
Acces PDF What Was The Great Depression

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KEY=WHAT - ROGERS TALAN

What Was the Great Depression? *Penguin* On October 29, 1929, life in the United States took a turn for the worst. The stock market - the system that controls money in America - plunged to a record low. But this event was only the beginning of many bad years to come. By the early 1930s, one out of three people was not working. People lost their jobs, their houses, or both and ended up in shantytowns called "Hoovervilles" named for the president at the time of the crash. By 1933, many banks had gone under. Though the U.S. has seen other times of struggle, the Great Depression remains one of the hardest and most widespread tragedies in American history. Now it is represented clearly and with 80 illustrations in our What Was...? series. **The Global Impact of the Great Depression 1929-1939** *Routledge* 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. **The Great Depression: A Diary** *Hachette UK* When the stock market crashed in 1929, Benjamin Roth was a young lawyer in Youngstown, Ohio. After he began to grasp the magnitude of what had happened to American economic life, he decided to set down his impressions in his diary. This collection of those entries reveals another side of the Great Depression—one lived through by ordinary, middle-class Americans, who on a daily basis grappled with a swiftly changing economy coupled

with anxiety about the unknown future. Roth's depiction of life in time of widespread foreclosures, a schizophrenic stock market, political unrest and mass unemployment seem to speak directly to readers today. **The Great Depression Delayed Recovery and Economic Change in America, 1929-1939** *Cambridge University Press* This 1988 book focusses on why the American economy failed to recover from the downturn of 1929-33. **The Great Depression** *Ludwig von Mises Institute* The New Deals of America and Britain were a decade-long calamity that exceeded the damage of the economic downturn itself. The theory behind the policy was all wrong, but no one can say that the correct theory was not in circulation. This splendid book by Robbins presented the entire cause and remedy - in 1934! Rothbard himself says that this book is one of two excellent studies. Sadly, the power of the state and the myth that it could dig the world out of depression prevailed over the Robbins view that the depression was the result of a previous inflation and the best cure was to free the market and let it properly correct. This book has been obscure and difficult to find for far too long. But with this new Mises Institute edition, the proof is at last available that at least one great economist in the English speaking world had it precisely right. The world would have been spared much grief had his, instead of Keynes's, views prevailed. **The Great Depression America 1929-1941** *Crown* One of the classic studies of the Great Depression, featuring a new introduction by the author with insights into the economic crises of 1929 and today. In the twenty-five years since its publication, critics and scholars have praised historian Robert McElvaine's sweeping and authoritative history of the Great Depression as one of the best and most readable studies of the era. Combining clear-eyed insight into the machinations of politicians and economists who struggled to revive the battered economy, personal stories from the average people who were hardest hit by an economic crisis beyond their control, and an evocative depiction of the popular culture of the decade, McElvaine paints an epic picture of an America brought to its knees—but also brought together by people's widely shared plight. In a new introduction, McElvaine draws striking parallels between the roots of the Great Depression and the economic meltdown that followed in the wake of the credit crisis of 2008. He also examines the resurgence of anti-regulation free market ideology, beginning in the Reagan era, and argues that some economists and politicians revised history and ignored the lessons of the Depression era. **Reflections on the Great Depression** *Edward Elgar Publishing* Parker (economics, East Carolina U.) presents 11 interviews with prominent economists who lived through the Great Depression. In the interviews, the economists reflect both on economic thinking of the time and the ways in which the Great Depression has affected subsequent theories of economics. They also reflect on what they think were the causes of the Great Depression and what were the mechanisms that brought the world out of economic crisis. The interviewees are Moses Ambraovitz, Morris Adelman, Milton Friedman, Albert Hart, Charles Kindleberger, Wassily Leontief, Paul Samuelson, Anna Schwartz, James Tobin,

Herbert Stein, and Victor Zarnowitz. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR *The Slump Britain in the Great Depression* *Routledge* 'One of the most relentlessly brilliant studies of twentieth-century Britain ... these young historians have found a marvellous theme and stuck to it. Theirs is the glory!' Professor Arthur Marwick, *History The 1930s - remembered as the decade of dole queues and hunger marches, mass unemployment, the means test, and the rise of fascism - also saw the development of new industries, the growth of comfortable suburbia, and rising standards of living for many. In Britain in the Depression, the authors look behind the legends for an objective - and timely - reassessment, as Britain again struggles with the economic and spiritual ills of recession and unemployment. The Great Depression of the 1930s Lessons for Today* *Oxford University Press* This book brings together contributions written by internationally distinguished economic historians. The editors explore the current fascination with the 1930s great depression, and link it with the great recession which began in 2007 and still poses a threat to economic stability. *The Great Depression* *Capstone Classroom* Describes the Great Depression or 1929-1941 and its impact on the United States and other areas of the world. *The Great Depression* *Routledge* This book examines the nature and the causes of the 1929 depression, tracing its background and the broad conditions from which the depression emerged. As an influence on economic activity, Robbins sees World War I, and the political changes that followed it, as a series of shifts in the fundamental conditions of demand and supply, to which economic activity had to adapt. The needs of the war had called a huge apparatus of mechanical equipment into being, which the resumption of peace rendered in large part superfluous. The war also disrupted world markets, and its settlement created conditions that aggravated this disruption. Thus, the struggle that was to end nationalist friction in fact gave nationalism new scope. The depression of 1929 and beyond dwarfed all preceding economic disruptions, both in magnitude and in intensity. In 1929 the index of security prices in the United States was in the neighborhood of 200-210; in 1932 it had fallen to 30-40. Commodity prices in general fell by 30 to 40 percent, and in some commodity markets the drop was even more catastrophic. Production in the chief manufacturing countries of the world from 30 to 50 percent, and the value of world trade in 1932 was a third of what it was three years before. Worldwide, something like 30 million people were unemployed. There have been many economic downturns in modern economic history, but never anything to compare with the years of the Great Depression. Few books have conveyed that period with greater clarity and precision than this masterpiece by Lionel Robbins. Murray Weidenbaum's masterful new introduction adds to its contemporary value. *America's Great Depression* *Ludwig von Mises Institute* Applied Austrian economics doesn't get better than this. Murray N. Rothbard's *America's Great Depression* is a staple of modern economic literature and crucial for understanding a pivotal event in American and world history. The book remains canonical today because the debate is still very alive. This book applies

Austrian business cycle theory to understanding the onset of the 1929 Great Depression. Rothbard first summarizes the Austrian theory and offers a criticism of competing theories, including the views of Keynes. Rothbard then considers Federal Reserve policy in the 1920s, showing its inflationary character. The influence of Benjamin Strong, the Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, was especially important. In part, his expansionary policy was motivated by his desire to help Britain sustain the pound. Strong was close friends with Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England. After the 1929 crash, Herbert Hoover followed an interventionist policy that prefigured the New Deal. He favored keeping wage rates high and thus contributed to rising unemployment. Against the popular stereotype, Rothbard shows that Hoover was not a partisan of laissez-faire. The New Great Depression Winners and Losers in a Post-Pandemic World *Penguin* A Wall Street Journal and National Bestseller! The man who predicted the worst economic crisis in US history shows you how to survive it. The current crisis is not like 2008 or even 1929. The New Depression that has emerged from the COVID pandemic is the worst economic crisis in U.S. history. Most fired employees will remain redundant. Bankruptcies will be common, and banks will buckle under the weight of bad debts. Deflation, debt, and demography will wreck any chance of recovery, and social disorder will follow closely on the heels of market chaos. The happy talk from Wall Street and the White House is an illusion. The worst is yet to come. But for knowledgeable investors, all hope is not lost. In *The New Great Depression*, James Rickards, New York Times bestselling author of *Aftermath* and *The New Case for Gold*, pulls back the curtain to reveal the true risks to our financial system and what savvy investors can do to survive -- even prosper -- during a time of unrivaled turbulence. Drawing on historical case studies, monetary theory, and behind-the-scenes access to the halls of power, Rickards shines a clarifying light on the events taking place, so investors understand what's really happening and what they can do about it. A must-read for any fans of Rickards and for investors everywhere who want to understand how to preserve their wealth during the worst economic crisis in US history. *The Great Depression An International Disaster of Perverse Economic Policies* *University of Michigan Press* The Great Depression was the worst economic catastrophe in modern history. Not only did it cause massive worldwide unemployment, but it also led to the rise of Adolf Hitler in Germany, World War II in Europe, and the tragic deaths of tens of millions of people. This book describes the sequence of policy errors committed by powerful, well-meaning people in several countries, which, in combination with the gold standard in place at the time, caused the disaster. In addition, it details attempts to reduce unemployment in the United States by Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, and in Germany by Hitler's National Socialist economic policies. A comprehensive economic and historical explanation of the events pertaining to the Depression, this book begins by describing the economic setting in the major industrialized countries during the 1920s and the gold standard that

linked theory economies together. It then discusses the triggering event that started the economic decline--the Federal Reserve's credit tightening in reaction to perceived overspeculation in the U.S. stock market. The policy bungling that transformed the recession into the Great Depression is detailed: Smoot Hawley, the Federal Reserve's disastrous adherence to the real bills doctrine, and Hoover's 1932 tax hike. This is followed by a detailed description of the New Deal's shortcomings in trying to end the Depression, along with a discussion of the National Socialist economic programs in Germany. Finally, the factors that ended the Depression are examined. This book will appeal to economists, historians, and those interested in business conditions who would like to know more about the causes and consequences of the Great Depression. It will be particularly useful as a supplementary text in economic history courses. Thomas E. Hall and J. David Ferguson are both Professors of Economics, Miami University. **The Great Depression 1929-1938** *Infobase Publishing* Looks at the history of the United States during the Great Depression, examining the conditions that led up to the economic downturn and the efforts by the government to deal with the economic and social problems it caused. **Lessons from the Great Depression** *MIT Press* Lessons from the Great Depression provides an integrated view of the depression, covering the experience in Britain, France, Germany, and the United States. **Do events of the 1930s carry a message for the 1990s? Lessons from the Great Depression** provides an integrated view of the depression, covering the experience in Britain, France, Germany, and the United States. It describes the causes of the depression, why it was so widespread and prolonged, and what brought about eventual recovery. Peter Temin also finds parallels in recent history, in the relentless deflationary course followed by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and the British government in the early 1980s, and in the dogged adherence by the Reagan administration to policies generated by a discredited economic theory—supply-side economics. **Great Depression 168 Success Secrets - 168 Most Asked Questions on Great Depression - What You Need to Know** *Emergo Publishing* The 'Great Depression' was a grave international Depression (economics)economic Depression in the period of 10 years foregoing World War II. The timing of the Great Depression diverse athwart countries, however in nearly all nations it commenced in 1930 and lasted till the belated 1930s either mid 1940s. It was the lengthiest, deepest, and nearly all general Depression of the 20th era. There has never been a Great Depression Guide like this. It contains 168 answers, much more than you can imagine; comprehensive answers and extensive details and references, with insights that have never before been offered in print. Get the information you need--fast! This all-embracing guide offers a thorough view of key knowledge and detailed insight. This Guide introduces what you want to know about Great Depression. A quick look inside of some of the subjects covered: Great Depression in Australia - 1920s: The calm before the storm, Great Depression - United States, Great Depression - Latin America, Great Depression in the United Kingdom - Historic

evaluation, Great Depression in Canada - Unemployment, Harley-Davidson - Great Depression, Great Depression in Australia - 1929: The storm erupts, Comparisons between the late-2000s recession and the Great Depression, America's Great Depression - Part I: Business Cycle Theory, Great Depression - Breakdown of international trade, America's Great Depression - Publishing history, Great Depression in Canada - Impact, Great Depression in the Netherlands - Government policy, Great Depression - Common position, Great Depression in the Netherlands - Preamble to World War II, Great Depression in Australia - Social effects of the Great Depression, Great Depression - Chile, Great Depression - Naming, America's Great Depression - Part II: The Inflationary Boom: 1921-1929, Great Depression - Monetarist, Great Depression - Austrian School, Great Depression in the United Kingdom - Welfare state during the 1930s, and much more... *Hall of Mirrors The Great Depression, the Great Recession, and the Uses-And Misuses-of History Oxford University Press* "A brilliantly conceived dual-track account of the two greatest economic crises of the last century and their consequences"-- *Essays on the Great Depression Princeton University Press* Few periods in history compare to the Great Depression. Stock market crashes, bread lines, bank runs, and wild currency speculation were worldwide phenomena--all occurring with war looming in the background. This period has provided economists with a marvelous laboratory for studying the links between economic policies and institutions and economic performance. Here, Ben Bernanke has gathered together his essays on why the Great Depression was so devastating. This broad view shows us that while the Great Depression was an unparalleled disaster, some economies pulled up faster than others, and some made an opportunity out of it. By comparing and contrasting the economic strategies and statistics of the world's nations as they struggled to survive economically, the fundamental lessons of macroeconomics stand out in bold relief against a background of immense human suffering. The essays in this volume present a uniquely coherent view of the economic causes and worldwide propagation of the depression. *The Great Depression 1929-1939 Anchor Canada* 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. The Great Depression. Course, Effects and Consequences GRIN Verlag Essay from the year 2020 in the subject Business economics - Economic and Social History, grade: 2,0, University of Applied Sciences Essen, language: English, abstract: This scientific essay deals with the topic of the Great Depression. The Great Depression represents the economic crisis that began on October 24, 1929 and dominated the 1930s. There is no doubt that the interwar economic crisis was the most serious event in the recent economic crisis. The reason for this is its size and the associated consequences. Both historians and economics have worked intensively on the issues surrounding the Great Depression. This is because the Great Depression was a global phenomenon. This globality has determined our thinking since then and justifies its impact. But all the facts just mentioned will be shown and explained in more detail in the course of this scientific essay. Furthermore, the current corona crisis, which is also having a very large impact on the global economy, shows why an occupation with this topic is justified right now. At the beginning of the scientific essay, the term economic crisis and how an economic crisis arises are to be explained. This is to serve that the further content of this work can be better understood and transferred to the Great Depression. Thereupon it will give you some general information about the Great Depression, which should introduce the whole topic. Afterwards, a brief insight into the economic situation in Europe and America after the First World War and in the 1920s is given. This insight is intended to help you understand the causes and triggers for the Great Depression. These two topics are also dealt with in this essay. To round off the entire topic, the countermeasures that were used to overcome the crisis are listed at the end. Ultimately, there is also a conclusion on the entire topic. The Great Depression A Look at The Events and Circumstances That Led to One of The Most Devastating Downturns in The Economic History Vicky V. Choudhary What is the Great Depression? Why does the Economic World consider it an important event of the 20th Century? How to content ourselves with the event of the Great Depression? So, if these questions tickle your curiosity, consider taking the journey to discover what it truly is? Introducing To You The Great Depression: A Look at The Events and Circumstances That Led to One of The Most Devastating Downturns in The Economic History This book is a short read that covers the Great Depression and is based on the work of different scholars and the opinions of various economists and professionals. The Great Depression was a period of severe economic suffering in the United States that lasted from 1929 to 1941. It was the country's longest and most severe economic downturn in history. The book describes the events and conditions that led to the Great Depression and the long-term consequences it had on generations of Americans. This book is an excellent resource for anybody interested

in learning more about this pivotal period in American history. The book takes an in-depth look at the individuals and places touched by this tragic event. What can you learn from the book? · What is exactly the Great Depression? · Economic History of the Great Depression · Severity Around the Globe · Causes of the Great Depression Stock Market Crash Banking Panics and Monetary Contraction The Gold Standard International Lending and Trade · Sources of Recovery · Economic Impact · End of the Great Depression · Summary Happy Learning! Enjoy Your Reading! Life During the Great Depression *ABDO* Have you ever wondered what life was like for individuals and families living through the Great Depression? Learn about what their days consisted of, what they ate and wore, and more! Primary sources with accompanying questions, multiple prompts, A Day in the Life section, index, and glossary also included. Aligned to Common Core Standards and correlated to state standards. Core Library is an imprint of Abdo Publishing, a division of ABDO. Education & the Great Depression Lessons from a Global History *Peter Lang* Education and the Great Depression: Lessons from a Global History examines the history of schools in terms of pedagogies, curricula, policies, and practices at the point of intersection with worldwide patterns of economic crisis, political instability, and social transformation. Examining the Great Depression in the historical contexts of Egypt, Turkey, Germany, Brazil, and New Zealand and in the regional contexts of the United States, including Virginia, New York City, Cleveland, Chicago, and South Carolina, this collection broadens our understanding of the scope of this crisis while also locating more familiar American examples in a global framework. The Great Depression Revisited *Springer Science & Business Media* The fateful days of the great stock market crash entered modern history almost 50 years ago to this day. The cyclic turning point of the U. S. economy occurred, however, around June 1929, and economic activity receded substantially over the subsequent months. The onset of an economic downswing thus became clearly visible before the famous crash. But the October event stays in the public's mind as the symbol of the Great Depression. For nearly four years, until the spring of 1933, the U. S. economy plunged into a deep recession. Activity declined, prices fell, and there emerged a massive unemployment problem. The economy ultimately overcame this shock in 1933. Prices rose rapidly in spite of substantial margins of unusual resources. Activity expanded, but occasionally at a somewhat hesitant rate. The expansion, however, was interrupted by another recession of major proportions during 1937-38. The tragic sequence of events shaped public consciousness and influenced new approaches and views in economic policymaking. The activist approach to "stabilization policy" and a wide range of regulatory policies were essentially justified in terms of this experience. These policies were crucially influenced by our understanding and interpretation of the Great Depression. The view of a radically unstable economic process perennially on the edge of serious collapse gained wide popularity and became a central element of the Keynesian tradi-

interventionist and expanding role of the government in our economic affairs. The Great Depression in Europe, 1929-1939 *Red Globe Press* This is 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 explores recent research into the causes of the depression, notably the gold standard system, which helped to turn recession into profound depression and to transmit its effects around the world. The book gives equal weight to the political and historical context of economic policy - political attitudes and expectations, institutional opinions, strategic considerations, the legacies and lessons of history - to explain why European countries chose nationalist routes to recovery. International co-operation offered the best chance for recovery, and the book also contains a lively account of why this failed, and its consequences for international relations in the 1930s.

Technological Innovation And The Great Depression *Westview Press* An explanation of the causes of the Great Depression. The author describes how the paucity of new-produce innovation, coupled with the abundance of process technology, caused both consumption and investment to fall so precipitously from early in 1929.

The Great Depression Revisited *Springer* The fateful days of the great stock market crash entered modern history almost 50 years ago to this day. The cyclic turning point of the U. S. economy occurred, however, around June 1929, and economic activity receded substantially over the subsequent months. The onset of an economic downswing thus became clearly visible before the famous crash. But the October event stays in the public's mind as the symbol of the Great Depression. For nearly four years, until the spring of 1933, the U. S. economy plunged into a deep recession. Activity declined, prices fell, and there emerged a massive unemployment problem. The economy ultimately overcame this shock in 1933. Prices rose rapidly in spite of substantial margins of unusual resources. Activity expanded, but occasionally at a somewhat hesitant rate. The expansion, however, was interrupted by another recession of major proportions during 1937-38. The tragic sequence of events shaped public consciousness and influenced new approaches and views in economic policymaking. The activist approach to "stabilization policy" and a wide range of regulatory policies were essentially justified in terms of this experience. These policies were crucially influenced by our understanding and interpretation of the Great Depression. The view of a radically unstable economic process perennially on the edge of serious collapse gained wide popularity and became a central element of the Keynesian tradition. It encouraged, with supplementary interpretations, an interventionist and expanding role of the government in our economic affairs.

The Great Depression *New Word City* The event that defined the 1930s in the United States came before it started. On October 29, "Black Tuesday," stock-market investors lost more than \$30 billion in the Great Crash. The ten-year Great Depression that followed was not the product of a single day or week. Nonetheless, it came as a shock to the American people and to the man they looked to for relief:

President Herbert Hoover. Soon, as banks failed, mortgages were foreclosed, and unemployment soared, bread lines formed throughout the country in grim testimony to the state of the economy. The policies of Hoover and then Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal started a long road to relief, recovery, and reform. Here, from the respected historian Edmund O. Stillman, are the stories of The Great Depression, the 1930s, and an American people defined by their resilience in the face of debilitating despair.

Golden Fetters The Gold Standard and the Great Depression, 1919-1939 *NBER Series on Long-term Factors in Economic Development* 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 Unemployment and the Great Depression in Weimar Germany *Palgrave Macmillan*

The Myth of the Great Depression, 1873-1896 *Springer*

North Carolina During the Great Depression A Documentary Portrait of a Decade *McFarland*

Through interviews with survivors of the Depression, the use of photographs taken by Federally supported photographers (many reproduced here) and research into the history of the period, the work provides an accurate and even uplifting portrait of the people of the mountains, piedmont and Coastal areas of North Carolina in the 1930s. The chapters include examinations of the industries and natural resources of North Carolina during the Depression, as well as information on the education, health, population, labor, governorships, housing and entertainment of the time. The effects of the New Deal Programs and other important historic events are discussed. The work includes 200 photographs to complement interviews with North Carolina natives about their experiences, as well as appendices, a bibliography, and an index covering important federal photographers in North Carolina during the Great Depression.

The End of Globalization Lessons from the Great Depression *Harvard University Press* "Globalization" is here. Signified by an increasingly close economic interconnection that has led to profound political and social change around the world, the process seems irreversible. In this book, however, Harold James provides a sobering historical perspective, exploring the circumstances in which the globally integrated world of an earlier era broke down under the pressure of unexpected events. James examines one of the great historical nightmares of the twentieth century: the collapse of globalism in the Great Depression. Analyzing this collapse in terms of three main components of global economics--capital flows, trade, and international migration--James argues that it was not simply a consequence of the strains of World War I but resulted from the interplay of resentments against all these elements of mobility, as well as from the policies and institutions designed to assuage the threats of globalism. Could it happen again? There are significant parallels today: highly integrated systems are inherently vulnerable to collapse, and world financial markets are vulnerable and unstable. While James does not foresee another Great Depression, his book provides a cautionary tale in which institutions meant to save the world

from the consequences of globalization--think WTO and IMF, in our own time--ended by destroying both prosperity and peace. **The Great Depression A Short History** *Createspace Independent Publishing Platform* There are many theories about what caused the Great Depression, and the truth is that there is no simple answer. Rather, a perfect storm of events came together and changed the lives of millions of people. One of the first signs of this dark period was the stock market crash in October 1929. In the aftermath, the country fell into the Great Depression, the longest and most significant economic depression since the Civil War. Through most of the 1920s, the United States economy was growing, and the stock market had reached new highs. People were making money in the stock market and having a grand time, so much so that few noticed the dark clouds forming on the horizon. By the end of the decade, industrial production had begun to decline, while unemployment was steadily rising. Stock market prices were plummeting from their peak in September 1929, and sales reached a crescendo in late October. On October 29, over sixteen million shares were traded in just one day. Billions of dollars were lost, with thousands of investors wiped out, and stock tickers were running hours behind because they were simply unequipped to manage this unprecedented amount of trading. The crash was not the only cause of the Great Depression, but it was certainly a symptom of a larger set of problems. Earlier in 1929, Herbert Hoover won the presidency under a wealth and prosperity platform. He made several unsuccessful attempts to prevent the economy from weakening during his administration. Despite his best efforts, banks continued to fail, and more Americans entered the ranks of unemployment. No one understood the extent of this economic downturn. But the election of 1932 brought Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt into the White House by a landslide. Roosevelt wasted no time, proposing extensive legislation called the New Deal to create new jobs, revitalize the banks, and give hope to the American people. Some of the New Deal programs were successful, while other fell short; but by the end of the 1930s, things had finally begun to improve. However, it would take the massive spending required during World War II for the economy to return to where it was a decade before. Read about this tumultuous period in American history by purchasing the book **The Great Depression - A Short History. 30-Minute Book Series** Welcome to the eleventh book in the 30-Minute Book Series. Books in this series are fast-paced, accurate, and cover the story in as much detail as a short book possibly can. You can complete each work in less than an hour, which makes our books a perfect companion for your lunch hour or your commute home from work. About the Author **Doug West** is a retired engineer, small business owner, and an experienced non-fiction writer with several books to his credit. His writing interests are general, with special expertise in science, biographies, and "How To" topics. Doug has a Ph.D. in General Engineering from Oklahoma State University **The Great Depression and World War II, 1929-1945** *Scott Foresman & Company* **The Great Depression in America A Cultural Encyclopedia** *Greenwood Publishing Group* **Everything**

from Amos 'n' Andy to zeppelins is included in this two-volume encyclopedia of popular culture during the Great Depression era. Two hundred entries explore the entertainments, amusements, and people of the United States during the difficult years of the 1930s. *The Great Depression Barrons Juveniles* Outlines the origins of the Crash of 1929 and the depression that followed, describes what life was like in Europe and the United States, and discusses the changes in government and society that resulted. *America's First Great Depression Economic Crisis and Political Disorder after the Panic of 1837 Cornell University Press* For a while, it seemed impossible to lose money on real estate. But then the bubble burst. The financial sector was paralyzed and the economy contracted. State and federal governments struggled to pay their domestic and foreign creditors. Washington was incapable of decisive action. The country seethed with political and social unrest. In *America's First Great Depression*, Alasdair Roberts describes how the United States dealt with the economic and political crisis that followed the Panic of 1837. As Roberts shows, the two decades that preceded the Panic had marked a democratic surge in the United States. However, the nation's commitment to democracy was tested severely during this crisis. Foreign lenders questioned whether American politicians could make the unpopular decisions needed on spending and taxing. State and local officials struggled to put down riots and rebellion. A few wondered whether this was the end of America's democratic experiment. Roberts explains how the country's woes were complicated by its dependence on foreign trade and investment, particularly with Britain. Aware of the contemporary relevance of this story, Roberts examines how the country responded to the political and cultural aftershocks of 1837, transforming its political institutions to strike a new balance between liberty and social order, and uneasily coming to terms with its place in the global economy. *The Great Depression*