Background Research

Student’s Name:

Institutional Affiliation:

Background Research

**Introduction**

Hoover Herbert Hoover Herbert (1874-1964), is the 31st America president who took office in the year 1929 when the economy of US plunged into the great depression. Even though the policies of the predecessors added to the downfall that lasted over ten years, Herbert bore most of the blame from the US citizens (Hoover, 2013). With the deepening of the Depression, Herbart failed to identify the harshness of the situation or use the power of the national government to address it. Being a successful mining engineer before joining politics, Herbart was seen as insensitive and callous toward the misery of millions of Americas. Finally, Herbert was defeated in 1932 presidential poll by Franklin Roosevelt

**Early Years**

Hoover Herbert Clark was born in West Branch, 1874. He was the second born of the Quakers family of three who valued simplicity, industriousness, and honesty. Jesse Hoover, his father, worked as a blacksmith while his mother Hoover Hulda was a teacher. He was orphaned at age nine, and his uncle raised him in Oregon (Hofstadter, 2012). After attending the Quaker schools, Herbert was among the foist people to enter Stanford University in the year 1891. Later he graduated with the geology degree and began a lucrative career as the mining engineer (Jeansonne, 2012). Being bright and hardworking, he was able to travel the world to look for valued mineral deposits plus he established business ventures for extraction of the resources. He got married to Henry Lou and had two sons Allan and Herbert Henry.

**The Great Depression**

In 1928 Herbart won the presidential election. Seven months in the office decrease in the US stock market value caused the economy to spiral downward, and that was the beginning of the Great Depression (Lisio, 2012). Businesses and banks failed across the nation. Unemployment rates increased from 3% to 23%. Many American citizens lost their jobs, savings and homes. Herbert placed different measures to improve the economy (Drucker, 2012). Nevertheless, the response by Herbert was limited by his conservative political viewpoint. Herbert believed in the restricted role for administration and was bothered that extreme federal interference posed a danger to individualism and capitalism. Because of this, Herbert was defeated in 1932 presidential poll by Franklin Roosevelt.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, Herbert was defeated in 1932 presidential poll by Franklin Roosevelt because of his conservative political viewpoint. Herbart was seen as insensitive and callous toward the misery of millions of Americas during the Great Depression.

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