**Introduction:** Great historical events often have deep effects upon the people who live through them. Depending on the person and the situation, those effects can be very different.

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**Task 1:** You are going to read a short article about the Dust Bowl days in American history titled “Black Blizzard.” You will also look at some photographs taken during that time period. **As you read and study the photographs, think about how this experience may have affected the individual people who lived through it. Also, while you are reading take notes on the side also called Annotating, *(think of the acronym SNOTS: Small Notes On The Side.)* Annotations are used to help you better relate or understand a text and have these notes for use as you write your narrative in task 2.

These notes may include: **Key terms, main ideas, things you need to revisit that you do not understand, summarize (what is the text saying), and what is the author trying to do or prove through his/her writing?**

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**Black Blizzard**

Imagine this: You’re eating breakfast one Tuesday morning, minding your own business. You chance to look out the window.

“Ma! Dad!” you yell, “It’s back. Take cover!”

Even though it’s nine A.M., the sky in the distance is pitch black. A dry tidal wave of dust and dirt – 7,000 feet high – is rolling, howling towards you. Your parents race to cram wet towels in the spaces under doors and windows, as the huge black cloud rumbles closer.

It’s an eerie sight. In front of the cloud, birds fly and rabbits run, terrified. Soon the cloud is here. The sky is pure black. The wind is screaming, pelting your tiny house with dirt. Your mom hands you a wet towel, which you put over your face, but you can still taste the dust, feel it with every breath, gritty between your teeth. You huddle in the middle of the room with your family in total darkness, waiting for the dust storm to end.

**See picture on next page**
Natural Disaster

In the mid 1930’s, large areas of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, New Mexico, and Colorado were hit by hundreds of these storms. Together, these storms made up some of the worst natural disasters in America’s history.

The dust storms destroyed the land, ruined the economy of the whole area, and threatened the lives of most of the population. Everyone who could picked up and moved west. It became the greatest peacetime migration ever in America. How did it happen?

From 1900 to 1930, many families bought or leased small parcels of land in the Plains states, and built farms. The area was mostly dry grasslands, where crops are difficult to grow. With hard work, the farmers were able to grow wheat and corn, and to raise cattle.

But in 1931, a terrible drought fell across the middle of the nation. America was already suffering from the stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression. Now, from 1931 to 1935, farmers got almost no rain at all.

For five years in a row, their corn and wheat crops failed. Farmers had no income, and couldn’t pay their mortgages. And soon their financial troubles were matched by the horror of their surroundings.

The Soil Blew Away
With no rainfall, the soil in the area became loose, dry, and dusty. The region's native wild grasses, which had served to hold the soil together, had been replaced long ago by crops, which now dried up and blew away.

Soon, heavy winds began to howl, picking up the dust and soil. When the winds reached 50 or 60 miles an hour, they picked up the topsoil right off the ground. The flying dust buried roads. It flew through the walls and windows of flimsy farmhouses. It killed cattle, and ruined the engines of vehicles. Old people and children caught outside were suffocated. Thousands of others died slowly of “dust pneumonia.”

The dust storms were the last straw for many area farmers. They had already suffered through five years with little or no income because of the drought. Now, banks and mortgage companies took their farms, sending tractors to knock their houses down and run them off the land. The farmers, with no other choice, packed up their families and meager belongings and headed west. More than one million people migrated west from the Plains states during that time. Poor, dirty, and hungry, they rumbled down Route 66, searching for work picking crops, digging roads – anything that would keep their families from starving.

Migrant Mother with children, *Dorothea Lange photograph, 1936*. Used by permission of Dorothea Lange photograph

What about the photo helps you to understand how serious this situation was for them?

As a parent/child how could you better this situation?
**Tough Times**

But things were tough in the West, too. There were not enough jobs for all the new arrivals. Few could afford housing. Most of the migrant families camped or “squatted” where they could.

Many native Californians resented the migrants, calling them “Okies,” and spreading rumors that they were mentally retarded. They felt the migrants were ruining local schools with overcrowding. Mobs of local men, armed with clubs and ax handles, raided the squatters’ camps and tried to beat the migrants into leaving.

Eventually, as America came out of the Great Depression, things began to improve for the migrants in California. Within a few years, the rains returned to the Dust Bowl, and people began farming again. Over the decades since, there have been several other serious droughts in the Plains states. But the Dust Bowl of the 1930’s will always be remembered as the worst of all.

Think: How is daily life for these families?

What would you do to help out your family in this situation?
**TASK 2:** You will write a narrative, showing how a particular small moment during this experience affected one person. *You will write from that character's 1st person (I, Me, My, We, Us) point of view.*

**Remember, a good narrative:**
- Establishes a clear point of view
- Focuses closely on one character or characters
- Uses strong sensory details to make the character(s) and event come alive
- Uses precise language
- May use dialogue and description to capture the character(s) and event
- Concludes effectively

**Here are your choices for your narrative: You will choose ONE.**

1. A young child, watching a tractor knock down his family home in Oklahoma, several years into the Dust Bowl drought. (Ideas: What did the child see? How did she/he feel? What does she/he think his future will be like?)
2. A mother sitting on her front steps in a migrant camp in California. (Ideas: What does she feel? Is she feeling safe? What are some worries she may have?)
3. An unemployed father, arriving at a squatter camp in California from Oklahoma. (Ideas: What does he see? What is he worried about? Does he feel hopeful or sad?)
4. A young child watching the "black blizzard" rolling in over the plains. (Ideas: What does she/he see? What did they do to avoid the suffocation by the dust? What does she/he hear?)