

# **The Impact of the Great Depression**



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### 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.