | monop.      |
| meat     | Food + Drug |

- a. set up reservations and refuges
- b. built Roosevelt Dam to bring electricity to the area
- c. Yosemite National Park

#### D. Early Civil Rights

1. **civil rights** - rights guaranteed to all citizens by the Const.
  - a. few for African, Mexican, Native, and Asian Americans at this time
2. African Americans
  - a. segregation - separate schools, churches, theaters, restaurants, etc.
  - b. in the North and South
  - c. sent to jail if they broke the laws
  - d. not accepted into colleges
3. Jim Crow Laws
  - a. segregation laws
  - b. fictional, silly, African American
4. W.E.B. Du Bois set up the NAACP to change laws

#### E. Economic Changes

1. problems
  - a. unsafe factories
  - b. poisons dumped in city water
  - c. smokestacks blew soot and smoke into the air
  - d. child labor
    - 1.) many workers = low pay, couldn't support families
    - 2.) 1 million children worked in factories and mines
2. **muckrakers** - "rake up" unpleasant truths
  - a. Upton Sinclair's The Jungle - chemicals, rats, and bread in rotten meat
3. new laws
  - a. no more than 10 hour days
  - b. pay workers who were injured on the job
  - c. children must go to school instead of work
  - d. limited the jobs children could do

# Progressives and Reform

**Directions** Read each statement below. On the line provided, write the letter of the person described.

- A. Robert La Follette
- B. President Theodore Roosevelt
- C. W. E. B. Du Bois



- ① \_\_\_\_\_ He broke up monopolies such as the Northern Securities Company.
- ② \_\_\_\_\_ He started a merit system for hiring government employees in his state.
- ③ \_\_\_\_\_ He worked for civil rights and fought against the Jim Crow Laws.
- ④ \_\_\_\_\_ He allowed people, rather than political party delegates, to decide who would run for political office.
- ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_ He encouraged Congress to pass the Pure Food and Drug Act.
- ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_ He believed in protecting animals and conserving public lands.
- ⑦ \_\_\_\_\_ He helped start the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
- ⑧ \_\_\_\_\_ He limited the workday to ten hours.
- ⑨ \_\_\_\_\_ He required factory owners to pay money to the state, so the state could pay employees who were hurt while working.

# Sing About CIVIL RIGHTS

*Link Music to History*

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the words to the following civil rights song "If You Miss Me on the Back of the Bus." Then answer the questions and complete the activities that follow.

If you miss me from the back of the bus,  
 And you can't find me nowhere,  
 Come on up to the front of the bus,  
 I'll be riding up there,  
 I'll be riding up there,  
 I'll be riding up there.  
 Come on up to the front of the bus,  
 I'll be riding up there.



If you miss me from the front of the bus,  
 And you can't find me nowhere,  
 Come on up to the driver's seat,  
 I'll be drivin' up there.  
 I'll be drivin' up there,  
 I'll be drivin' up there,  
 Come on up to the driver's seat,  
 I'll be drivin' up there.



1. Who does "me" represent in the song? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Circle the words that describe the part of the bus where members of this group were first required to sit. Why did they sit there? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. In the second verse of the song, who is in the driver's seat? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the purpose of this protest song? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. Describe in your own words what civil rights mean to you. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### III. The Great War

#### A. Causes of the War in Europe

1. Imperialism - empire building for more raw materials
2. **militarism** - belief that using military force is a good way to solve problems, formed alliances
3. nationalism - belief that one's country deserves more than others
4. assassination of Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, Sophie
5. WAR was declared
6. the Allies - Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Italy, Serbia
7. the Central Powers - Germany, Bulgaria, the Ottoman Empire, Austria-Hungary

3 isms + 1

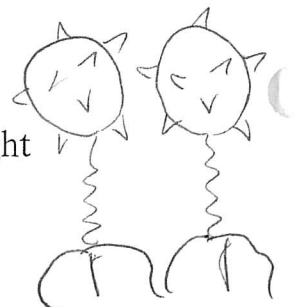
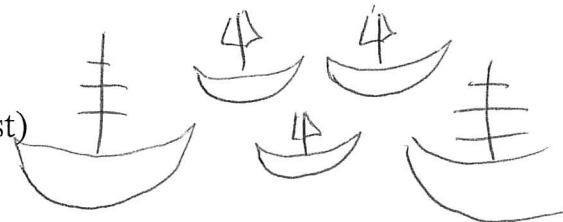
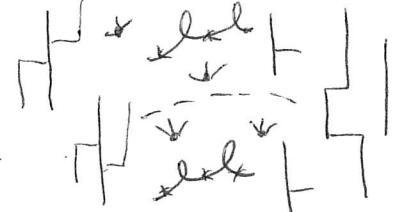
#### B. The United States Enters the War

1. steps towards war
  - a. German sub blew up the Lusitania, killing 128 U.S. citizens
  - b. Germany fired upon any merchant ships sailing to Britain
  - c. Britain intercepted a telegraph bribing Mexico
  - d. German subs sank five U.S. merchant merchant ships
2. declared war on Germany
  - a. had a **draft** - making citizens join the armed forces
    - 1.) all males between 21-30...then 18-45
    - 2.) 9 million signed up the first day
3. WWI heroes
  - a. Eddie Rickenbacker - American pilot
  - b. Manfred Von Richthofen "The Red Baron" - German pilot

|           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| Lusitania | merchant ships |
| telegraph | 5 ships        |

#### C. New Ways of Warfare

1. trenches
  - a. ditch dug into ground
  - b. soldiers lived there with rats in the mud
  - c. criss-crossed France and other part of Europe
  - d. no-man's-land - an area in the middle not controlled by either side
    - 1.) barbed wire and land mines, enemy fire
2. new technology
  - a. machine gun
  - b. tanks
  - c. Flame throwers
  - d. poison gas - unable to breath (scariest)
  - e. grenades
3. submarines
  - a. Germany's U-boat destroyed 10 million tons of Allies' ships
  - b. Allies started sending merchant ships in groups protected by warships
  - c. planted under-water mines
4. airplanes
  - a. just scouted at first
  - b. then loaded with machine guns and used to fight
  - c. later used to drop bombs
5. one of the bloodiest wars





a. River Somme, France

1.) 22,000 died the first day

2.) 500,000 died in the five months it lasted

#### D. At Home

1. war helped the economy

a. European countries needed more goods for war

b. other countries needed a new trading partner

c. Weapon, iron and steel industries grew

d. ordinary factories focused on war products

2. Americans helped the war effort

a. people ate less and planted gardens

b. saved on coal (no heat) and gas (no driving)

c. loaned money to the government

d. German Americans remained loyal

3. African Americans

a. white men taken from jobs for war

b. immigration stopped

4. women

a. did jobs only men did before - farmers, mechanics, etc.

b. volunteered

1.) Red Cross

2.) Salvation Army

c. joined the military

1.) office workers

2.) translators

3.) nurses - wounded and captured

#### E. The War Ends

1. Russia became communist and dropped out

2. freshly trained U.S. soldiers and Allies pushed Germany back

3. signed an armistice ending the war on November 11, 1918

4. many losses

a. 10 million lives total

b. 110,000 U.S. soldiers

#### F. Women Demand Their Right to Vote

1. proposed an amendment for 40 years starting in 1878

2. leaders

a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

b. Susan B. Anthony

c. Carrie Lane Chapman Catt

d. Lucy Waessler

e. not all saw their dream come true

3. women proved themselves during WWI

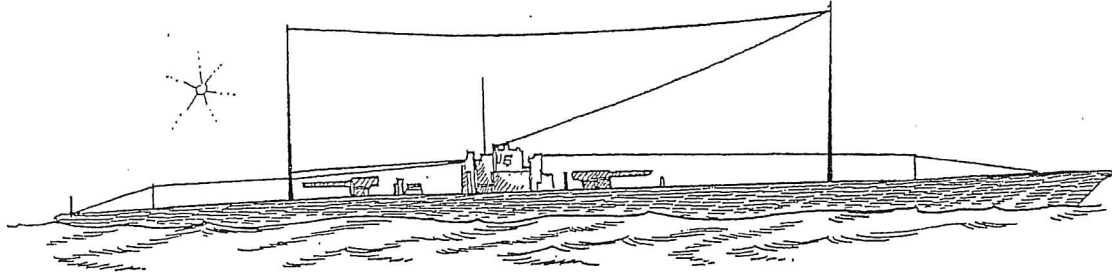
4. Wilson supported them

5. approved the 19th Amendment in 1918 and ratified it in 1920

6. ...a VICTORY for democracy and equality!

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

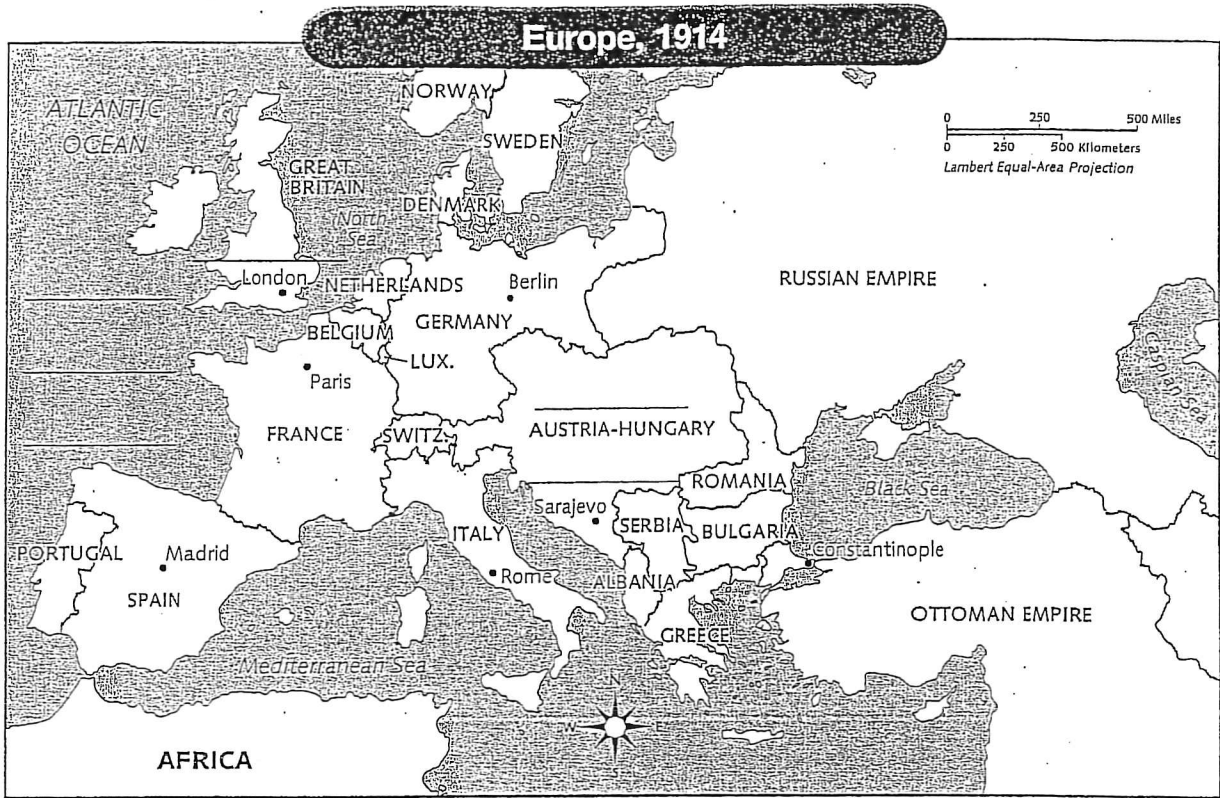
**Directions** Read the statements below about events connected with World War I. Number the events from 1 to 6, starting with the event that happened first (1) and ending with the one that happened last (6). Then on the map on page 56, write each event's letter in the place where the event occurred.



- \_\_\_\_\_ A. Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ B. German submarines sink five United States ships.
- \_\_\_\_\_ C. Britain intercepts a German message asking Mexico to declare war on the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ D. A German submarine sinks the *Lusitania*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ E. Germany breaks its agreement not to fire on passenger ships.
- \_\_\_\_\_ F. Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife are assassinated in Sarajevo.

# The War Begins

**Directions** Study the map below. Then complete the activities on page 57.



(continued)

#### IV. The Roaring 20s

##### A. A Booming Economy

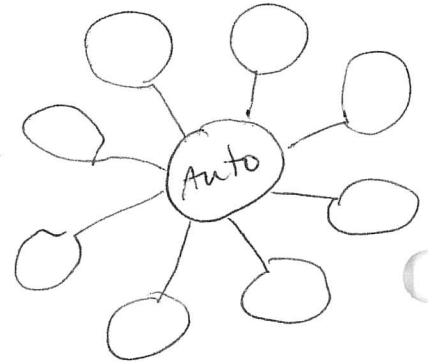
1. **boom** - time of fast economic growth
2. factories back to making **consumer goods** - products made for personal use
3. electricity - 70% of homes were wired (mostly urban)
4. went without during WWI and now making up for it
5. **installment buying**
  - a. buyer takes home a product after paying only part of the price
  - b. \$450 piano, \$15 up front, \$ 12 monthly for 48 months = \$ 591
  - c. **interest** - money a borrower pays to a lender for the use of money
  - d. debt - just kept buying
6. **stock market**
  - a. place where people buy and sell shares in the ownership of a company or business
  - b. prices continued to rise and people borrowed money
7. **advertising** - information that a business provides about a product or service to make people want to buy it

1  
48  
x12  
-----  
196  
48  
-----  
+576  
15  
-----  
\$591

(\$141 extra)

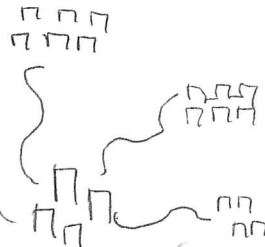
##### B. A Land of Automobiles

1. led to many new industries and businesses
  - a. many roads built
  - b. steel and rubber (tires) industries grew
  - c. new service stations for gas and fixes
  - d. truck, taxi, and bus services expanded
  - e. billboards and motels lined highways
  - f. more people went on vacations



##### C. Aviation Grows

1. Charles Lindbergh
  - a. delivered mail by plane between St. Louis and Chicago
  - b. decided to fly from New York to Paris, France without stopping
  - c. flew the Spirit of St. Louis 3,600 miles and 30 hours
  - d. resulted in major airlines
2. Amelia Earhart
  - a. first woman to fly alone across the Atlantic
  - b. Newfoundland to Ireland
  - c. landed in a pasture and the farmer asked who flew
  - d. **DISAPPEARED** trying to flying around the world
3. Bessie Coleman
  - a. first African American female pilot
  - b. learned to fly in France because U.S. wouldn't teach her
  - c. performed flying stunts



##### D. Changing Cities

1. more people live in **urban** areas - cities, not **rural** - country
2. skyscrapers - out of room so they built up instead of out
3. **suburbs** - community or neighborhood that lies outside a city
4. **architects** - people who design buildings (Frank Lloyd Wright)

## E. Prohibition

### 1. 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- production, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages against the law
- first amendment to take a right away
- stopped drinking during the war anyway to save grain

### 2. now wanted to enjoy themselves

- speakeasies - secret bars
- bootleggers - supplied places/people with alcohol
- Al Capone - infamous gangster that supplied alcohol to people

### 3. \_\_\_<sup>st</sup> Amendment - drinking alcohol was again made legal

## F. Women

- played sports
- went to college
- worked outside the home
- drove cars and flew planes
- enjoyed their new right to vote

## G. Popular Entertainment

### 1. radios

- played music
- had entertaining shows
- broadcast news and sports
  - boxing matches
  - baseball games - Babe Ruth
  - tennis matches
  - golf tournaments
  - people started going to and playing sports

### 2. talkies - SOUND!

- common culture - everyone in the U.S. was hearing the same sounds and seeing the same movies

## H. Changes in the Arts

- writing - Ernest Hemingway's plain and vivid style
- art - Georgia O'Keeffe's flowers and skulls
- music - "Jazz Age" African American music by Louis Armstrong and Billie Holiday
- dance - Joan Crawford was a "Flapper" - stylish women dancing the Charleston with fast movements and high kicks
- plays - musical comedies in theaters

## I. Harlem Renaissance

### 1. Harlem, Manhattan, New York City

- center for African American writers, musicians, and artists

### 2. **renaissance**

- time of great interest and activity in the arts
- means "rebirth"

### 3. went to clubs to see people like Holiday

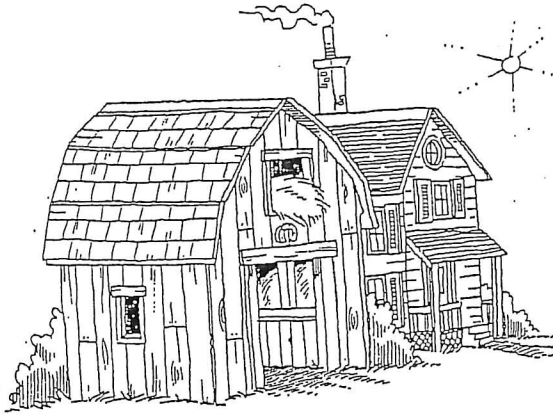
- Langston Hughes wrote poetry about what it was like to be African American in the U.S.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# The Boom Economy Brings Change

**Directions** Write a term from the box to complete each sentence. Then locate the terms in the word-search puzzle on page 67.



stock

tariffs

immigrants

crops

Roaring Twenties

stock market

consumer goods

installment buying

- 1 Vacuum cleaners, washing machines, radios, and other products made for personal use are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Higher taxes, or \_\_\_\_\_, on imports made foreign goods more expensive than American-made goods.
- 3 Many people fell deeper and deeper into debt because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 People buy and sell shares in the ownership of companies through the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 These shares are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 During World War I, the United States and the Allies relied on American \_\_\_\_\_ to feed soldiers overseas.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ had to read "not less than 30 nor more than 80 words" in any language to move to the United States.
- 8 The 1920s were such good times for many people in the United States that the decade came to be known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

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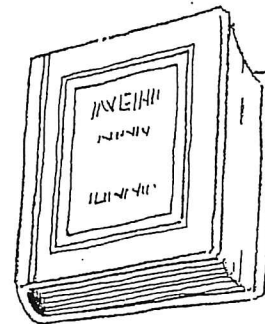
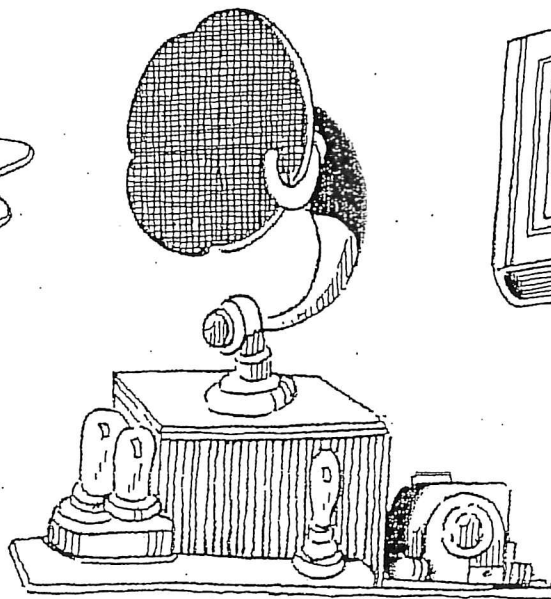
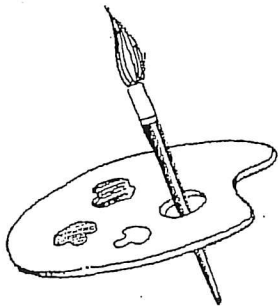
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Entertainment and the Arts

**Directions** Next to the name of each person, write the type of art for which he or she was known. Use the terms *writing*, *painting*, *music*, and *dance*.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Sinclair Lewis
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ F. Scott Fitzgerald
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Georgia O'Keeffe
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Billie Holiday
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Louis Armstrong
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Bill "Bojangles" Robinson
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Charles Burchfield
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Ernest Hemingway
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ George Gershwin
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ Duke Ellington
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ Langston Hughes



## V. The Dirty 30s

### A. The Good Times End

1. people had spent too much and had many new appliances to pay off
2. consumer spending slowed and goods were not selling
3. cut worker hours and wages, then laid people off, then closed

### B. The Stock Market Crashes

1. prices drop in 1929
2. everyone began to sell stocks but very few people were buying them
3. some rich bankers bought stock to try to stop it (didn't work)
4. stock was worth little or nothing by Tuesday, October 29

### C. Relied on Savings

1. went rushing to the banks
2. had loaned money to people for businesses, houses, and stock
3. couldn't pay them their savings
4. closed

### D. The Great Depression

1. **depression** - time when industries don't grow and many are out of work
  - a. economists believe depressions are natural
  - b. but this one was much deeper and longer lasting
2. 22,000 businesses failed the first year
3. over half the banks closed the first year
4. 1 out of 4 people were **unemployed** - number of workers 4 out jobs
5. lost homes and lived with others or in shantytowns
6. no food - waited in long lines (whole block) for bread or soup
7. farmers burned crops instead of coal

### E. Hoover's Policies

#### 1. **balanced budget**

- a. believed the government should not spend more than it made
- b. didn't want to just give Americans money
- c. thought State and local people should help first
- d. felt the economy would bounce back on its own

#### 2. made people angry

- a. jackrabbits - "Hoover Hogs"
- b. empty pocket - "Hoover Flags"
- c. newspapers - "Hoover Blankets"
- d. shantytowns - "Hooverilles"

#### 3. the Bonus Army

- a. group of WWI vets wanted their war bonus early
- b. Hoover feared they would try to take over the government
- c. General MacArthur was ordered to drive them away with tanks, tear gas, and machine guns

### F. The Dust Bowl

#### 1. causes

- a. cattle had eaten too much grass
- b. farmers had plowed the soil too much
- c. years of drought and wind - 350 dust storms



- d. blew the top soil away
2. many states involved in the southern Great Plains
  - a. Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico
  - b. could tell where the dust blew from because of the color
3. dust buried everything – farms, animals, machinery
4. people slept with wash cloths over their mouths
5. some died
6. people headed for California
  - a. especially tenant farmers and sharecroppers
  - b. packed everything into the car
  - c. worked odd jobs along the way
  - d. but no jobs when they got there
  - e. the few jobs available were in the San Joaquin valley picking produce
  - f. Mexican families were forced out of the U.S.

\*faced prejudice

#### G. Entertainment

1. movies
  - a. Shirley Temple - "Animal Crackers in my Soup"
  - b. Snow White – first animated motion picture
  - c. Wizard of Oz
  - d. Gone with the Wind - a Civil War musical
2. music
  - a. Big Band – 25+ instruments playing
  - b. Woody Guthrie - singer/songwriter in Oklahoma
3. other
  - a. Dorothea Lange - photographer
  - b. Will Rogers – comedian

#### H. F.D.R. and the New Deal

##### +BANKS

1. Emergency Banking Act – reestablished banks by only reopening stable ones
2. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation - insured people's money

##### +JOBS

1. Emergency Conservation Work Bill – work on government lands
2. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) – young men sent money home
3. Works Progress Administration (WPA) – built roads, hired artists, etc.
4. Public Works Administration (PWA) – built roads and highways
5. Social Security Act – provides a pension for retired people
6. Fair Labor Standards Act – set a minimum wage

##### +HOUSES

1. Housing Act – helped people find safe and affordable housing

##### +FARMS

1. Agricultural Adjustment Act – paid farmers to NOT plant certain crops
2. Tennessee Valley Authority Act – cleared sandbars in the river for shipping and built **hydroelectric dams** - use stored water to make elec. which encouraged people to buy more appliances
3. Rural Electrification Administration – brought electricity to rural areas

# Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal

**Directions** Read each statement, and write the name of the organization or act to which the statement belongs.

## Organizations and Acts Under the New Deal

- Civilian Conservation Corps
- Emergency Banking Act
- Fair Labor Standards Act
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
- Social Security Act
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- Works Progress Administration (WPA)

- 1 It cleared areas of the Tennessee River so that farmers could ship their products to the Ohio River. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 It allowed money in banks to be insured by the federal government.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 It worked for the prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion and for plant, pest, and disease control. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 It established a tax to be paid by both employers and employees to pay pensions to people who retired. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 It set the smallest amount a person had to be paid per hour and made it against the law to employ children under the age of 16. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 It allowed the government to watch over banks' records and allowed only strong, stable banks to open again. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 People from this organization built more than 650,000 miles (1,046,045 km) of roads and highways. \_\_\_\_\_

(continued)



## CHART AND GRAPH SKILLS

# Compare Tables

### Directions

Use the information in the tables below to answer the questions on page 81.

| Year | Number of Unemployed Workers | Percent of Unemployed Workers |
|------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1929 | 1,550,000                    | 3                             |
| 1930 | 4,340,000                    | 9                             |
| 1931 | 8,020,000                    | 16                            |
| 1932 | 12,060,000                   | 24                            |
| 1933 | 12,830,000                   | 25                            |
| 1934 | 11,430,000                   | 22                            |
| 1935 | 10,610,000                   | 20                            |
| 1936 | 9,030,000                    | 17                            |
| 1937 | 7,700,000                    | 14                            |
| 1938 | 10,390,000                   | 19                            |
| 1939 | 9,480,000                    | 17                            |

| Percent of Unemployed Workers | Number of Unemployed Workers | Year |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------|
| 3                             | 1,550,000                    | 1929 |
| 9                             | 4,340,000                    | 1930 |
| 14                            | 7,700,000                    | 1937 |
| 16                            | 8,020,000                    | 1931 |
| 17                            | 9,030,000                    | 1936 |
| 17                            | 9,480,000                    | 1939 |
| 19                            | 10,390,000                   | 1938 |
| 20                            | 10,610,000                   | 1935 |
| 22                            | 11,430,000                   | 1934 |
| 24                            | 12,060,000                   | 1932 |
| 25                            | 12,830,000                   | 1933 |

(continued)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions** Use the information in the tables on page 80 to answer the questions below.

- 1 Which table makes it easier to find out when the percent of unemployed workers was the lowest? Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Which table makes it easier to find out what the percent of unemployed workers was for a certain year? Why? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 How many people were unemployed in 1932? Which table is better for finding out this information? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 In which year was unemployment the highest? Which table is better for finding out this information? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 How did FDR's New Deal affect unemployment when he became President in 1933? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Which part of the decade had higher unemployment, the beginning or the end? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 What happened in 1938? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 The total workforce in 1929 was 49,180,000. If 1,550,000 people were unemployed, how many were working? \_\_\_\_\_