Name of Student

Name of Professor

Name of Class

Day Month Year

**California’s Depression**

**Introduction**

The economic collapse of the 1930s in America had adverse impacts on California. Workers lost their jobs, business failed and a wide range of families fell into the peril of extreme and long-term poverty. In the cycle of bust and boom, years of incredible prosperity and positive economic growth pursued the detrimental depression in the history of the United States economy. Pipe City in Oakland was replete with the unemployed households and labors. The helium-filled dirigible, the crash of the Macon, reflected the bad fortunes of the citizens in true letter and spirits. Challenging times caused a renaissance disturbance of nativism where authorities shipped a significant amount of Mexicans across the border(*Depression.Pdf*).

**Discussion**

 1932 was time of economic prosperity and boom in California. New industries were being extended but the advancement was not essentially distributed .A significant amount of wealth was making the profits while wages had little part in the total revenue. The bottom line is that businesses produced goods which could not be consumed and the large amount of unsold products further destabilized the economy. In 1929, the crash in the stock market was resulted in the worst depression in the history of the nation and California. Banks and industries across the state closed the doors in1930s large numbers of depositors and investors lost everything. The main impact of the great depression was on the business and employees. Thousands of people lost their jobs due to the fall in the stock market and decrease in the overall sale. The increase in unemployment resulted in decrease in disposable income which make difficult for households to main their financial condition. Large number of families fell into the poverty. In 1933, the number of building permits decreased by one-ninth of what they were eight years ago. Besides, several property owners were deprived of their homes and farms. It is also imperative to highlight that unemployment surged to a approximately 28% in 1932 and one-fifth of the citizens became dependent on the public affairs after two years. In Pipe city, every six feet section of the pipe functioned as homeless shelter for approximately one of the 200 unemployed people who resided there(“Calisphere”).However, the crash of the Macon was a truly symbolic instance with instrumental importance. The fate appeared to mirror the mourning fortunes of millions of once advanced citizens. Nativism and Xenophobia resurfaced in the Great depression.

 To discuss the employment, nativists complained Mexicans immigrants were snatching the job market from Americans.The federal government released a program of mass repatriation.The state, federal and local authorities engaged the voluntary exodus however force deportations also took place.The Dust Bowl was the destructive drought that destroyed the farmlands of Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Thousands of refugees of the Dust Bowled saved themselves and headed to California to seek welfare and employment. Thus, the availability of jobs in California remained scarce and the citizens also greeted the immigrants with hostility. The Okie subculture assumes an instrumental role in the history of California. It encompasses not only the displacedOklahomans but also the refugees who fled from other states hit by depression and drought. Almost all the industries received adverse impacts but the prominent hit was on the farming, manufacturing and corporations. It manifested job opportunities and employment rates.

**Conclusion**

 The great Depression cast an adverse impact on California. The influx of refugees further aggravated the scenario as they deemed California, the last resort. The employment rate declined and the jobs rate became very less because of the immigrants, economic recession andthe downfall of the farming and manufacturing industry.The Great Depression caused the rest of the United States to suffer from similar challenges and holds a significant remark in history.

Works Cited

“Calisphere: The Great Depression, 1929-1939.” *Calisphere*, https://calisphere.org/exhibitions/t6/great-depression/. Accessed 24 May 2019.

*Depression.Pdf*. http://www.csun.edu/~sg4002/courses/417/readings/depression.pdf. Accessed 24 May 2019.