**APUSH CHAPTER 25 & 26**

Hawley-Smoot Tariff: Despite its intention to encourage the purchase of American goods and agricultural products, it unintentionally worsened the economic situation for foreign countries, who in turn increase tariffs on US goods.

Okies: As the some of the hardest hit people by the Depression and Dust Bowl, became poster children for the era by illustrating the personal struggle of citizens to survive and taking whatever steps were necessary.

John Steinbeck: Gave voice to the struggles of the time, especially the plight of the farmers who were forced to become itinerants.

Hoovervilles: they showed the desperate situation many city dwellers were in as well as the public’s discontent with the job the president was doing by nicknaming the homeless “cities” hoovervilles.

"monetary" interpretation/Keynesian interpretation: two economic approaches to getting out of the Great Depression. Ultimately FDR subscribed to Keynesian principles and began the nation on the now common “deficit spending” habit.

"Dust Bowl": it combined with low agricultural prices to decimate the ability of farmers in the Midwest to continue their chosen profession.

Gone with the Wind: it provided a look back to a grander, more elegant time in American history and provided a chance to for people to escape, for a short time, the current national crisis.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation: it was the first real attempt by the government to keep afloat the nation’s private banks and businesses as well as provide federal assistance to state and local relief efforts. Signaled Hoover’s abandonment of purely trickle-down approach to the economic crisis.

Farmers' Holiday Association: was a move by farmers to attempt to battle the devaluation of their goods. Although it failed, FDR would institute a similar program in the New Deal called the Agricultural Adjustment Act that would artificially inflate the value of farm production.

New Deal: It combined relief, recovery and reform programs to spend the nation’s way out of the Great Depression. Although it did not succeed in ending the Depression, it did lessen the effects by injecting money into the economy in a variety of ways.

Wagner Act: it prevented business owners from taking advantage of workers in a time of great demand for work. Gave government support, for the first time, to unions.

Court Packing Plan: it whipped the Supreme Court into line with FDR’s New Deal legislation and added power to the Presidency over the judicial branch.

Huey Long/Francis Townsend/Charles Coughlin: Served to keep FDR somewhat in check with their criticisms of his New Deal plans.