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The Wall Street Crash of 1929: How it happened (Economy)

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Germany --- Beer Hall Putsch Begins

November 14, 1923

Life in Europe

Author: Andrea Fuentes

Adolf Hitler, president of the far-right Nazi Party, launches the Beer Hall Putsch, his first attempt at seizing control of the German government.

After World War I, the victorious allies demanded billions of dollars in war reparations from Germany. Efforts by Germany's democratic government to comply hurt the country's economy and led to severe inflation. The German mark, which at the beginning of 1921 was valued at five marks per dollar, fell to a disastrous four billion marks per dollar in 1923. Meanwhile, the ranks of the nationalist Nazi Party swelled with resentful Germans who sympathized with the party's bitter hatred of the democratic government, leftist politics, and German Jews. In early November 1923, the government resumed war-reparation payments, and the Nazis decided to strike.

Hitler planned a coup against the state government of Bavaria, which he hoped would spread to the dissatisfied German army, which in turn would bring down the central, democratic government in Berlin. On the evening of November 8, Nazi forces under Hermann Goering surrounded the Munich beer hall where Bavarian government



(Nazi march during attack)

officials were meeting with local business leaders. A moment later, Hitler burst in with a group of Nazi storm troopers, discharged his pistol into the air, and declared that "the national revolution has begun."

Threatened at gunpoint, the Bavarian leaders reluctantly agreed to support Hitler's new regime.

Early in the morning of November 9, however, the Bavarian leaders repudiated their coerced support of Hitler and ordered a rapid suppression of the Nazis. At dawn, government troops surrounded the main Nazi force occupying the War Ministry building. A desperate Hitler responded by leading a march toward the center of Munich in a last-ditch effort to rally support. Near the War Ministry building, 3,000 Nazi marchers came face to



(Exchange of fire with armed men)

face with 100 armed policemen. Shots were exchanged, and 16 Nazis and three policemen were killed. Hermann Goering was shot in the groin, and Hitler suffered a dislocated elbow but managed to escape.

Three days later, Hitler was arrested. Convicted of treason, he was given the minimum sentence of five years in prison. Now he is imprisoned in the Landsberg fortress.



(Adolf Hitler's capture)

References:

<http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/beer-hall-putsch-begins>

Buy with credit. It's Awesome!

Life in the US
Author: Diego Torres



(Car was bought with credit)

“Buy Now, Pay Later”

Do you fail to obtain basic luxuries such as, cars, radios, vacuums and washing machines? If you said yes then keep reading because soon we will unveil the secrets of buying goods without having to pay at the moment! It all started in 1914 with the first ever credit card that would charge the company for food and clothing. However, now a days things have changed. By putting only a small amount of money down and paying a year of monthly payments, you can get anything you want. In order to get any luxury you want you must follow the provided steps on the top right.

BURNS
*You Can Beat the Price Rise
If You Buy To-Day*

NRA
WE DO OUR PART

Prices
as Low as
\$149
Plus Tax
and Delivery

YOU can save money
if you buy your G. E.
now before prices rise.
Don't wait . . . tomorrow
may be too late.
Our easy budget plan
makes it easy to own one
now.

25c a Day After Small
Down Payment

JUDSON C. BURNS
508 Federal St., Camden 4668

NOW

How to buy with credit:

1. Get an Installment Plan preferably Judson Burns.
2. Go to the car dealer and get yourself a new car.
3. Instead of paying at the moment use your Installment Plan to pay later.
4. Over the course of 12 easy payments you will have your debt paid.
5. Enjoy your new luxury!

Now that you know how to buy with credit, we have provided you with a short list of the luxuries that are in

- Photograph
- Ford Model T
- Washing Machines
- Radios
- Sewing Machines

Reference

<http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/1920s.html>

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<https://flowvella.com/s/1vxa/>

<AD864125-638F-4CCC-8CE4-F8BD139E57D8>

Great Miami Hurricane Takes 372 Lives

Local news

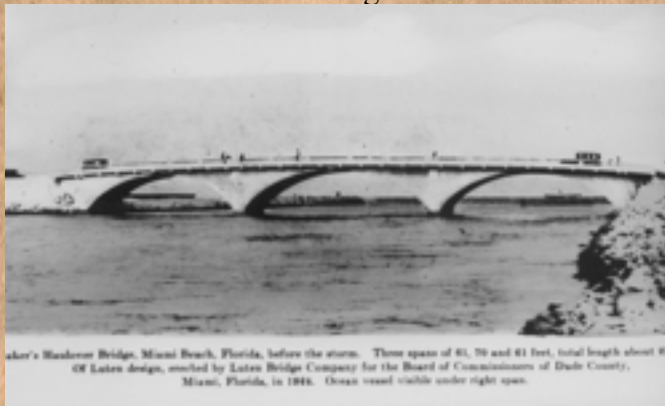
By Melanie Torres

In September, 1926, a category 4 hurricane known as the Great Miami Hurricane destroyed the Miami area, leaving hundreds of deaths and thousands of injured. The hurricane was created in Cape Verde and was first known to the Weather Bureau, headed by Richard Gray, on September 11, 7 days before the hurricane. However, no warnings had been issued until September 17, which had horrible consequences.

Even though the Weather Bureau had known about the hurricane by September 11, they lacked the technology to report of its existence. It wasn't until it was one thousand miles east of the Leeward Islands that ships observed it and it was reported to the Weather Bureau. Washington, D.C. centralized storm warning and spread the news to offices in Miami. However, the US Weather Bureau issued storm warnings at

11PM on September 17. This was 12 hours before the storm hit Miami on September 18, leaving citizens helpless. The eye of the hurricane passed calmly over downtown, Coconut Grove and South Miami at around 6:30AM. This calmness led citizens to believe the storm was over, and they went into the city streets. Some even left Miami Beach and headed for the mainland. These were terrible mistakes of the uneducated residents. At about 7AM, 30 minutes later, the hurricane got to its worst point reaching winds at 128 MPH. This brought 12 to 15 foot storm surges. Water from the Atlantic had reached the City of Miami.

On September 20, the 1926 Miami Hurricane made it near Pensacola, Florida, and then on September 21, it reached Mississippi and Louisiana. However, it wasn't nearly as intense as in Miami. Finally, the hurricane dissipated by September 22. After the chaos, the American Red Cross reported 372 deaths and 6,000 injured in Miami. Also, about 43,000 people were homeless afterwards. This was a huge amount of people considering that the population was composed of about 100,000 people. Damages were at approximately \$105 million. The City of Miami, once believed to soon become an important city with economic potential was destroyed.



Before and after pictures of the Haulover Bridge, Miami Beach, Florida.

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https://www.weather.gov/mfl/miami_hurricane
<http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/1926.html>



Windows blown out of a factory.

The Wall Street Crash of 1929: How it happened

Economy

Author: Diego Torres



(Street sign)

The Boom

After, World War 1 the consumption of manufactured goods skyrocketed. New technologies lead to overconfidence and overspending. Americans started to have a new consumerist attitude, which caused many problems. Factories and farms had to overproduce, in order to keep up with the mass consumption. Problem is, many of the consumers were buying on credit and not cash. It is estimated that 75 percent of all cars were bought on an installment plan. One thing lead to another and people started investing in the stock market, which seemed safe and successful. In addition, if someone didn't have money to buy stocks, he or she could buy on the margin (out some money of their own and borrow the rest from a broker). Blinded by the thought of becoming rich, people ignored the signs that the stock market was going to crash. On October 29 of 1929 the stock market collapsed and this day will forever be known as "Black Tuesday".

The Bust

From Black Tuesday to 1932, 100,000 companies failed, corporate profits fell from 10 billion to 1 billion, and 13 million citizens were left unemployed, equaling the 25% of the workforce. It was concluded that the stock market crashed due to over expansion of credit, risky loans without reserves and the recession. There were signs of instability especially in the month before the crash, where the market was dropping sharply only to rise again. It was like the tremor before the earthquake. Once the collapse occurred people tried to withdraw all of their money from the banks, but the banks didn't have sufficient funds to complete all of the transactions. Men were unemployed and looking for jobs, They would walk from city to city in search of a job, but the businesses were failing. This event took a toll on Wall Street and they began to reconstruct by learning of their mistakes.



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1920s: Politics

Politics

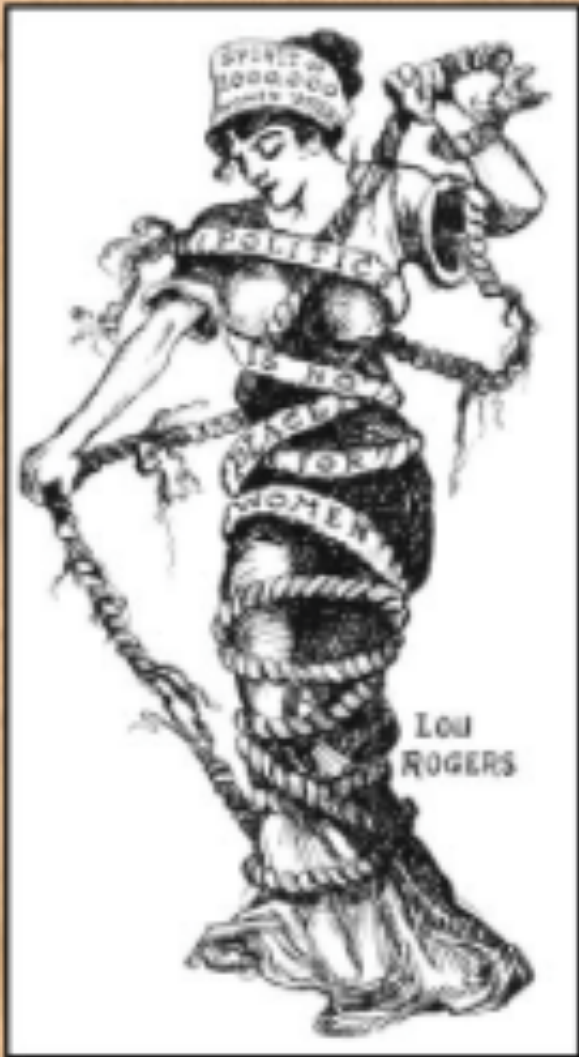
Author: Diego Torres



FOR
DUMMIES

Due to the struggle of Americans to comprehend the new laws, amendments and political events of the 1920s, we have provided you with a detailed guide of everything that has occurred. Pay attention and take notes...

- 1920 - 18th Amendment: The Prohibition begins with the eighteenth amendment, which outlawed the production and consumption of alcohol.
- 1920 - Ratification of the 19th Amendment: drafted by Susan B. Anthony, women would now be able to vote for the first time during the general elections.
- 1921 - Emergency Quota Act: this act limited the number of immigrants that were allowed to come to the United States.
- 1921 - Maternity and Infancy Act: signed by Warren G. Harding, this act provided one million dollars every over five years with the purpose of aiding state-run programs that help women and children.
- 1922 - Fordney McCumber Tariff Act: places a high tax on goods from foreign countries that were imported into the U.S. and was a principal example of "Protectionism"
- 1925 - Nellie Tayloe Ross: takes office in Wyoming and becomes the first female governor elected in the U.S.
- 1928 - Boulder Dam Project Act: the construction of the Boulder Dam begins. Considered and exceptional feat of civil engineering.



(Politics Is No Place for a Woman)

Reference:

<http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/1920s.html>

Americans Are Experiencing Radio Fever

Science and technology

By Melanie Torres



(People sharing a radio and earphones)

The first US radio broadcast of November 2, 1920 by KDKA drastically increased Americans' interests in radio transmission of voice and music. This first broadcast was given from the Westinghouse Electric buildings in East Pittsburgh, and it announced Warren Harding's victory in the presidential elections. Just about about 1,000 were able to experience these news, but it was enough to begin a radio craze. This was the product of many. Guglielmo Marconi was the first to transmit a radio broadcast in 1900. However, it wasn't seen in the US until 1913, when Edwin Armstrong invented a circuit that made transmission practical. The device quickly became a product of the mass market.



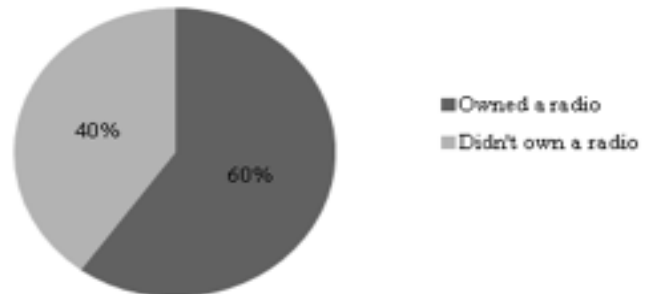
Women listening to a line-operated vacuum tube radio receiver.

Two pairs of people sharing Crystal radios, which required earphones.

There are different types of radios. Crystal radios require earphones, so it's for individual use. Edward S. Rogers invented the line-operated vacuum tube radio receiver in 1925. Vacuum tube radios can drive loudspeakers, allowing more people to listen together.

Eventually every home had a radio. The typical set cost is about \$150, but people splurge to entertain themselves. Transmissions are often music, lectures, sporting events, newscasts, stories, political commentary, and weather reports. As the number of people who owned radios increased, so did the number of radio stations. By the end of 1922, there were more than 500 stations. This large number of stations quickly became an issue. The government had no regulations over the enterprise. Stations competed for time and listeners. Programs overlapped. Eventually, something had to be done about the problem.

Percent of families who owned radios (1923-1930)



This table shows the popularity radios have had. More than half of the US population bought a radio from 1923 to 1930.

In 1926, Congress created the Federal Radio Commission to restore order. The commission classifies radio stations and assigns wavelengths. Also, it determines the location of individual stations, makes regulations applicable to stations engaged in chain broadcasting and prevents interference between stations. Furthermore, in 1927, President Coolidge signed the Radio Control Bill. The bill aids regulate the airwaves with the Radio Commission. Thanks to the KDKA's first broadcast, radios had captivated the attention of Americans. There is no doubt radios are here to stay and will continue to develop throughout the years.all confrontations?

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- <http://www.1920-30.com/science/>

New York City, NY—Museum of Modern Art Opens November 1st, 1929

Art & Entertainment
Author: Andrea Fuentes

A new creation is about to be inaugurated right on the Fifth. Go visit the first time ever, Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) is about to open in New York City on November 7th, 1929.

The idea for the museum was first developed in 1928. The “daring ladies,” a group of wealthy art enthusiasts and philanthropists including Abby Aldrich Rockefeller, Lillie P. Bliss and Mary Quinn Sullivan developed the idea for a small museum whose primary purpose would be to educate the public on Europe’s finest Modern art, and so they established a foundation to raise funds for the project. They envisioned a modest-sized location in New York City that would be "encouraging and developing the study of Modern arts... and furnishing popular instruction.”

They partnered with a well-known collector and curator named A. Conger Goodyear, who formerly headed the board of trustees of the Knox-Albright Gallery in Buffalo, NY, known at the time for its impressive showings of Modern art. Goodyear later recruited Paul J. Sachs, a Harvard professor and art historian. The professor was then asked to nominate a museum director; he recommended Alfred H. Barr, Jr., who was a student of Sachs' and had recently curated a groundbreaking Modern art exhibit at Harvard University's Fogg Art Museum. Before opening, the trustees received an initial gift from Sachs of 8 prints and 1 drawing.

On November 7, 1929, shortly after the stock market crash known as "Black Tuesday," MoMA opened to the public. Housed in six gallery rooms on the 12th floor in midtown Manhattan's Heckscher building, the Museum's first exhibit consists of several paintings, loaned by the European Post-Impressionists such as Van Gogh, Seurat, Gauguin and Cézanne.

Hurry up and don't miss the grand opening of the Museum of Modern Art, that is now the first institution in the United States to devote itself exclusively to Modern art!
(The inaugural exhibition is posted to last from November 7th to December 7th, 1929.)



The first and new Museum of Modern Art

References:

<http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/20selectrical.html>
www.theartstory.org/museum-moma.htm

Classified Ads

Author: Andrea Fuentes



Sport and Work Suit

Price: [\\$6.48 - \\$11.75](#)

Description Two-piece suit for hiking, riding, camping, motorcycling, and general outdoor wear. Coat is Norfolk style with all around belt and two patch pockets with flap which button. The breeches are reinforced at seat and inner side of legs. They lace at calves, as illustrated above. Usual pockets and belt loops. Well made and strongly sewed throughout.

All Wool Poiret Sheen Coat

Price: [\\$22.50](#)

Description Created in high grade, silky finished all wool poiret sheen, this coat features a youthful collar with streamers and stylish, wide embroidered sleeves. The flared hem line, characteristic of the season's newest coats, is achieved by flare cut, embroidered insert panels on either side. Colors include medium tan or Flemish blue.

A black and white photograph of a small, single-story cottage with a gabled roof and a front porch. The image is labeled 'www.thepeoplehistory.com' at the bottom.

"Ready Cut"
\$1213

The Flipping Rock
2 Bedroom Country
Cottage

"Sectional"
\$2205

Two Bedroom Country Cottage -- Portable Bathtub With Water Heater

Price: [Sectional \\$2,205](#)

Our new updated Homes page includes a number of self build homes with varying designs and sizes ranging from a small cottage to a two floor large 7 room house example above.

References:

www.thepeoplehistory.com/20selectrical.html

Classified Ads

Author: Andrea Fuentes



1928 Chrysler 75 Roadster

Price: \$1,555

Description The new Chrysler 75 Roadster for 1928.

1926 Dodge Brothers De-Luxe Sedan

Price: \$1,075

Description Dodge Brothers auto's are known for their top quality materials used in each and every auto with the finest Chrome Vanadium used from the Axles to the engine, and Mohair Interior of the finest quality offering long life and dependability for your purchase.



Studebaker 1929 President Eight Roadster

Price: From \$1,589 to \$1,895

Description Studebaker 1929 President Eight Roadster seats two in the comfortable front seats and two in the Rumble, 115 Horsepower engine, hydraulic shock absorbers, wire wheels, spare tire and bumpers are additional to the price.

References:

www.thepeoplehistory.com/20selectrical.html

Classified Ads

Author: Andrea Fuentes

Radio:

Your Radio Itself

Price: **From \$75.00**

Description Radios are priced about \$60.00 upwards depending on the number of valves etc.

Parts To Make your Radio Antenna

Price: **\$2.75**

Description To gain any kind of good reception you would need to build an antenna on your roof the kit required is shown below

Your Radio Also Needed A Speaker or You Could Use a Pair of Headphones

Price: **\$8.95**

Description The Nightingale Loudspeaker offers the best in tone and sound for your radio, or you could use a pair of headphones costing about \$3.00

Battery Charger and Battery

Price: **\$20.00**

Description Radios Used a battery for power and a charger to charge the battery, Or you could buy a battery eliminator that allowed you connect directly to the Main Electricity for \$33.00



*Total cost about \$120.00 in 1926 In todays money that is about \$1,500 to own a Radio

References:

www.thepeoplehistory.com/20selectrical.html

Remembering the Greatest Souls of the Decade

Obituary

By Melanie Torres

Rest in Peace Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924)

Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunton, Virginia to an academic household. This caused him to study his bachelor's degree at Davidson College and Princeton University until 1879. He later studied Law at the University of Virginia, and received a doctorate from John Hopkins University. In 1885 he published *Congressional Government* which talked about the difficulties of separation of powers in the Constitution. Wilson was a professor for several institutions before becoming the President of Princeton University. Over the years he was widely known for his desire to change the educational system.

His life as a politician began as governor of New Jersey (1911-1913). Later, in 1912, Wilson became the 28th US President for two terms. Some of his accomplishments as



Portrait of Woodrow Wilson

President were leading the country through WWI and crafting the Versailles "Fourteen Points". He tried to ensure world peace by creating the League of Nations. Additionally, Wilson supported the 19th Amendment and created the Federal Reserve.

After his second term, Harry and his wife moved to the Embassy Row section of Washington D.C.. He died on February 3, 1924 from heart related issues. The nation is eternally grateful for Wilson's service to our country and he will always be remembered for his hard work.

Remembering Harry Houdini (1874-1926)

World famous magician, stunt performer, illusionist, and husband, Harry Houdini was born in Budapest, Hungary. He was discovered in vaudeville in the US and his career as a performer developed from there. He was characterized for taking part in numerous escape acts. Due to his expertise, Houdini was the President of the Society of American Magicians.

Other than magic, he played several roles in movies, but later quit since the money he made wasn't enough to maintain himself. Also, he was a keen a viator and wished to be the first to fly an airplane in Australia.



Portrait of George Harry Houdini

On 1926, Houdini was brutally attacked. However, he did not seek medical help and continued to perform. During his last show, he passed out, and continued. Afterwards, he was hospitalized and died at Detroit's Grace Hospital from peritonitis and a broken appendix. Harry Houdini was remembered by over 2,000 in his funeral in New York City. He was later buried at the Machpelah Cemetery in Glendale, Queens. Harry will be forever remembered for his perseverance and passion for entertainment.

In Memory of Robert Edwin Peary (1856-1920)



Portrait of Robert Edwin Peary

Born in Cresson, Pennsylvania, Robert Edwin Peary grew up in Portland, Maine, and graduated in 1877 as a civil engineer. He later joined the Navy on 1881 with whom he claimed to be the first man to reach the North Pole in 1909. Even though Robert is suspected to have been thirty to sixty miles short of the North Pole, he is still credited with the achievement. He also made several expeditions to the Arctic, Greenland, and was ordered to survey likely routes for the Nicaragua Canal.

On August 11, 1888, Peary married Josephine Diebitsch, a woman who believed in equality between sexes. They later moved to Philadelphia with Peary's mother, and had two children, Marie Ahnighito and Robert Peary Jr.. On March 30, 1911, Robert Peary got promoted to Rear Admiral in the Navy Civil Engineer Corps, retired, and later moved to Eagle Island.

He died a few years later on February 20, 1920, in Washington D.C and was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery. Admiral Peary will be greatly missed and his memory will be cherished for all his accomplishments.

Victoria Woodhull (1838-1927)

Born in September 23, 1838 in Homer, Ohio, Victoria Woodhull was a publisher, editor, and Women's Right Movement activist. With fifteen years of age she married Canning Woodhull, but they got divorced in 1864. Afterwards, she married Colonel James G. Blood who introduced her to reform movements. In the 1800s, she and her sister became involved with the spiritualist movement and traveled entertaining people. They also started the first woman-run stock brokerage company.

Victoria expressed her ideas on social reforms, like woman suffrage along with her sister in *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*. Furthermore, she addressed Congress defending woman suffrage and spoke publicly for it. Her desire to make a change and be politically active caused her to establish the Equal Rights Party and run for presidency in 1872, even though many disagree since she was under 35, the required age to run. She became the first woman ever to do so. However, she received no electoral votes in these elections.



Portrait of Victoria Woodhull

In 1877, Victoria and her sister moved to England. She got divorced and married a wealthy English banker, John Biddulph Martin. Woodhull dedicated the rest of her time to writing and publishing works. On June 9, 1927, she died in Worcestershire, England. She will be remembered as a role model for standing up for what she believed in and fighting for equal rights.

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<https://www.thegreatharryhoudini.com/>
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Remembering the Greatest Souls of the Decade

Obituary

Author: Diego Torres

Ruthie Garcia Vera (1867-1921)

“Be the change you want to see in the world” - Ruthie



Biography:

Born: July 6, 1867

Died: August 19, 1921

Notable Awards:

- Nobel Prize 1920 Physics
- Pulitzer Prize Fiction

Children:

- Diego Torres
- Melanie Torres
- Andrea Fuentes
- Barack Obama
- Andrew Limardo



(Ruthie with her loving son, Diego Torres)

Married to Jorge Limardo, Ruthie Garcia Vera lived what some may call the most interesting life there can be. She reached the summit of Mount Everest, skydived in Hawaii and even had an encounter with the Loch Ness monster. Ruthie was very fond of poetry, she often wrote poems and stories with her two lovely friends: Hemingway and Dickinson.

When the 19th amendment was finally ratified and all her hard work had paid, she died. Apart from choking on a grape, her husband, Limardo, was arrested for buying extremely large grapes on purpose. He knew that she liked the very much and was jealous that she could now vote.

Today we remember the lost soul of Ruthie Garcia Vera. Hardworking, adventurous and wild, Ruthie lived life to the fullest.

Accomplishments:

Nobel Prize in Physics 1920
Drafted the 19th Amendment with Susan B. Anthony
Formulated the theory of relativity
Found the coffin of Sir Francis Drake
Named Time Magazine's "Most interesting person of the year" two times in a row.
Found the missing link in Darwin's theory of evolution
First person to see the higgs boson

“She cherished every moment on earth. Let it be by being sarcastic or humorous, you always saw her with a smile on her face. Ruthie will never be forgotten...”

- Andrea Fuentes

Prohibition Prohibited a Prosperous Economy

Editorial

Author: Andrea Fuentes

During Prohibition, the manufacture, transportation, import, export, and sale of alcoholic beverages was restricted or illegal. Prohibition was supposed to reduce social problems, lower crime, corruption, and taxes needed to support prisons and poorhouses, and improve America's health and hygiene. However, it didn't go as the government wanted. Instead, Alcohol became more dangerous to consume; organized crime blossomed; courts and prisons systems became overloaded; and endemic corruption of police and public officials occurred.

The Prohibition was the nationwide ban on the production, sale, and distribution of alcohol. During the Prohibition gangsters like Al Capone made billions by running speakeasies or underground bars. Organized crime flourished as bootleggers imported alcohol from neighboring countries. However, the Prohibition was widely ignored by most people, which was facilitated by the government's lack of funds to prevent organized crime from prospering. Al Capone quickly became widely known for pretty much running the illegal trading of booze.

It is clear that this Prohibition damaged the newfound prosper economy of the United States. By forbidding alcohol, the government attracted many unnecessary attention to the topic. The nation's leaders should have focused on more important problems than alcohol, like dealing with their debt in Wall Street. Also, people always tend to do what they are prevented from doing, so by making alcohol illegal, the government was really bringing attention to the matter.



Al Capone

“Yes, It’s A Noble Experiment”



Reference:

<http://www.1920-30.com/prohibition/>

All Men and Women Are Created Equal

Editorial

Author: Melanie Torres



(Women marching for their rights.)

In August 18, 1920, the 19th Amendment was ratified by the states, granting women the right to vote. This event was of great importance since it gave women a new role in their society, which they deserved from the beginning. This further motivated women to stand up for themselves and organize marches, seminars, and riots to have their voices heard. The “New Woman” embraced new fashions, freedom and ideas that challenged their traditional role.

It was about time for women to get closer to equality. Men and women are equal; therefore, they should have the same rights as a man. Flappers were the primary example of the changing status of women in the epoch. They represented Modernism by being independent and unconventional. Also, women began wearing short skirts, which was a sign of liberation. The amount of working women rose by 25% as they took roles as factory workers, secretaries, salesclerks, and telephone operators. Divorce was made easier, which doubled their amount as women believed they shouldn't settle for a bad husband. Additionally, 10% of women were able to go to college, proving that they had the same capability as men.

Women shouldn't settle with the 19th Amendment. They should fight to have the same privileges of men in schools, jobs, and their communities. Women should be able to be politically active, receive the same pay as men, and become leaders who receive the same respect. Drastic changes like these can only be made by working as a team. Girls must convince men to join the fight for equality between sexes by educating them, in order for it to be successful. Even though the road to equality has been challenging, this is just the beginning.



(The picture above shows a group of Flappers, while the one below shows women wearing short skirts.)



References

<http://www.american-historama.org/1913-1928-ww1-prohibition-era/women-in-the-1920s.htm>

Learning from our mistakes



(Protests)

At the beginning of the 1920s, everything was peaches and cream. People were enthusiastic and confident in what they were doing. Many bought cars using installment plans and left a debt to be paid. Little by little, that small debt that took place in 1922 grew bigger and bigger. Everyone was blinded by the potential of becoming rich, therefore they failed to view the wrong in their doings. This was a big mistake made by the American people and in October 29, 1929 the stock market crashed leaving millions unemployed. Taking this into consideration, the United States needs to learn from this big collapse in their economy and build new boundaries.

People study history, in order to learn from the mistakes from the past. This stock market crash is something that the U.S. should never forget. The motto "Buy Now, Pay Later" is not a way of life, all debts must be paid. After, the stock market crash many were left unemployed, in addition the government couldn't do anything about it. The president was powerless and the people needed him. From now on the government and the wolves of wall street must take responsibility and consideration the repercussions of their actions. All decision taken from now on must think about the future and how it will affect the society.

Accepting consequences and understanding your weaknesses are part of the learning process. The Wall Street Crash of 1929 is a perfect example of a lesson learned by the U.S. Leaving debts and duties for tomorrow only leads to failure, while being conscious and responsible leads to success.



(Protests)

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<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/history/mwh/usa/walldepressionrev2.shtml>