

## The Great Depression 1929 1939

Even before the Depression, unemployment, low wages, substandard housing, and poor health plagued many women in what was then one of America's poorest cities—San Antonio. Divided by tradition, prejudice, or law into three distinct communities of Mexican Americans, Anglos, and African Americans, San Antonio women faced hardships based on their personal economic circumstances as well as their identification with a particular racial or ethnic group. *Women of the Depression*, first published in 1984, presents a unique study of life in a city whose society more nearly reflected divisions by the concept of caste rather than class. Caste was conferred by identification with a particular ethnic or racial group, and it defined nearly every aspect of women's lives. Historian Julia Kirk Blackwelder shows that Depression-era San Antonio, with its majority Mexican American population, its heavy dependence on tourism and light industry, and its domination by an Anglo elite, suffered differently as a whole than other American cities. Loss of migrant agricultural work drove thousands of Mexican Americans into the barrios on the west side of San Antonio, and with the intense repatriation fervor of the 1930s, the fear of deportation inhibited many Mexican Americans from seeking public or private aid. The author combines excerpts from personal letters, diaries, and interviews with government statistics to present a collective view of discrimination and culture and the strength of both in the face of crisis. Illustrated with historical analysis, case studies, and accessible economic concepts, this book explains what financial crises are, how they are caused and what we can learn from them. It will appeal to university students as well as general readers who are curious to learn more about the recent subprime crisis and other financial crises. Picture book depicting the 1930's Great Depression.

Over 1.5 million Canadians were on relief, one in five was a public dependant, and 70,000 young men travelled like hoboes. Ordinary citizens were rioting in the streets, but their demonstrations met with indifference, and dissidents were jailed. Canada emerged from the Great Depression a different nation. The most searing decade in Canada's history began with the stock market crash of 1929 and ended with the Second World War. With formidable story-telling powers, Berton reconstructs its engrossing events vividly: the Regina Riot, the Great Birth Control Trial, the black blizzards of the dust bowl and the rise of Social Credit. The extraordinary cast of characters includes Prime Minister Mackenzie King, who praised Hitler and Mussolini but thought Winston Churchill "one of the most dangerous men I have ever known"; Maurice Duplessis, who padlocked the homes of private citizens for their political opinions; and Tim Buck, the Communist leader who narrowly escaped murder in Kingston Penitentiary. In this #1 best-selling book, Berton proves that Canada's political leaders failed to take the bold steps necessary to deal with the mass unemployment, drought and despair. A child of the era, he writes passionately of people starving in the midst of plenty.

This is a reassessment of the international monetary crises of the post-World War I period, that led to the Great Depression of the 1930s. It analyzes the responses of the world's economic powers, and explains how new monetary policies set the stage for th  
This book examines how Wisconsin's Winnebago County negotiated nagging issues such as unemployment, debt relief, and sluggish industry during the Great Depression, all the while

attempting to understand the effect these times had on the people who called the county home.

“The World in Depression is the best book on the subject, and the subject, in turn, is the economically decisive decade of the century so far.”—John Kenneth Galbraith

Patricia Clavin offers a comparative study of the origins, course and consequences of the deepest economic crisis in modern European history. Written with the non-economist in mind, the book examines recent ideas on the cause of the Great Depression.

This study broadens the conventional focus of the Great Depression to include its impact on the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. It covers the economic background and causes, from the international gold standard to agricultural over-production in the US. Other areas discussed include: the impact on the peasantry in developing countries; the political consequences, such as fascism in Europe; and the aftermath and the re-alignment of America, Europe and its colonies. Key areas, such as Keynesian theory, are explained in accessible terms.

A spirited narrative history of America's most desperate decade. (back cover.).

The Global Impact of the Great Depression 1929-1939 Routledge

The information in this book was not based on research of news items, or of governmental records, nor history of the Great Depression, but only through the eyes and memory of a child who lived through the Great Depression.

This 1988 book focusses on why the American economy failed to recover from the downturn of 1929-33.

This series brings to life significant events of the past through the accounts of people who were there at the time. Each book features diary and journal entries, newspaper articles and official documents. The emphasis is on presenting primary source material that offers different points of view on a single event. Age 12+.

The Great Depression and the New Deal touched the lives of almost every Kentuckian during the 1930s. Fifty years later the Commonwealth is still affected by the legacies of that era and the policies of the Roosevelt administration. George T. Blakey has written the first full study of this turbulent decade in Kentucky, and he offers a fresh perspective on the New Deal programs by viewing them from the local and state level rather than from Washington. Thousands of Kentuckians worked for New Deal programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Projects Administration; thousands more kept their homes through loans from the Home Owners Loan Corporation. Tobacco growers adopted new production techniques and rural farms received their first electricity because of the Agricultural Adjustment and Rural Electrification administrations. The New Deal stretched from the Harlan County coal mines to a TVA dam near Paducah, and it encompassed subjects as small as Social Security pension checks and as large as revived Bourbon distilleries. The impact of these phenomena on Kentucky was both beneficial and disruptive, temporary and enduring. Blakey analyzes the economic effects of this unprecedented and massive government spending to end the depression. He also discusses the political arena in which Governors Laffoon, Chandler, and Johnson had to wrestle with new federal rules. And he highlights social changes the New Deal brought to the Commonwealth: accelerated urbanization, enlightened land use, a lessening of state power and individualism, and a greater awareness of Kentucky history. *Hard Times and New Deal* weaves together private memories of older Kentuckians and public statements of contemporary politicians; it includes legislative debates and newspaper accounts, government statistics and personal reminiscences. The result is a balanced and fresh look at the patchwork of emergency and reform activities which many people loved, many others hated, but no one could ignore.

Her gift is not one of wealth... This story takes the form of a modern day legend infused with an air of mystery. A woman who has lost everything, and initially feels like a

shadow of her former self, discovers that she still has something to give. Aimed at higher achieving pupils around 10 to 12 years old, 'Riches in Words: The Great Depression, 1929-1939' is part of a powerful, yet unusual, series of children's picture books. The stark black pages with sparse white writing are interspersed with occasional poignant photographic images. Each story in the 'In Words' series comes with a list of possible tasks in order to increase children's engagement with literature and help to develop inference, analytical skills, evaluative processes and the ability to critically compare. Use this text to teach about legend writing, storytelling and understanding historical or social contexts of stories.

This inspirational collection of true stories utilizes sights, sounds, and smells, adding living color to the black-and-white facts about the Depression Era. It focuses on how individuals from various walks of life survived, and how that survival shaped their lives. In addition to preserving and documenting cultural history, these stories reflect life lessons and advice for future generations. Sharing these personal stories acknowledges and celebrates the value and wisdom of our elders. Original. Curriculum guide for the Great Depression for grades 9-12.

The Great Crash of 1929 profoundly disrupted the United States' confident march toward becoming the world's superpower. The breakneck growth of 1920s America--with its boom in automobiles, electricity, credit lines, radio, and movies--certainly presaged a serious recession by the decade's end, but not a depression. The totality of the collapse shocked the nation, and its duration scarred generations to come. In this lucid and fast-paced account of the cataclysm, award-winning writer Charles R. Morris pulls together the intricate threads of policy, ideology, international hatreds, and sheer individual cantankerousness that finally pushed the world economy over the brink and into a depression. While Morris anchors his narrative in the United States, he also fully investigates the poisonous political atmosphere of postwar Europe to reveal how treacherous the environment of the global economy was. It took heroic financial mismanagement, a glut-induced global collapse in agricultural prices, and a self-inflicted crash in world trade to cause the Great Depression. Deeply researched and vividly told, *A Rabble of Dead Money* anatomizes history's greatest economic catastrophe--while noting the uncanny echoes for the present.

First published in 1996. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

"The World in Depression is the best book on the subject, and the subject, in turn, is the economically decisive decade of the century so far."—John Kenneth Galbraith  
"[Kindleberger] has written perhaps the finest analytical account of the run-up to the Great Depression and the ensuing run-down from it into mild recovery and eventual world war. [This] brilliant book remains a carefully documented admonition to our leading spirits to 'look to the ends' of what they are currently about."—Times Literary Supplement  
"Charles Kindleberger's *The World in Depression* opened American eyes to the failures of interdependence behind the First Great Depression. DeLong and Eichengreen render great service by bringing this history to today's readers, with a preface that notes grim parallels and rephrases urgent questions for the Eurozone and for the wider world. You can't go wrong by reading Kindleberger—and better late than never."—James K. Galbraith, author of *Inequality and Instability: A Study of the World Economy Just Before the Great Crisis*.

Writing in the June 1965 issue of the *Economic Journal*, Harry G. Johnson begins with a sentence seemingly calibrated to the scale of the book he set himself to review: "The long-awaited monetary history of the United States by Friedman and Schwartz is in every sense of the term a monumental scholarly achievement--monumental in its sheer bulk, monumental in the definitiveness of its treatment of innumerable issues, large and small . . . monumental, above all, in the theoretical and statistical effort and ingenuity that have been brought to bear on the solution of complex and subtle economic issues." Friedman and Schwartz marshaled massive historical data and sharp analytics to support the claim that monetary policy--steady control of the money supply--matters profoundly in the management of the nation's economy, especially in navigating serious economic fluctuations. In their influential chapter 7, *The Great Contraction*--which Princeton published in 1965 as a separate paperback--they address the central economic event of the century, the Depression. According to Hugh Rockoff, writing in January 1965: "If Great Depressions could be prevented through timely actions by the monetary authority (or by a monetary rule), as Friedman and Schwartz had contended, then the case for market economies was measurably stronger." Milton Friedman won the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1976 for work related to *A Monetary History* as well as to his other Princeton University Press book, *A Theory of the Consumption Function* (1957).

"This work 'is a chronological record of American life, events, and thought ... It is a comprehensive general compendium of source material containing laws, speeches, stories, transcriptions of dialogues, on-the-scene reports, reminiscences, and other primary sources.'" Wynar Guide to Ref Books for Sch Media Cent. 3d edition.

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