great depression

great depression was a defining era in world history, shaping economies, societies, and global politics in profound ways. This comprehensive article explores the causes, impact, and legacy of the Great Depression, offering an in-depth look at its origins, the devastating effects on individuals and nations, and the recovery strategies that reshaped the modern world. Readers will learn about the stock market crash of 1929, the role of banks, unemployment, government interventions, and the global ripple effects. Key figures, policies, and lessons from this period are discussed to provide valuable insights for understanding economic downturns and resilience. If you're seeking a well-researched and SEO-optimized overview of the great depression, this article will guide you through every critical aspect, ensuring you gain a clear and thorough understanding of this pivotal historical event.

Introduction to the Great Depression

The Great Depression refers to the severe worldwide economic downturn that began in the United States in 1929 and lasted throughout the 1930s. As the longest and most widespread depression of the 20th century, it caused unprecedented hardship for millions of people. The era is marked by high unemployment, mass poverty, business failures, and dramatic changes in economic policies. The Great Depression not only affected the U.S. but also spread rapidly across Europe, Latin America, and other regions, influencing global trade and politics. Understanding the origins, scale, and consequences of the Great Depression is essential for anyone interested in economic history, policy-making, or social change.

Causes of the Great Depression

The Great Depression was triggered by a complex combination of factors rather than a single event. Economists and historians have analyzed its root causes, identifying several key contributors that set the stage for economic collapse.

Overproduction and Declining Demand

Throughout the 1920s, industries expanded rapidly, producing more goods than the market could absorb. As consumer demand slowed, businesses were left with surplus products, leading to layoffs and reduced profits.

Stock Market Speculation

Widespread speculation in the stock market fueled an unsustainable bubble. Investors, often buying on margin, pushed stock prices far beyond their intrinsic values. When confidence faltered, the bubble burst, triggering panic selling.

Weak Banking Systems

Banks in the 1920s lacked robust regulation and often invested depositors' funds in risky stocks. When stock prices collapsed, many banks failed, leading to lost savings and further contraction of credit.

Global Economic Imbalances

International debt from World War I, protectionist trade policies, and unstable foreign exchange systems contributed to a fragile global economy. Tariffs like the Smoot-Hawley Act reduced international trade, worsening the downturn.

- Overproduction in key industries
- Rampant stock market speculation
- Fragile banking infrastructure
- High levels of international debt
- Trade restrictions and tariffs

The Stock Market Crash of 1929

The stock market crash, often called Black Tuesday (October 29, 1929), is widely regarded as the spark that ignited the Great Depression. In the months leading up to the crash, stock prices soared to unsustainable heights, driven by optimism and speculation. When a series of sharp declines began in late October, panic spread among investors. Billions of dollars in value were erased in days, and the collapse undermined confidence in the entire financial system. The crash did not cause the Great Depression by itself, but it was a critical turning point that exposed underlying economic weaknesses.

Bank Failures and Financial Collapse

As the stock market crumbled, banks faced mounting pressure from failing loans and panicked depositors. Thousands of banks across the United States closed their doors between 1930 and 1933, wiping out personal savings and drastically reducing the availability of credit. The loss of confidence in the banking system led to further economic decline. With credit frozen, businesses could not invest or expand, and consumers struggled to access funds. Bank failures were a central feature of the financial collapse that deepened the Great Depression.

Impact on Society and Unemployment

The social consequences of the Great Depression were severe and far-reaching. Unemployment rates soared to historic highs, with nearly 25% of the U.S. workforce out of a job by 1933. Families lost homes, farms, and life savings, leading to widespread poverty and homelessness. Soup kitchens, breadlines, and makeshift shantytowns, known as “Hoovervilles,” became common sights. Rural communities were hit especially hard, as falling crop prices and dust storms devastated American agriculture. The psychological toll included loss of hope, increased suicide rates, and a general sense of despair across the population.

Major Effects on Daily Life

- Sharp rise in unemployment and underemployment
- Mass migration in search of work, particularly from rural to urban areas
- Decline in birth and marriage rates
- Increase in homelessness and reliance on charity
- Changes in family dynamics and roles

Government Response and the New Deal

The initial government response to the Great Depression was limited and largely ineffective, as policymakers underestimated the crisis's scale. However, with the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932, the U.S. government introduced sweeping reforms known as the New Deal. These programs aimed to provide relief for the unemployed, stimulate economic recovery, and reform the financial system to prevent future depressions. Major initiatives included Social Security, banking reforms, public works projects, and agricultural subsidies. The New Deal transformed the role of government in American life, establishing a precedent for federal intervention during economic crises.

Key Components of the New Deal

1. Relief: Direct aid to the unemployed and impoverished

2. Recovery: Programs to revive industry and agriculture
3. Reform: Regulation of banks, stock markets, and labor relations

Global Effects of the Great Depression

While the Great Depression began in the United States, its effects quickly spread worldwide. International trade collapsed as countries implemented protectionist policies. European economies, already weakened by World War I, faced deep recessions and political instability. In Asia and Latin America, exports plummeted, leading to unemployment and political upheaval. The economic turmoil contributed to the rise of extremist movements and set the stage for significant political changes, including the emergence of authoritarian regimes in several countries.

Lasting Legacy and Lessons Learned

The Great Depression left an indelible mark on global society and economic thinking. It led to the creation of social safety nets, banking regulations, and international economic organizations. Policymakers learned the dangers of unregulated markets, excessive speculation, and delayed government intervention. The era fostered a greater understanding of the importance of monetary and fiscal policy in managing economic cycles. The lessons of the Great Depression continue to inform responses to financial crises and shape economic policy today.

Key Takeaways from the Great Depression

- The need for effective regulation of financial markets

- The importance of social safety nets and unemployment insurance
- The risks of protectionism and trade barriers
- The role of government stimulus during economic downturns
- The value of international economic cooperation

Great Depression: Trending Questions and Answers

Q: What caused the Great Depression?

A: The Great Depression was caused by a combination of factors, including overproduction, stock market speculation, weak banking systems, global debt from World War I, and protectionist trade policies like the Smoot-Hawley Tariff.

Q: How did the Great Depression affect everyday people?

A: Everyday people suffered from mass unemployment, loss of homes and savings, widespread poverty, and psychological distress. Many relied on soup kitchens, charity, and government relief programs to survive.

Q: What ended the Great Depression?

A: The Great Depression gradually ended in the late 1930s and early 1940s, primarily due to increased government spending and economic mobilization during World War II, which created jobs and boosted industrial production.

Q: What was the New Deal, and how did it help during the Great Depression?

A: The New Deal was a series of programs and reforms introduced by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to provide relief, recovery, and reform. It helped by creating jobs, regulating banking and stock markets, and establishing social safety nets.

Q: Which countries were affected by the Great Depression?

A: The Great Depression affected countries worldwide, including the United States, Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, and many nations in Latin America and Asia, leading to global economic decline.

Q: What lessons were learned from the Great Depression?

A: Key lessons include the importance of government intervention during economic crises, the need for financial regulation, the dangers of protectionism, and the value of social safety programs.

Q: How did the Great Depression impact global politics?

A: The economic hardship fueled political instability, contributed to the rise of extremist movements, and influenced the emergence of authoritarian regimes in countries like Germany and Italy.

Q: What was Black Tuesday, and why is it significant?

A: Black Tuesday refers to October 29, 1929, when the U.S. stock market crashed, marking the beginning of the Great Depression and triggering widespread financial panic.

Q: How high did unemployment get during the Great Depression?

A: In the United States, unemployment reached nearly 25% of the workforce by 1933, with similar or higher rates in some other countries.

Q: Are there similarities between the Great Depression and the 2008 financial crisis?

A: Both events involved financial market collapses, widespread job losses, and government intervention, but the Great Depression was more severe and lasted longer. However, lessons from the 1930s influenced policy responses in 2008.

Great Depression

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great depression: The American People in the Great Depression David M. Kennedy, 2003-11-20 On October 24, 1929, America met the greatest economic devastation it had ever known. In this first installment of his Pulitzer Prize-winning Freedom from Fear, Kennedy tells how America endured, and eventually prevailed, in the face of that unprecedented calamity. Kennedy vividly demonstrates that the economic crisis of the 1930s was more than a reaction to the excesses of the 1920s. For more than a century before the Crash, America's unbridled industrial revolution had gyrated through repeated boom and bust cycles, consuming capital and inflicting misery on city and countryside alike. Nor was the alleged prosperity of the 1920s as uniformly shared as legend portrays. Countless Americans eked out threadbare lives on the margins of national life. Roosevelt's New Deal wrenched opportunity from the trauma of the 1930s and created a lasting legacy of economic and social reform, but it was afflicted with shortcomings and contradictions as well. With an even hand Kennedy details the New Deal's problems and defeats, as well as its achievements. He also sheds fresh light on its incandescent but enigmatic author, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Marshalling unforgettable narratives that feature prominent leaders as well as lesser-known citizens, The American People in the Great Depression tells the story of a resilient nation finding courage in an unrelenting storm.

great depression: *America's Great Depression* Murray Newton Rothbard, 1972 Applied Austrian economics doesn't get better than this. Murray N. Rothbard's America's Great Depression is a staple of modern economic literature and crucial for understanding a pivotal event in American and world history. The book remains canonical today because the debate is still very alive. This book applies Austrian business cycle theory to understanding the onset of the 1929 Great Depression. Rothbard first summarizes the Austrian theory and offers a criticism of competing theories, including the views of Keynes. Rothbard then considers Federal Reserve policy in the 1920s, showing its inflationary character. The influence of Benjamin Strong, the Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, was especially important. In part, his expansionary policy was motivated by his desire to help Britain sustain the pound. Strong was close friends with Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England. After the 1929 crash, Herbert Hoover followed an interventionist policy that prefigured the New Deal. He favored keeping wage rates high and thus contributed to rising unemployment. Against the popular stereotype, Rothbard shows that Hoover was not a partisan of laissez-faire.

great depression: Children Of The Great Depression Glen H Elder, 1998-09-11 In this highly acclaimed work first published in 1974, Glen H. Elder Jr. presents the first longitudinal study of a Depression cohort. He follows 167 individuals born in 1920–1921 from their elementary school days in Oakland, California, through the 1960s. Using a combined historical, social, and psychological approach, Elder assesses the influence of the economic crisis on the life course of his subjects over two generations. The twenty-fifth anniversary edition of this classic study includes a new chapter on the war years entitled, “Beyond Children of the Great Depression.”

great depression: The Rise and Fall of the New Deal Order, 1930-1980 Steve Fraser, Gary Gerstle, 1989 The 10 essays in this book probe the underlying economic, social, and cultural dynamics of the Roosevelt revolution, analyze the durability of the New Deal coalition through the mid-1960s, and uncover the racial, class, and cultural fissures that led to its disintegration. The contributors answer such questions as: How did the Democratic Party accommodate both poor workers and wealthy capitalists: Why did the labor question lose its importance in American politics as soon as the movement achieved political power? Why did economic abundance generate political and cultural conservatism in the 1950s but radicalism in the 1960s? ISBN 0-691-04761-8: $25.00.

great depression: The Great Economic Crisis: Stories of courage and resilience Pasquale De Marco, 2025-07-13 In the annals of human history, few events have left as profound a mark as the Great Depression. Beginning with the catastrophic stock market crash of 1929, this economic cataclysm wreaked havoc across the globe, leaving a trail of shattered dreams and broken lives in its wake. **The Great Economic Crisis** tells the story of this devastating period through the eyes of ordinary people who lived through it. From the breadlines of New York City to the dust bowls of the Midwest, from the factories of Detroit to the farms of rural America, these stories capture the resilience, courage, and determination of a nation in crisis. Meet Mary, a single mother struggling to feed her children during the Depression. Witness the plight of John, a factory worker who loses his job and must find a new way to support his family. Follow the journey of Sarah, a young woman who travels west in search of a better life, only to find herself caught in the Dust Bowl. These are just a few of the countless stories that make up the tapestry of the Great Depression. They are stories of hardship and heartbreak, but also of hope and resilience. They are a testament to the indomitable spirit of humanity and the power of community to overcome even the most challenging circumstances. **The Great Economic Crisis** is more than just a history book. It is a story of survival, of courage, and of the human spirit. It is a story that will resonate with readers of all ages and backgrounds, reminding us of the importance of hope and resilience in the face of adversity. This book is a must-read for anyone interested in American history, economics, or the human condition. It is a powerful reminder of the fragility of our economic systems and the importance of being prepared for future downturns. It is also a testament to the resilience of the human spirit and the capacity for individuals and communities to overcome even the most challenging circumstances. If you like this book, write a review!

great depression: The Rotarian , 2009-10 Established in 1911, The Rotarian is the official magazine of Rotary International and is circulated worldwide. Each issue contains feature articles, columns, and departments about, or of interest to, Rotarians. Seventeen Nobel Prize winners and 19 Pulitzer Prize winners – from Mahatma Ghandi to Kurt Vonnegut Jr. – have written for the magazine.

great depression: Economy and Society in Nineteenth Century Britain Richard Tames, 2005-11-03 First Published in 2005. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

great depression: Hitler's Secret Book Lin Xun, Micky Barnetti, Aunt Jemima, Many secrets revealed about Adolf Hitler, including – 1. NEW HITLER DISCOVERY: Hitler renamed his political party from DAP to NSDAP - National Socialist German Workers Party - because he needed the word Socialist in his party's name so that Hitler could use swastikas as S-letter shaped logos for SOCIALIST as the party's emblem. The party's name had to fit in Hitler's socialist branding campaign that used the swastika and many other similar alphabetical symbols, including the “SS” and “SA” and “NSV” and “VW” etc. He was selling socialism by selling flags and related merchandise (cf. Francis Bellamy). The “new discovery” part is that the public doesn’t know that Hitler’s use of the swastika as alphabetical symbolism is a reason why he changed the name of the party (adding the word “socialist”). The new discovery is also that it is additional proof that Hitler employed the swastika as alphabetical symbolism of “S”-letter shapes for his socialism. The discoveries are from the historian Dr. Rex Curry’s work. 2. NEW SWASTIKA DISCOVERY: Vladimir Lenin’s swastika is revealed herein. The impact of Lenin’s swastikas was reinforced at that time with additional swastikas on ruble money (paper currency). The swastika became a symbol of socialism under Lenin. It’s influence upon Adolf Hitler is explained in this book. 3. Hitler altered his own signature to reflect his “S-shapes for socialism” logo branding. 4. There is no evidence that Hitler ever used the word “swastika” in his life. 5. The term “swastika” never appears in the original Mein Kampf. 6. Hitler and his supporters self-identified as “socialists” by the very word in voluminous speeches and writings. The term Socialist appears throughout Hitler’s book “Mein Kampf” as a self-description by Hitler. 7. Hitler never called himself a Nazi. There was no “Nazi Germany.” There was no “Nazi Party.” Those terms are slang to hide how Hitler and his comrades self-identified: SOCIALIST. 8. Hitler never called himself a “Fascist.” That term is misused to hide how Hitler and his comrades self-identified: SOCIALIST. 9. The term “Nazi” isn’t in Mein Kampf nor in Triumph of the Will. 10. The term “Fascist” never appears in Mein Kampf as a self-description by Hitler. 11. Soviet socialists and German socialists partnered for International Socialism in 1939. They launched WWII, invading Poland together, and continued onward from there, killing millions. Soviet socialism had signed on for Hitler’s Holocaust. 12. After Hitler’s death, Stalin continued the plan he had made with Hitler for Global Socialism. Stalin took over the same areas that Hitler had captured. He used the same facilities that Hitler had used. Hitler’s Holocaust never ended. Stalin replaced Hitler. 13. Nazi salutes and Nazi behavior originated in the USA from the “Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.” The pledge was written by an American National Socialist named Francis Bellamy. Francis Bellamy was the cousin of Edward Bellamy, another infamous American National Socialist. They worked together to promote their dogma in the USA. 14. The classic military salute (to the brow) also contributed to the creation of the Nazi salute (with the right-arm extended stiffly). 15. The Bellamy cousins promoted socialist schools that imposed segregation by law and taught racism as official policy. 16. Mussolini was a long-time socialist leader, with a socialist background, raised by socialists to be a socialist, and he joined socialists known as “fascio, fasci, and fascisti.” 17. Fascism came from a socialist (e.g. Mussolini). Communism came from a socialist (e.g. Marx). Fascism and Communism came from socialists. Hitler’s political philosophy continues to be admired by modern politicians. Bernie Sanders self-identifies the same as Hitler: SOCIALIST. Alexandria Ocasio Cortez self-identifies the same as Hitler too. They also admire Marx. Other politicians gladly adopt and repeat the same ideas even if they are too dishonest to admit that they are socialists. Every election witnesses Americans struggling to bring Germany’s past into the present. MSM polling reports that 70 percent of millennials say they would vote for a candidate who self-identifies the same as Hitler (2019 YouGov poll). According to another report, 60 percent of Millennials (age 24-39) support a “complete change of our economic system.” Hitler and Marx were anti-bourgeois and advocated revolution. Many people long for the same revolutions. The Deutschland’s two top germs continue to spread globally. China drooled over Marx the embarrassing video “Chinese President Xi Jinping delivers speech on anniversary of Marx’s birth” (2018). China is humiliated by the same old German who influenced Hitler. Of course, China has the largest population (billions) who self-identify the same as Hitler: SOCIALIST (the same way that Marx self-identified). China’s lethal attraction to Marx and Hitler was huge compared to the USA’s. That is why the books of Marx and Hitler were once considered too dangerous for the general public. But Mein Kampf was a bestseller as recently as 2017. Its popularity grows worldwide. It has always been one of Amazon’s better-selling book titles. Hitler and Marx are always trending on the internet. Germany’s two top white male racist political philosophers stay in vogue despite their stale policies. Ideas from the Deutschland duo are adored and repeated often on social media and by the mainstream media (MSM) in the USA. Hitler, Stalin, Mao, Mussolini, and other tyrants were influenced by propaganda in the USA, including the childish American socialists Francis Bellamy and Edward Bellamy. Both Bellamy cousins wanted government to take over all schools, to teach socialism to all youngsters worldwide. Francis Bellamy was the author of the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag, the source of the infamous stiff-armed salute adopted later under German socialism and Adolf Hitler. Long before the Deutschland fad began, American schoolchildren were taught to chant in unison and perform the same salute each day in government schools that imposed segregation by law and taught racism as official policy. Anyone who rejected the ritual in the schools was persecuted. “America’s Nazi salute” was often performed by public officials in the USA from 1892 through 1942. What happened to old photographs and films of the American Nazi salute performed by federal, state, county, and local officials? Those photos and films are rare because people don't want to know the truth about the government’s past. TV, newspapers and other MSM will not show a historic photo or video of the early American straight-arm salute nor mention its history and impact worldwide.

great depression: Events That Formed the Modern World Frank W. Thackeray, John E. Findling, 2012-05-31 This comprehensive five-volume set contains readable essays that describe and interpret the most important global events since the European Renaissance, some accompanied by related document excerpts and primary source materials. What were the effects of the Age of Exploration on today's ethnic groups and social structure? How did the development of moveable type pave the way for Facebook and Twitter? Why is the Reformation so critical for understanding today's religious controversies? This set will help readers answer these questions by exploring the most significant historical events of the modern world. This five-volume set covers times from the Renaissance to the present. Each volume focuses on a specific historic period and examines 12 events within those time frames that changed the world. Each entry provides an introduction that lays out factual material in a chronological manner, an in-depth essay interpreting the event's significance, and an annotated bibliography of the most important current works on the topic. Select entries are followed by primary sources pertaining to the event under consideration, such as diary entries. Targeted to both general readers as well as entry-level university students, this book also directly supports high school and undergraduate curricula, allowing students to identify and contextualize events in order to think critically about their causes, aftermath, and legacy.

great depression: The A to Z of the Roosevelt-Truman Era Neil A. Wynn, 2009-12-16 The 1930s were dominated by economic collapse, stagnation, and mass unemployment. This crisis enabled the Democrats to recapture the White House and embark upon a period of reform unsurpassed until the 1960s. Roosevelt's New Deal laid the foundations of awelfare system that was further consolidated during and after the Second World War. American involvement in World War II helped to secure victory in Europe and in Asia. American participation in the war led to economic recovery but also brought with it enormous demographic and social changes. Some of these changes continued after the war had ended, but further political reform was to be limited due to the impact of the Cold War and the effects of America's new role as the world's leading superpower in the atomic age. The A to Z of the Roosevelt-Truman Era examines significant individuals, organizations, and events in American political, economic, social, and cultural history between 1933 and 1953. This was a period of enormous significance in theUnited States due to the impact of the Great Depression, World War II, and the onset of the Cold War. The presidencies of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman witnessed the origins of the modern American welfare system and the rise of the United States as a world power, as well as its involvement in the confrontation with communism that dominated the latter half of the 20th century.

great depression: The European Economy 1914-2000 Derek Aldcroft, 2002-01-10 As in earlier editions of this work, Professor Aldcroft presents a succinct and lucid account of the development and problems of the European economy throughout the twentieth century. The text divides into several clearly defined sub-periods: the aftermath of the First World War and reconstruction in the 1920s the depression and recovery of the 1930s the impact of the Second World War and the new division of Europe the postwar boom of the 1950s and 1960s the growth slowdown of the 1970s and the pervasive problems of inflation and unemployment. This new edition incorporates extensive revisions, including wide range coverage of the impact of economics union and the demise of the centrally-planned economies, revised bibliographies and topics for discussion. The European Economy 1914-2000 provides an invaluable guide to the major economic changes in both Western and Eastern Europe during the twentieth century.

great depression: Disasters, Accidents, and Crises in American History Ballard C. Campbell, 2008 Presents a chronologically-arranged reference to catastrophic events in American history, including natural disasters, economic depressions, riots, murders, and terrorist attacks.

great depression: NAZI SALUTES, BELLAMY SALUTES, HITLER SALUTES, ROMAN SALUTES, FASCIST SALUTES Ian Tinny, Lin Xun, Baba Yaga, Nazi salutes were “made in the USA.” That’s one of many amazing revelations explained in this eye-popping book. All the secrets are revealed here about the notorious gesture known by many names: Nazi salutes, Bellamy salutes, Hitler salutes, Roman salutes, Fascist salutes. Most of what is written about Adolf Hitler is designed to deceive the public. For example, the following facts (with credit to the archives of the historian Dr. Rex Curry) will come as news to most readers: 1. Hitler was influenced by American socialists - the USA's Pledge of Allegiance to the flag was the origin of Nazi salutes and Nazi behavior. The pledge was written by an American national socialist. 2. The classic military salute (to the brow) also contributed to the creation of the Nazi salute (with the right-arm extended stiffly). 3. Hitler and his supporters self-identified as “socialists” by the very word in voluminous speeches and writings. The term Socialist appears throughout Mein Kampf as a self-description by Hitler. 4. Hitler never called himself a Nazi. There was no “Nazi Germany.” There was no “Nazi Party.” Those terms are slang to hide how Hitler and his comrades self-identified: SOCIALIST. 5. Hitler never called himself a “Fascist.” That term is misused to hide how Hitler and his comrades self-identified: SOCIALIST. 6. The term “Nazi” isn’t in Mein Kampf nor in Triumph of the Will. 7. The term “Fascist” never appears in Mein Kampf as a self-description by Hitler. 8. The term “swastika” never appears in the original Mein Kampf. 9. There is no evidence that Hitler ever used the word “swastika.” 10. The symbol that Hitler did use was intended to represent “S”-letter shapes for “socialist.” 11. Hitler altered his own signature to reflect his “S-shapes for socialism” logo branding. 12. 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Both Bellamy cousins wanted government to take over all schools, to teach socialism to all youngsters worldwide. Francis Bellamy was the author of the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag, the origin of the infamous stiff-armed salute adopted later under German socialism and Adolf Hitler. Long before the Deutschland fad began, American schoolchildren were taught to chant in unison and perform the same salute each day in government schools that imposed segregation by law and taught racism as official policy. Anyone who rejected the ritual in the schools was persecuted. “America’s Nazi salute” was often performed by public officials in the USA from 1892 through 1942. What happened to old photographs and films of the American Nazi salute performed by federal, state, county, and local officials? Those photos and films are rare because people don't want to know the truth about the government’s past. TV, newspapers and other MSM will not show a historic photo or video of the early American straight-arm salute nor mention its history and impact worldwide. American youth groups (Scouting) adopted Bellamy's American Nazi salute (with Bellamy’s encouragement) AND saluted swastika badges (卐) worn by fellow scouts. Many Americans were accustomed to “Nazi salutes for swastikas” long before German socialism (and Hitler Youth) adopted similar behavior under Hitler. That helps to explain another inconvenient truth: swastikas were promoted in the US military and worn as a patch on the upper left arm of American soldiers in a fashion that would become uniform under German socialism. There are photos in this book! The military salute was the origin of Nazi salutes, via the USA's flag pledge in government schools. Public officials in the USA who preceded the German socialist (Hitler) and the Italian socialist (Mussolini) were sources for the stiff-armed salute (and brainwashed chanting) in Germany, Italy, and other foreign countries. The ancient Roman salute myth originated from the city of Rome in the state of New York (not Italy), Bellamy's hometown. Later, Mussolini presented a strange gift to the city of Rome, NY: a statue of two human male infants suckling on a female wolf. That statue remains on display in Rome, NY.

great depression: <u>MARX, HITLER, COMMUNISM, NAZISM</u> Micky Barnetti, Lin Xun, Richard Cory, Karl Marx and Adolph Hitler are always trending on the internet. Their ideas are adored and repeated incessantly on social media and by the mainstream media (MSM). Their books were once considered too dangerous for the general public. But Mein Kampf was a bestseller as recently as 2017. Its popularity grows worldwide. It has always been one of Amazon’s better-selling book titles. Web searches reveal the embarrassing 2018 video “Chinese President Xi Jinping delivers speech on anniversary of Marx’s birth.” In it, Xi openly drooled over the western male racist socialist. China is led around by its nose tied to the same old German who influenced Hitler. Is there any other country of that size that openly worships a foreigner as their great white savior? Marx’s larger-than-life posters are often paired with the outdated hammer and sickle symbol that China parroted from Soviet socialism. How embarrassing. America’s love affair with German philosophy stretches back to the mid-1800s, and farther. Many Americans struggle to bring Germany’s past into the present at every election. MSM polling reports that 70 percent of millennials say they would vote for a candidate who self-identifies the same as Hitler (2019 YouGov poll). Two politicians in the USA (Alexanderia Ocasio Cortez -AOC- & Bernie Sanders -BS) boastfully self-identify the same as Hitler: SOCIALIST. Other politicians gladly adopt and repeat the same ideas even if they are too dishonest to admit that they are socialist. According to another report, 60 percent of Millennials (age 24-39) support a “complete change of our economic system.” Marx and Hitler were both anti-bourgeois and advocated revolution. Many Americans long for the same revolutions. The ideas of the beloved Deutschland duo continue to grow in popularity. Germany’s two top white male racist political philosophers stay in vogue even though their policies remain a mystery. For example, the following facts (with credit to the archives of the historian Dr. Rex Curry) will come as news to most readers: 1. Hitler and Marx were popular in the USA. Two famous American socialists (the cousins Edward Bellamy and Francis Bellamy) were heavily influenced by Marx. The American socialists returned the favor: Francis Bellamy created the “Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag” that was the origin of Nazi salutes and Nazi behavior. The Bellamys were American national socialists. For more on that advance to chapter 6 on “Bellamy salutes.” 2. The classic military salute (to the brow) also contributed to the creation of the Nazi salute (with the right-arm extended stiffly). 3. The Bellamy cousins promoted socialist schools that imposed segregation by law and taught racism as official policy. 4. Hitler and his supporters self-identified as “socialists” by the very word in voluminous speeches and writings. The term Socialist appears throughout Mein Kampf as a self-description by Hitler. 5. Hitler never called himself a Nazi. There was no “Nazi Germany.” There was no “Nazi

Party.” Those terms are slang to hide how Hitler and his comrades self-identified: SOCIALIST. 6. Hitler never called himself a “Fascist.” That term is misused to hide how Hitler and his comrades self-identified: SOCIALIST. 7. The term “Nazi” isn’t in Mein Kampf nor in Triumph of the Will. 8. The term “Fascist” never appears in Mein Kampf as a self-description by Hitler. 9. The term “swastika” never appears in the original Mein Kampf. 10. There is no evidence that Hitler ever used the word “swastika.” 11. The symbol that Hitler did use was intended to represent “S”-letter shapes for “socialist.” 12. Hitler altered his own signature to reflect his “S-shapes for socialism” logo branding. 13. Mussolini was a long-time socialist leader, with a socialist background, raised by socialists to be a socialist, and he joined socialists known as “fascio, fasci, and fascisti.” 14. Fascism came from a socialist (e.g. Mussolini). Communism came from a socialist (e.g. Marx). Fascism and Communism came from socialists. 15. German socialists and Soviet socialists partnered for International Socialism in 1939. They launched WWII, invading Poland together, and continued onward from there, killing millions. Soviet socialism had signed on for Hitler’s Holocaust. 16. After Hitler’s death, Stalin continued the plan he had made with Hitler for Global Socialism. Stalin took over the same areas that Hitler had captured. He used the same facilities that Hitler had used. Hitler’s Holocaust never ended. Stalin replaced Hitler. Hitler, Stalin, Mao, Mussolini, and other tyrants were influenced by propaganda in the USA, including the childish American socialists Francis Bellamy and Edward Bellamy. Both Bellamy cousins wanted government to take over all schools, to teach socialism to all youngsters worldwide. Francis Bellamy was the author of the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag, the origin of the infamous stiff-armed salute adopted later under German socialism and Adolf Hitler. Long before the Deutschland fad began, American schoolchildren were taught to chant in unison and perform the same salute each day in government schools that imposed segregation by law and taught racism as official policy. Anyone who rejected the ritual in the schools was persecuted. “America’s Nazi salute” was often performed by public officials in the USA from 1892 through 1942. What happened to old photographs and films of the American Nazi salute performed by federal, state, county, and local officials? Those photos and films are rare because people don't want to know the truth about the government’s past. TV, newspapers and other MSM will not show a historic photo or video of the early American straight-arm salute nor mention its history and impact worldwide. American youth groups (Scouting) adopted Bellamy's American Nazi salute (with Bellamy’s encouragement) AND saluted swastika badges (□) worn by fellow scouts. Many Americans were accustomed to “Nazi salutes for swastikas” long before German socialism (and Hitler Youth) adopted similar behavior under Hitler. That helps to explain another inconvenient truth: swastikas were promoted in the US military and worn as a patch on the upper left arm of American soldiers in a fashion that would become uniform under German socialism. There are extremely rare photographs in this book!

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