Episode Summary: Boom turns to bust when the stock market crash ushers in the Great Depression. Dust storms blanket the Midwest in darkness. Roosevelt’s New Deal signals recovery; thousands find work on projects like the Hoover Dam and Mount Rushmore. Hope for the American future collides with world conflict brewing in Europe.

1) The 1920’s were boom time. In 1929, more money was spent on ________________ than education.

2) In an age of consumerism and capitalism over $______billion goods are bought on credit

3) ______% of Americans had no savings.

4) In October 1929, the stock market loses ______ times more money in three weeks than the government spends in a year.

5) Only the ___% of Americans who owned stock were immediately affected by the stock market. The rest of them got on with their lives until the Bank of the U.S collapsed.

6) In the last 60 days of 1930, over ______ ( #) of banks closed nationwide. By 1933, there were ____ states without banks.

7) Unemployment in the United States went from ___ million 1930 to ___ million in 1932. Every day ________________ homes are repossessed.

8) Hoover Dam, a public works project, provided employment for _____ men. It will provide water and electricity for the American southwest.

9) Hoover Dam creates the largest water reservoir in the U.S., Lake ________ and allows ________________ to produce more food than any other state in the U.S.

10) One side-effect of the Hoover Dam was that _________________________________, a tiny nearby town of 5,000 boomed as construction workers traveled for parties and gambling. Today over _____ million people travel there every year.
11) Describe "The Dust Bowl."

12) In 1936, U.S. farmers were losing $____ million per day.

13) 250,000 people flee the Dust Bowl; however _____ (fraction) stick it out.

14) How did the radio transform America in the 1930s?

15) Mount Rushmore was built as part of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's government program called the _______ Deal.

16) Despite the public works programs, in 1936 1 in ___ Americans were still unemployed.

17) What event would it take to get the United States out the Great Depression? ______________

18) In 1936, African-American Joe Lewis would face off against German Max Schmeling for boxing's heavy weight title. _____ million Americans would listen to the fight on the radio. Joe Lewis was the hope of African-Americans, about _____% of which were unemployed.

19) ____________________________ was the winner of the 1936 Heavyweight Title.

20) The rematch between Schmeling and Lewis was scheduled for June 22, 1938 at Yankee Stadium in New York. This fight would pit good vs. evil; democracy vs. ______________. _____ million Americans would listen to the fight, 100 million worldwide.

21) Joe Lewis won the rematch in only _____ seconds. The second quickest heavyweight title fight in history.

22) What was the symbolism of the Lewis/ Schmeling fight?
1) The 1920's were boom time. In 1929, more money was spent on ADVERTISING than education.
2) In an age of consumerism and capitalism over $6 billion goods are bought on credit
3) 80% of Americans had no savings.
4) In October 1929, the stock market loses 12 (12) times more money in three weeks than the government spends in a year.
5) Only the 2% of Americans who owned stock were immediately affected by the stock market. The rest of them got on with their lives until the Bank of the U.S collapsed.
6) In the last 60 days of 1930, over 600 (#) of banks closed nationwide. By 1933, there were 28 states without banks.
7) Unemployment in the United States went from 4 million 1930 to 12 million in 1932. Every day 1000 homes are repossessed.
8) Hoover Dam, a public works project, provided employment for 5,000 men. It will provide water and electricity for the American southwest.
9) Hoover Dam creates the largest water reservoir in the U.S., Lake MEAD and allows CALIFORNIA to produce more food than any other state in the U.S.
10) One side-effect of the Hoover Dam was that LAS VEGAS, a tiny nearby town of 5,000 boomed as construction workers traveled for parties and gambling. Today over 37 million people travel there every year.
11) Describe “The Dust Bowl.”
    1934; worst environmental disaster in U.S. history; dust storms; Manhattan street lights come up at mid day; storm carries 3 tons of dust for every American alive. Created by drought, high winds, and over farming → the top soil of the Great Plains was literally blown away.
12) In 1936, U.S. farmers were losing $25 million per day.
13) 250,000 people flee the Dust Bowl; however two-thirds (fraction) stick it out.
14) How did the radio transform America in the 1930s?
    Brought comfort; connects to the rest of the country; 1934 18 million radio sets; 40% lives in isolated rural communities gives them connection (weather, farm prices, politics, etc…)
15) Mount Rushmore was built as part of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s government program called the NEW Deal.
16) Despite the public works programs, in 1936 in 6 (b) Americans were still unemployed.
17) What event would it take to get the United States out the Great Depression? WW2
18) In 1936, African-American Joe Lewis would face off against German MAX SCHMELLING for boxing’s heavy weight title. 57 million Americans would listen to the fight on the radio. Joe Lewis was the hope of African-Americans, about 50% of which were unemployed.
19) MAX SCHMELLING was the winner of the 1936 heavyweight Title.
20) The rematch between Schmeling and Lewis was scheduled for June 22, 1938 at Yankee Stadium in New York. This fight would pit good vs. evil; democracy vs. DICTATORSHIP. 10 million Americans would listen to the fight, 100 million worldwide.
21) Joe Lewis won the rematch in only 124 seconds. The second quickest heavyweight title fight in history.
22) What was the symbolism of the Lewis/Schmeling fight?
    When you get knocked down (Lewis in 1936 fight, America in the Great Depression) you must keep on fighting and persevering and things will work out (Lewis in 1938 fight). Provided hope to many Americans who have been knocked down for years.