Hard Times, Responses

Trace causes, effects, and responses during the Great Depression.

SS5H3.a "Discuss the Stock Market Crash of 1929, Herbert Hoover, Franklin Roosevelt, the Dust Bowl, and soup kitchens."

NAME ______________________ DATE ____________

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each cause of hardship, and circle each effect or response that followed. Number 1 through 5 beside information about the Stock Market Crash, Hoover, Roosevelt, the Dust Bowl, and soup kitchens.

Hard Times in the 1930s

1 In October 1929, the stock market crashed. Stock prices fell quickly, and many investors lost money. The crash did not cause every problem by itself, but it helped begin the Great Depression, a long time of economic hardship. Businesses earned less, so some closed or cut workers' jobs. As unemployment grew, many families had too little money for rent, food, and other needs.

2 President Herbert Hoover was in office when the Depression began. He urged businesses to keep workers and asked people to help neighbors. His government supported some loans and public works projects. However, many people believed this help was not enough. Soup kitchens, often run by charities or community groups, served free meals to people who could not afford food.

3 In 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt became president and began the New Deal. These programs created some jobs and gave relief to struggling people. At the same time, drought and poor farming methods helped create the Dust Bowl on the Great Plains. Wind blew away dry topsoil, ruining farms. Many farm families lost their homes or work and moved to seek jobs elsewhere.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the Stock Market Crash help cause hardship for families?

2. What did Herbert Hoover do, and why did some people think more help was needed?

3. What two conditions helped create the Dust Bowl, and what happened to many farm families?

4. What was Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal meant to do?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write 4 or 5 sentences that explain a chain of hardship and response during the Great Depression. Use at least three of these terms: Stock Market Crash, Dust Bowl, soup kitchens, Hoover, Roosevelt, New Deal.

ANSWER KEY **Hard Times, Responses** GRADE 5 · SS5H3.a

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline each cause of hardship, and circle each effect or response that followed. Number 1 through 5 beside information about the Stock Market Crash, Hoover, Roosevelt, the Dust Bowl, and soup kitchens. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the Stock Market Crash help cause hardship for families?	**It helped begin the Great Depression. Businesses closed or cut jobs, so many families had too little money for basic needs.**
2	What did Herbert Hoover do, and why did some people think more help was needed?	**Hoover urged businesses to keep workers and supported loans and public works projects. Some people believed this help was not enough because many people still could not afford food and needed soup kitchens.**
3	What two conditions helped create the Dust Bowl, and what happened to many farm families?	**Drought and poor farming methods helped create it. Wind blew away dry topsoil, farms were ruined, and many families lost homes or work and moved to seek jobs.**
4	What was Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal meant to do?	**It was meant to create some jobs and give relief to struggling people.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The Stock Market Crash helped begin the Great Depression, and many workers lost jobs. Some people could not afford food, so soup kitchens served free meals. Roosevelt began the New Deal to create jobs and give relief. The Dust Bowl caused another hardship because ruined farms forced many families to move.

Accept equivalent cause-and-effect language supported by the passage. For the open response, look for an accurate chain that uses at least three listed terms and connects hardship to a response or result.