

# Student Handout 4

## Data Analysis Graphic Organizer

**Directions:** Complete the following organizer as you analyze the graphs on **Document 2**.

**Focus Question:** What does the data tell you about people’s lives during the Great Depression?

Graph Information	Which of the following sentences about the graph is true? Circle the correct answer.	What might be some possible explanations for this?	Graph Category
<p><u>Title:</u> <i>Personal Income</i></p>	<p>A. Personal income increased to record levels in the 1930s.</p> <p>B. Personal income decreased from 1929 to 1933.</p> <p>C. An individual’s income was about \$400 a month in 1932.</p> <p>D. Taxes caused a decrease in personal income in the 1930s.</p>		<p>Economic</p> <p>Political</p> <p>Social</p>
<p><u>Title:</u> <i>Unemployment</i></p>	<p>A. Unemployment levels remained the same throughout the 1930s.</p> <p>B. Unemployment decreased drastically from 1930 to 1935</p> <p>C. Unemployment increased dramatically from 1929 to 1933.</p> <p>D. Unemployment levels were highest in the northeast.</p>		<p>Economic</p> <p>Political</p> <p>Social</p>
<p><u>Title:</u> <i>PCE: Food</i></p>	<p>A. Food prices increased in the 1930s.</p> <p>B. Food expenditures decreased in the 1930s.</p> <p>C. Food expenditures cost the government more in the 1930s.</p> <p>D. People spent about \$15,000 for food in 1931.</p>		<p>Economic</p> <p>Political</p> <p>Social</p>

# Student Handout 4

Graph Information	Which of the following sentences about the graph is true? Circle the correct answer.	What might be some possible explanations for this?	Graph Category
<p><u>Title:</u></p> <p><i>PCE: Gas/Oil</i></p>	<p>A. Fuel consumption decreased in the 1930s.</p> <p>B. Gas/oil expenditures rose in the 1930s.</p> <p>C. An individual's average expenditure of gas/oil in 1936 was less than \$2000 a year.</p> <p>D. The price of gas/oil increased in the 1930s.</p>		<p>Economic</p> <p>Political</p> <p>Social</p>
<p><u>Title:</u></p> <p><i>PCE: Housing</i></p>	<p>A. Housing expenditures rose throughout the 1930s.</p> <p>B. Housing prices declined on average during the 1930s.</p> <p>C. Home sales declined to record levels in 1936.</p> <p>D. In the 1930s home sales decreased by over \$8,000.</p>		<p>Economic</p> <p>Political</p> <p>Social</p>
<p><u>Title:</u></p> <p><i>PCE: Entertainment</i></p>	<p>A. More people went to the movies from 1932 to 1934.</p> <p>B. Spending for entertainment in the 1930s returned to pre-Great Depression levels.</p> <p>C. Movie tickets prices increased during the 1930s.</p> <p>D. More people attended spectator sports than movies.</p>		<p>Economic</p> <p>Political</p> <p>Social</p>

# Student Handout 4

Graph Information	Which of the following sentences about the graph is true? Circle the correct answer.	What might be some possible explanations for this?	Graph Category
<p><u>Title:</u></p> <p><i>Population Net Change by State</i></p>	<p>A. The population went down in California.</p> <p>B. The population went up in all states.</p> <p>C. The population rose in California between 1930 and 1940.</p> <p>D. The population stayed the same during the 1930s in all states.</p>		<p>Economic</p> <p>Political</p> <p>Social</p>
<p><u>Title:</u></p> <p><i>Membership of Political Movements 1935</i></p>	<p>A. The Share Our Wealth Club increased in membership from 1935 to 1938.</p> <p>B. Most of the political movements in the 1930s were socialist movements.</p> <p>C. The Townsend Club was mainly people from the Mid-west.</p> <p>D. Millions of people were politically active in the 1930s.</p>		<p>Economic</p> <p>Political</p> <p>Social</p>

Focus Question: What does the data tell you about people's lives during the Great Depression? \_\_\_\_\_

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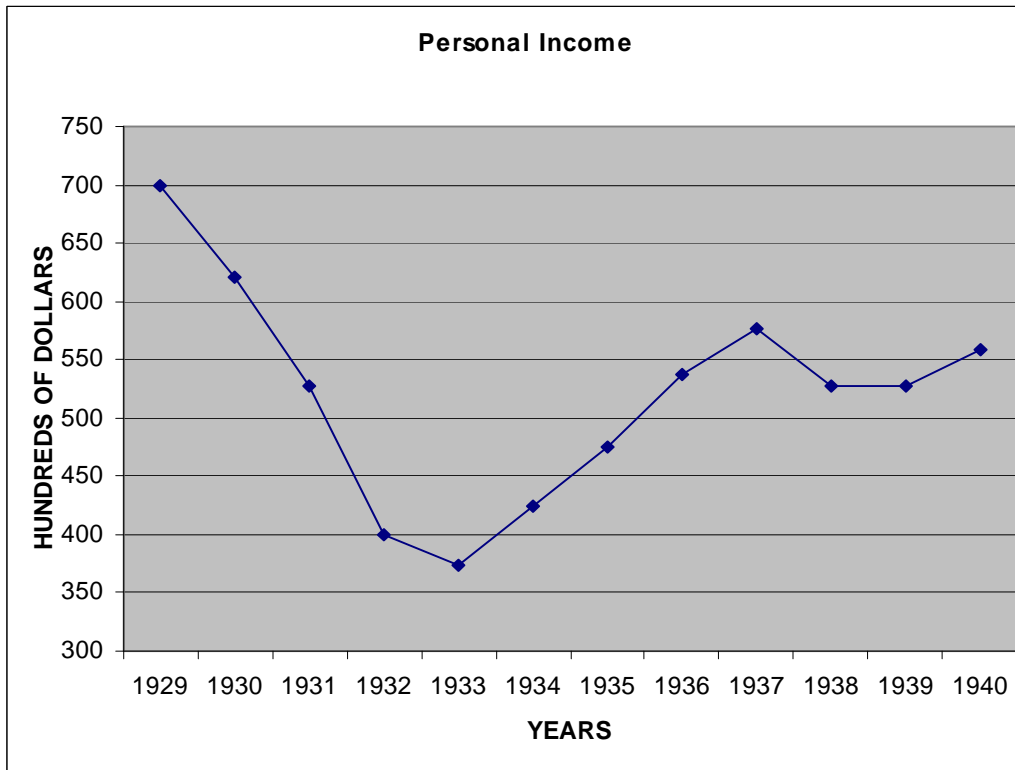


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# Document 2

## Data Analysis of the Great Depression

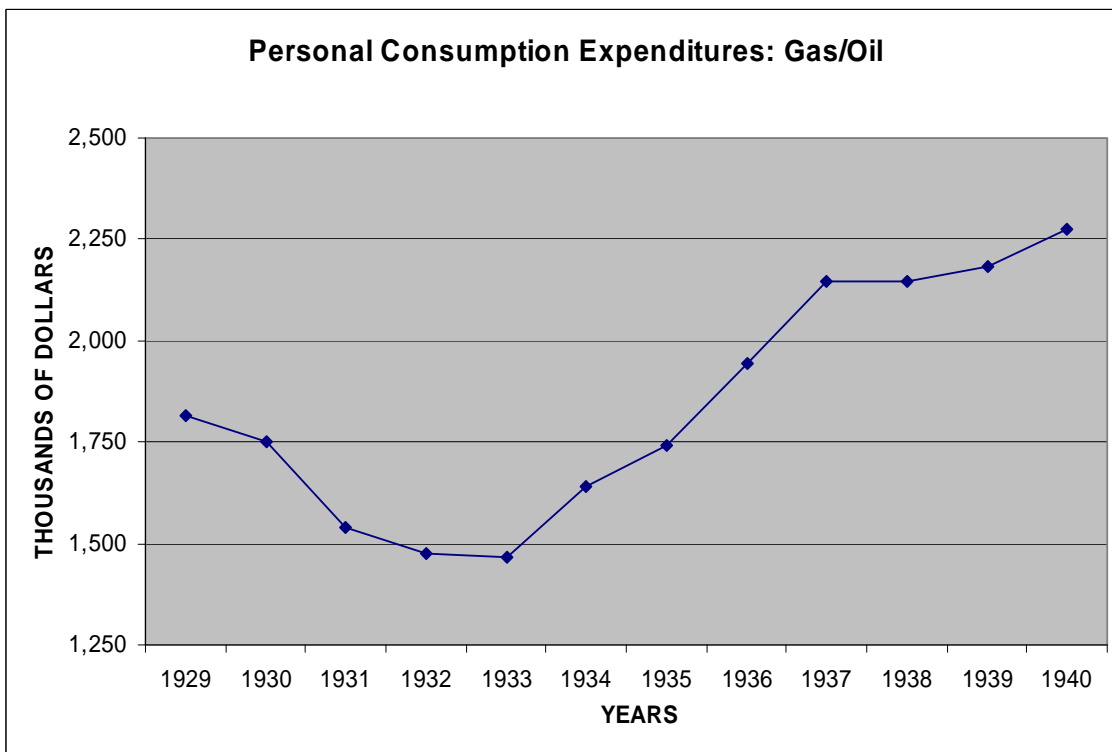
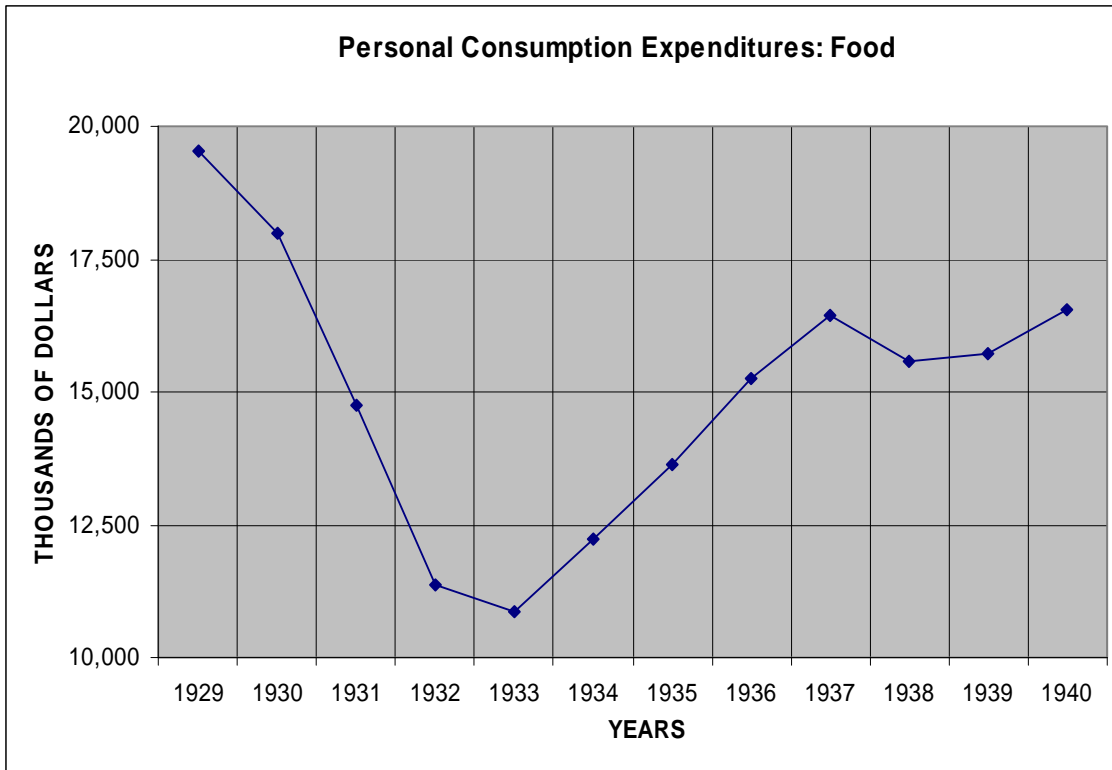
Directions: Analyze the graphs and complete **Student Handout 4**.



# Document 2

## Data Analysis of the Great Depression

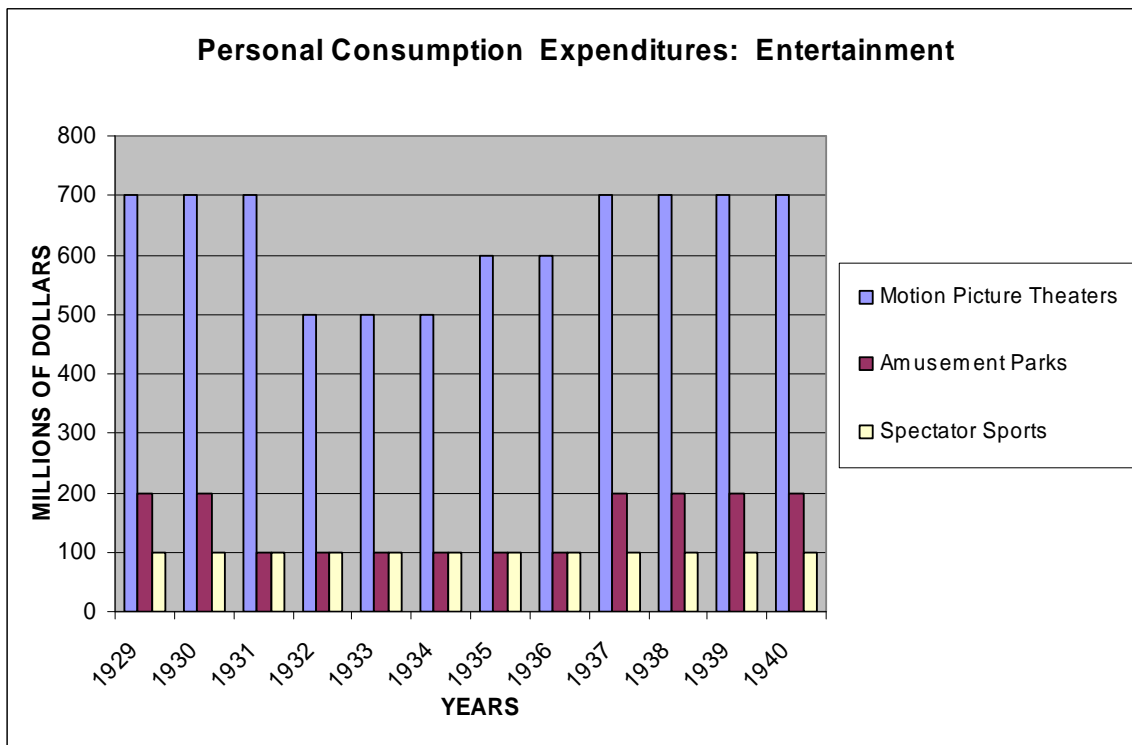
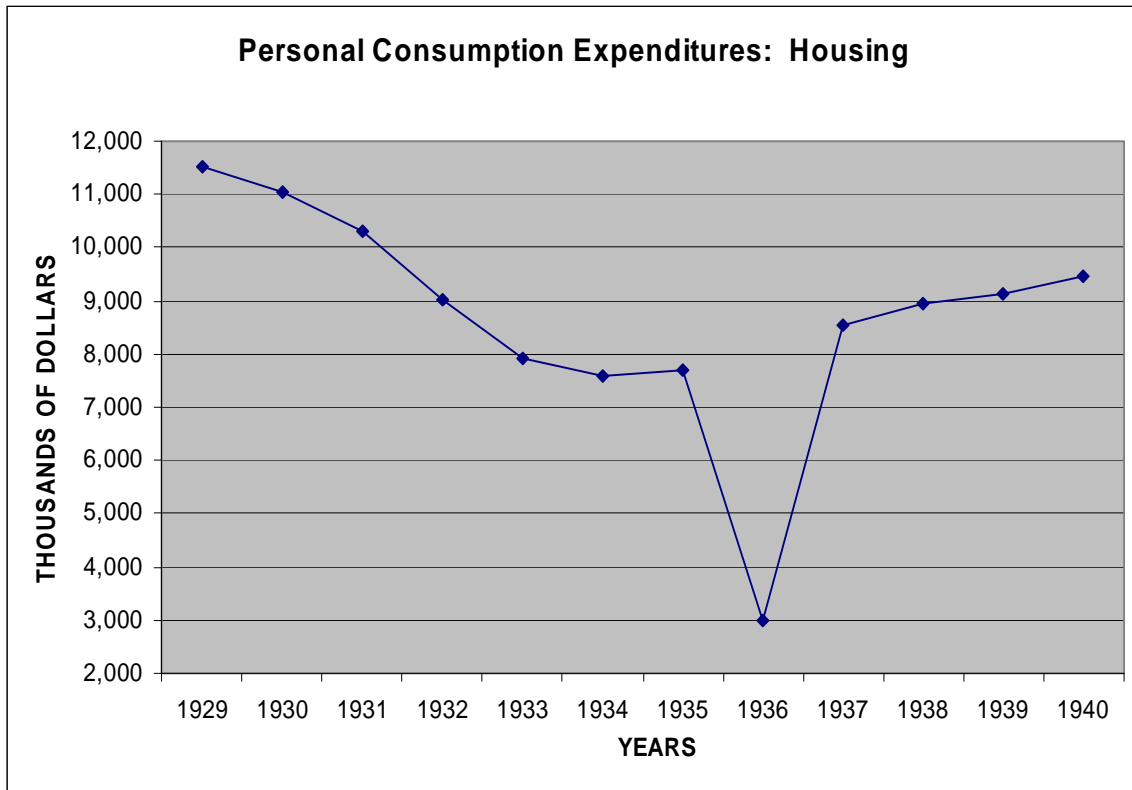
Directions: Analyze the graphs and complete **Student Handout 4**.



# Document 2

## Data Analysis of the Great Depression

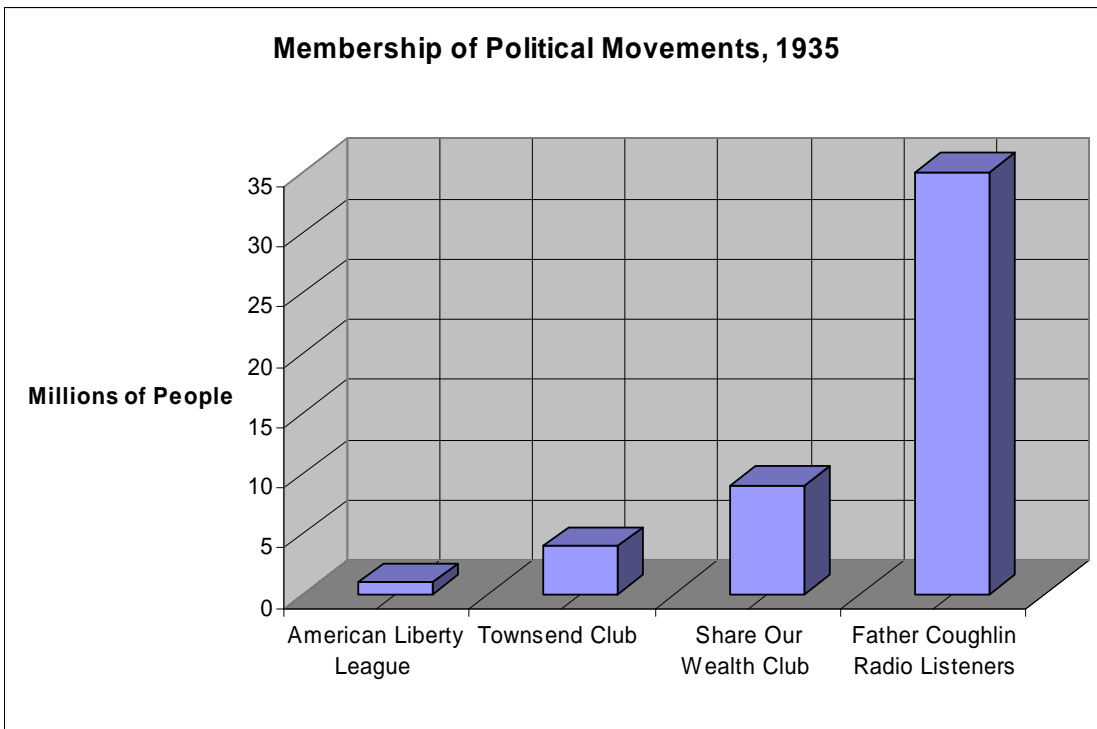
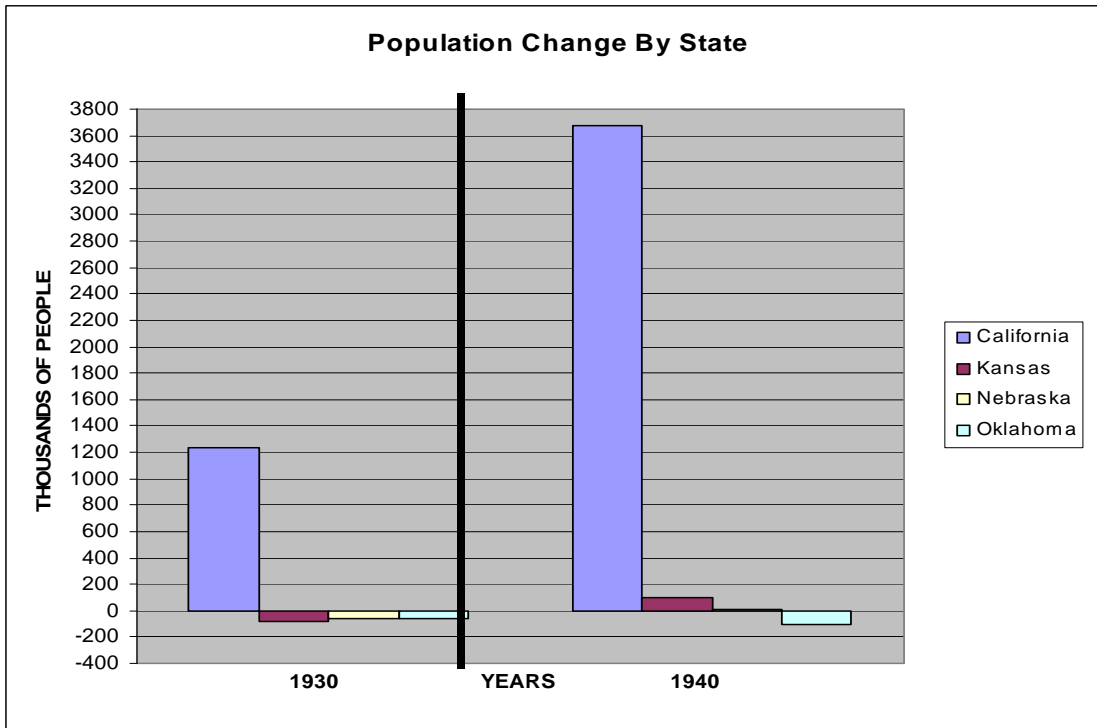
Directions: Analyze the graphs and complete Student Handout 4.



# Document 2

## Data Analysis of the Great Depression

Directions: Analyze the charts and complete Student Handout 4.



# Student Handout 5

## Document Analysis Graphic Organizer

**Directions:** Complete the following organizer as you analyze **Documents 3 - 11**.

**Focus Question:** To what extent did the Great Depression impact the United States?

Document Information	What is the main idea of the document?	How does the document show the impact of the Great Depression on people?	What is the evidence from the document that supports your claim?	Circle Document Category
<u>Document 3</u> <u>Source:</u>				Economic Political Social
<u>Document 4</u> <u>Source:</u>				Economic Political Social
<u>Document 5</u> <u>Source:</u>				Economic Political Social



# Student Handout 5

## Document Analysis Graphic Organizer

**Directions:** Complete the following organizer as you analyze **Documents 3 - 11**.

**Focus Question:** To what extent did the Great Depression impact the United States?

Document Information	What is the main idea of the document?	How does the document show the impact of the Great Depression on people?	What is the evidence from the document?	Circle Document Category
<u>Document 6</u> Source:				Economic Political Social
<u>Document 7</u> Source:				Economic Political Social
<u>Document 8</u> Source:				Economic Political Social

# Student Handout 5

## Document Analysis Graphic Organizer

**Directions:** Complete the following organizer as you analyze **Documents 3 - 11**.

**Focus Question:** To what extent did the Great Depression impact the United States?

Document Information	What is the main idea of the document?	How does the document show the impact of the Great Depression on people?	What is the evidence from the document?	Circle Document Category
<u>Document 9</u> Source:				Economic Political Social
<u>Document 10</u> Source:				Economic Political Social
<u>Document 11</u> Source:				Economic Political Social

## Document 3

### Primary Sources: Impact of the Great Depression



During the Great Depression soup kitchens, like this one sponsored by Chicago gangster Al Capone, provided meals for the unemployed.

Photo by Social Security Administration in 1935

The Great Depression was hardest on people of color. African American unemployment was over 50% during the 1930s.



Photo by Margaret Bourke-White in 1937

## Document 4

### Primary Sources: Impact of the Great Depression



Photo by Dorothea Lange, February 1937

The Dust Bowl of the 1930s sent many families from Oklahoma west toward California. These migrants were referred to as "Okies" and populated migrant work camps throughout California. Many drove in their automobiles referred to as "jalopies".

Hundreds of thousands of migrants descended upon California, though they were not always welcomed.



WPA Photo by John E. Allen

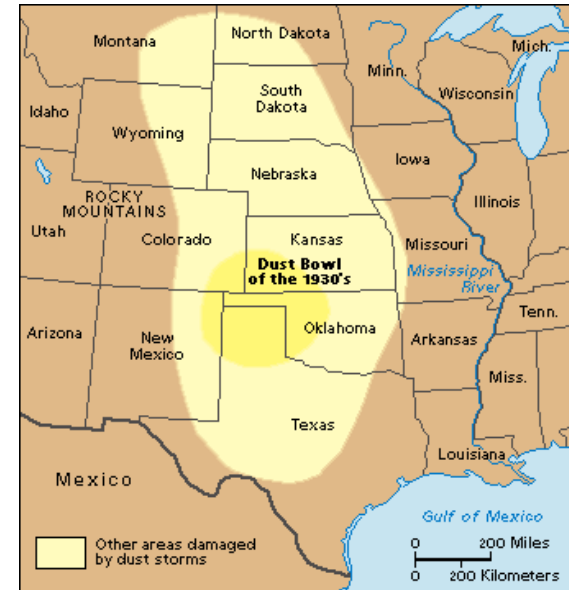
## Document 5

### Primary Sources: Impact of the Great Depression



Photo from the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, 1935

The term Dust Bowl refers to an environmental disaster during the Great Depression in the United States. As a result of poor farming techniques and severe drought, winds carried off the topsoil of a large area in the Great Plains, resulting in an environmental disaster known as the Dust Bowl. This photo shows an immense dust cloud threatening a number of houses.



Map of the Dust Bowl, 1930s

The Dust Bowl of the 1930s lasted about a decade. Its primary area of impact was on the southern Plains, but its effects were felt throughout the Midwest. The agricultural devastation helped to lengthen the Great Depression.

## Document 6

### Primary Sources: Impact of the Great Depression

The study of the human cost of unemployment reveals that a new class of poor and dependents is rapidly rising among the ranks of young sturdy, ambitious laborers, artisans, mechanics, and professionals, who until recently maintained a relatively high standard of living and were the stable self-respecting citizens and taxpayers of the state. Unemployment and loss of income have ravaged numerous homes. It has broken the spirit of their members, undermined their health, robbed them of self-respect, and destroyed their efficiency and employability.

. . . The law must step in and brand as criminals those who have neither desire nor inclination [desire to do something] to violate accepted standards of society. . . . Physical privation [lack or loss of things one needs i.e. shelter/food] undermines body and heart. . . . Idleness destroys not only purchasing power, lowering the standards of living, but also destroys efficiency and finally breaks the spirit.

Report of the California Unemployment Commission, 1932

## Document 7

### Primary Sources: Impact of the Great Depression

It was the Depression; there was no work. I was a burden to Mother and Gus, my step-father. I took the blanket and hurried home. I said nothing to Mother then only that I was going down to Scott's [store] to get a flat fifty box of cigarettes. Ordinarily I was reluctant to add to the delinquent [past due] account; today I found abundant courage. Besides the tin of cigarettes, I asked for two sacks of Golden Grain. "Charge it," I said. Scott looked taken aback but said nothing.

I returned home and told Mother I was leaving. She didn't fight it, but she was sad. Mother owned no suitcase or tote. All she had was a black satin bag, the size of a pillow case. I jammed my new sleeping bag inside it, three or four pairs of socks, shorts, an old sweater, the cigarettes and sacks of Golden Grain. Mother made two sandwiches. She went to her purse and gave me all the money she had: 72 cents. . .

High school graduate from Duluth, Minnesota, 1933

## Document 8

### Primary Sources: Impact of the Great Depression

It was for us the day of judgment. The *marciales*, deputy sheriffs, arrived in late afternoon when the men were returning home from working in the lemon groves. They started arresting people and holding them in the *rebote*, fronton [jai alai court]. The deputies rode around the neighborhood with their sirens wailing and advising people to surrender themselves to the authorities. They barricaded all the exits to the *colonia* so that no one could escape. . . There were so many arrestees; the fronton was not large enough to hold all the prisoners. We the women cried, the children screamed, others ran hither and yon with the deputies in hot pursuit yelling at them that their time had come and to surrender.

Maria Luna, witness to a deportation raid, 1931

## Document 9

### Primary Sources: Impact of the Great Depression

It is estimated that the population of the age of 60 and above in the United States is somewhere between nine and twelve million. I suggest that the national government retire all who reach that age on a monthly pension of \$200 a month or more, on condition that they spend the money as they get it. This will insure an even distribution throughout the nation of two or three billion of fresh money each month. Thereby assuring a healthy and brisk state of business, comparable to that we enjoyed during war times.

Dr. Townsend's Plan in a letter to the editor, Long Beach Press-Telegram,  
September 30, 1933





# Document 10

## Primary Sources: Impact of the Great Depression

The great wealth and abundance of this great land belongs to all of us . . . we propose laws [that use estate and income taxes to ensure that no family owns more than \$5 million in property or earns more than \$1 million in income] By limiting the size of the fortunes and incomes of the big men, we will throw into the government treasury the money and property from which we will care for the millions of people who have nothing; and with this money we will provide a home and the comforts of home, with such common conveniences as radio and automobile, for every family in America, free of debt.

Radio address by Senator Huey Long describing his “Share the Wealth” plan,  
January 1935



# Document 11

## Primary Sources: Impact of the Great Depression

Continued influx of thousands of indigents from the Middle West into various California counties, adding to increasing relief burdens, has resulted in the calling of a statewide conference at Los Angeles to be held during the week of July 19. . .

### **L.A. County Hit**

Los Angeles County is the most seriously hit of all the counties of the state. According to Supervisor McDonough, 19.36 percent of Los Angeles County's estimated population of 2,366,904 is on relief.

The Los Angeles Supervisors, through County Charities Superintendent Rex Thomson and Supervisor John Anson Ford, both of whom are now in Washington, have reported to the Federal authorities that 2,946,614 persons entered California by automobile during the 12-month period ending April 30 last. Of this total, 74 percent indicated Southern California as their destination, and a great proportion of these persons needed manual employment.

### **Dust Bowl Refugees**

That approximately 70,000 persons, mostly families from the dust bowl areas, are overtaxing relief and health agencies in the San Joaquin Valley was reported by Harold H. Robertson, Field Secretary of the Gospel Army, a national social and relief body, has reported to the Supervisors. This report has hastened the calling of the relief conference, Supervisor McDonough announced.

*State to Study Relief Problems of Indigents  
San Francisco Chronicle, July 11, 1937  
Courtesy of The Virtual Museum of the City of San Francisco*

