Name	Class	s	Date
GUID	ED READING		
Oklaho	ma: Our History Our 4: The Roaring Twenties and		sion
	The Great Depressions: Use the information following.		74 to complete the
1.	The confident in the settled into what came to be confident.	of the ne 1930s as the Unite called the	e 1920s gave way to ed States and much of the world
2.	A number ofinternational trade, extensive	of goods, hi use of	ise the Great Depression —— an igh on, and lation.
3.	The overproduction of causing many farmers to slow	rtheir product	s was apparent in the early 1920s,
4.	radios, and automobiles, ofter		•• .•
5.	International trade(taxes) imposed by the United		
6.	The growing prosperity of the  stock — in corporations ar	441	
7.	and prices, believing the value of	better the stock would conti	ought stocks at inue to
8.	In the fall of 1929, however, in market and began		confidence in the tock.
9.	Investors began to dramatically.	as the value	e of the stocks dropped
10.	On Tuesday, October 29, 192 ," the sprices plunged.	29, known as " tock market "	and stock

	Class	Date		
11.	By the end of the day, everything.	of Americans had		
12.	Oklahoma's economy centered around	and		
13.		affected everyone.		
14.	Cloth feed sacks were used to make clothing and quilts as people learned to, or d			
15.	" William H. " in 1 equalize the burden an	930 and assured voters he would		
16.	The Legislature appropriated money to help people – emergency ra			
17.	When Murray took office, the state was \$5 _	in debt.		
18.	Efforts to reduce the debt included forming to Commission, adjusting for public institutions.	forts to reduce the debt included forming the Oklahoma ommission, adjusting taxes, and reducing for public institutions.		
19.	In 1932, the colorful Murray was	candidate, but of New York		
20	Franklin Roosevelt had campaigned for a "_			
20.	the American people," and he and his wife, committed to easing the burden of the	, were		
21.	The day after Roosevelt was inaugurated in to close until they could	•		
22.	federal reviewers.  Roosevelt assembled a group of advisers fru	om all over the country, known as the		
	create, strengthen the society.			

Name <sub>.</sub>		Class Date
	24.	Most of the New Deal programs were known by their and were sometimes collectively called ""
	25.	The Civilian Conservation Corps () was established during Roosevelt's first month in office.
	26.	The CCC worked on projects; constructed and trails in state and national parks; installed and lines; built, fences and; planted; archeological sites; and fought
	27.	The Public Works Administration () built, and other works projects.
	28.	The Federal Emergency Relief Administration () provided funds for state and community relief efforts.
	29.	The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation () insured individual so people did not lose their money if a bank
	30.	The Agricultural Adjustment Act () was intended to limit crop production and pay land owners for leaving some of their land idle.
	31.	Other farm-related programs were the Resettlement Administration (); the Farm Security Administration (); the Farm Credit Administration (), and the Rural Electrification Administration ().
	32.	Few rural areas had because it was too to build and maintain power lines to a spread-out, rural population.
	33.	The program allowed people to form to share the of bringing power lines to remote areas.
	34.	The Securities and Exchange Commission () was created in 1934 to regulate and the stock
	35.	The SEC watches for and punishes abuses involving stocks such as (using information gained as an employee of a corporation to make a profit from stock trading), providing false information, and using borrowed money to buy stock.

	Class Date			
36	6. The Federal Housing Administration () was begun in the sto provide loans for low-income families.	same year		
37	7. Efforts for,, and			
	Efforts for, and, and were continued in 1935 with additional federal programs.			
38	8. Labor unions were strengthened with the			
	, which protected	tions		
	between a labor union and an employer over wages, benefits, and working conditions).	ng		
39	9. The	the mos		
	9. The, one of, long-term programs of the New Deal	, provide		
	retirement and old-age benefits financed by taxe	es.		
40	<ol> <li>It also provided aid to children, the blind, wides small children, and it established state-based assistance.</li> </ol>	lows with		
11	1. In the early 1000s the			
41.	1. In the early 1930s, the part of the confidence of the experienced a; by 1932, it had moved west to the experience of the	วนกแ <i>y</i> he Great		
	, by 1002, it had moved week to t			
	Plains.			
42				
42	2. This area was called the			
43	2. This area was called the  3. The, combined with thousands of hungry and rabbits,			
43	2. This area was called the  3. The, combined with thousands of hungry and rabbits,  4. Unrelenting strong blew away the fragile			
43.	2. This area was called the  3. The, combined with thousands of hungry and rabbits,  4. Unrelenting strong blew away the fragile creating massive			
43	2. This area was called the  3. The, combined with thousands of hungry and rabbits,  4. Unrelenting strong blew away the fragile creating massive			
43.	2. This area was called the  3. The, combined with thousands of hungry and rabbits,  4. Unrelenting strong blew away the fragile			
44.	2. This area was called the  3. The, combined with thousands of hungry and rabbits,  4. Unrelenting strong blew away the fragile creating massive  5. On April 14, 1935, known as worst dust storm in northwestern Oklahoma occurred.  6. Some tenant farmers, some whose farms were heavily mortgaged, and states are supplied to the states are supp	 , the		
44.	2. This area was called the  3. The, combined with thousands of hungry and rabbits,  4. Unrelenting strong blew away the fragile creating massive  5. On April 14, 1935, known as worst dust storm in northwestern Oklahoma occurred.  6. Some tenant farmers, some whose farms were heavily mortgaged, and some grew tired of the relentless left their	 , the		
44.	2. This area was called the  3. The, combined with thousands of hungry and rabbits,  4. Unrelenting strong blew away the fragile creating massive  5. On April 14, 1935, known as worst dust storm in northwestern Oklahoma occurred.  6. Some tenant farmers, some whose farms were heavily mortgaged, and states are supplied to the states are supp	 , the		
44 45 46	2. This area was called the  3. The, combined with thousands of hungry and rabbits,  4. Unrelenting strong blew away the fragile creating massive  5. On April 14, 1935, known as worst dust storm in northwestern Oklahoma occurred.  6. Some tenant farmers, some whose farms were heavily mortgaged, and some grew tired of the relentless left their	 , the some who		
43 44 45 46	2. This area was called the  3. The, combined with thousands of hungry and rabbits,  4. Unrelenting strong blew away the fragile creating massive  5. On April 14, 1935, known as worst dust storm in northwestern Oklahoma occurred.  6. Some tenant farmers, some whose farms were heavily mortgaged, and some grew tired of the relentless left their in search of better conditions.  7. Two men recorded the conditions of the peop	 , the some who		
43 44 45 46	2. This area was called the  3. The, combined with thousands of hungry and rabbits,  4. Unrelenting strong blew away the fragile creating massive  5. On April 14, 1935, known as worst dust storm in northwestern Oklahoma occurred.  6. Some tenant farmers, some whose farms were heavily mortgaged, and s grew tired of the relentless left their in search of better conditions.  7. Two men recorded the conditions of the peop	 the some who		

e	Class	Date		
49.	Okemah in 1912, was a keen observer of the v	_, born in the oil-boom town of world around him.		
50.	One of the folksinger's most popular songs, "," was written on one of his many cross country trips.			
51.	By the late 1930s, farmers were using more la techniques, taking into account how a field was terraced and which lands should be left in gras	nd and ss.		
52.	buffer the wind.	trees planted to anchor the soil and		
53.	The attitude of several Oklahomans in the 193 but "can do"	30s was not only " do		
54.	,, and, and, and wave that spread across the country, and Oklahoma was right in the middle of it.			
55.	The ups and downs of the 1920s and 1930s se yet another global	erved as a prelude to the 1940s and		
56.	The events that were unfolding put to rest the was the "war to end all wars."	idea that		