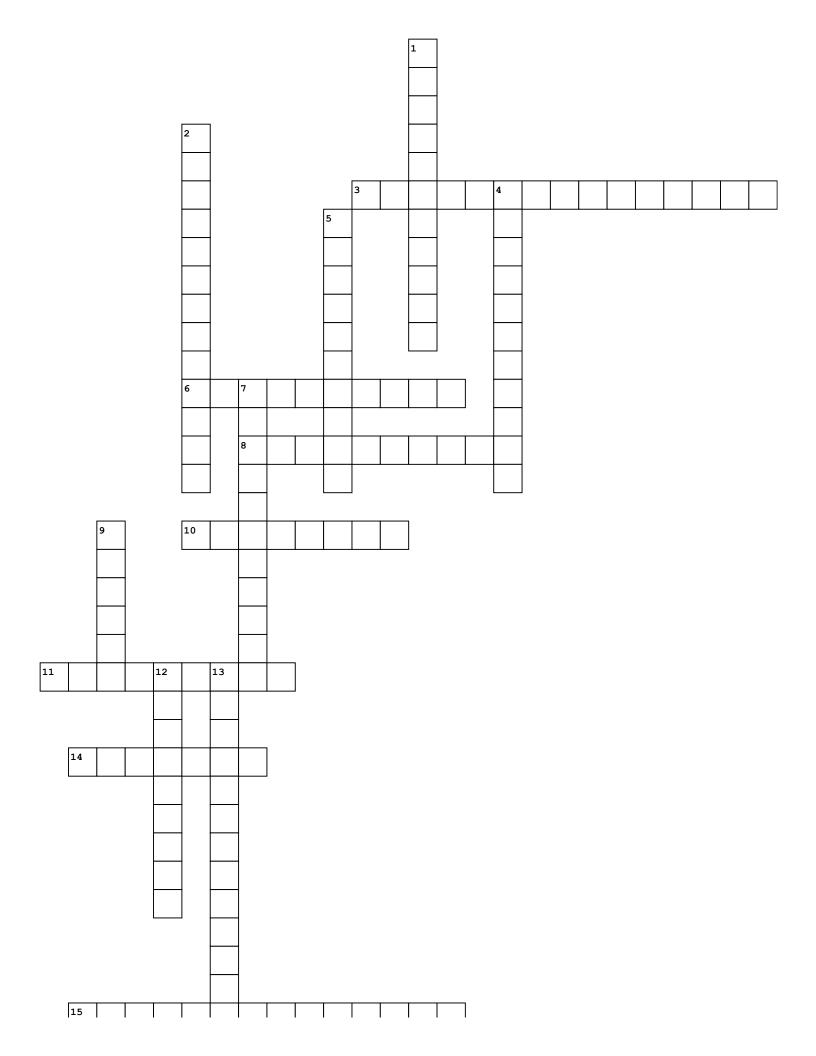
## The Impact of the Great Depression



## Across

- **3.** The quality of being exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed. The Great Depression exposed the vulnerabilities of the global economic system.
- 6. The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness. The resilience of people during the Great Depression became a central theme in cultural and historical narratives.
- **8.** A rapid increase or intensification. During the Great Depression, the escalation of unemployment rates dramatically worsened the economic situation.
- **10.** A story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one. The Great Depression serves as an allegory for the complexities and challenges of economic systems and societal responses.
- **11.** To make hurried, often unorganized efforts to resolve a problem. Governments worldwide scrambled to respond to the economic challenges posed by the Great Depression.
- 14. An artistic and literary movement focusing on the representation of life in a true, unembellished form. The Great Depression influenced a surge in realism, reflecting the societal struggles of the time.
- **15.** A branch of economics dealing with the structure, performance, behavior, and decision-making of the entire economy, rather than individual markets. The theories developed in response to the Great Depression, like those of Keynes, are central to macroeconomics.

## Down

- 1. Relating to a violent upheaval or disaster that causes sudden and significant change. The stock market crash of 1929 exemplified a cataclysmic event, triggering the Great Depression.
- 2. Pertaining to a system of government characterized by strong central power and limited political freedoms. The economic instability of the Great Depression contributed to the rise of authoritarian regimes in Europe.
- 4. Compensation or amends made for a wrong or damage, typically in the context of international relations. Post-World War I reparations significantly impacted European economies, exacerbating the effects of the Great Depression.
- **5.** Relating to the relationships between living organisms and their environment. The Dust Bowl was an ecological disaster during the Great Depression, highlighting the impact of human activity on the environment.
- 7. Involving high risk with the expectation of significant gain. The Great Depression was precipitated by speculative investments in the stock market, which led to unsustainable financial bubbles.
- **9.** Intense and passionate enthusiasm, often in a context that lacks critical thought. The speculative fervor that led to the stock market crash was characterized by irrational exuberance in investing.
- **12.** A powerful whirlpool or a state of turbulent confusion. In the context of the Great Depression, it symbolizes the chaotic and destructive force of the economic crisis that engulfed the world.
- **13.** An economic philosophy advocating minimal government intervention in the economy. The Great Depression challenged the effectiveness of laissez-faire policies, leading to a reevaluation of government's role in the economy.