

# Annotated Bibliography

## Primary Sources

### Primary Books:

John Kenneth Galbraith, and James K Galbraith. *The Great Crash, 1929*. Boston, Mass. ; New York, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt. Copyright, 1955.

From this book I learned of the costs of investing on margin. It explained the dangers speculation could cause, and how that led to the stock market crash.

### Primary News Articles:

“FISHER SEES STOCKS PERMANENTLY HIGH; Yale Economist Tells Purchasing Agents Increased Earnings Justify Rise. SAYS TRUSTS AID SALES Finds Special Knowledge, Applied to Diversify Holdings, Shifts Risks for Clients. (Published 1929).” *The New York Times*, 16 Oct. 1929, [www.nytimes.com/1929/10/16/archives/fisher-sees-stocks-permanently-high-yale-economist-tells-purchasing.html](http://www.nytimes.com/1929/10/16/archives/fisher-sees-stocks-permanently-high-yale-economist-tells-purchasing.html).

This news article explained the impact the rising DJIA had on the economy and stock market. It also gave information that that despite the fact that it seemed that the boom would last forever, some economists had concerns.

Alamy. “The Brooklyn Daily Eagle Front Page from October 24th, 1929: Stocks Crash - Great Depression. ,” *Alamy*, 24 Oct. 1929, [www.alamy.com/the-brooklyn-daily-eagle-front-page-from-october-24th-1929-stocks-crash-great-depression-museum-private-collection-author-historic-object-image561651502.html](http://www.alamy.com/the-brooklyn-daily-eagle-front-page-from-october-24th-1929-stocks-crash-great-depression-museum-private-collection-author-historic-object-image561651502.html). Accessed 25 Jan. 2024. Dow Jones and Company. “The Fall of the Dow Jones: 1928 to 1934,” *BBC News*, 25 Oct. 1929, [news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/7656949.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/7656949.stm). Accessed 24 Jan. 2024.

This article gave emphasis on the panic felt on Wall Street, and also showed data of the number of stocks sold on Black Tuesday. These factors made this news article the perfect header image for my Stock Market page.

Los Angeles Times. “The Los Angeles Times 24 Nov 1928, Page 1.” *Newspapers.com*, 28 Nov. 1928, [www.newspapers.com/image/385464314](http://www.newspapers.com/image/385464314). Accessed 11 Feb. 2024.

This political cartoon helped prove my point that many people blamed President Hoover, for the depression, even though it wasn't necessarily his fault. It also supported my thesis by saying that all of the economic organizations were being driven deeper into the depression, though not necessarily by Hoover.

New York Times. "the Front Page of the Oct. 30, 1929 New York Times Exclaimed the Massive Loss on Wall Street. It Also Worked to Ease Fear among Panicked Investors.," *New York Times*, 30 Oct. 1929, [archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/financial/index-1929-crash.html?scp=24&sq=1929&st=cse](https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/financial/index-1929-crash.html?scp=24&sq=1929&st=cse). Accessed 25 Jan. 2024.

This news article from the New York Times explained the massive loss on Wall Street. It also provided specific data for the DJIA and stocks sold during that time period.

The Great Depression in Washington State Project, and Nicholas Taylor. "Seattle Newspapers' Support for FDR during the 1932 Election." *Depts.washington.edu*, 2009, [depts.washington.edu/depress/fdr\\_election\\_support\\_seattle.shtml](https://depts.washington.edu/depress/fdr_election_support_seattle.shtml).

This article addressed the New Deal and its consequences and benefits. It supported President Roosevelt, but also voiced concerns about the New Deal.

### Primary Images:

"A Dust Storm Approaching Rolla, Kansas." Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Digital Archives May 6, 1935. <https://drought.unl.edu/dustbowl/>. Accessed December 4, 2023.

This photograph gave me a peek into the world of those living during the Dust Bowl. It gave me insight on how the dust storms would devastate their towns, and what other results of the storms were.

Allied Printing Trades Council. "A Poster with Images of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman the Democratic Nominees for President and Vice President in 1944.," *National Museum of American History*, 1944, [americanhistory.si.edu/collections/nmah\\_496527](https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/nmah_496527). Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.

This photo provided info on the support that Roosevelt had to become president. It also gave information on when the campaigns for Roosevelt and Hoover to become president started.

Associated Press. "Crowds Gathering Outside New York Stock Exchange ," *Wikipedia Commons*, 24 Oct. 1929, [commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Crowds\\_gathering\\_outside\\_New\\_York\\_Stock\\_Exchange\\_%283%29.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Crowds_gathering_outside_New_York_Stock_Exchange_%283%29.jpg). Accessed 26 Jan. 2024.

This image showed how much unrest the stock market crash caused. It

also gave evidence on how much the stock market crash affected the average American.

Bettman. "Franklin Roosevelt Signing the Emergency Banking Act," *Getty Images*, 9 Mar. 1933, [www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/the-new-deal-legislation-was-enacted-at-great-speed-as-soon-news-photo/515142032](http://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/the-new-deal-legislation-was-enacted-at-great-speed-as-soon-news-photo/515142032). Accessed 29 Jan. 2024.

This photo of Roosevelt signing the Emergency Banking Act gave information on when the Emergency Banking Act was signed, and who was present when Roosevelt signed it. It also provided me with the knowledge of who signed it.

"Franklin Roosevelt Signs the Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act," Age Fotostock, June 16, 1933. <https://www.bridgemanimages.com/en-US/noartistknown/franklin-roosevelt-signs-the-glass-steagall-banking-reform-act-june-16-1933/black-and-white-photograph/asset/2943615>.

This photograph provided me with info on if Roosevelt or Hoover or a member of the Supreme Court had signed the Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act. It also provided me with knowledge on who was witness to Roosevelt signing the Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act.

Heckle, Otto , and George Heckle. *WALL STREET CRASH, 1929. Interior of the New York Stock Exchange on "Black Friday," 25 October, 1929.*, 25 Oct. 1929, [www.ullsteinbild.de/id/00798850](http://www.ullsteinbild.de/id/00798850). Accessed 24 Jan. 2024.

This photo showed what the inside of the NYSE looked like. It also showed the amount of people thronging inside the building on Black Tuesday.

Hoover, Herbert. "President Hoover's Views on the Depression," *Social Security History*, 21 Feb. 1933, [www.ssa.gov/history/hooverletter.html](http://www.ssa.gov/history/hooverletter.html). Accessed 29 Jan. 2024.

This article showed how Herbert Hoover viewed the depression, and what his opinions were on Roosevelt's New Deal. It voiced his concerns on the new deal, and also helped give me multiple perspectives

Hulton Archives, and Getty Images. "Female Flappers Kicking, Dancing, and Having Fun While Musicians Perform during a Charleston Dance Contest at the Parody Club. ," *Getty Images*, 22 Jan. 1926, [www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/female-flappers-kicking-dancing-and-having-fun-while-news-photo/3224976?adppopup=true](http://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/female-flappers-kicking-dancing-and-having-fun-while-news-photo/3224976?adppopup=true). Accessed 25 Jan. 2024.

This photo embodied the enthusiasm and optimism of the Roaring 20's, showing what it was like to live at the time. These factors made it the

perfect header image for my Roaring 20's page.

Love, Emma. "Good well, Oklahoma, June 4, 1937," *Columbia University*, 4 June 1937, [ocp.ldeo.columbia.edu/res/div/ocp/drought/dust\\_storms.shtml](http://ocp.ldeo.columbia.edu/res/div/ocp/drought/dust_storms.shtml). Accessed 29 Jan. 2024.

This photo showed what level of destruction the storms during the dust bowl could cause. It supported my evidence that the dust bowl destroyed and injured many towns, farms, and Americans.

Newman. "A Monthly Check to You for the Rest of Your Life, Beginning When You Are 65 ... / Newman.," *Library of Congress*, 1935, [www.loc.gov/item/92500634/](http://www.loc.gov/item/92500634/). Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.

This pamphlet showed how widespread the New Deal was, and how available to the average American. It gave me a new perspective on the New Deal, and how it affected the average American's daily life.

Thomas Edmund Dewey. *The Case against the New Deal*. Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1940.

This book explained the judgements against the new deal, and the problems that it caused. This book helped me gain multiple perspectives on how the New Deal affected the economy.

Warren, "Rail Splitting," *Presidential Campaigns: A Cartoon History, 1789-1976*, accessed January 29, 2024, <https://collections.libraries.indiana.edu/presidentialcartoons/items/show/232>.

This cartoon showed me that while most still didn't realize what impact the boom had on the economy, some still had concerns. It helped me understand that some economists knew that there could possibly be a stock market crash.

Webster & Stevens. "Hooverville, Seattle, March 1933," *Museum of History and Industry*, Mar. 1933, [digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/imlsmohai/id/2654/rec/6](http://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/imlsmohai/id/2654/rec/6). Accessed 26 Jan. 2024.

This image of a Hooverville in Seattle explained how much Americans lost because of the Great Depression. It showed me how those who had lost everything were able to survive.

### **Primary Quotes:**

F Scott Fitzgerald, *Echoes of the Jazz Age* ( New York: Scribner's Sons, 1931), page 14.

This quote explained the optimism of the 1920's, and showed me how

much people believed the boom would last forever.

“FISHER SEES STOCKS PERMANENTLY HIGH; Yale Economist Tells Purchasing Agents Increased Earnings Justify Rise. SAYS TRUSTS AID SALES Finds Special Knowledge, Applied to Diversify Holdings, Shifts Risks for Clients. (Published 1929).” *The New York Times*, 16 Oct. 1929, [www.nytimes.com/1929/10/16/archives/fisher-sees-stocks-permanently-high-yale-economist-tells-purchasing.html](http://www.nytimes.com/1929/10/16/archives/fisher-sees-stocks-permanently-high-yale-economist-tells-purchasing.html).

This news article gave me information on how much Americans believed the stock market would never become unstable. This quote helped me realize how dependent Americans were on the stock market and financial system.

Hoover, Herbert. Congressional Record House. February 15, 1921. Pages 3979-3980. Accessed February 21, 2024.

This quote helped me understand how much the depression affected those who had invested in the stock market. It said how much the American people suffered.

Jon Kenneth Galbraith, *The Great Crash of 1929* (New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1954), pages 108 - 109.

This quote gave me information on how dire the situation was after the Stock Market Crash of 1929. It showed me how much was lost by the average American.

Wall Street Journal. “Discussing the Great Depression.” *YouTube*, 19 Nov. 2008, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=aPi9A07HqWg](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aPi9A07HqWg)

This interview gave me an insight on how the stock market crash affected those who lived in more rural areas and depended on farming to support them.

## **Secondary Sources**

### **Secondary Websites:**

Heakal, Reem. “What Was the Glass-Steagall Act?” *Investopedia*, 27 Mar. 2023, [www.investopedia.com/articles/03/071603.asp](http://www.investopedia.com/articles/03/071603.asp).

This article explained what the Glass-Steagall Act aimed to accomplish. It gave me a deeper understanding on how it protected depositors from potential losses through stock speculation.

History.com Editors. “Stock Market Crash of 1929.” *HISTORY*, A&E Television Networks, 10 May 2010,

<https://www.history.com/topics/great-depression/1929-stock-market-crash>.

This source showed me the true impact the great crash of 1929 had on the financial system. It explained to me the amount of money lost, and how it impacted the lives of consumers.

“History Resources | Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History.” *W*[www.gilderlehrman.org](http://www.gilderlehrman.org),  
[www.gilderlehrman.org/history-resources/spotlight-primary-source/herbert-hoover-great-depression-and-new-deal-1931](http://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-resources/spotlight-primary-source/herbert-hoover-great-depression-and-new-deal-1931).

This article gave me knowledge on how President Herbert Hoover reacted to the Great Crash of 1929, the Great Depression, and the New Deal. It also provided me with insight on how the New Deal affected the course of the economy at that time, and how Hoover reacted to it.

Library of Congress. “The Dust Bowl | Great Depression and World War II, 1929-1945 | U.S. History Primary Source Timeline | Classroom Materials at the Library of Congress | Library of Congress.” *Library of Congress*,  
<https://www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/united-states-history-primary-source-timeline/great-depression-and-world-war-ii-1929-1945/dust-bowl/>.

This source provided me with the knowledge of how the storms from the Dust Bowl would affect rural communities, and how the storms originated in the first place.

Office of the Historian. “Milestones: 1921–1936 - Office of the Historian.” *State.gov*, 2019, <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1921-1936/great-depression>.

This website helped me learn about the causes preceding the Great Crash of 1929, such as World War One.

Richardson, Gary. “Stock Market Crash of 1929 | Federal Reserve History.” *W*[www.federalreservehistory.org](http://www.federalreservehistory.org), Federal Reserve History, 22 Nov. 2013,  
<https://www.federalreservehistory.org/essays/stock-market-crash-of-1929>.

This article provided me with insight on how the Great Crash of 1929 affected consumers and industries. It explained how much was lost because of the crash.

“Securities and Exchange Commission.” *The Free Speech Center*,  
[W](http://www.firstamendment.mtsu.edu/article/securities-and-exchange-commission/)[www.firstamendment.mtsu.edu/article/securities-and-exchange-commission/](http://www.firstamendment.mtsu.edu/article/securities-and-exchange-commission/).

This source expressed what the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 aimed to accomplish. It explained their purpose to increase structure and improve oversight over the market.

Social Welfare History Project. “Stock Market Crash of October 1929.” *Social Welfare History Project*, 9 Jan. 2019,  
[H](https://socialwelfare.library.vcu.edu/eras/great-depression/beginning-of-great-)[ttps://socialwelfare.library.vcu.edu/eras/great-depression/beginning-of-great-](https://socialwelfare.library.vcu.edu/eras/great-depression/beginning-of-great-)

depression-stock-market-crash-of-october-1929/.

This website explained how drastically the value of stock had dropped since 1929. It explained how the stock market crash affected the economy, and how unstable the economy had become.

Wikipedia Contributors. "Roaring Twenties." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 1 Dec. 2018, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roaring\\_Twenties](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roaring_Twenties).

This website helped me understand the reasons for the optimism and euphoria of the Roaring Twenties. It explained the factors that spurred this economic growth and prosperity, and how it affected the economy.

## Secondary images

*America's Great Depression*. Ludwig von Mises Institute, published 1972.

This book explained the impact of the Great Depression on the economy, and the way the previous boom affected the financial system. These factors made it the perfect header image for my Written Work Pages.

Dewey, Thomas. *The Case Against the New Deal*. Published 1940.

This book gave me both multiple perspectives and insightful information on the New Deal and how the individual viewed the change in economics. This made it an ideal image for my Written Work pages.

Studs Terkel. *Hard Times*. Pantheon Books, 1971.

This book showed how much people suffered during the depression and how much was lost: Americans' jobs, homes, family, and income. It gave me insight on what they individual American's life was like in the depression, and the hardships they had to endure.

John Kenneth Galbraith, and James K Galbraith. *The Great Crash, 1929*.

Boston, Mass. ; New York, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt. Copyright, 1955.

This book by John Kenneth Galbraith explained how the businesses that had invested in the stock market lost the most, and also worsened the stock market greatly. It showed that it was not the individual who contributed to the Great Crash, but the multi-millionaire businesses and corporations.