The Great Depression

The Story Matters...

The Great Depression left millions of Americans out of work and forced millions more, like this Texas woman, into poverty. Many relied on the help of church groups or other charitable organizations to get through the hard times.

At first, national leaders refused to boost government spending to try to end the Depression. Eventually government-funded construction projects were created to provide work for tens of thousands of people. Texas built schools, courthouses, bridges, dams, and parks. These projects not only generated jobs but helped transform the state.
The prosperity many people enjoyed in the Roaring Twenties came to an abrupt end with the stock market crash in 1929. The Great Depression quickly seized the nation. People across the country lost their jobs, their homes, and farms when they couldn’t make their loan payments. President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal programs provided aid and helped create jobs for Texans and other Americans and helped them survive the tough times.

The construction of San Antonio’s River Walk began in 1939 with aid from a government program created to help reduce the effects of the Great Depression. Over the years, the River Walk has emerged as the city’s biggest tourist draw. Restaurants and shops along the waterfront attract thousands of visitors each year.

America’s southern plains were ravaged in the 1930s by what came to be known as the Dust Bowl. Farming patterns and a sustained drought led to extremely dry conditions. Winds then created huge dust storms, such as this one approaching Stafford, Texas, in 1935.

**Step Into the Place**

**MAP FOCUS**

To get people back to work, the federal government launched construction projects located at many public sites in Texas during the Great Depression. Texans built courthouses, schools, city halls, libraries, and parks. Many of these facilities are still in use.

1. **REGIONS**
   - In what part of Texas are the four national forests that were established during the Great Depression?
   - How do you think the construction of national forests and state parks changed the environment?

2. **HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION**
   - Describe the variety of projects shown on the map and discuss how the projects might have benefited Texans.
The Great Depression Begins

The chart shows the years and events that led to the Great Depression. The depression began after the stock market crash of 1929, which caused a sharp decline in the value of stocks and led to a loss of confidence in the economy. The depression lasted for about 10 years, from 1929 to 1939, and had a significant impact on the United States and other countries around the world.

Key Events:
- 1929: Stock market crash
- 1930-1932: Banks and businesses went bankrupt
- 1933: Franklin D. Roosevelt elected President
- 1933-1939: Implementation of New Deal policies
- 1939: End of the Great Depression

The depression had a profound effect on the economy, leading to high unemployment, poverty, and social unrest. The government responded with various programs and policies, including the establishment of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the creation of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which provided jobs and infrastructure projects.

Questions:
1. What was the main cause of the Great Depression?
2. How did the government respond to the depression?
3. What were some of the long-term effects of the Great Depression?

Essential Question:
Why do people make economic choices?
In this political cartoon, President Herbert Hoover explains his bill aimed at farm relief to a farmer. The cartoonist likely shows the farmer struggling with the effects of the Great Depression, which began in the 1930s.

The cartoon highlights the economic hardship faced by farmers during this time. The Great Depression was a severe worldwide economic crisis that began in the United States in 1929 and lasted throughout the 1930s.

Hoover's Response
President Hoover and other leaders did not believe that the Great Depression would last long. Hoover blamed international economic problems and questioned business practices for the problem. He thought that businesses should solve the problem and not the government.

Black Tuesday
Black Tuesday, the name given to October 29, 1929, when the stock market crashed, is a significant event that marked the beginning of the Great Depression.
OIL DISCOVERIES LEAD TO LOWER OIL PRICES

Oil producers in violation of regulations. They insisted that small companies produced and sold oil for less than the price at which it was sold. The price fell to 13 cents per barrel. This order favored large companies and reduced oil prices. Small producers suffered. In the early 1930s, oil prices dropped to their lowest level ever. Oil companies could not sell their oil at $1 a barrel.

GUIDING QUESTION

What caused oil and cotton prices to fall in the 1930s?

Cotton

A Boom in Oil, a Bust in Cotton

DEPRESSION: What was the economic situation in Texas before the Great Depression?

— Herbert Hoover, State of the Union message

The public

... feeling individual distress and being generously supported by

through their voluntary agencies have assumed the duty of

... the social communities...[and]...from the local organizations...and other public

degree of response, from government, mayors, and other public

decree. The answer is best a most gratifying

Economic depression can not be cured by legislative action or

PRIMARY SOURCE

The Depression

Theodore Roosevelt stated his views on how to address

In December 1930, more than a year after black
The Plains

The Dust Bowl Devastates

Cotton Farmers

What were the causes of the Dust Bowl, and how did it affect farmers in Texas?

During the Dust Bowl, the price of cotton dropped quickly. Farmers struggled to make a profit, and many were forced to leave their land. The government implemented various programs to help farmers, including the Soil Conservation Service. However, the severity of the Dust Bowl was exacerbated by poor farming practices and an overproduction of cotton. The resulting low prices and lack of demand for cotton led to widespread economic hardship.

Academic Vocabulary

Academic words: dust bowl, evicted, homestead, innovation, per capita, production, wheat

The Dust Bowl

The Dust Bowl was a period of drought and extreme weather that lasted from the 1930s to the 1940s. It affected the Great Plains region of the United States, particularly in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. The drought caused widespread crop failure and soil erosion, leading to a significant decrease in agricultural production. Farmers were forced to leave their land, and many relocated to other regions in search of work. The Dust Bowl had a lasting impact on the economy and environment of the affected areas.
Summarizing

Before the tight of Texas wheat farmers in the 1920s and 1930s, about one-third of the farmers in the Panhandle region of Texas were nicknamed the “Dust Bowl.”

Great Plains, including western Texas, was nicknamed the "Dust Bowl" because of the extent of crop failures that occurred there. Many people had to leave their homes due to drought, and caused dust storms to form. The blowing winds picked up the soil and formed huge dust storms. Then the winds blew the dust off the plants leaving them dry. Then the farmers had to re-plant to make their crops grow again.

The destruction caused by the Dust Bowl forced many farmers to leave the land. Many moved to California, hoping to find work. Many of their lands, however, dried up from the southern plains. The Dust Bowl caused many farmers to re-plan their crops and find new ways to keep the soil in place. Then the winds blew the dust off the plants leaving them dry. Then the farmers had to re-plant to make their crops grow again.

Connect the dust bowl of 1930s to the map of the Panhandle region of Texas.
The depression years of the early 1930s were hard for all Texans, but especially for those in the rural areas. The state was hit hard by the Great Depression, which lasted from 1929 to 1939. This period was characterized by a sharp decline in the economy, a collapse of agricultural prices, and a significant increase in unemployment. Texans were affected by the early years of the Great Depression, which led to widespread poverty and hardship. The state was hit hard by the effects of the Depression, with many farmers and workers losing their livelihoods. The government played a role in trying to alleviate some of the pain caused by the Depression, but the situation was difficult for many. The consequences of the Depression were felt for years to come, as the state worked to recover and rebuild.
Winston Estes, born in 1917 in Quanah, Texas, was a career Air Force officer as well as a writer. During World War II, he served in the Army Air Corps in the Pacific. He wrote his first book—a spoof about his time working in the Pentagon—in 1960. *Another Part of the House*, published in 1970, describes living through the Depression in the fictional town of Wordsworth in Texas. This book became Estes's most popular work. In this passage, the central character in the novel, young Larry Morrison, is walking and talking with his older brother Tad, who speaks first.

Dust storms like these were frequent in the Dust Bowl years and added to the misery and hardship of the Great Depression.
"To be fair, Uncle Calvin isn't the only person without a job. Lots of people can't find work. You just don't know all of them personally. It's the Depression..."

"It's a fact. Lots of people older than you have been worrying about it for years, so I wouldn't let it worry me too much if I were you."

I was tired of worrying about it. All I understood about it was that people used the Depression to explain away anything that didn't work. The Depression explained away the things I wanted and didn't want. It explained Ted's hard-down overcoat, my ricky bicycle, my patched-up football that wouldn't hold air, our old car with tires so thin that Papa wouldn't trust them to take us to the beach at Galveston. It explained the peeling paint, grey, and had a secondhand look. It explained the town of Wordsworth was slabby and had a secondhand look. It explained why the whole Galveston died and the dust and the drought and the dust caused the Depression or if the Depression caused the drought and the dust. They were connected, though. I knew that much. The Depression, the dust and the drought were somehow parts of the same thing, and this same thing explained away everything that anybody didn't like."
more active.

The presidential election of 1932

The 1932 presidential election offered an opportunity for change. The "Hoover Pig" took office in 1929, and many people were angry with his administration. People began blaming Hoover for the ongoing suffering, and calls for change were heard. Many people voted for the Democratic candidate, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who promised to make the federal government more active and to help the economy. Roosevelt proposed to take an approach that was different from Hoover's. Roosevelt believed in the power of government to create jobs and encourage economic growth. He believed that the government should be involved in the economy and that people should not be left to fend for themselves. Roosevelt's New Deal was a response to the economic crisis of the 1930s, and it included programs to create jobs, provide relief to the unemployed, and stimulate economic growth. Roosevelt's New Deal helped to create millions of jobs and improve the economy, and it is considered to be one of the most significant events in American history.

It Matters Because

The actions of the federal government in Texas resulted in jobs, public works projects, and improvements in the economy. How do governments change? Why do people make economic choices?
The New Deal: The Program of President Franklin D. Roosevelt

Content Vocabulary

New Deal

Academic Vocabulary

READING PROGRESS CHECK

1932?

Why did Roosevelt win such a large percentage of the votes in Texas in 1932? Consider that the economy was recovering, and Texans were evincing enthusiasm for their support of him.

New Deal presidential campaign

President Roosevelt quickly launched the New Deal. This series of domestic programs resulted in recovery for the economy and helped to resolve the depression. Roosevelt had made his campaign promise to provide jobs for the poor, and the New Deal programs included relief for the poor as a means of recovery for the economy.

Roosevelt Wins the Election

National Convention—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Speech to the Democratic Convention: "I pledge you, I pledge myself to a new deal for the American people..."

1. Roosevelt's promise to provide relief for the poor was a cornerstone of his New Deal program.
2. Roosevelt's campaign promise to "run a administrative government" resonated with voters.
3. Roosevelt's promise to "build a better America" appealed to many voters.
4. Roosevelt's promise to "give America a new deal" was a powerful appeal to the American people.

Roosevelt Wins: Roosevelt, a 72-year-old New Yorker, won 20 states and 432 electoral votes, and 57 percent of the popular vote. This victory was seen as a mandate for his New Deal program.
GUIDING QUESTION: What New Deal programs were important in Texas, and what were their effects?

The Alphabet Agencies in Texas

Roosevelt and Garner took office in March 1933. During the first months of the New Deal, Congress passed many laws and established new agencies. These actions were designed to push the economy in the right direction and provide jobs and relief for the estimated 15 million people who were unemployed. Because people referred to the agencies by their initials rather than their names, they became known as the alphabet agencies.

Providing Relief and Jobs

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) gave money to state and local agencies to distribute directly to unemployed people. Other agencies were formed to create public projects that would preserve natural resources or improve public life. The men were assigned to sites, similar to military camps, around the country. Texas alone had nearly a hundred of these camps.
CCC workers were paid $30 per month and were expected to send $25 of this home to their families. CCC workers built more than two dozen state parks in Texas, including those at Caddo Lake, Davis Mountains, and Palo Duro Canyon. About 50,000 Texans got jobs through the CCC.

The National Youth Administration (NYA) hired young, high school and college students to perform office and maintenance jobs. These workers also improved highways and built roadside parks. Heading the NYA effort in Texas was a young man named Lyndon Baines Johnson. He later went on to become president of the United States.

Two other programs, the Public Works Administration (PWA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA), funded major construction projects that created jobs for the unemployed. The WPA employed artists to paint murals in public buildings such as schools, post offices, and courthouses. The WPA also built swimming pools, recreation centers, stadiums, and parks.

The WPA and PWA built 13 new schools and expanded 13 more in Fort Worth alone. Across the state, Texans built new schools and expanded schools and parks. The New Deal created jobs and provided new services to communities across the state.

Helping Farmers

Almost 60 percent of Texans lived in rural areas in 1930, but only about 2 percent of farms had electricity. To improve farm life and productivity, the New Deal helped farmers form cooperatives that could borrow money to bring electricity to an area. Instead of relying on hand-powered machines and kerosene lamps, farmers could use electricity to pump water and light homes. Families living on farms could finally listen to the radio for entertainment and news like families in the cities. Representative Sam Rayburn proposed the law creating the Rural Electrification Administration, the alphabet agency that led this effort.

The New Deal also tried to address the problem of low crop prices. Government officials believed the low prices were a result of an oversupply of farm products. Congress passed the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) to try to solve this problem. The act tried to reduce the supply of basic crops and farm products, including wheat, corn, cotton, rice, dairy products, and pork.
Evaluating the New Deal

Despite all the federal spending, the New Deal did not end the Great Depression. The peak of unemployment was in 1934, but it did not decline by the late 1930s. The jobs that did not come from the New Deal were also spent on the construction of roads and bridges. This spending was part of the New Deal. Some were also spent on the construction of homes and schools. This spending was not enough to provide jobs for all the unemployed workers.

The New Deal also provided some social programs. These programs included the Social Security Act, which was signed into law in 1935. This act provided benefits to those who had worked and paid into the Social Security system. It also provided benefits to those who were disabled or retired.

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Texas

Celebrating 100 Years of

The Great Depression started in 1929 because the business community became the central force in the national economy. In the past, Texas had been planning a

The Great Depression ended in 1933. They did not let the economic effects of the Great Depression end 1933. They did not let the

Explaining How did Franklin Roosevelt’s approach to the Great Depression differ from that of Herbert Hoover?

Ancestral How were the main goals of

Comparing How did Franklin Roosevelt’s approach to the Great Depression differ from that of Herbert Hoover?

Summarizing What were the main goals of the federal government’s approach in the Great Depression?

Descriptive Writing Support your answer with a number of facts or details to explain the

Descriptive Writing What were the main goals of the federal government’s approach in the Great Depression?

Descriptive Writing How did Texans mark the centennial of the Texas Centennial?

Descriptive Writing When and where was the Texas Centennial held?

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Descriptive Writing What economic effects did the Great Depression have on Texas?

Reading Progress Check

Explaining How did Texas historically celebrate its centennial during the trying times of the Great Depression?

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Homes caused millions to lose their
millions out of work and
The Great Depression put

James V. Allred, 1935

"...in order to secure the maximum benefits possible under a recovery
National Government, proposing to subsidize work for direct relief, follows
As a Texan, I am proud of the fact that the "new order" program of the

so far as it is within the power of Texas to do so, we must dedicate

primary source

The Great Depression caused widespread hardship. Americans debated what to do to make

What do YOU Think?

In trying to end an economic depression.
Should the government take an active role?
Farms were hard hit by the Depression, as crop prices collapsed.

How, then, can we build Texas? First, through agriculture, which we call the backbone of civilization. Farm relief by legislation seems a difficult undertaking. I think we can best relieve the Texas farmer and stockman by giving him the best educational advantages for his children, so that they may learn how to live and how to farm, and be contented on the farm; by promoting the conservation and reclamation of soil; and by improving in every possible way the marketing end of his industry, by encouraging him to raise his own feed and food and live at home, by relieving his terrible tax burden; and by giving the Texas farmer and stockman the best possible advantages for his children, so that they may learn how to live and how to farm, and be contented on the farm; by promoting the conservation and reclamation of soil; and by improving in every possible way the marketing end of his industry.

— Ross S. Sterling, 1931
It Matters Because

Changing Issues and Governors

During the 1930s, political leaders changed while African Americans, Mexican Americans, and workers fought for basic rights.

GUIDING QUESTION: What issues confronted Texas governors during the 1930s, and what actions did the governors take?

From the time Texas became independent in 1836 until the 1950s, Texas was essentially a one-party state. The winner of a contest for the Democratic Party nomination for state or local office was virtually assured of victory. Four different Democratic governors served during the 1930s, and all struggled to meet the needs of Texans during one of the worst economic periods in history.

Miriam "Ma" Ferguson and Ross Sterling

Miriam Amanda Ferguson was elected the first female governor of Texas in 1924. Her husband, James, had been Texas governor but had been impeached or removed from office. He was still popular among voters, though. Miriam ran for the office, promising to follow his husband's advice and won the election. Ferguson was nicknamed "Ma" because she had two daughters and because of the initials of her first and middle names.

Like her husband's governorship, "Ma" Ferguson's term as governor was tainted by scandal. She was defeated in 1926 and again in the 1930 election and tried to regain the power by pushing for a law controlling production. That law was ruled
william lee o'daniel

Allred became a federal judge after completing his two terms in office. He is known for his anti-corruption efforts and for his support of the Texas education system. He is a former state senator and served as governor from 1935 to 1940. He also held the position of chairman of the Texas Education Agency, which oversaw the state's education system.

Critical Thinking

1935 and again in 1939, when the election was won by Texas Governor in 1939.

James Allred, on the left, won

The weakened and corrupt Rangers allowed crime to become a serious problem in Texas. The Rangers, with their political support, had become a political force in their own right. They were able to influence the judicial system, and the death of President McKinley in 1901 was seen as a symbol of the Rangers' power.

As a result of the McKinley death, the Rangers were dissolved, and the Texas Rangers were allowed to operate without restriction. This allowed the Rangers to continue their activities, including the murder of a number of political opponents.

In 1906, the Texas Rangers were officially disbanded, and their activities were taken over by the state's police force. This was seen as a victory for the reforms of Governor Allred, who had been a strong advocate for the Texas education system.
Depression were also being denied some of their basic civil rights.

Several groups of Americans felt especially hard by the Great

Guiding Question: How did African Americans and Mexican Americans fight to
gain basic rights during the Great Depression?

Basic Rights

Texas Minorities Push for

in the 1930s, had for helping the people of Texas recover from the Depression.

Identifying Central Issues Describe some of the ideas that the four Texas governors

Warning: Important to notice that the bill he

in 1940. He was

O'Daniel claimed that he received 38,000 letters in one week.
connected ideas into one sentence.

Keep a list of connecting words. Look at when you are speaking and want to put

**SKILLS PRACTICE**

An estimated 60 percent of them white.

The district of Columbia, elected more than 400,000 visitors, with

Americans. The "Hall of Negro Life" supported by 32 states and

Texas Centennial to celebrate the contributions and arts of African

breakthrough in 1936. A building was set aside at the site of the

African Americans in Texas achieved another important

1944 the Supreme Court struck down the white primary for good.

Democrats found ways to avoid opening the decision, however. In

Supreme Court ruled that Nixon had been unfairly denied his rights.

Johnson quickly challenged the law in both 1977 and 1992. The Supreme

and/or a law impairing the white primary's strength in 1974 and Dr.

arguments and procedural issues in the case. The Supreme Court, in 1990, Dr.

Johnson's case for the Supreme Court, the State's primary law was upheld. This case

in 1990. Dr. Lawrence, Nixon's case was heard in 1990, and his rights

African Americans had made some progress in the past three

struggle for rights and the workplace. Two of these groups suffered discrimination in voting education.

Making Connections

How long did Nixon have to wait between his initial challenge to

the white primary and finally being able to vote in a primary election?

1932 LBJ's father was elected a Republican primary for the first time that year.

1932 LBJ's father was elected Democratic primary for the first time that year.

1932 LBJ's father was elected the foundation for the end of the white primary in 1944. Nixon

American from voting. His Supreme Court decision victories in 1977 and

support, he challenged the white primary. Law that prevented African

advancement of colored people (NAACP) to El Paso. In 1974 with NAACP

Nixon helped found a chapter of the National Association for the

legal rights for African Americans.

convinced him to move to El Paso. The fighting also spurred him to pursue

settlement in Cameron, Texas. The fighting, an African American man who

served in Cameron, Texas. He became the medical college in Marshall, Texas, where

Nixon was born, raised, and educated in Marshall, Texas. After graduating

won two key cases involving the voting rights of African Americans in Texas.

Lawrence Nixon was a respected doctor and civil rights activist who
Eventually, the company agreed to improve the pay.

The workers were ultimately defeated by the company's refusal to negotiate. In 1998, the workers went on strike.

The conditions were poor. Women were subjected to sexual harassment and paid less than men. The working conditions were worse for women workers. Many worked in factories where their wages were not paid on time.

About 12,000 people—many of whom were Mexican Americans—were involved in the strike.

In Texas, the strike went on for two years. But they gained few improvements.

In December 2000, the company agreed to pay the workers $14.7 million and to improve working conditions.

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during this period. 22

why did tenant farmers not benefit from federal farm programs?

reading progress check

when there were few available jobs,
coal mines closed, and miners were left without work at a time
low prices for agricultural goods resulted reduced the demand for coal
Texas coal miners. the discovery of oil East Texas oil fields and the
Another group that suffered greatly in the Depression was
lands they worked.
and less access to new tenant farmers were forced from the
destroying or not planting crops, with fewer crops being planted
help them, those programs paid farmers to reduce crop supplies by
Depression. new deal programs to raise crop prices did little to
Most of these farmers were in deep and extremely poor
cover these losses in Texas did not own the land they farmed.
cover the farmers in Texas did not own the land they farmed.
and other tenant farmers. In 1930, approximately three out of
and other tenant farmers. In 1930, approximately three out of
several other groups saw little benefit from government efforts to

Guiding Question: How were Texas tenant farmers and miners affected by the

Great Depression?

Tenant Farmers and Miners Get

Help

During this period, many farmers lost

machines to sell the because which led to many workers losing

and working conditions. However, companies soon installed

Reading Progress Check

Little Help

Analyzing

How did tenant farmers and miners affected by the Great Depression?
**New Deal Brochure**

**Creating Brochures**

The New Deal established government agencies that created a legacy of cultural monuments, historic sites, state parks, and trails throughout Texas. Use the following steps to create a brochure:

1. **Expository Writing**
   - Write an essay that explains how the New Deal was effective. Address how the problems Texas faced during the Great Depression were resolved. In your response, describe the programs and projects implemented. Use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.
   - Directions: Write your answers on a separate piece of paper. If applicable, use the following headings:
     - Expository Writing: Write an essay that explains how the New Deal was effective. Discuss the programs and projects implemented. Use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.

2. **Social Studies Skills**
   - New Deal problems to solve problems. 2.4a. 2.7c
   - Describe how the Great Depression affected Texas workers and farmers. Use the following headings:
     - Social Studies Skills: New Deal problems to solve problems. 2.4a. 2.7c

3. **Thinking Like a Historian**
   - Create a table like the one shown here to identify and fill in a chart. Identify any problems you find in the image and analyze the solutions. Use the following headings:
     - Thinking Like a Historian: Create a table like the one shown here to identify and fill in a chart. Identify any problems you find in the image and analyze the solutions.

4. **Visual Literacy**
   - Other columns: 2.4a. 2.7c
   - Identify and fill in a chart like the one shown here to identify problems and analyze the solutions in the image. Use the following headings:
     - Visual Literacy: Other columns: 2.4a. 2.7c

5. **Analyzing Images**
   - The image shows a poster promoting the Rural Electrification Administration's New Deal program. Use the following headings:
     - Analyzing Images: The image shows a poster promoting the Rural Electrification Administration's New Deal program.
Assessment

CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

1. Analyzing: How did the law of supply and demand affect wheat farmers after World War I? (218, 220)

2. Defending: Why was the Dust Bowl a natural disaster or a man-made disaster? Explain your answer. (218, 220)

3. Comparing: In what ways were the goals of the Civilian Conservation Corps similar to those of the National Youth Administration? Provide specific examples of their work. (218, 220)

4. Evaluating: How did the New Deal try to solve the problem of low crop prices? How effective were the solutions in helping farmers? Explain your answer. (218, 220)

5. Identifying: Who were the Great Depression leaders? (218, 220)

6. Drawing Conclusions: Which New Deal program do you think was the most effective? Explain your answer. (218, 220)

7. Identifying Points of View: Why do you think Texans invested government money on the centennial celebration despite the fact that the state was in the midst of the Great Depression? (218, 220)

8. Explaining: How did radio help elect Wilberforce O’Daniel to the governorship? (218, 220)

9. Explaining Cause and Effect: How was the Texas mining industry affected by the discovery of the East Texas oil fields? (218, 220)

10. Explaining: Look at the Dust Bowl map in Lesson 1. What part of Texas was most damaged by the Dust Bowl? How does the area compare to the areas damaged in other states? (218, 220)

11. Interpreting Charts: Look at the chart in Lesson 1. Of the Texas schools, which was the most extensive? Why or why not? (218, 220)

REVIEW THE GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. Analyzing: Why did Franklin D. Roosevelt win the presidential election of 1932 in a landslide? (218, 220)

2. Describing: What was the immediate effect of the stock market crash and the beginning of the Great Depression on the Texas economy? (218, 220)

3. Describing: What changes did Texas make to farming on the southern plains in the 1920s? What were the effects of those changes? (218, 220)

4. Explaining: How did Texas governor Miriam Ferguson address problems caused by the Great Depression? (218, 220)

5. Explaining: Name three New Deal programs and identify the goals of each. (218, 220)

6. Identifying: Name the Great Depression leaders. (218, 220)

7. Describing: Describe how the LULAC helped Mexican Americans in their struggle against segregated schools. (218, 220)

8. Summarizing: Why were Texans and Americans in general, optimistic about the economy before the stock market crashed? (218, 220)

9. Explaining: How did the New Deal try to solve the problem of low crop prices? How effective were the solutions in helping farmers? Explain your answer. (218, 220)

10. Analyzing: How did the law of supply and demand affect wheat farmers after World War I? (218, 220)

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14. Identifying: Who were the Great Depression leaders? (218, 220)

15. Drawing Conclusions: Which New Deal program do you think was the most effective? Explain your answer. (218, 220)

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17. Explaining: How did radio help elect Wilberforce O’Daniel to the governorship? (218, 220)

18. Explaining Cause and Effect: How was the Texas mining industry affected by the discovery of the East Texas oil fields? (218, 220)

19. Explaining: Look at the Dust Bowl map in Lesson 1. What part of Texas was most damaged by the Dust Bowl? How does the area compare to the areas damaged in other states? (218, 220)

20. Interpreting Charts: Look at the chart in Lesson 1. Of the Texas schools, which was the most extensive? Why or why not? (218, 220)
1. 50,000 barrels a day less than current production.
2. 60,000 barrels a day for one week from the date of the order.
3. 60,000 barrels a day from each well in the field.
4. 50,000 barrels a day total output from all wells in the field.
5. 50,000 barrels a day total commission, plus production.

Interpreting: What limit does the Railroad Commission put on production in Texas?

A. To increase sales of oil from state-owned fields.
B. To prevent waste of crude oil.
C. To keep independent producers in other fields.
D. To boost prices by restricting supply.

Finding the Main Idea: According to the excerpt, what is the purpose for limiting oil production in Texas?

This excerpt is from a document issued by the Texas Railroad Commission on October 15, 1937.

Analyzing Documents: Standardized Test Practice

Extended Response

Describe the conditions for Mexican Americans in the school board room and explain why you think they are changes are needed. To express the board's decision to make improvements, school board from the perspective of a principal leader:

Drawing Inferences: Why do you think the principal made that choice? What does the photograph suggest about racial segregation in San Antonio?

Short Response (continued)