Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_

Dust To Eat *nonfiction text* pp1-18

*By* Michael L. Cooper

1. John Steinbeck, a famous American author, wrote several

books during the Dust Bowl-Depression Era. He even spent time investigating the migrants who fled the Great Plains to California looking for work. What did Steinbeck nickname his van that he used for investigating?

1. the Paddy Wagon
2. the Chuck Wagon
3. the Pie Wagon
4. the Soup Wagon
5. (p2) The Farm Security Administration, a new federal

agency, was set up to house homeless migrants. Select the ***ways*** below that define the purposes for which this Agency was established.

1. temporary housing for homeless migrants
2. medical care for family
3. earn $2.00 - $3.00 a day picking fruit
4. daycare and education for children
5. (pp3-5) There are several descriptions of homeless migrant people. Pick a paragraph and write a S.A.E. below, describing the details and plight of each family’s situation.
6. (p6) After John Steinbeck returned to his hometown

of Salinas, California, he witnessed one of the most flagrant vigilante times in history against Union Workers. He observed a retired army general that, who was persuaded to go against strikers and union organizers. Order the steps of action that the General took below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| List of Steps Taken by General | Order Happened |
| *-seized men suspected of being leaders and locked them up* |  |
| *-General declares martial law in the town* |  |
| *-General organizes militia and sends them to patrol streets* |  |
| -*Martial law is declared, what happened illegal, no one challenges* |  |

1. What were the names given to the migrants, who came to

California during the Dust Bowl era, looking for work? Select all that are applicable.

1. tin-can tourists
2. squatters
3. fruit tramps
4. Okies
5. dust bowlers
6. gypsies

*(Part A)*

1. As the influx of the migrants continued to come to

California, what was their welcome like? What viewpoints below embody how California residents received the migrant workers? **Select 2.**

1. Few valley residents had a kind word for migrants.
2. Okies were like shiftless trash, who live like hogs.
3. They’re ignorant filthy people.
4. No Jobs in California.

*(Part B)*

1. California’s leading farm journal, *Pacific Rural Press,* printedan editorial, echoing the viewpoint of California people toward the migrant population. **Select 2** responses below from this editorial that provide supporting evidence to your responses selected in the previous question.
2. “Migrants mean trouble in many ways.”
3. They “add to our unemployment, our relief burden, and the disease and crime troubles.”
4. Newspapers called them “bum blockades.”
5. The crime record in California soared.
6. (p11) The dust storms of the Dust Bowl didn’t grab the

attention of the nation until around May 9, 1934. What were the facts below that finally helped people realize something was wrong in the Great Plain States? Circle All that apply.

1. 4 million tons of prairie dirt fell on Chicago
2. the dust darkened the sky over Atlantic City,

New Jersey

1. brown prairie dirt fell like snow on the decks of ships in

the Atlantic Ocean

1. 350 million tons of dirt was carried 2,000 miles

eastward

1. What were commonalities during the Dust Bowl Years

in the Great Plains Regions? Circle all that apply.

1. 100, 120, 115 degree heat
2. black blizzards
3. flash floods
4. wells ran dry
5. hardened and cracked soil

*(Part A)*

1. What were combined causes in our nation’s economy and in the agricultural area of the Great Plains that contributed the most to the complications of the Great Depression and Dust Bowl during the decade of the 1930’s? **Select the most contributing causes.**
2. The federal government encouraged farmers to grow as

 much wheat as possible.

1. People, everywhere, were purchasing new houses, cars,

and radios.

1. When a bushel of wheat doubled from$.93 to $2.30 a

bushel, farmers bought more land, or purchased it with credit in order to plant more grain.

 D. Late in the decade, banks raised interest rates.

E. Farmers were able to work late into the night sowing

wheat.

F. Businesses invested heavily in factories, machinery,

and warehouses.

G. There was the invention of the disk harrow replacing

 the old single blade iron plow.

1. By the end of the 1920’s farmers were growing three times more wheat than they had grown at the beginning of the decade.

*(Part B)*

1. What were the most devastating effects of the Great

Depression and Dust Bowl for the people of the Great Plains? Select the evidence below that supports the claims you selected in the response above. **Select the 2 most devastating effects.**

1. Higher rates curbed borrowing and spending.
2. Major stocks doubled in value between 1928 and the middle of 1929.
3. The prairie lost eleven million acres of tough native grasses that held the earth in place during droughts and windstorms.
4. Supply was greater than demand. In the fall of 1931, there was so much wheat for sale that the price had dropped to pennies a bushel.