

Up From the Dust Part 2 & Part 3

Exit Ticket Answer Key

Exit Questions

1. Why did Ginny barter (trade) for goods at the country store?
 - a) The storekeeper preferred not to use cash.
 - b) Eggs and butter were more valuable than cash.
 - c) Ginny was not allowed to carry cash.
 - d) **The Dunns had some farm goods but not much cash.**

Answer explanation: Like many farm families during the Great Depression, the Dunns had limited access to cash. Any profits from their wheat crop would often go directly to banks to repay loans and mortgages, so the family would be left with only the things they could grow or raise on the farm. Bartering farm produce for other materials and services was one strategy for families to survive.

2. Why did a drifter come to the Dunn farm, and why was he traveling?
 - a) He was a friend of Mr. Dunn visiting old classmates in the Texas panhandle.
 - b) **He was a WWI army veteran looking for food on his way to Washington, DC.**
 - c) He was a chicken thief moving from farm to farm to steal hens.
 - d) He was a government farm agent helping ranchers with their cattle.

Answer explanation: Frank met and invited to the farm one of the thousands of unemployed and desperate World War I veterans who traveled to Washington, DC, to demand payment of the army bonus promised to them by the federal government.

3. What was the “Bonus Army” of veterans hoping to do in Washington, DC?
 - a) **To pressure President Hoover to pay their promised bonus**
 - b) To give bonus presents to children of the unemployed
 - c) To plan a military parade to honor President Hoover
 - d) To seek work with the U.S. Army

Answer explanation: After World War I, Congress passed a bill promising each veteran a cash bonus to be paid in 1945. But after 2 years of severe economic depression, many of the veterans needed money and could not wait until 1945. From March to June of 1932, around 20,000 veterans from across the country poured into Washington, DC, to press their case for an immediate payment of the bonus.

4. According to the railroad worker who woke Frank at the train station, what was happening to Mexican Americans in Texas?
 - a) The railroad was hiring them to chase away unemployed migrants (called hobos at this time).
 - b) **They were being deported to Mexico even if they were U.S. citizens.**
 - c) They were finding work on farms as field workers.
 - d) They were giving up farming and raising cattle again.

Answer explanation: As unemployment soared during the Great Depression, state and local governments began massive campaigns to repatriate Mexicans and expel Mexican Americans. Estimates range from 400,000 to 2,000,000 people having been deported to

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Mexico between 1929 and 1940. Up to 60 percent of those forced out of the U.S. were U.S. citizens, mostly children. The federal government did nothing to stop the mass deportation and, sometimes, supported these efforts.

5. As Frank rode the rails, he passed through some bigger cities and saw several _____. These camps were mockingly named after the president. (Choose the word or phrase that best fills in the blank.)
- a) protest marches
 - b) soup kitchens
 - c) Hoovervilles**
 - d) victory gardens

Answer explanation: As unemployed workers and people evicted from their homes and farms migrated to find work, they often created encampments or crude shanty towns that became known as "Hoovervilles." The name was chosen to highlight the role that President Herbert Hoover played in creating the financial crisis and his lack of programs to alleviate unemployment and homelessness.