7.9 The Great Depression

Name: ____________ Class: ________ Date: __________ **Total: 12 marks**

KEY WORDS great depression 大萧条 • urban, industrial 城市工业化

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **Great Depression 大萧条**.

You must be able to:

- state the transition the CED says continued
- state what episodes of instability led to
- state what policymakers transformed the U.S. into
- explain what 'limited welfare state' concedes

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ **The transition**

The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large companies. "Continued" — the transition began in period 6.

■ **Instability**

Episodes of credit and market instability in the early 20th century, in particular the Great Depression, led to calls for a stronger financial regulatory system.

■ **The transformation**

During the 1930s, policymakers responded to the mass unemployment and social upheavals of the Great Depression by transforming the U.S. into a limited welfare state, redefining the goals and ideas of modern American liberalism.

■ **'Limited'**

The CED's adjective concedes the scope. A welfare state was created and it was bounded — and 8.9's Great Society is the next attempt to extend it.

2 Practice

2.1 State the transition the CED says continued and from when. [2]

2.2 State what policymakers transformed the U.S. into and what this redefined. [2]

2.3 The CED writes “limited welfare state”.

(a) State what the adjective concedes. [2]

(b) State what episodes of instability led to. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The transformation of the 1930s redefined the goals and ideas of [1]

- **A** modern American liberalism
- **B** conservatism
- **C** foreign policy
- **D** federalism only

3.2 “Limited” indicates the welfare state was [1]

- **A** created and bounded
- **B** never created
- **C** unbounded
- **D** temporary only

3.3 A crisis produces a permanent change in what government does.

(a) State the CED’s example. [1]

(b) Explain why an emergency can produce a permanent change. [2]

Solutions

2.1 from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large companies; the transition began in period 6 and continued.

2.2 a limited welfare state, redefining the goals and ideas of modern American liberalism.

2.3 (a) that the welfare state was bounded in scope rather than comprehensive. (b) calls for a stronger financial regulatory system.

3.1 A. modern American liberalism.

3.2 A. created and bounded.

3.3 (a) the transformation of the U.S. into a limited welfare state. (b) institutions created for an emergency outlast it, and the expectations they create make removing them a change in its own right.