

The Great Depression

production Midwest decades stimulate decline at meet economic
closures role food failures spending withdraw drought included
triggered stability collapsed hours addition downturn effects
plummeted storms faced soared children panic crash gained safety

The Great Depression in the United States was a severe economic _____ that began with the stock market _____ in 1929 and lasted throughout the 1930s. This unprecedented crisis had widespread and lasting _____ on the nation's economy, society, and politics.

Stock Market Crash (1929): The Great Depression was _____ by the Wall Street Crash of 1929, where stock prices _____, leading to a financial _____. Investors lost substantial amounts of money, and the crash marked the beginning of a prolonged _____ downturn.

Bank Failures and Economic Collapse: The stock market crash had a cascading effect, causing a wave of bank _____ as people rushed to _____ their savings. With the contraction of credit and a sharp decline in consumer _____, industrial production _____, leading to widespread unemployment and business _____.

Unemployment and Poverty: Unemployment _____ during the Great Depression, reaching unprecedented levels. Millions of Americans lost their jobs, and those fortunate enough to retain employment often _____ reduced working _____ and wages. Poverty and homelessness became widespread, as families struggled to make ends _____.

Dust Bowl: In _____ to economic hardships, the agricultural sector faced severe challenges during the 1930s. A combination of _____ and poor land management practices led to the Dust Bowl, a series of severe dust _____ that devastated agricultural regions, particularly in the _____.

New Deal Programs: In response to the economic crisis, President Franklin D. Roosevelt implemented a series of New Deal programs aimed _____ providing relief, recovery, and reform. These programs _____ public works projects, financial reforms, and social welfare initiatives designed to _____.

the economy and alleviate the suffering of the unemployed.

Social Impact: The Great Depression had profound social implications. Families struggled to put _____ on the table, and homelessness and migration in search of work became widespread. The era witnessed a _____ in birth rates, as economic insecurity led many families to postpone having _____.

World War II as Catalyst for Recovery: The economic recovery from the Great Depression _____ momentum with the onset of World War II in the early 1940s. The war effort stimulated industrial _____, created jobs, and helped lift the country out of the economic doldrums.

Lasting Impact: The Great Depression had a lasting impact on American society and the perception of government's _____ in the economy. It led to the creation of social _____ nets, financial regulations, and a broader understanding of the need for economic _____.

The Great Depression remains a pivotal chapter in American history, shaping public policy and economic thinking for _____ to come. The lessons learned from this challenging period influenced subsequent efforts to prevent and mitigate economic crises.