Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ April 8, 2014 Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Life in the Great Depression

Cornell Notes  
Key Words

**HARDSHIPS DURING DEPRESSION**

* The Great Depression brought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, homelessness, and hunger to millions
* Across the country, people lost their jobs and their homes
* Some built makeshifts shacks out of scrap material
* Before long whole shantytowns (sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in mock reference to the president) sprung up

**SOUP KITCHENS**

* One of the common features of urban areas during the era were soup kitchens and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Soup kitchens and bread lines offered free or low-cost food for people

**CONDITIONS FOR MINORITIES**

* Conditions for African Americans and Latinos were especially difficult
* Unemployment was the highest among minorities and their pay was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Increased violence (24 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1933 alone)
* Many Mexicans were “encouraged” to return to their homeland

**RURAL LIFE DURING THE DEPRESSION**

* While the Depression was difficult for everyone, farmers did have one advantage; they could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food for their families
* Thousands of farmers, however, lost their land
* Many turned to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farming and barely scraped out a living

**THE DUST BOWL**

* A severe drought gripped the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the early 1930s
* Wind scattered the topsoil, exposing sand and grit
* The resulting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traveled hundreds of miles
* One storm in 1934 picked up millions of tons of dust from the Plains and carried it to the East Coast

**HARDEST HIT REGIONS**

* Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado were the hardest hit regions during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Many farmers migrated to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other Pacific Coast states

**HOBOES TRAVEL AMERICA**

* The 1930s created the term “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” to describe poor drifters
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transients – or hoboes – hitched rides around the country on trains and slept under bridges (thousands were teenagers)
* Injuries and death was common on railroad property; over 50,000 people were hurt or killed

**EFFECTS OF DEPRESSION**

* Suicide rate rose more than 30% between 1928-1932; alcoholism rose sharply in urban areas
* Many people showed great kindness to strangers
* Additionally, many people developed habits of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

