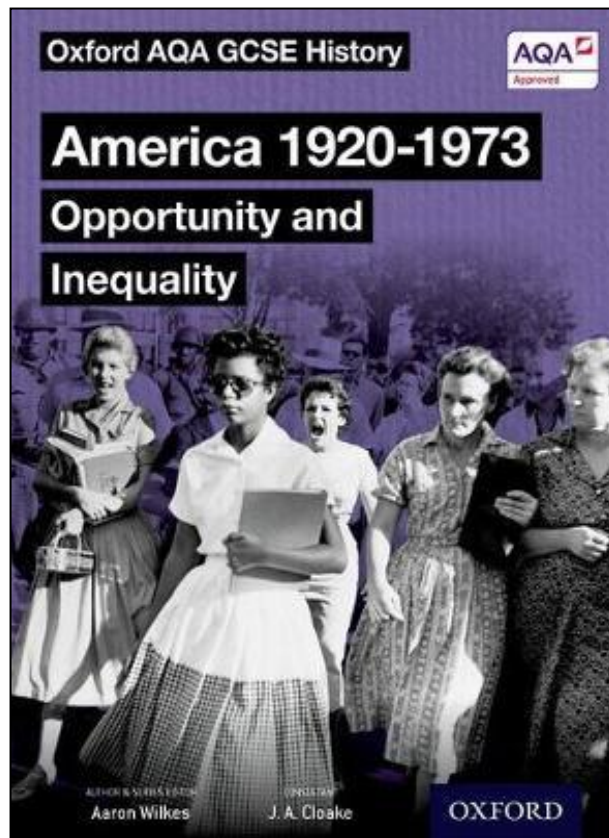


# Great Sankey High School

## AQA GCSE History



### America Work Booklet

#### Part 2: Americans' experiences of the Depression and New Deal

**Name:**

**Class:**

**Teacher:**

# How to use your America Workbook

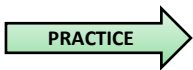
**Use the icons in your work booklet to guide you.**



This is information you are being introduced to for the first time, make sure to read this as carefully as possible and highlight any key words or phrases.



These terms or phrases are key to understanding the topic we are studying make sure you know their meanings and that you feel comfortable using them.



This is your chance to work with the new information you are learning about, these short tasks will help develop your understanding of the topic of the lesson.



These short knowledge quizzes provide you with the opportunity to consolidate the key facts and figures from the lesson in one convenient place for revision.



At the conclusion of the lesson you will use this space to consider the enquiry question from the lesson and practice extended writing in your exercise book.



# Lesson 1: What impact did the Great Depression have on the American people?



LO: To know the different consequences of the Great Depression.

LO: To be able to explain how it effected different areas of society.



In 1929, the Wall Street stock market crashed, leading to a serious, decade-long depression.

## The Economic Effects of the Wall Street Crash were Immediate

Constant buying and selling on the stock market inflated share prices, which made shares seem more valuable than they really were. In 1929, the market collapsed — people realised that many businesses were doing badly, so they panicked and tried to sell their shares. After this, it was almost impossible to get credit and the stock market declined. Since the US economy relied on credit, the crash led to an economic depression.

- 1) From 1929 to 1931, industrial production dropped by a third — wages fell and workers were sacked.
- 2) Many Americans couldn't afford to pay back bank loans and stopped depositing money in the bank. This forced many banks to close, which meant that people's savings were lost.
- 3) Banks would no longer give credit to customers, so many people didn't have the money to buy consumer goods anymore. This lack of demand caused businesses to close, so people lost their jobs.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Depression	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Industrial Production	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Consumer Goods	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



# Lesson 1: What impact did the Great Depression have on the American people?



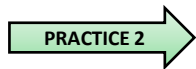
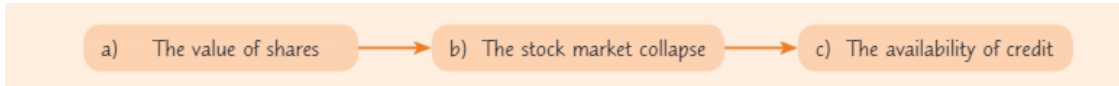
LO: To know the different consequences of the Great Depression.

LO: To be able to explain how it effected different areas of society.



The flowchart below shows the development of the Wall Street Crash in 1929.

Complete the flowchart adding as much information as you can underneath each heading.



Explain how the Wall Street Crash led to the 'Great Depression'

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.

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**Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:**

Shares      **inflated**      demand      **collapsed**      this meant that



# Lesson 1: What impact did the Great Depression have on the American people?



LO: To know the different consequences of the Great Depression.

LO: To be able to explain how it effected different areas of society.



## The Social Effects of the Depression were Very Serious

- 1) Around 5.5% of workers were unemployed in 1929. By 1933, 25% of the American workforce was unemployed. Many were out of work for years.
- 2) This led to severe poverty and starvation. America didn't have a national welfare system or unemployment benefits — people were expected to look after themselves.
- 3) Many relied on relief schemes set up by local governments and charities which provided food, clothing and accommodation. People queueing for food in 'bread lines' became a common sight on American streets.
- 4) Hundreds of thousands of people became homeless — relief schemes were able to provide shelter for some, but many ended up sleeping on the streets.
- 5) Family life was affected — marriages were delayed and the birth rate fell. Many families had to leave their homes to seek work, while some fathers abandoned their families in search of work.



People at a soup kitchen set up by Al Capone in Chicago, 1930.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Social Effects	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Poverty	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Breadlines	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



## Lesson 1: What impact did the Great Depression have on the American people?



LO: To know the different consequences of the Great Depression.

LO: To be able to explain how it effected different areas of society.

### PRACTICE 1

How were American families affected by the Depression?

In the outline of the family, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Social

**unemployed**

poverty

**starvation**

this meant that

### PRACTICE 2

How did local governments try to support families affected by the Depression?

In the outline of the bowl, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Relief schemes

**charities**

bread lines

**this meant that**



# Lesson 1: What impact did the Great Depression have on the American people?



LO: To know the different consequences of the Great Depression.

LO: To be able to explain how it effected different areas of society.



## The Depression made things Worse for Farmers...

- 1) Farmers were already struggling due to overproduction (see p.6), but the crash made prices so low that it wasn't worth taking crops and produce to market. Farmers' debts increased — many couldn't pay their mortgages and were evicted or became tenant farmers (they farmed land owned by someone else).
- 2) A long series of droughts in the Midwest made things worse — huge areas of land became a 'Dust Bowl', which meant that no crops could be grown there.
- 3) Farm workers roamed around the country seeking work. Many moved to California in search of land to farm, or jobs, but work was scarce and employers exploited migrant farmers.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Overproduction	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
'Dust Bowl'	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Exploited	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



# Lesson 1: What impact did the Great Depression have on the American people?



LO: To know the different consequences of the Great Depression.

LO: To be able to explain how it effected different areas of society.

## PRACTICE 1

Why were farmers unable to pay their mortgages in the Depression? What happened to those farmers?

In the outline of the farmer, write key words to remind you of the reasons.

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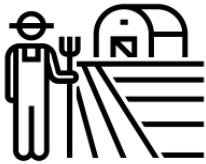
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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

overproduction

debt

mortgage

eviction

this meant that

## PRACTICE 2

What was the Dustbowl? How did it make the Depression worse for farmers?

In the outline of the farm, write key words to remind you of the reasons.

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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Farmers

drought

production

as a result

this meant that





# Lesson 1: What impact did the Great Depression have on the American people?



LO: To know the different consequences of the Great Depression.

LO: To be able to explain how it effected different areas of society.



## ... and Businessmen Suffered too

- 1) As the economy collapsed, thousands of **businesses** went **bankrupt**. Many businessmen lost their **livelihoods** and became **unemployed**.
- 2) **Banks** would no longer give out **loans** after the crash which meant that businesses couldn't **find** the money they needed to **survive**. Struggling banks also demanded that businesses **repay** their existing loans — this **forced** many businesses to **close**.
- 3) **Before** the crash took place, many American businesses had been suffering from **overproduction**. **Mass production** had caused the **supply** of many goods to be **greater** than the public **demand** for them — **businessmen** were paying to **produce** goods that **weren't being sold**, so they weren't making any **profit**. The crash made this problem **even worse**, as people had **less money** to spend on goods.

The Depression didn't make all businessmen suffer — the very wealthy and those who had invested in things like property weren't affected as much.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Bankrupt	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Livelihoods	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Mass Production	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



## Lesson 1: What impact did the Great Depression have on the American people?



LO: To know the different consequences of the Great Depression.

LO: To be able to explain how it effected different areas of society.

### PRACTICE 1

Explain why overproduction was a particularly serious problem for businessmen during the Depression.

In the outline of the factory, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Mass production

supply

demand

unsold goods

this

meant

that

### PRACTICE 2

Why did some businessmen not suffer as much as others during the Depression?

In the outline of the men, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Very wealthy

property

investment

this meant that



## Lesson 1: What impact did the Great Depression have on the American people?



LO: To know the different consequences of the Great Depression.

LO: To be able to explain how it effected different areas of society.

CONSOLIDATE

### Key Knowledge Check

Why were share prices inflated?	Why were banks forced to close?	What did the unemployed rely on for food?	What did the Wall Street Crash lead to?	What is a tenant farmer?
How did droughts make the situation worse for farmers?	What is the 'Dust Bowl'?	Where did farmers move to?	Which investments were secure?	How did mass production make things worse?

APPLY

### Key Knowledge Question

What impact did the Great Depression have on the American people?

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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Unemployment

relief schemes

poverty

starvation

as a result



## Lesson 2: What impact did Hoover's policies have on the American people?



LO: To know the different policies Hoover put in place to deal with the depression.

LO: To be able to explain how these policies affected the American people.



President **Herbert Hoover**, a **Republican**, was in power at the time of the Wall Street Crash, but in **1932** a presidential **election** took place. A **Democrat** called **Franklin Delano Roosevelt** (FDR) was elected.

### Hoover's policies **Didn't Do Enough to Support the Population**

- 1) Immediately after the **crash**, President Hoover did **very little** to **intervene**. He believed in **rugged individualism** (see p.6), so didn't offer **direct relief**, like food, money and shelter, to individuals. He thought that if he created the right conditions, then people could work **themselves** out of poverty.
- 2) He made sure that the government didn't **spend more** than it **received** in taxes, but **refused** to become more **involved** in **economic recovery**.
- 3) As the Depression continued, however, **Hoover** and his **Republican government** began to introduce policies to **tackle** its impact more **directly**. However, these policies were mostly **ineffective** — they didn't give people the **help** they **urgently** needed:



A 'Hooverville' in New York, 1932.

The <b>Smoot-Hawley Tariff</b> was created in 1930. It <b>raised</b> the price of <b>imported goods</b> to encourage people to buy goods made in the US.	→	The tariff <b>harmed recovery</b> . Other countries responded by <b>raising</b> the price of imported US goods, and trade to and from the US <b>fell</b> .
The <b>National Credit Corporation</b> opened in 1931. All <b>major banks</b> were meant to pay into a <b>loan fund</b> to stop <b>struggling banks</b> from <b>closing</b> .	→	The scheme <b>failed</b> , as most banks didn't want to help their <b>rivals</b> and believed the <b>government</b> should create the fund <b>instead</b> .
The <b>Reconstruction Finance Corporation</b> (RFC), which formed in 1932, gave out <b>loans</b> to stop <b>businesses</b> and <b>banks</b> from failing.	→	It was hoped that the RFC would <b>benefit everyone</b> , but it didn't give <b>individuals</b> the <b>direct relief</b> they needed, so had very <b>little impact</b> .
The <b>Federal Home Loan Bank Act</b> was introduced in 1932 to encourage banks to offer <b>more mortgages</b> and to make home ownership <b>cheaper</b> .	→	Despite this, many people were still <b>losing</b> their <b>homes</b> . Some homeless people built <b>shanty towns</b> that were nicknamed ' <b>Hoovervilles</b> '.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
<b>Opposition</b>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>Depression</b>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>Corruption</b>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



## Lesson 2: What impact did Hoover's policies have on the American people?



LO: To know the different policies Hoover put in place to deal with the depression.

LO: To be able to explain how these policies affected the American people.

### PRACTICE 1

How did each of the following policies try to deal with the impact of the depression?

Policy	Description
Smoot-Hawley Tariff	_____ _____ _____
National Credit Corporation.	_____ _____ _____
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	_____ _____ _____
Federal Home Loan Bank Act	_____ _____ _____

### PRACTICE 2

For each of the policies, explain why it failed to tackle the impact of the Depression.

Smoot-Hawley Tariff	National Credit Corporation.
_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	Federal Home Loan Bank Act
_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____



# Lesson 11: What impact did Hoover's policies have on the American people?



LO: To know the different policies Hoover put in place to deal with the depression.

LO: To be able to explain how these policies affected the American people.



## People Lost Confidence in Hoover

- 1) Between 1929 and 1932, banks and businesses continued to fail, and poverty, unemployment and homelessness levels rose sharply across America. Hoover's inadequate response to this caused him to lose support in Congress — this made people a lot less confident in his ability to lead.
- 2) Hoover's failure to end the Depression made him unpopular with the public. Many saw his refusal to directly support people in need as heartless. His name was linked to the negative effects of the Depression (e.g. 'Hoovervilles').
- 3) In July 1932, Hoover used force to make the Bonus Army marchers leave Washington DC. A few marchers were killed. This incident made Hoover even more unpopular.

Congress is the part of the US government which is responsible for making laws.

The Bonus Army were World War I veterans who were owed compensation payments, but not until 1945. They marched on Washington to demand the right to get the payments early, but the government said no.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Congress	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Inadequate	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Bonus Army	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



# Lesson 11: What impact did Hoover's policies have on the American people?



LO: To know the different policies Hoover put in place to deal with the depression.

LO: To be able to explain how these policies affected the American people.



Why did people begin to lose faith in Hoover as president?

In the outline of Hoover, write key words to remind you of the reasons.

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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:  
homelessness      poverty      unemployment      this meant that



Who were the Bonus Marchers and what role did they play in Hoover's presidency?

In the outline of the men, write key words to remind you of the reasons.

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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:  
World war one      veterans      heartless      this meant that



# Lesson 11: What impact did Hoover's policies have on the American people?



LO: To know the different policies Hoover put in place to deal with the depression.

LO: To be able to explain how these policies affected the American people.

PRACTICE 3

## Interpretation

### Interpretation 1

The American people were literally starved for leadership. Herbert Hoover, who had appeared to possess exceptional qualifications for the Presidency, had failed lamentably\* under the stress of a major emergency... Under his hapless\*\* Administration the prestige\*\*\* of the Presidency had dropped to an alarmingly low level and so had popular faith in our whole constitutional system.

*An extract from a biography of Franklin D. Roosevelt and one of his closest advisors by Robert Sherwood, published in 1948. Sherwood was a speechwriter for FDR during his presidency.*

\*very badly      \*\*unfortunate      \*\*\*status

1) Summarise Sherwood's views about Hoover's role in the Depression.

### Interpretation 2

When business was on the road to ruin, [businessmen]... blamed [Hoover] for lack of foresight, lack of leadership, lack of even elementary\* common sense. They had not been forced to put themselves unforgettably on record; he had. They were not expected to reintroduce prosperity; he was... Doubtless the Administration's campaign of optimism had been overzealous\*\*, but Mr. Hoover's greatest mistake had been in getting himself elected for the 1928-32 term.

*An extract from a book by Frederick Lewis Allen, published in 1931. Allen worked as a journalist during the 1920s, and the book contains his observations on the decade.*

\*basic      \*\*over-enthusiastic

2) How do Allen's views about Hoover's role in the Depression differ from Sherwood's?

Q1)

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Q2)

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## Lesson 11: What impact did Hoover's policies have on the American people?



LO: To know the different policies Hoover put in place to deal with the depression.

LO: To be able to explain how these policies affected the American people.

CONSOLIDATE

### Key Knowledge Check

Who became president in 1932?	What is 'rugged individualism'?	What did the Smoot-Hawley tariff do?	What was the National Credit corporation?	What was the Reconstruction Finance corporation?
Federal Home Loan Bank Act tried to encourage what?	What is Hooverville?	Who were the 'Bonus Army'?	What is Congress?	When were the 'Bonus Army' due to get payments?

APPLY

### Key Knowledge Question

What impact did Hoover's policies have on the American people?

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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Unemployment

opposition

lack of support

as a result



### Lesson 3: What caused FDR to win the 1932 presidential election by a landslide?



LO: To know the differences in approaches between FDR and Hoover.

LO: To be able to explain why FDR was so successful in the presidential election.



## Hoover was Beaten by Roosevelt in the 1932 Presidential Election

Roosevelt won a huge victory — he won about 20% more votes than Hoover. FDR offered something different. He thought the government should be responsible for helping struggling US citizens caught up in the Depression. He proposed a 'New Deal' in his election campaign — it had three main aims:

- 1) To improve people's lives by immediately giving them direct relief, like food, money and shelter.
- 2) To rebuild US trade and industry to help the economy to recover.
- 3) To create social and economic reforms that would protect future progress.

These three aims became known as the 'Three Rs' — relief recovery and reform.

FDR was popular before the election, and he also made some popular election promises (unlike Hoover).

Roosevelt promised to act immediately after the election to fight the Depression and to take a more flexible approach.

He promised direct relief for small banks and homeowners.

He pledged to end Prohibition, since it had failed and was very unpopular (see p.14).



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Presidential Election	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Roosevelt (FDR)	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Three R's	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



**Lesson 3: What caused FDR to win the 1932 presidential election by a landslide?**



LO: To know the differences in approaches between FDR and Hoover.

LO: To be able to explain why FDR was so successful in the presidential election.



Around the picture of FDR describe the features of his 'New Deal' and describe the 3 R's



Explain how FDR's promise of a 'New Deal' made his far more popular than Hoover.

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.

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**Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:**

**Promises      action      decisive      strategy      aims      this meant that**



### Lesson 3: What caused FDR to win the 1932 presidential election by a landslide?



LO: To know the differences in approaches between FDR and Hoover.

LO: To be able to explain why FDR was so successful in the presidential election.



## 📍 Key Knowledge Check 📍

What % of votes did FDR win?	What was FDR's recovery plan called?	What political party is he associated with?	What was the aim of the relief scheme?	What was the aim of the recovery scheme?
What was the aim of the reform scheme?	Who did he promise would benefit from the relief scheme?	What did he pledge to end?	What did his three aims become known as?	What year was the election?



## 📍 Key Knowledge Question 📍



What caused FDR to win the 1932 presidential election by a landslide?




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Immediate action

pledge

aims

recovery

as a result

## Lesson 4: In what ways did the FDR's policies affect the lives of the American people?

LO: To know how FDR attempted to take America out of the Great Depression.

LO: To be able to explain how successful his policies were.

NEW INFO

As soon as Roosevelt became President in **March 1933**, he began to introduce the **New Deal** he'd promised.

### The First New Deal aimed to bring Relief, Recovery and Reform

- 1) The **first period** of FDR's presidency was called the '**Hundred Days**'. During this time, he put a **huge** amount of **legislation** in place to help America tackle the **Depression**.
- 2) One of FDR's **first acts** was to **restore confidence** in the **banking system**, which had nearly collapsed by **February 1933**. He passed the **Emergency Banking Act** in March 1933 which saw the government **reorganise** and **supervise** weaker banks. Three months later, a law was introduced which made banks take steps to **protect people's deposits**. After these changes, **fewer banks failed**, **deposits** started to **rise**, and **confidence** in banking began to return.
- 3) Roosevelt created many **federal agencies** (these '**alphabet agencies**' were known by their initials) to fight the **economic** and **social results** of the Depression. Examples of these agencies include:

FDR attempted to get people to **trust** the **government**. His first speech as President was **hopeful** and **determined** — this boosted the population's **morale**. During the **Hundred Days**, he began friendly radio broadcasts (which became known as **fireside chats**) where he **explained** the action the government was taking. These continued **throughout** his presidency.

National Recovery Administration (NRA) — worked with **businesses** to **reform** working practices. It created codes for **'fair competition'**, set **minimum wages** and **maximum working hours**, and encouraged **trade unions**. This aimed to aid economic **recovery**.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) — provided money for **state** and **local governments** to use for **emergency relief**. It funded **relief payments** for the **unemployed** and provided **direct support** for the poor (e.g. soup kitchens).

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) — **provided paid labour** for thousands of **unemployed** young men in forestry, water and soil **conservation projects**. By June 1942, it had given work to more than **3 million** people.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) — **paid farmers** to **limit food production**, which meant **prices** and **incomes** rose. This gave essential **relief** to farmers. It also **reformed** agriculture by helping farmers to **modernise** and **rebuild** their farms.

KEY TERMS

Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Opposition	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Depression	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Corruption	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>





## Lesson 4: In what ways did the FDR's policies affect the lives of the American people?



LO: To know how FDR attempted to take America out of the Great Depression.

LO: To be able to explain how successful his policies were.

### PRACTICE 3

Create a detailed mind map including four different 'alphabet agencies' established by FDR's government and explain how they attempted to deal with the impact of the Depression.

# Alphabet Agencies

## Lesson 4: In what ways did the FDR's policies affect the lives of the American people?

LO: To know how FDR attempted to take America out of the Great Depression.

LO: To be able to explain how successful his policies were.

NEW INFO

### The Second New Deal began in 1935

The **Second New Deal** focused more on improving **social welfare** (people's health and well-being). This involved looking after the **most vulnerable** people in society.

- 1) The **Social Security Act** (1935) meant that Americans aged over 65 started to receive a **government pension**, and workers could receive **unemployment benefit** if they lost their job. Schemes were also set up to help the **sick**, the **disabled** and **poor children**.
- 2) The **Wagner Act** (1935) gave workers the right to **join trade unions** without the risk of being sacked. The **National Labor Relations Board** was created to step in when employers and unions **disagreed**. However, **some workers** (such as farmers) **weren't covered** by the act.
- 3) The **Works Progress Administration** (WPA) formed in 1935. It created work for over **8.5 million** people, including jobs in **construction** and the **arts**.
- 4) The **Farm Security Administration** (FSA) was set up in 1936 (the AAA had ended in 1935). It settled families on government farms and gave them advice on farming. The FSA later helped **tenant farmers** apply for **loans** so that they could **buy land**.

Before FDR, the government hadn't really **interfered** in people's lives and wasn't responsible for **social welfare**. The **First New Deal** gave people **some** direct relief, but this was only meant to be **temporary**. The **Second New Deal** was different — it did much **more** to improve social welfare.

#### Comment and Analysis

The Second New Deal had an important **long-term effect** on US society. It laid the **foundations** for a **welfare state** and **changed** the way that Americans saw the **duties** of the **federal government**.

KEY TERMS

Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Social Welfare	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Pension	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Trade Unions	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



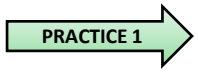


# Lesson 4: In what ways did the FDR's policies affect the lives of the American people?

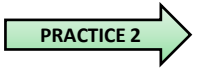
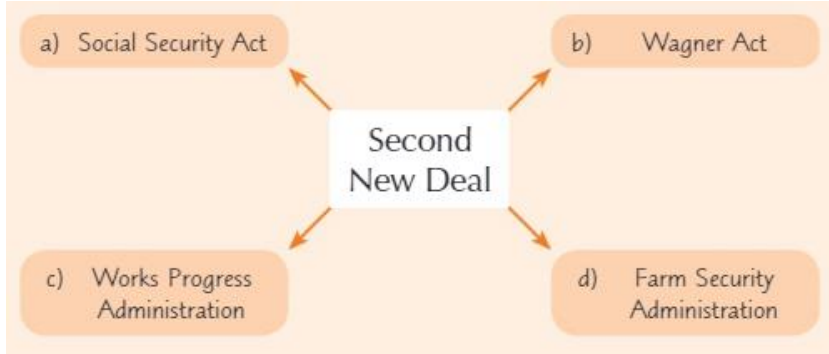


LO: To know how FDR attempted to take America out of the Great Depression.

LO: To be able to explain how successful his policies were.



Complete the mind map below explaining what each aspect of the Second New Deal involved.



Explain the difference between the aims of the first New Deal and the second New Deal.

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.

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**Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:**

Short term    long term    aims    foundation    welfare state    this meant that



## Lesson 4: In what ways did the FDR's policies affect the lives of the American people?



LO: To know how FDR attempted to take America out of the Great Depression.

LO: To be able to explain how successful his policies were.



### The New Deal had an Impact on Social Welfare and Employment

- 1) Agencies like the **FERA**, which gave **emergency relief**, improved people's **welfare** in the short term. The **Social Security Act** made the social welfare of the population a **long-term** government concern.
- 2) **Unemployment** didn't **end** under the New Deal, but it did **go down** as a result of agencies such as the **CCC** and the **WPA** providing jobs for **millions** of unemployed people.
 

In 1933, nearly **25%** of workers were **unemployed**, but by **1940**, unemployment had **fallen** to just under **15%**. Also, between 1932 and 1939, farmers' **incomes had doubled**.
- 3) The New Deal **didn't end** the Depression, but the reforms it introduced managed to **stop** society and the economy from **collapsing** completely.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Short Term / Long Term	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Relief	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Unemployment	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



### Lesson 4: In what ways did the FDR's policies affect the lives of the American people?



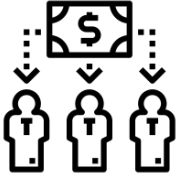
LO: To know how FDR attempted to take America out of the Great Depression.

LO: To be able to explain how successful his policies were.

#### PRACTICE 1

How successful was the New Deal in dealing with unemployment?

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.



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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Road to recovery

employment

jobs

this meant that

#### PRACTICE 2

How successful was the New Deal in dealing with the impact of the Depression?

In the outline of the man, write key words to remind you of the reasons.



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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Depression

society

prevent

collapse

economy

this meant that

## Lesson 4: In what ways did the FDR's policies affect the lives of the American people?

LO: To know how FDR attempted to take America out of the Great Depression.

LO: To be able to explain how successful his policies were.

CONSOLIDATE

### Key Knowledge Check

What was the first period of FDR's presidency called?	What was the Emergency Banking Act?	What did the Emergency Banking Act do?	What were FDR's radio broadcasts called?	What were the 'Alphabet Agencies'?
What did the CCC do?	What did the AAA do?	What was the 'New Deal' successful at doing?	What happened to farmers income between 1932-39?	What did the Social Security act do?

APPLY

### Key Knowledge Question

In what ways did the FDR's policies affect the lives of the American people?

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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Relief      **responsible**      short term      **reforms**      economy      **prevent collapse**

## Lesson 5: What caused opposition to the 'New Deal'?

LO: To know which groups of American society opposed the New Deal.

LO: To be able to explain why some groups were so against the policies.

### NEW INFO

The New Deal was **quite successful** and had many **supporters**, but it still faced **opposition** and **criticism**.

### Some argued that the **New Deal** went **Against** the **Constitution**

In the USA, **power** is held by the **President**, **Congress** (elected politicians) and the **Supreme Court** — their powers are laid down in a set of **laws** called the **Constitution**. The Constitution is very **important** to Americans — going **against** it is often seen as an **attack** on the American **way of life**.

- 1) Many of the **Supreme Court judges** were Republicans who **disagreed** with FDR's policies. In **1935**, they used a court case to **undermine** FDR.
- 2) They said that FDR was **taking power** that the Constitution **hadn't** given to him. They declared some parts of the First New Deal **unconstitutional** and many of FDR's agencies (like the NRA and the AAA) were closed.
- 3) In **1937**, FDR tried to **add more Democrats** to the **Supreme Court** so it would **support him**. He **didn't** ask **permission** to do this, which **angered** Congress and the Court. Eventually, the Court **stopped** trying to **bring down** existing New Deal policies and FDR **backed down** on his threat to change the Supreme Court.

The **Supreme Court** is the most **powerful** court in the USA. It has **9 judges** who are chosen by the President and politicians. They **judge cases** that are linked to the **Constitution** and laws that apply in **every state**.

### KEY TERMS

Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Congress	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Constitution	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Supreme Court	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



## Lesson 5: What caused opposition to the 'New Deal'?



LO: To know which groups of American society opposed the New Deal.

LO: To be able to explain why some groups were so against the policies.

### PRACTICE 1

Why did Roosevelt try to add more judges to the Supreme Court ?

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

powerful

support

democrats

this meant that

### PRACTICE 2

Why did Supreme Court judges oppose the New Deal?

In the outline of the judge, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Unconstitutional

republicans

undermine

this meant that

## Lesson 5: What caused opposition to the 'New Deal'?

LO: To know which groups of American society opposed the New Deal.

LO: To be able to explain why some groups were so against the policies.

NEW INFO

### The First New Deal didn't go Far Enough for some

- 1) Many people thought that FDR needed to do more to help the **poor**. Many of the reforms that were introduced by the **First New Deal** either **hadn't worked** or hadn't done **enough** to **relieve poverty**. Many work relief jobs were only **temporary**, and unemployment was still a **big problem** in 1934.
- 2) **Senator Huey Long** was a **radical, left-wing** critic of the New Deal. He wanted to **tax the rich** and give every family \$2000 a year. He called this plan '**Share Our Wealth**'. He said the families would **spend the money**, which would create **more demand** for goods and services, and therefore **create more jobs**.
- 3) **Father Charles Coughlin**, a popular **radio host**, was another **radical figure** who **opposed** the New Deal. He had supported FDR at first but later **turned against him**, as he thought that the government should do more to **control** big **industries** and **banks**. He created the **National Union of Social Justice** to oppose FDR.

KEY TERMS

Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Poverty	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Radical	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Left-Wing	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



## Lesson 5: What caused opposition to the 'New Deal'?



LO: To know which groups of American society opposed the New Deal.

LO: To be able to explain why some groups were so against the policies.

### PRACTICE 1

Why did Father Coughlin oppose the New Deal?

In the outline of the judge, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

**banks**

**industries**

**government**

**this meant that**

### PRACTICE 2

Why did Senator Huey Long oppose the New Deal?

In the outline of the judge, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

**radical**

**left-wing**

**demand**

**goods**

**this meant that**



## Lesson 5: What caused opposition to the 'New Deal'?

LO: To know which groups of American society opposed the New Deal.

LO: To be able to explain why some groups were so against the policies.

NEW INFO

### Other Opponents said it had gone Too Far

- 1) Many of Roosevelt's conservative critics, including Republicans, said that he was spending too much government money on the New Deal.
- 2) Some said the New Deal made people too dependent on government aid and said people should look after themselves. The measures were also labelled un-American, as they were thought to go against American values.
- 3) Others said it was wrong to tax the rich to fund the New Deal. The rich made an effort to earn their wealth — taxing them would discourage them from creating more wealth. This was a capitalist view.
- 4) Some businessmen and industrialists founded the American Liberty League, which opposed the New Deal — they disliked federal control and challenged some of the New Deal's acts and agencies.
- 5) Many businessmen believed that the government shouldn't have the power to interfere in business (e.g. by supporting unions). Many were also against higher taxes and wages under the New Deal.

Many people thought that FDR had too much power — some said that he wanted to take over and rule as a dictator. FDR's attempt to appoint Supreme Court judges in 1937 made people even more worried.

KEY TERMS

Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Republicans	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Dependent	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Discourage	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



## Lesson 5: What caused opposition to the 'New Deal'?



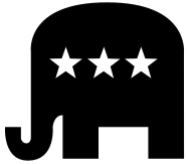
LO: To know which groups of American society opposed the New Deal.

LO: To be able to explain why some groups were so against the policies.

### PRACTICE 1

Why did some Republicans oppose the New Deal?

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

too much money

too dependant

un-American

this meant that

### PRACTICE 2

Why did some businessmen and industrialists oppose the New Deal?

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

control

challenge

American liberty league

this meant that

## Lesson 5: What caused opposition to the 'New Deal'?

LO: To know which groups of American society opposed the New Deal.

LO: To be able to explain why some groups were so against the policies.

NEW INFO

### The New Deal Didn't Benefit Everyone

- 1) Although unemployment fell as a result of the New Deal, it didn't bring back the low unemployment levels of the 1920s. It also didn't revive industry. While production did increase, it didn't fully pick up again until World War II (see p.28).
- 2) African Americans faced discrimination through New Deal agencies. The CCC segregated black workers, and the NRA allowed white workers to be paid more than African Americans for doing the same job.
- 3) Women also gained work through the FERA and the WPA, but they too faced discrimination. New Deal programs often placed more emphasis on helping men, and women were often paid less than men.

Critics accused some New Deal programmes of 'boondoggling' — paying workers to do useless jobs just to reduce unemployment.

KEY TERMS

Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Unemployment	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Discrimination	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Boondoggling	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



## Lesson 5: What caused opposition to the 'New Deal'?



LO: To know which groups of American society opposed the New Deal.

LO: To be able to explain why some groups were so against the policies.

### PRACTICE 1

In what ways did some agencies discriminate against Black Americans.  
In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.



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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Segregation

CCC

same job paid more

this meant that

### PRACTICE 2

In what ways did some agencies discriminate against Women.  
In the outline of the judge, write key words to remind you of the reasons.



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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Helping men

paid less

same job

this meant that



## Lesson 5: What caused opposition to the 'New Deal'?



LO: To know which groups of American society opposed the New Deal.

LO: To be able to explain why some groups were so against the policies.

CONSOLIDATE

### Key Knowledge Check

Who is power held by in America?	What is the set of laws called?	What is the most powerful court in America called?	What does this court deal with?	What did they declare FDR to be doing?
What political party did the judges support?	What happened to the AAA?	Who was Huey Long?	What is 'boondoggling'?	Who faced discrimination in New Deal agencies?

APPLY

### Key Knowledge Question

In what ways did the FDR's policies affect the lives of the American people?

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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Relief

responsible

short term

reforms

economy

prevent collapse



## Lesson 6: In what ways did American popular culture change during the 1930s?



LO: To know which areas of American popular culture developed in the 1930s.

LO: To be able to explain how these developments affected peoples lives.

### NEW INFO

Popular culture served different purposes in the Depression era — it often offered hope or reflected real life.

### Popular Culture provided an Escape from Reality...

- 1) Cinema was still very popular in the 1930s. 'Talkies' (see p.8) were now an established part of the film industry, and audio in films meant that musicals became popular. They featured glamorous stars, such as Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, in decadent settings — this was a huge contrast to the audience's everyday lives.
- 2) Lots of films were made in the 1930s, and in a variety of genres — gangster films, comedies and horror films were all well received. Films such as 'The Wizard of Oz' and 'King Kong' took people into fantasy worlds far away from the reality of the Depression.
- 3) A lot of music was optimistic. Songs like 'We're in the Money' and 'Life Is Just a Bowl of Cherries' delivered hopeful messages to Americans. The song Roosevelt chose as his presidential campaign theme tune, 'Happy Days Are Here Again', remained extremely popular throughout the decade.
- 4) Band leaders like Benny Goodman popularised 'swing' music. Similar to jazz (see p.8), it was up-tempo, easy to dance to and performed in clubs in cities and towns. People could also listen to swing at home on their radios.



Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in the film 'Swing Time', 1936.

© John Kobal Foundation / Contributor / Moviepix / Getty Images

'Gone with the Wind', a 1939 film adaptation of a novel set during the American Civil War, had massive success. It portrayed determination to overcome war and poverty — this may have offered hope to people struggling in the 1930s. It set box office records and is still one of the most successful films of all time.

Some famous swing musicians, such as band leader Duke Ellington, were African-American. Bands and audiences were often segregated, but some bands did start to feature both black and white musicians by the mid-1930s.

Radios became very popular across America — they gave people access to a wide variety of entertainment such as sport, news, comedy, soap operas and music.

- 5) The very first superhero, Superman, appeared in a comic book in 1938 and became very popular. Comic books provided escapism — it may have been that people suffering the uncertainties of the Depression enjoyed reading about heroic figures who could overcome anything.
- 6) Attendance at baseball games fell as people couldn't afford tickets, and teams were forced to cut players' wages. In an attempt to encourage more fans to attend, teams started playing games at night when people weren't at work. Players like Babe Ruth and Joe DiMaggio provided excitement for those who did attend.

### KEY TERMS

Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Talkies	_____
Swing	_____



## Lesson 6: In what ways did American popular culture change during the 1930s?



LO: To know which areas of American popular culture developed in the 1930s.

LO: To be able to explain how these developments affected peoples lives.

### PRACTICE 1

In what ways did musicals provide a contrast to people's everyday lives?

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Escapism

reality

entertainment

fun

this meant that

### PRACTICE 2

Explain how music developed in 1930s America.

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Optimistic

Swing

Radio

this meant that



## Lesson 6: In what ways did American popular culture change during the 1930s?



LO: To know which areas of American popular culture developed in the 1930s.

LO: To be able to explain how these developments affected peoples lives.

### PRACTICE 1

In what ways did swing music help to promote racial equality?

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Equality

desegregated

as a result

this meant that

### PRACTICE 2

How was Baseball affected by the Depression? What did Baseball teams do in response?

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

night time

attendance

players

this meant that





# Lesson 15: In what ways did American popular culture change during the 1930s?



LO: To know which areas of American popular culture developed in the 1930s.

LO: To be able to explain how these developments affected peoples lives.



## ... but it also Reflected Life in the Depression

- 1) Depression-era American literature often portrayed the everyday lives of people in society who were struggling. John Steinbeck's novel, 'The Grapes of Wrath', follows a family leaving their farm in the Dust Bowl (see p.18) to find work in California. Richard Wright's 'Native Son' focuses on oppressed African Americans facing discrimination in the ghettos of Chicago.
- 2) Some films also portrayed the harsh reality of life in 1930s America. 'Wild Boys of the Road' follows two teenage friends whose families are suffering from the effects of unemployment — the teenagers decide to leave home to try and find work themselves. The film 'Modern Times', about a struggling factory worker, depicts widespread unemployment, poverty and homelessness in American society.

**Comment and Analysis**

Despite most people having far less money to spend during the Depression, aspects of popular culture, such as films, music and literature, flourished. People used popular culture to distract themselves or to directly address the issues that they were facing at the time.

Guthrie had himself fled the Dust Bowl, staying in migrant camps as he made his way to California in search of employment. His music was very political and often focused on his own personal experiences.

- 3) Songs like 'Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?', recorded by Bing Crosby, portrayed life for the unemployed. Blues singer Lead Belly used his songs to comment on the struggles faced by African Americans, and folk singer Woody Guthrie reflected on the hardships of Dust Bowl migrants and workers in his music.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Literature	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Oppressed	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Widespread	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



## Lesson 6: In what ways did American popular culture change during the 1930s?



LO: To know which areas of American popular culture developed in the 1930s.

LO: To be able to explain how these developments affected peoples lives.

### PRACTICE 1

Complete the table below explaining how each piece of work reflected life in America.

Example	What it was	How it reflected life in America
The Grapes of Wrath	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Native Son	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Modern Times	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

### PRACTICE 2

Who was Woody Guthrie? How did his experience of the Depression influence his music?

In the outline of the judge, write key words to remind you of the reasons.

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**Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:**

this meant that



## Lesson 15: In what ways did American popular culture change during the 1930s?



LO: To know which areas of American popular culture developed in the 1930s.

LO: To be able to explain how these developments affected peoples lives.

CONSOLIDATE

### Key Knowledge Check

What did cinemas offer viewers?	Why did musicals become popular?	What genre of films were popular?	Why did radios become popular?	Give one example of a famous film from the 1930s
Who was the first superhero?	Why were baseball games played at night?	What did literature portray?	What does the book 'Grapes of Wrath' portray?	Who was Babe Ruth?

APPLY

### Key Knowledge Question

In what ways did American popular culture change during the 1930s?

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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Escapism

cinema

music

sports

entertainment

this meant that



# Lesson 7: What impact did the Second World War have on the American economy?



LO: To know the impact of WWII on America.

LO: To be able to explain how these developments affected the economy.



The Second World War successfully kick-started the American economy after the Great Depression.

## The war Boosted the US Economy even Before America Joined

When the UK and France declared war on Germany in September 1939, America chose not to join the fighting. Many Americans didn't want the USA to get involved in another war, despite some of their closest allies being involved in the conflict.

- When the Second World War broke out, America was still facing the effects of the Depression. The New Deal (see p.22) had managed to stabilise the economy, but many people were still experiencing poverty and unemployment.
 

When the Second World War started in 1939, 16% of Americans were still without jobs — that figure had been only 5.5% ten years earlier in 1929.
- Although the USA chose not to fight, the government introduced the Lend-Lease programme in 1941 to help support the Allies (the countries fighting Germany). The US government bought weapons and other military supplies, such as ships and planes, from US manufacturers and sent them to the Allied armies already fighting in Europe. The majority of these goods were given to the UK and the USSR.
- The Lend-Lease programme saw the production of war supplies increase in the USA. This helped to reduce unemployment and boost the economy before America had even entered the war.
 

The Lend-Lease Act gave FDR the authority to help any nation, if he believed that supporting them would help defend the USA. Although the USA didn't charge the Allies for any goods that were used up or destroyed during the war, it still benefited from sending them — the goods were produced in the USA, which stimulated American industry and, therefore, the economy.
- The USA also exported other supplies to the Allies, such as chemicals and clothing. Raw materials, such as coal and timber, were sent to Europe too. Food was another significant export. Growing demand for food in Europe meant that American farms prospered, and agricultural production in the US rose to its highest point since 1929.
- Farmers also benefited as demand for agricultural produce rose. By 1941, farmer's incomes were back to pre-Depression levels.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Economy	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Lend-Lease	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



## Lesson 7: What impact did the Second World War have on the American economy?



LO: To know the impact of WWII on America.

LO: To be able to explain how these developments affected the economy.

### PRACTICE 1

Why didn't America join the fighting when the Second World War broke out in 1939?

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

public opinion

memories

allies

this meant that

### PRACTICE 2

Describe the situation America was in when the Second World War broke out?

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Depression

Stability

Unemployment

this meant that



## Lesson 7: What impact did the Second World War have on the American economy?



LO: To know the impact of WWII on America.

LO: To be able to explain how these developments affected the economy.

### PRACTICE 1

What was the Lend-Lease programme? How did it work?

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Allies

**machinery**

weapons

**economy**

this meant that

### PRACTICE 2

Give five examples of non-military supplies that America exported to the Allies at the start of the Second World War?

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

raw materials

**food**

agriculture

**as a result**



# Lesson 7: What impact did the Second World War have on the American economy?



LO: To know the impact of WWII on America.

LO: To be able to explain how these developments affected the economy.



## The US Economy Prospered when America Joined the war

In December 1941, Japan carried out a surprise attack on the US Navy fleet stationed at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. Around 2400 Americans died in the attack. After this, the USA declared war on Japan, Italy and Germany, and joined the Second World War.

- 1) After America entered the war, the government spent lots more money to help factories cope with wartime industry. In January 1942, Roosevelt established the War Production Board (WPB) to oversee an increase in American production. The WPB helped to convert existing factories so that they could meet the demands of the war. Car factories started to build plane parts, weapons, tanks and trucks. Factories that usually made metal products like nails switched to making bullets and shells.
- 2) New businesses and factories were also established, as America tried to meet the needs of their armed forces, as well as continuing to support their Allies.
- 3) The boom in industrial production created millions of new jobs, while millions of others went to join the armed forces. This ended the mass unemployment America had faced during the Depression, and by the end of 1943, there was a shortage of workers.

The Alabama Dry Dock in the shipbuilding town of Mobile had 1000 workers in 1940. By 1943 it employed 30,000 people.

### Comment and Analysis

The outbreak of the Second World War transformed the American economy. Employment levels rose dramatically and industrial production reached tremendous heights — at the time it was seen as a miracle. The war had finally achieved what Roosevelt's New Deal had set out to do.

- 4) There was also a shortage of agricultural workers. The war meant that there was huge demand for food from the US Army and the Allies, but many farm workers were drafted into the Army or found better paid factory jobs.
- 5) High employment levels, as well as the demand for workers across the country, caused wages to rise. The population now had more money to spend, and this further boosted the US economy.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Prospered	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Production	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



## Lesson 7: What impact did the Second World War have on the American economy?



LO: To know the impact of WWII on America.

LO: To be able to explain how these developments affected the economy.

**PRACTICE 1**

Complete the table below, explaining how each area of the economy was affected.

Area of the US Economy	How it was affected by entering the War
Production	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Employment	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Wages	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

**PRACTICE 2**

**Do you think the New Deal or The Second World War was more important in ending the Depression?**

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**Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:**

Depression

Stability

Unemployment

this meant that





## Lesson 7: What impact did the Second World War have on the American economy?



LO: To know the impact of WWII on America.

LO: To be able to explain how these developments affected the economy.



### 📍 Key Knowledge Check 📍

What % of Americans were without jobs in 1939?	What was the lend lease programme?	When was it introduced?	What effect did the lend lease programme have on the economy?	Why did American farmers prosper during the war?
What happened in December 1941?	What was the war production board?	What happened to unemployment levels during the war?	What did car factories switch to producing?	What did metal factories start producing?



### 📍 Key Knowledge Question 📍



What impact did the Second World War have on the American economy?




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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Lend lease    **factories**    support    **employment**    prosper    **as a result**



## Lesson 8: In what ways did the Second World War affect American minorities?



LO: To know the impact of WWII on America.

LO: To be able to explain how the war affected minorities in society.



Women made a big contribution to the war effort by working in factories and joining the military. This helped them gain more independence and fight gender stereotypes — but they still faced discrimination.

### Women were **Limited to Certain Jobs** before the war

- 1) Before the war started, the number of women in the workforce had been growing. The Depression (see p.18) had caused many men to lose their jobs, which meant they were no longer able to support their families. This rising poverty forced both men and women to look for work.
- 2) However, most women were paid less than men and were limited to working in typically ‘female’ jobs, such as teaching, nursing and cleaning. Working women were criticised during the Depression for taking jobs away from men, and even New Deal relief programs discriminated against women (see p.24).



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
<b>Stereotypes</b>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>Discrimination</b>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>Poverty</b>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



## Lesson 8: In what ways did the Second World War affect American minorities?



LO: To know the impact of WWII on America.

LO: To be able to explain how the war affected minorities in society.

### PRACTICE 1

Why were more women working before the Second World War broke out?

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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**Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:**

this meant that

### PRACTICE 2

What difficulties did women in the workforce face?

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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**Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:**

Depression

Stability

Unemployment

this meant that



## Lesson 8: In what ways did the Second World War affect American minorities?



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### Thousands of Women joined Military Services

1) During the war, many women joined the military in non-fighting roles, which freed up men to fight.

#### The WAVES was a Navy Corps

The WAVES replaced Navy officers and seamen who had shore roles. They worked in all sorts of roles, including as engineers, doctors and radio operators.

#### The WASPS helped the Air Force

The WASPS were pilots. They were never officially part of the military, but they flew Air Force planes in non-combat roles in the USA, which freed up male pilots to fight.

#### The WAC was part of the Army

The WAC included mechanics, typists, switchboard operators and office clerks. Around 150,000 women had served in the Corps by the end of the war.

2) Female activists had to campaign to get these groups created. They didn't have much support from military authorities — many didn't like women being in the military.

3) In 1943, recruitment to the WAC suffered, because women who joined the Corps were wrongly accused of being immoral. These rumours were mainly spread by people who didn't want women doing jobs that were traditionally reserved for men.

#### Comment and Analysis

Women still faced sexism after the war, but these groups showed that people were wrong to think women couldn't handle jobs usually done by men.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
activists	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
authorities	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
traditionally	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



## Lesson 8: In what ways did the Second World War affect American minorities?

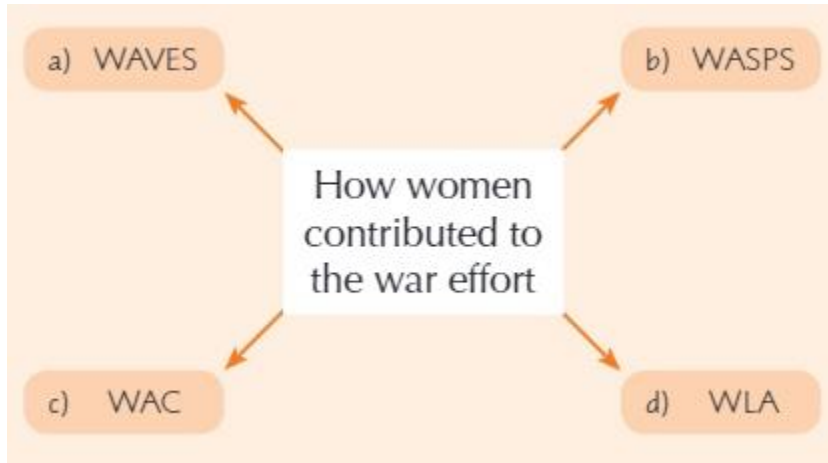


LO: To know the impact of WWII on America.

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### PRACTICE 1

Complete the mind map below describing how women in each group contributing to the war effort.



### PRACTICE 2

How did women in these roles help to change attitudes towards women?

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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**Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:**

Depression

Stability

Unemployment

this meant that



## Lesson 8: In what ways did the Second World War affect American minorities?



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### Millions of Women were employed in the War Effort

- 1) During the war, **millions** of factory jobs became **vacant** when men were drafted into the Army. Lots of new jobs were also created in **defence work**.
- 2) The **government** started a **propaganda campaign** to get **women** to join the war effort and enter the workforce. It featured the character 'Rosie the Riveter'.
- 3) **Millions** of women did **skilled jobs** in factories, shipyards and defence facilities. For example, some worked as **plane engineers** and **mechanics** at **Brookley Field**.
- 4) Lots of women **volunteered** to work on farms in the **Woman's Land Army** (WLA).



© Mary Evans / Everett Collection

A poster of 'Rosie the Riveter'. This campaign boosted the morale of female workers and encouraged others to join in.

During the war, **millions** of women earned their **own money** and did jobs that they didn't **normally** do (e.g. butchers). Many young women **moved out** of their family home to find work, so they had more **freedom** in their **social lives**. Many didn't want to be **dependent** on their **families** or **husbands** again after the war.

- 5) Despite women gaining new jobs in wartime, they still faced **discrimination** — they were often **paid less** than men for doing the same jobs during the war.
- 6) When the war ended, women were widely expected to **stop working** and go back to their **domestic** roles. Many of them **lost** their jobs as they were replaced by the millions of **men** returning home from the war.

By the early **1950s**, the number of women with **jobs** had increased again — many still wanted to work. However, those jobs were most often as **secretaries**, **clerical workers** or **teachers**. Fewer women worked in **industry** — 'Rosie the Riveter' was a far **less accurate** representation of women after the war.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Propaganda	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Discrimination	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Domestic	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



## Lesson 8: In what ways did the Second World War affect American minorities?



LO: To know the impact of WWII on America.

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### PRACTICE 1

How did the US Government use propaganda to help the war effort?

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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**Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:**

this meant that

### PRACTICE 2

What impact did women's ability to make money have on their lives?

In the outline of the icon, write key words to remind you of the reasons.




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**Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:**

Depression

Stability

Unemployment

this meant that



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### PRACTICE 3

### Interpretation

The interpretation below is from an interview with Dellie Hahne in the 1980s. Hahne worked as a nurse's assistant during the Second World War, which started not long after she had left university.

They were hammering away that the woman who went to work did it temporarily to help her man, and when he came back, he took her job and she cheerfully leaped back to the home... I think a lot of women said, "Screw that noise". 'Cause they had a taste of freedom, they had a taste of making their own money, a taste of spending their own money, making their own decisions. I think the beginning of the women's movement had its seeds right there in World War Two.

1) Summarise Hahne's views on each of the following points. For each point, give one detail from the interpretation to support your answer.

a) How women were expected to behave at the end of the war.

b) How women responded to these expectations of them.

c) The long-term significance of World War Two for women.

2) Do you think that the interpretation is convincing about women's attitudes towards work at the end of the Second World War? Use information from page 30 to explain your answer.

Q1)

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Q2)

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## Lesson 8: In what ways did the Second World War affect American minorities?



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### Roosevelt banned Racial Discrimination in Defence Industries

- 1) In June 1941, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 8802, which formed the Fair Employment Practice Committee and made it illegal to discriminate against defence workers because of their race. He didn't want anything to get in the way of the war effort.
- 2) After this, thousands of African Americans migrated to northern cities to find work in war production, and this created racial tension. African Americans were paid more in the North than they had been in the South, but they were still paid less than white workers. Many white people didn't like competing with black people for jobs.

Civil Rights campaigners had threatened to stage massive protests in Washington if defence jobs weren't opened up for African Americans. Roosevelt wanted to prevent the disruption and international embarrassment this would cause.

Some companies (like the Alabama Dry Dock) segregated workers, while others allowed white and black Americans to work together. This was unusual, since segregation was still in place in the rest of society.

- 3) Racial tension sometimes led to unrest. In Detroit, the population grew very quickly as people migrated there for war work. There were housing shortages, and many African Americans had to live in poor conditions. They faced prejudice from white workers, who went on strike when black people were promoted. These tensions caused a race riot in 1943 — 25 African Americans and 9 white people died.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Executive Order	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Migration	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Prejudice	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



## Lesson 8: In what ways did the Second World War affect American minorities?



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PRACTICE 1

PRACTICE 2



## Lesson 8: In what ways did the Second World War affect American minorities?



LO: To know the impact of WWII on America.

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### Black Americans campaigned for Victory in the War and at Home

- 1) During the war, many black Americans questioned why they should fight for freedoms for Europeans that the USA didn't give to them — they faced segregation and racist discrimination. Civil Rights activists created a campaign called 'Double Victory', which urged black people to fight for democracy in Europe and to fight for their own democratic rights at home in the USA.
- 2) CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) was founded in 1942. It was strongly influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence, and was dedicated to non-violent protest.
- 3) CORE protested against segregation in American society. In 1943, it staged one of the first sit-in protests (see p.46) to try and desegregate a Chicago restaurant.
- 4) The protest methods of CORE set the foundations of the Civil Rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s — their non-violent message was echoed by future Civil Rights leaders like Martin Luther King (see p.48).

During the war, the letter V was used as a symbol for victory over oppression. It was then adopted by African Americans to symbolise their fight for a double victory — one victory against enemies from outside America (like Hitler) and another victory over people inside America who wanted to deny rights to African Americans.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Double Victory	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
CORE	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Civil Rights Movement	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



## Lesson 8: In what ways did the Second World War affect American minorities?

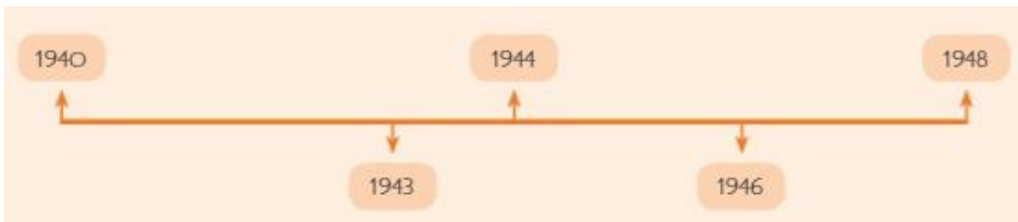


LO: To know the impact of WWII on America.

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**PRACTICE 1**

Complete the timeline below, adding the key events in the desegregation of the army





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### Truman ended Segregation in the Army in 1948

Before the war, the US Army had a policy called 'segregation without discrimination'. They thought the Army worked better when black and white soldiers were separated.

This was similar to the idea of 'separate but equal' (see p.44). The Army was nicknamed the 'Jim Crow Army' by Civil Rights activists.

1) African Americans enlisted in large numbers during the war, but suffered segregation. They had worse training and worse working and living conditions. They were often stuck in non-combat units, doing things like building roads and transporting supplies.

Despite continued segregation, many African Americans served with distinction during the war. One example is the Tuskegee Airmen — an all-black unit of pilots and other aircraft operators. They flew in hundreds of missions and gained a reputation for bravery.

2) A law was passed in 1940 that made it illegal to discriminate against black men in army recruitment, but there were still limits on how many black men could enlist and segregation continued.

3) The government debated whether to end army segregation during the war — leisure facilities were desegregated in 1943 and army transport buses in 1944, but the segregation of soldiers continued.

4) In 1946, black men were banned from enlisting. Civil Rights activists asked the government to reverse this.

5) In 1948, American Civil Rights activists protested against segregation. President Truman supported desegregation in the Army, and in July 1948 he signed Executive Order 9981, which made this law.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Opposition	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Depression	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Corruption	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>





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CONSOLIDATE

### Key Knowledge Check

What jobs did women do in the military?	What was the name of the propaganda campaign that recruited women?	What was the executive order 8802?	Why did FDR ban race discrimination in defence industries?	When was desegregation in the army made law?
Which President enacted desegregation?	What was CORE?	What did the letter V symbolise?	What was the WLA?	What was WAVES?

APPLY

### Key Knowledge Question

In what ways did the Second World War affect American minorities?

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Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

jobs

workplace

women

African-Americans

as a result