

## 1: Women, Impact of the Great Depression on | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*women, impact of the great depression on The Great Depression affected women and men in quite different ways. The economy of the period relied heavily on so-called "sex-typed" work, or work that employers typically assigned to one sex or the other.*

But between the ages of 11 and 13 there is a precipitous rise in depression rates for girls. By the age of 15, females are twice as likely to have experienced a major depressive episode as males. This comes at a time in adolescence when roles and expectations change dramatically. The stresses of adolescence include forming an identity, emerging sexuality, separating from parents, and making decisions for the first time, along with other physical, intellectual, and hormonal changes. These stresses are generally different for boys and girls, and may be associated more often with depression in females. Studies show that female high school students have significantly higher rates of depression, anxiety disorders, eating disorders, and adjustment disorders than male students, who have higher rates of disruptive behavior disorders. Relationships and Work Roles for Women Stress in general can contribute to depression in persons biologically vulnerable to the illness. Some have theorized that higher incidence of depression in women is not due to greater vulnerability, but to the particular stresses that many women face. These stresses include major responsibilities at home and work, single parenthood, and caring for children and aging parents. How these factors may uniquely affect women is not yet fully understood. For both women and men, rates of major depression are highest among the separated and divorced, and lowest among the married, while remaining always higher for women than for men. The quality of a marriage, however, may contribute significantly to depression. Lack of an intimate, confiding relationship, as well as overt marital disputes, have been shown to be related to depression in women. In fact, rates of depression were shown to be highest among unhappily married women. These events bring fluctuations in mood that for some women include depression. Researchers have confirmed that hormones have an effect on the brain chemistry that controls emotions and mood; a specific biological mechanism explaining hormonal involvement is not known, however. Many women experience certain behavioral and physical changes associated with phases of their menstrual cycles. In some women, these changes are severe, occur regularly, and include depressed feelings, irritability, and other emotional and physical changes. Called premenstrual syndrome PMS or premenstrual dysphoric disorder PMDD, the changes typically begin after ovulation and become gradually worse until menstruation starts. Scientists are exploring how the cyclical rise and fall of estrogen and other hormones may affect the brain chemistry that is associated with depressive illness. Studies suggest that women who experience major depression after childbirth very often have had prior depressive episodes even though they may not have been diagnosed and treated. Pregnancy if it is desired seldom contributes to depression, and having an abortion does not appear to lead to a higher incidence of depression. Women with infertility problems may be subject to extreme anxiety or sadness, though it is unclear if this contributes to a higher rate of depressive illness. In addition, motherhood may be a time of heightened risk for depression because of the stress and demands it imposes. Menopause, in general, is not associated with an increased risk of depression. In fact, while once considered a unique disorder, research has shown that depressive illness at menopause is no different than at other ages. The women more vulnerable to change-of-life depression are those with a history of past depressive episodes. Specific Cultural Considerations for Women and Depression As for depression in general, the prevalence rate of depression in African American and Hispanic women remains about twice that of men. There is some indication, however, that major depression and dysthymia may be diagnosed less frequently in African American and slightly more frequently in Hispanic than in Caucasian women. Prevalence information for other racial and ethnic groups is not definitive. Possible differences in symptom presentation may affect the way depression is recognized and diagnosed among minorities. For example, African Americans are more likely to report somatic symptoms, such as appetite change and body aches and pains. In addition, people from various cultural backgrounds may view depressive symptoms in different ways. Such factors should be considered when working with women from special populations. Women and Abuse Studies show that women molested as children are more likely to

have clinical depression at some time in their lives than those with no such history. In addition, several studies show a higher incidence of depression among women who have been raped as adolescents or adults. Since far more women than men were sexually abused as children, these findings are relevant. Women who experience other commonly occurring forms of abuse, such as physical abuse and sexual harassment on the job, also may experience higher rates of depression. Abuse may lead to depression by fostering low self-esteem, a sense of helplessness, self-blame, and social isolation. There may be biological and environmental risk factors for depression resulting from growing up in a dysfunctional family. At present, more research is needed to understand whether victimization is connected specifically to depression. Poverty and Depression Women and children represent seventy-five percent of the U. Low economic status brings with it many stresses, including isolation, uncertainty, frequent negative events, and poor access to helpful resources. Sadness and low morale are more common among persons with low incomes and those lacking social supports. But research has not yet established whether depressive illnesses are more prevalent among those facing environmental stressors such as these. However, studies show no increase in depressive illness among women at this stage of life. As with younger age groups, more elderly women than men suffer from depressive illness. Similarly, for all age groups, being unmarried which includes widowhood is also a risk factor for depression. Most important, depression should not be dismissed as a normal consequence of the physical, social, and economic problems of later life. In fact, studies show that most older people feel satisfied with their lives. About , persons are widowed each year. Most of them are older, female, and experience varying degrees of depressive symptomatology. Most do not need formal treatment, but those who are moderately or severely sad appear to benefit from self-help groups or various psychosocial treatments. These depressions respond to standard antidepressant treatments, although research on when to start treatment or how medications should be combined with psychosocial treatments is still in its early stages. The Path to Healing Depression Reaping the benefits of treatment begins by recognizing the signs of depression. The next step is to be evaluated by a qualified professional. Although depression can be diagnosed and treated by primary care physicians, often the physician will refer the patient to a psychiatrist, psychologist, clinical social worker, or other mental health professional. Treatment is a partnership between the patient and the health care provider. An informed consumer knows her treatment options and discusses concerns with her provider as they arise. If there are no positive results after 2 to 3 months of treatment, or if symptoms worsen, discuss another treatment approach with the provider. Getting a second opinion from another health or mental health professional may also be in order. Here, again, are the steps to healing: Check your symptoms against the symptoms of depression Talk to a health or mental health professional. Choose a treatment professional and a treatment approach with which you feel comfortable. Consider yourself a partner in treatment and be an informed consumer. If you are not comfortable or satisfied after 2 to 3 months, discuss this with your provider. Different or additional treatment may be recommended. In fact, the sooner a recurrence is treated, the shorter its duration will be. Depressive illnesses make you feel exhausted, worthless, helpless, and hopeless. Such feelings make some people want to give up. It is important to realize that these negative feelings are part of the depression and will fade as treatment begins to take effect. Along with professional treatment, there are other things you can do to help yourself get better. Some people find participating in support groups very helpful. It may also help to spend some time with other people and to participate in activities that make you feel better, such as mild exercise or yoga. Feeling better takes time. Retrieved on November 15, , from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2791111/>

### 2: User account | Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History

*Women are known to be resilient in the face of adversity. The Great Depression proved to be a time of severe adversity for the whole nation. In this lesson, we'll discuss how women, specifically.*

Money supply decreased considerably between Black Tuesday and the Bank Holiday in March when there were massive bank runs across the United States. There are also various heterodox theories that downplay or reject the explanations of the Keynesians and monetarists. The consensus among demand-driven theories is that a large-scale loss of confidence led to a sudden reduction in consumption and investment spending. Once panic and deflation set in, many people believed they could avoid further losses by keeping clear of the markets. Holding money became profitable as prices dropped lower and a given amount of money bought ever more goods, exacerbating the drop in demand. Monetarists believe that the Great Depression started as an ordinary recession, but the shrinking of the money supply greatly exacerbated the economic situation, causing a recession to descend into the Great Depression. Economists and economic historians are almost evenly split as to whether the traditional monetary explanation that monetary forces were the primary cause of the Great Depression is right, or the traditional Keynesian explanation that a fall in autonomous spending, particularly investment, is the primary explanation for the onset of the Great Depression. There is consensus that the Federal Reserve System should have cut short the process of monetary deflation and banking collapse. If they had done this, the economic downturn would have been far less severe and much shorter. In such a situation, the economy reached equilibrium at low levels of economic activity and high unemployment. As the Depression wore on, Franklin D. Roosevelt tried public works, farm subsidies, and other devices to restart the U. According to the Keynesians, this improved the economy, but Roosevelt never spent enough to bring the economy out of recession until the start of World War II. Real gross domestic product in Dollar blue, price index red, money supply M2 green and number of banks grey. Friedman and Schwartz argued that the downward turn in the economy, starting with the stock market crash, would merely have been an ordinary recession if the Federal Reserve had taken aggressive action. I would like to say to Milton and Anna: Friedman and Schwartz argued that, if the Fed had provided emergency lending to these key banks, or simply bought government bonds on the open market to provide liquidity and increase the quantity of money after the key banks fell, all the rest of the banks would not have fallen after the large ones did, and the money supply would not have fallen as far and as fast as it did. This interpretation blames the Federal Reserve for inaction, especially the New York branch. By the late s, the Federal Reserve had almost hit the limit of allowable credit that could be backed by the gold in its possession. This credit was in the form of Federal Reserve demand notes. During the bank panics a portion of those demand notes were redeemed for Federal Reserve gold. Since the Federal Reserve had hit its limit on allowable credit, any reduction in gold in its vaults had to be accompanied by a greater reduction in credit. On April 5, , President Roosevelt signed Executive Order making the private ownership of gold certificates, coins and bullion illegal, reducing the pressure on Federal Reserve gold. When threatened by the forecast of a depression central banks should pour liquidity into the banking system and the government should cut taxes and accelerate spending in order to keep the nominal money stock and total nominal demand from collapsing. Outright leave-it-alone liquidationism was a position mainly held by the Austrian School. The idea was the benefit of a depression was to liquidate failed investments and businesses that have been made obsolete by technological development in order to release factors of production capital and labor from unproductive uses so that these could be redeployed in other sectors of the technologically dynamic economy. They argued that even if self-adjustment of the economy took mass bankruptcies, then so be it. Bradford DeLong point out that President Hoover tried to keep the federal budget balanced until , when he lost confidence in his Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon and replaced him. According to a study by Olivier Blanchard and Lawrence Summers, the recession caused a drop of net capital accumulation to pre levels by If you go back to the s, which is a key point, here you had the Austrians sitting in London, Hayek and Lionel Robbins, and saying you just have to let the bottom drop out of the world. You will only make it worse. First it is not able to explain why the demand for money was falling

more rapidly than the supply during the initial downturn in 1929. These questions are addressed by modern explanations that build on the monetary explanation of Milton Friedman and Anna Schwartz but add non-monetary explanations. Debt deflation Crowds outside the Bank of United States in New York after its failure in Irving Fisher argued that the predominant factor leading to the Great Depression was a vicious circle of deflation and growing over-indebtedness. The chain of events proceeded as follows: When the market fell, brokers called in these loans, which could not be paid back. Government guarantees and Federal Reserve banking regulations to prevent such panics were ineffective or not used. Bank failures led to the loss of billions of dollars in assets. After the panic of 1930, and during the first 10 months of 1931, U. In all, 9, banks failed during the 1930s. With future profits looking poor, capital investment and construction slowed or completely ceased. In the face of bad loans and worsening future prospects, the surviving banks became even more conservative in their lending. A vicious cycle developed and the downward spiral accelerated. The liquidation of debt could not keep up with the fall of prices which it caused. The mass effect of the stampede to liquidate increased the value of each dollar owed, relative to the value of declining asset holdings. The very effort of individuals to lessen their burden of debt effectively increased it. Paradoxically, the more the debtors paid, the more they owed. Pure re-distributions should have no significant macroeconomic effects. Building on both the monetary hypothesis of Milton Friedman and Anna Schwartz as well as the debt deflation hypothesis of Irving Fisher, Ben Bernanke developed an alternative way in which the financial crisis affected output. According to Bernanke, a small decline in the price level simply reallocates wealth from debtors to creditors without doing damage to the economy. But when the deflation is severe falling asset prices along with debtor bankruptcies lead to a decline in the nominal value of assets on bank balance sheets. Banks will react by tightening their credit conditions, that in turn leads to a credit crunch which does serious harm to the economy. A credit crunch lowers investment and consumption and results in declining aggregate demand which additionally contributes to the deflationary spiral. Eggertsson and Christina Romer, the key to recovery and to ending the Great Depression was brought about by a successful management of public expectations. The thesis is based on the observation that after years of deflation and a very severe recession important economic indicators turned positive in March when Franklin D. Consumer prices turned from deflation to a mild inflation, industrial production bottomed out in March 1933, and investment doubled in 1934 with a turnaround in March 1933. There were no monetary forces to explain that turn around. Money supply was still falling and short term interest rates remained close to zero. Before March people expected further deflation and a recession so that even interest rates at zero did not stimulate investment. But when Roosevelt announced major regime changes people began to expect inflation and an economic expansion. With these positive expectations, interest rates at zero began to stimulate investment just as they were expected to do. The expectation of higher future income and higher future inflation stimulated demand and investments. The analysis suggests that the elimination of the policy dogmas of the gold standard, a balanced budget in times of crises and small government led endogenously to a large shift in expectation that accounts for about 70-80 percent of the recovery of output and prices from 1932 to 1934. In their view, much like the monetarists, the Federal Reserve of which was created in 1913 should shoulder much of the blame; however unlike the Monetarists, they argue that the key cause of the Depression was the expansion of the money supply in the 1920s, of which led to an unsustainable credit-driven boom. Therefore, by the time the Federal Reserve tightened in 1933 it was far too late to prevent an economic contraction. The spectacular crash of 1929 followed five years of reckless credit expansion by the Federal Reserve System under the Coolidge Administration. The passing of the Sixteenth Amendment, the passage of The Federal Reserve Act, rising government deficits, the passage of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act, and the Revenue Act of 1926, exacerbated and prolonged the crisis. It merely brings about a rearrangement. It diverts capital investment away from the course prescribed by the state of economic wealth and market conditions. It causes production to pursue paths which it would not follow unless the economy were to acquire an increase in material goods. As a result, the upswing lacks a solid base. It is not a real prosperity. It is illusory prosperity. It did not develop from an increase in economic wealth, i. Rather, it arose because the credit expansion created the illusion of such an increase. Sooner or later, it must become apparent that this economic situation is built on sand. Wallace, Paul Douglas, and Marriner Eccles. It held the economy produced more than it consumed, because the consumers

did not have enough income. Thus the unequal distribution of wealth throughout the s caused the Great Depression. That is, it must redistribute purchasing power, maintaining the industrial base, and re-inflating prices and wages to force as much of the inflationary increase in purchasing power into consumer spending. The economy was overbuilt, and new factories were not needed. Foster and Catchings recommended [58] federal and state governments to start large construction projects, a program followed by Hoover and Roosevelt. Productivity shock It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the [productivity, output and employment] trends we are describing are long-time trends and were thoroughly evident prior to These trends are in nowise the result of the present depression, nor are they the result of the World War. On the contrary, the present depression is a collapse resulting from these long-term trends. King Hubbert The first three decades of the 20th century saw economic output surge with electrification , mass production and motorized farm machinery, and because of the rapid growth in productivity there was a lot of excess production capacity and the work week was being reduced. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. May Learn how and when to remove this template message The gold standard was the primary transmission mechanism of the Great Depression. Even countries that did not face bank failures and a monetary contraction first hand were forced to join the deflationary policy since higher interest rates in countries that performed a deflationary policy led to a gold outflow in countries with lower interest rates. The UK was the first to do so. Facing speculative attacks on the pound and depleting gold reserves , in September the Bank of England ceased exchanging pound notes for gold and the pound was floated on foreign exchange markets. The UK, Japan, and the Scandinavian countries left the gold standard in Other countries, such as Italy and the U. According to later analysis, the earliness with which a country left the gold standard reliably predicted its economic recovery. For example, The UK and Scandinavia, which left the gold standard in , recovered much earlier than France and Belgium, which remained on gold much longer. Countries such as China, which had a silver standard , almost avoided the depression entirely. This partly explains why the experience and length of the depression differed between national economies. In a survey of American economic historians, two-thirds agreed that the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act at least worsened the Great Depression.

### 3: Faces Of The Great Depression (PHOTOS) | HuffPost

*This is a young women living in a tent, during the great depression. She is currently located at the American River Migrant Camp in Sacramento California. She has no family around, no children, or even a husband.*

Families of various class, ethnic, racial, and regional backgrounds, exhibiting various styles of marital and familial relationships, responded in different manners to the stresses and demands placed upon them. Millions of families lost their savings as numerous banks collapsed in the early s. Unable to make mortgage or rent payments, many were deprived of their homes or were evicted from their apartments. Both working-class and middle-class families were drastically affected by the Depression. Marriage rates declined, although they started to rise in , and the trend toward decreasing birthrates, already underway, accelerated during the s. In some cases, two or more families crowded together in apartments or homes designed as single-family residences. Some , youths were on the road, travelling by freight train or hitchhiking in order to find work or more favorable circumstances. From to , the number of children entering custodial institutions increased by 50 percent. In many economically deprived families, children suffered from malnutrition and inadequate clothing. Things seemed to be especially difficult for unemployed and underemployed male heads of families. Traditional conceptions of gender roles prevailed during the s; accordingly, men were expected to be the breadwinners of their families. Unemployed men felt like failures as a result of their inability to provide for their families. Such feelings of inadequacy were accentuated when, often after having used up their life savings, these men were forced to endure the humiliating experience of applying for relief. Unemployed men often found themselves hanging around their homes, irritating their wives; quarrels became more frequent between husbands and wives. At times, men withdrew emotionally and even physically from their families and friends. Children of impoverished families, recalling memories of family life during the s, often remembered their fathers as emotionally distant and indifferent. Some unemployed men took up drinking. Others went off on long trips, looking for employment in other cities. Some deserted their wives and families altogether. Some families, of course, were not affected by major economic deprivation during the s, but even among those that were, many were able to maintain relatively "normal" patterns of family life— with the father securely positioned as the head of the family and relatively harmonious relationships prevailing within the home. In the years after the Depression, many recalled the era, perhaps with an exaggerated sense of nostalgia, as a period of family togetherness and solidarity. Family members listened to the radio together by the s, millions of urban families owned at least one radio or engaged in such activities as playing Monopoly, a popular game that appeared in the mids. Features that could be considered symptoms of family disorganization, especially the employment of women and children outside the home, can perhaps best be regarded as ways in which families actively adapted to and coped with economic deprivation. In order to help provide economic support for their families, married women increasingly came to work outside the home during the s, generally in low-status, low-paying jobs, often in the service and light manufacturing sectors. In spite of widespread condemnation of the employment of married women and the refusal of many government agencies, schools, libraries, and so on to employ them, the percentage of married women in the workforce continued to rise during the Depression years. Married women also contributed to the livelihood of their families by intensifying their household labor—by, for example, maintaining vegetable gardens and preserving the resulting produce, or patching and remaking old clothes. Children contributed to their families as well. Boys worked, usually on a part-time basis, in activities such as delivering newspapers, doing janitorial tasks, and assisting as store clerks. Girls, on the other hand, tended to stay home and help with domestic tasks, especially when their mothers worked outside the home. Another example of how family life was actively adapted to the social and economic circumstances that Americans encountered during the Depression era was the creation of a family-oriented union culture by the Congress of Industrial Organizations CIO in late s. As historian Lizabeth Cohen has demonstrated, CIO unions came to emphasize family life, especially family-oriented social and recreational activities, as a means of enhancing solidarity [Image not available for copyright reasons] among the diverse ethnic and racial groups involved in the CIO. Recognizing that

working-class women played a key role as decision-makers in their families, unions attempted to enlist them in such activities as campaigns to buy union-made products and social events aimed at breaking down racial and ethnic barriers between working-class families. Indeed, women were conceived of as playing a guiding role in the elaboration of a family union culture. Efforts to adapt the family to economic adversity during the s did not result in a challenge to conventional gender roles. Many married women worked for wages outside their homes during the Depression years, but their children, often coming of age during the post- World War II era, did not come to see the employment of married women as in itself a positive good. Similarly, although the CIO encouraged women to join unions in industries such as meat-packing, demanded equal pay for women, and enlisted working-class wives as guides of family union culture, CIO unionists persisted in seeing men as the primary family breadwinners. Women were not encouraged to assume leadership roles in CIO unions, and little effort was made to organize workers in the clerical and service sectors, which tended to be dominated by women. With the advent of the New Deal in March , the federal government came to assume a new role in fostering the economic security and welfare of American families. As critics have suggested, however, New Deal programs tended to assume the primacy of the male breadwinner within the family, thus shoring up traditional gender roles. Work relief programs, such as the Works Progress Administration WPA , discriminated against women, and women workers were generally not adequately covered by the retirement pension and unemployment insurance programs established by the Social Security Act of . Although the New Deal welfare state owed much of its inspiration to the idea of the "maternal commonwealth" formulated by female reformers during the late nineteenth century and the Progressive era, and despite the major role that female administrators and social workers played in implementing the New Deal welfare state, there was little concern for advancing the specific interests and rights of women during the s. African-American families were especially hard hit by the Depression. Unemployment rates were significantly higher for blacks than for whites in Northern cities, and in the South , where most of the African-American population continued to live during the s, economic conditions were especially bad. Black sharecroppers in the South were forced to subsist on a minimal level, and increasingly they were evicted from their farms as the result of Agricultural Adjustment Administration policies. In urban areas, there was an especially high percentage of female-headed families due to high mortality rates among black males and their inability to provide for their families as breadwinners. Moreover, the eligibility requirements of the Aid to Dependent Children program, established by the Social Security Act of , apparently contributed to the problem by driving black fathers from households. Again, however, the issue of female dominance in many black families is more than simply a story of the "disorganization" of the black family. In fact, in both Northern cities and the rural South, black women tended to be the centers of networks of kin, friends, and neighborsâ€”networks by means of which scarce resources were shared, thus enabling families to survive under conditions of extreme economic adversity. In general, New Deal measures benefitted blacks less and sometimes not at all in comparison to whites, though New Deal work relief and welfare programs did provide significant assistance for black families, especially in Northern cities. Perhaps the major positive aspect of this legacy was the idea that the economic security and welfare of the family should be a fundamental national goal. To be sure, this idea was imperfectly realized in the New Deal welfare state, which often discriminated against women wage-earners and relegated the families of blacks and other nonwhites to second-class status. Nevertheless, during the s and subsequent decades, the federal government did come to play a major role in providing for the health, welfare, education, and housing of American families.

### 4: What problems did the US face during the Great Depression

*This was a classic example of how American writers and artists tried to cope with the human toll of the great depression. What challenges did women face during the Great Depression? -Women who had trained to become schoolteachers or librarians were now competing with men for those same jobs.*

All articles in this series But the well-entrenched bureaucrats of the AFL had long used racism to keep strict control over their membership, and could not countenance the threat of a racially united rank and file. Lewis, formed the Committee for Industrial Organization CIO , with the aim of unionizing auto, steel and other industries. William Mitch of the United Mineworkers had spectacular success transforming the Alabama UMW from an organization of two locals with members in June , to a union of 23, by , 60 percent of whom were Black. This is a union that only a few years earlier had virtually excluded Black workers. Another reason for CIO success in organizing Blacks was the support of the National Negro Congress, a Communist Party-initiated organization that brought the CIO together with civil rights organizations previously hostile to organized labor. The Congress played a crucial role in counteracting the influence of the antiunion, Black middle class preachers, who received financial support from corporations such as Ford, Chrysler and U. But after years of experiencing racism at the hands of the AFL, Blacks were slow to join the new unions. Since Blacks were a relatively small proportion of the workforce at Chrysler and 10 percent of the workforce at Briggs, the strike could be relatively successful even without their total support. The Black Department foundered during UAW factionalism in the s, but it laid the basis for the tremendous strike victory in , when the vast majority of 17, Black workers enthusiastically supported a strike against the company. Often, they were convinced by the courageous, militant anti-racism of many CIO organizers, especially socialists and communists who faced the Ku Klux Klan, company thugs and police violence in their efforts to organize Blacks. Before the rise of the CIO, there were , Blacks in unions. By , half a million were organized. But even these tremendous steps forward could not overcome the effects of unemployment during the Great Depression. The proportion of Blacks in manufacturing actually declined from 7. And Jim Crow persisted. At a strike at Atlanta Southern Bed Company, a union local agreed to a Jim Crow picket line--whites on one side of the plant, Blacks on the other. Even in the North, Jim Crow company policies persisted. Blacks were rarely upgraded to skilled jobs in the auto or steel industries. A promised all-out CIO organizing drive in the South was permanently delayed, a casualty of the increasingly conservative union leadership that used enforcement of the no-strike pledge during the Second World War as an excuse to put off organizing drives. Far from being a left-wing, working class alternative, the Communist Party popular front support for Roosevelt led it to become the strongest enforcer of the no-strike pledge and to ignore Black struggles against Jim Crow practices in the defense industries. At its best, though, the CIO showed how racist ideas promoted by the bosses and their media can be broken down in struggle. Confronted by union-busting bosses, workers come to see that racism allows the bosses to divide and rule. Through struggle, Black and white workers can learn the real source of racism--the bosses and their system--and struggle to overcome it. First published in the January issue of Socialist Worker.

### 5: What were the hardships during the Great Depression

*During the Great Depression, women made up 25% of the work force, but their jobs were more unstable, temporary or seasonal than men, and the unemployment rate was much greater.*

Yes, Boxing was still very common throughout the great depression. Although many boxers were forced to quit or accept smaller purses for fights, it remained a popular sport. Was the Great Depression during the Depression? Although, some people talk about us entering "a depression" sometimes, and they are talking about the economy now, not back then. What are the three main hardships that farmers faced during the Great Depression? They had to deal with locusts. Locusts were a type of grasshopper that would be able to destroy any crops they pass by for food. There was a drought. There was a drought that all over North America and it obviously affected farmers because it was much harder for them to grow crops. They were only able to sell the little crops they had for a fraction of what they got per kilogram before the great depression. Well, I can tell you they were very thrifty and learned to make do with what they had. In my opinion I think Yes the Great Depression hardship strengthened the families bond because families idk Share to: There was no jobs, buisnesses went out, and people hated their lives because they sucked. What states had depression during the Great Depression? Germany was in a really ad great depression because they had to pay reparations for WW1. They were already in debt but WW1 dropped them so bad. Germany was a country that was heavily injured and many countries were part of the great depression. France because lots of fighting took place and left them in an undesirable condition. I guess it depends on your definition of the words "some" and "hardships". If you believe that limited government is a hardship then yes, it cleared that "problem" right up. The government cannot create jobs, it can only create the incentives for the private sector to begin hiring again. Study Friedman, not Keynes. He wrote novels telling of the hardships of laborers during the Great Depression, such as The Grapes of Wrath.

## 6: Struggles women faced: | Women During The Great Depression

*In order to understand the impact of the Great Depression on women, we will read accounts, look at images, and evaluate programs directed toward some of those women. Finally we will analyze society's expectations of women before, during, and after the Great Depression.*

Her name is Marissa, she has no kids, but she dose have brothers, that are younger than her and she has been taking care of her since she was 16, when her mother first past away, their father was never really their for them at all not even when their mother was alive. Molly said that she needs too be smart about how she handles every thing too make things last for some time, she said it is hard being a house wife, a mother, and not having many people too talk about. She dose want her kids too go to school But they cant go at all. She lives in tint with no food or job. She really tries to find one but now in days all the jobs are taking by men. Mary is out of luck on having a job and starving children. Nobody tries to help her and her children out. Mary is hoping to get a good job to support her family. The three sisters are really mad and sad because they are not eating right or having fun. They all sleep on top of one bed and they wished that they all had one bed to each other. Try to maintain with each other but they are really getting tired of it. They have to stay strong together and not give up on each other. Other people know how they struggle and have no money at all, But still no one helps out. I met this lady named Alma Whitney and she goes to school to learn. She really appreciates that she can go and actually be somebody in life. Alma also has some where to stay and sleep well. Alma is really trying to help out other people who need help. This is an year old mother from Oklahoma now a California migrant. Circa March After losing her husband during the depression and the conditions he faced, this young mother needed to find some way to feed her child and make all possible to keep them two alive. This is a young women living in a tent, during the great depression. She has no family around, no children, or even a husband. This is a young woman, at the age of 18 she has children she has to care for daily. She is penniless and stranded in Imperial Valley, California. The few that are around are all taken by the men. She has trouble thinking about how little her and her family has, wishing it could be a little more. Lonely mother of two, left alone to care for her children. Abandoned and trying to find a way to live day by day. Her baby is here drinking out of a cola bottle with a nipple on it. She and her family practically live in a box. Her children have worn the same clothes for years now. Her and her family are currently resided in Tulelake, Siskiyou County, California. By the end of my journey I soon discovered all the hardships and burdens women of all races had gone through. The people they were surrounded by judged them for the situation they were in without knowing the whole story. The women themselves were ashamed of what they were going through. They were saddened because their own children had to experience certain things they thought they would never see in their lifetime. The men made them feel worthless, like everything they had ever done or went through was for nothing. A lot of the women had to feed their children and themselves on just five dollars a week. They had to make their food last as many days as possible. I did however feel guilty for all the times I ever complained or took something I had for granted. They looked miserable, sad, and even lonely. As a society I feel like the women were let down in this rough economic time. Sophia Gonzales Well it was really hard everything around me, all of the women I have seen, it was hard too see how much they were suffering, and all of the things that they did just for their family, some women that I saw, had lost everything, their home, husbands, some kids, family, but what I saw and changed me was that, they still tried they did what ever, they had too do just for their families. And any kind of food they did find they had too make it last, and almost every woman, wanted the same thing they wanted their kids to get a good education, and go too school and become some one, but the had thing about it was that for that too happen, they needed money to get all of the things they needed. Maybe times are coming. Personally, I doubt it. Letters from the Forgotten Man For the last three or four years we have had depression and suffered with my family and little children severely I am in this house for about ten years and when times were good we would put our last cent in the house and now I have no money, no home, and no wheres to go. I beg of you to please help me and my family and little

children for the sake of a sick mother and suffering family to give this your immediate attention we will not be forced to move or put out in the street. Letters from the Forgotten Man. Always Been there for their children no matter what kept on a smile on their face. Rudy HERNANDEZ Well it was really hard seeing everything around me, all of the women I have seen, it was hard too see how much they were suffering, and all of the things that they did just for their family, some women that I saw, had lost everything, their home, husbands, some kids, family, but what I saw and changed me was that, they still tried they did what ever, they had to do just for their families.

### 7: Problems women faced during the Great Depression - The New Deal and Women

*The Great Depression affected men and women in drastically different ways. Back in the '30s there were jobs men didn't do and jobs women didn't do. The work that was typically given to men was cut significantly.*

Sarah Stone One comment Melissa K. The other day you had an article about the Great Depression with that famous picture of the impoverished mother and her kids. Who was she and what ever happened to her? The Great Depression, the worst economic downturn in the history of the United States and the Western world, began on October 24, 1929, a day that has gone down in the history books as Black Thursday. The economy went into a tailspin with businesses laying off workers and wages for those still employed plummeting. Farmers in the Plains states were hit the hardest. The drought ultimately led to the Dust Bowl, massive dust storms that further hit American farms hard. While seventy-five percent of farmers remained on their farms, a massive portion of the farming population abandoned them due to the Dust Bowl or because banks foreclosed on their land. She met her first husband, Cleo Owens, in Mississippi after her family moved to the state. They married in 1931, and she moved with him and members of his family to the area around Sacramento, California to look for work. When Cleo died in 1932, the couple had five children and Thompson was pregnant with their sixth. Over the next five years, Thompson had a seventh child and began a relationship with a man named Jim Hill. The two never married, though they settled into life in the San Joaquin Valley where they worked as itinerant farm laborers. It was there that she met Dorothea Lange, the photographer who took the iconic Migrant Mother picture. On the day that Lange took the Migrant Mother photograph and others of Thompson, see the Bonus Facts below, Thompson sat on the side of the road with five of her children. It just happened that they left Thompson and the other children next to a migrant camp that housed at least 20 workers. Lange initially drove past the camp on her way home after photographing workers around Los Angeles, but she turned around because she believed that she might find more subjects to photograph. She convinced a reluctant Thompson to sit for six pictures that day, including the Migrant Mother. By the time that Migrant Mother was published in the newspaper and the government sent food to that worker camp as a result, Florence Owens Thompson and her family had already moved on. They learned about the photograph when one of her sons brought home a copy of the newspaper with the picture from his paper route. She spent that time quietly working, growing her family and marrying a man named George Thompson. For the first time she spoke, on television, about the photograph and Dorothea Lange. When the picture was taken, she claimed that Lange assured her the picture would never be published. She also said that Lange promised to send her a copy and she never did. The only ones we had were on the Hudson and we drove off in them. Thompson died several weeks later, shortly after her 80th birthday.

### 8: Great Depression: Causes and Definition | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) - HISTORY

*Working women found that men were often hired before women. How did the depression affect African Americans, Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, and Native Americans? All faced extra prejudice because white Americans felt insecure during the hard times.*

The economy of the period relied heavily on so-called "sex-typed" work, or work that employers typically assigned to one sex or the other. And the work most directly associated with males, especially manufacturing in heavy industries like steel production, faced the deepest levels of lay-offs during the Great Depression. Women primarily worked in service industries, and these jobs tended to continue during the s. Clerical workers, teachers, nurses, telephone operators, and domestics largely found work. In many instances, employers lowered pay scales for women workers, or even, in the case of teachers, failed to pay their workers on time. In many Great Depression families, women were the only breadwinners. In , approximately By , approximately 13 million women worked for wages outside the home. Critics, over-looking the sex-typing of most work opportunities for women, lambasted laboring women for robbing men of much-needed jobs. Federal law stood consistently with this conservative position regarding women workers. Laws in effect between and made it illegal for more than one person per family to find employment within the federal civil service. Despite the protestations of Eleanor Roosevelt , the New Deal program the Civilian Conservation Corps , developed in , had a formal policy against hiring women. Many New Deal job programs cast women in traditional housekeeping roles. FERA work relief projects employed women in producing such goods as canned foods, clothes, and mattresses for distribution to needy families. Women were employed as housekeeping aides to families in need of household help. The housekeeping aides project kept to traditional racial stereotypes as well as gendered ones, as most of its employees were African-American women. Other federal agencies paid women much less than men or gave preferences to male job seekers over female ones. Women of minority groups faced particular difficulties. Employers preferred white men, and then white women, over black or Hispanic women in most instances. Relegated to domestic work and farm work through centuries of racism and misogyny in the job market, most African-American women found themselves left out of new laws passed to ensure worker safety. The Fair Labor Standards Act of , with its minimum wage and maximum hour provisions, did not apply to domestic or farm workers. Given the pressures of the economy, many womenâ€”white and blackâ€”were willing to work in domestic positions, but fewer households had the extra income to hire help. Given that those seeking employment were most often black and given the low wages one would earn in such arrangements, the process and the area of town associated with it became known colloquially as a "slave market. Women in professional careers lost gains made in earlier, more stable periods. Fewer women found positions in business in the Great Depression than in the s. Losing ground in the traditional male sphere, some men also entered into jobs heretofore relegated to women. This trend occurred even in the very female bastion of teaching. The teaching profession grew slightly less female during the Great Depression; women had constituted 85 percent of teachers in , but by they constituted only 78 percent. Frances Perkins became the first female member of a presidential cabinet when she assumed the post of Secretary of Labor in Eleanor Roosevelt , first lady from to , fought the public policies when it came to women on several fronts and led Franklin D. Eleanor Roosevelt did, however, provide some moral support to American women in the troubled s. Her newspaper column, "My Day," in national periodicals reached an eager audience. Although Eleanor Roosevelt was the mother of five children, the first lady was nonetheless not known for her housewifery skills initially. Yet during the Depression Eleanor Roosevelt inspired less-famous Americans with her earnest example, as when she served Franklin Roosevelt seven-cent meals in the White House. Women continued to supervise the feeding and clothing of their families during the period but needed increased creativity to complete these tasks. For instance, many women opted to take in the laundry of others for a fee. Even with these creative choices, malnutrition and disease became the results of extended poverty for some families. Relations between husbands and wives grew strained because of financial insecurity. Tight budgets in families led to the end of simple pleasures like leisure-time activities and further added to stress.

The rate of husbands deserting their families rose during the period. Couples delayed marriages or even decided not to marry at all given the financial constraints of setting up new households. Childbearing rates decreased, and more couples utilized contraception to limit family size. Extended families, including multiple generations, also decided to share housing to cut costs. Already waning during the 1920s, feminist sentiments faltered further during the Great Depression due to the pressing economic concerns. The momentum of feminism would not be rediscovered until the late 1940s. Women became a vital part of the labor movement during the era of the Great Depression. While men faced major unemployment, and the disruption of typical bread-winner roles, women maintained employment or even took on new paid labor in order to support their families. While feminism as a concept was not nourished during the economically tumultuous period, women around the nation did become politically and economically active because of the pressures of the time. The societal role of women came under increasing examination during the period, out of the impetus of such factors as the increased numbers of national female leaders, and the absence of substantial places for women in new deal legislation. Volume 2, *The Defining Years*. Dubofsky, Melvyn and Stephen Burwood, eds. *Women and Minorities during the Great Depression. A History of Women in America*. Daughters of the Great Depression: Women, Work, and Fiction in the American 1930s. Housewives and Domestic Servants in the United States, 1930-1945. *To Work and to Wed: Female Employment, Feminism, and the Great Depression*. Sternsher, Bernard and Judith Sealander, eds. *Women and the American Experience: A Personal and Public Life*. Lisa Krissoff Boehm Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography. Retrieved November 13, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

### 9: The Great Depression

*The Great Depression was the worst economic downturn in world history. Learn about the Dust Bowl, New Deal, causes of the Great Depression, a Great Depression timeline more.*

The Great Depression did not affect everyone the same way. Many rich people felt no impact at all, and were oblivious to the suffering of others. Up to forty percent of the country never faced real hardship during those Bread Line Washington, DC, October years. But most were touched by it in some way. Fluctuating during the s, it never fell below The Depression changed the family in dramatic ways. Many couples delayed marriage - the divorce rate dropped sharply it was too expensive to pay the legal fees and support two households ; and birth rates dropped below the replacement level for the first time in American history. This put a great deal of stress on families. Some reacted by pulling together, making due with what they had, and turning to family and friends for help. Only after exhausting all alternatives would they reluctantly look to the government for help. Other families did not fare as well, and ended up failing apart. Traditional roles within the family changed during the s. Men finding themselves out of work now had to rely on their wives and children in some cases to help make ends meet. Many did not take this loss of power as the primary decision maker and breadwinner very well. Many stopped looking for work, paralyzed by their bleak chances and lack of self-respect. Some became so frustrated that they just walked out on their families completely. A survey revealed that 1. On the other hand, women found their status enhanced by their new roles. Left with little choice, they went A mother and her daughters photographed on the road by Dorthea Lange against the historic opposition to married women working outside the home to help support their families. Black women especially found it easier to obtain work than their husbands, working as domestic servants, clerks, textiles workers and other occupations. This employment increased their status and power in the home, gaining them a new voice in domestic decisions. Minorities, long considered the "last hired, first fired" before the depression, were the first ones hurt by the job layoffs, In order to keep the Democratic Party together and pass New Deal legislation through a Southern-dominated Congress, most of the programs targeted unemployed white males. Black males were either shut out completely or had to settle for separate and lower pay scales. A shortage of jobs in the Southwest led to the illegal deportation of , Mexican-Americans so that whites could get more jobs or government relief. Native Americans, though, received their own New Deal, bringing economic relief and some political recognition to this most beleaguered group. Allen, Frederick Lewis, *Since Yesterday: Roosevelt and The New Deal* How To Cite This Article:

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