

A DECADE OF GREGORIAN CALENDER

BY WANIYA SHEHZAD AND NAWAL AFZAL



WORLD EVENTS	ENTERTAINMENT	PSYCHOLOGY DISCOVERIES
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1930-1940 TOP HEADLINES OF “WORLD EVENTS”

GREAT DEPRESSION- A RESULT OF ECONOMIC DOWNFALL



Economic downfall resulting in poverty

The Great Depression was the worst economic downturn in the history of the industrialized world, lasting from 1929 to 1939. It began after the stock market crash of October 1929, which sent Wall Street into a panic and wiped out millions of investors. Over the next several years, consumer spending and investment dropped, causing steep declines in industrial output and employment as failing companies laid off workers. By 1933, when the Great Depression reached its lowest point, some 15 million Americans were unemployed and nearly half the country’s banks had failed.



Unemployed people on protest



Bank failures during great depression



Life of native Americans during great depression



THE LOST GIRL

In 1932 Amelia Earhart an American aviation pioneer and author becomes the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1937 she is lost over the Pacific on a round-the-world flight. During an attempt to make a circumnavigation flight of the globe in 1937 in a Purdue-funded Lockheed Model 10-E Electra, Earhart and navigator Fred Noonan disappeared over the central Pacific Ocean near Howland Island. Her plane and the bodies of Earhart and her navigator are never found.



BREAKING OLYMPIC WORLDS RECORDS

In the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, a black Alabama native educated at Ohio State University, Jesse Owens, wins four gold medals in the 100m, 200m, 4x100m relay and the long jump. He managed to break or equal nine Olympic records and also set three world records. One of those world records was in the 4x100m relay. He break Olympic and world records, but German dictator Aldoph Hitler refused to recognize the American's achievements.

1930s an era of achievements, depression, economic downfall, new findings and what not?

A true love story

In 1936, After ruling for less than one year, Edward VIII becomes the first English monarch to voluntarily abdicate the throne. He chose to abdicate after the British government, public, and the Church of England condemned his decision to marry the American divorcée Wallis Warfield Simpson. On the evening of December 11, he gave a radio address in which he explained, “I have found it impossible to carry on the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge the duties of king, as I would wish to do, without the help and support of the woman I love.” On December 12, his younger brother, the duke of York, was proclaimed King George VI.



Edward VIII with his wife Wallis Warfield Simpson

Beginning of World War II- Germany invades Poland

In 1939, German forces bombard Poland on land and from the air, as Adolf Hitler seeks to regain lost territory and ultimately rule Poland. World War II had begun.

The German invasion of Poland was a primer on how Hitler intended to wage war—what would become the “blitzkrieg” strategy. This was characterized by extensive bombing early on to destroy the enemy’s air capacity, railroads, communication lines, and munitions dumps, followed by a massive land invasion with overwhelming numbers of troops, tanks, and artillery. Once the German forces had plowed their way through, devastating a swath of territory, infantry moved in, and picking off any remaining resistance.



An armored column of Third Reich forces streams into Poland in September 1939, igniting the war in Europe

THE BEHAVIOR OF ORGANISMS-

B.F. Skinner's FIRST BOOK

The Behavior of Organisms is B.F. Skinner's first book and was published in May 1938 as a volume of the Century Psychology Series. It set out the parameters for the discipline that would come to be called the experimental analysis of behavior (EAB) and Behavior Analysis. This book was reviewed in 1939 by Ernest R. Hilgard.

Skinner looks at science behavior and how the analysis of behavior produces data which can be studied, rather than acquiring data through a conceptual or neural process. In the book, behavior is classified either as respondent or operant behavior, where respondent behavior is caused by an observable stimulus and operant behavior is where there is no observable stimulus for a behavior. The behavior is studied in depth with rats and the feeding responses they exhibit.



B.F. Skinner

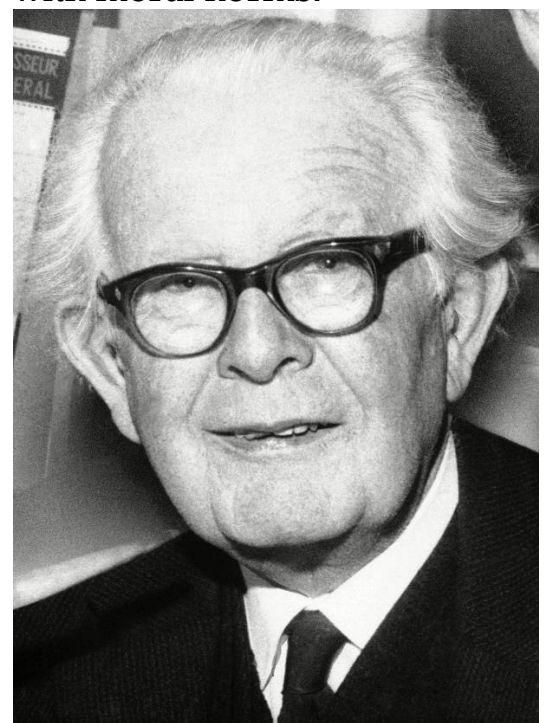
DISCOVERIES IN PSYCHOLOGY

THE MORAL JUDGEMENT OF CHILDREN-JEAN PIGEAT

Piaget believed in two basic principles relating to moral education: that children develop moral ideas in stages and that children create their conceptions of the world. According to Piaget, "the child is someone who constructs his own moral world view, who forms ideas about right and wrong, and fair and unfair, that are not the direct product of adult teaching and that are often maintained in the face of adult wishes to the contrary" (Gallagher, 1978, p. 26). Piaget believed that children made moral judgments based on their own observations of the world.

Piaget's theory of morality was radical when his book The Moral Judgment of the Child was published in 1932 for two reasons: his use of philosophical criteria to

Define morality (as universalizable, generalizable, and obligatory) and his rejection of equating cultural norms with moral norms.



Jean Piaget a Swiss psychologist known for his work on child development

FIRST INTELLIGENCE SCALE

The Wechsler intelligence scales were developed by Dr. David Wechsler, a clinical psychologist with Bellevue Hospital. His initial test, the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale, was published in 1939 and was designed to measure intellectual performance by adults.



Dr. David Wechsler, clinical psychologist

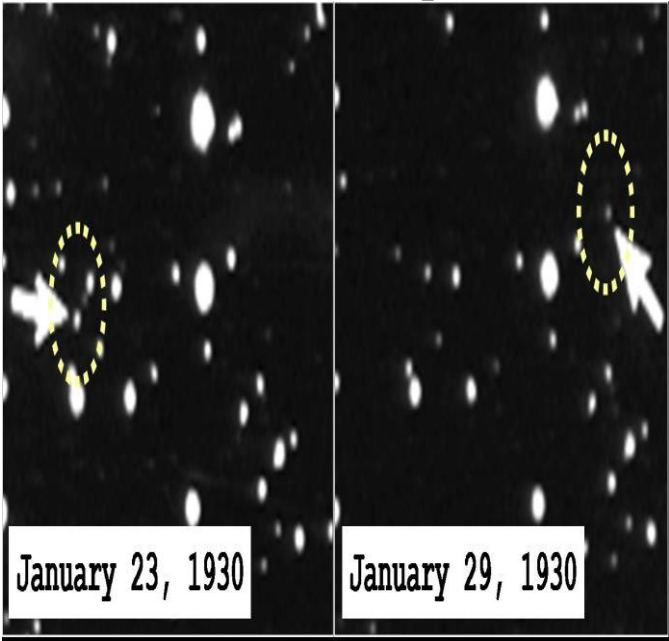
TAT

In 1935 Henry Murray and Christiana Morgan of Harvard University published the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT). The Thematic Apperception Test, or TAT, is a projective measure intended to evaluate a person's patterns of thought, attitudes, observational capacity, and emotional responses to ambiguous test materials. The TAT consists of a series of pictures of ambiguous social situations in which the examinee describes the social situation as they see it. The TAT was originally designed to be interpreted in light of psychoanalytic theory, the theory driving its design.



PLUTO DISCOVERY

On February 18, 1930, Pluto was discovered by Clyde Tombaugh. Astronomers noticed that the orbits of Neptune and Uranus were being affected by the gravity of an unknown object in the Solar System. Clyde Tombaugh carefully studied images of the night sky, and after a lot of hard work he finally discovered Pluto. Tombaugh by using a new astronomic technique of photographic plates combined with a blink microscope.

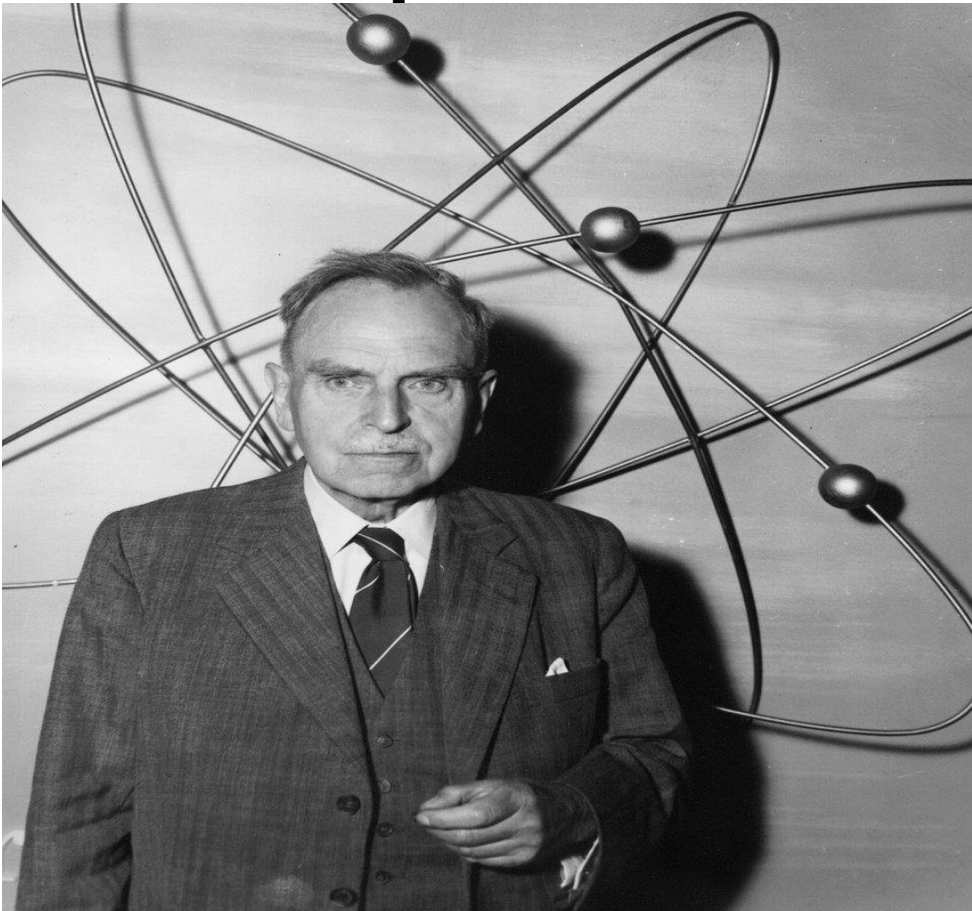


The arrows show the new planet discovery, PLUTO

SCIENCE NEW DISCOVERIES

DISCOVERY OF NUCLEAR FISSION

In December 1938, over Christmas vacation, physicists Lise Meitner and Otto Frisch made a startling discovery that would immediately revolutionize nuclear physics and lead to the atomic bomb. Trying to explain a puzzling finding made by nuclear chemist Otto Hahn in Berlin, Meitner and Frisch realized that something previously thought impossible was actually happening: that a uranium nucleus had split in two.



Otto Hahn- discovered nuclear fission

ENTERTAINMENT

Invention of bass guitar



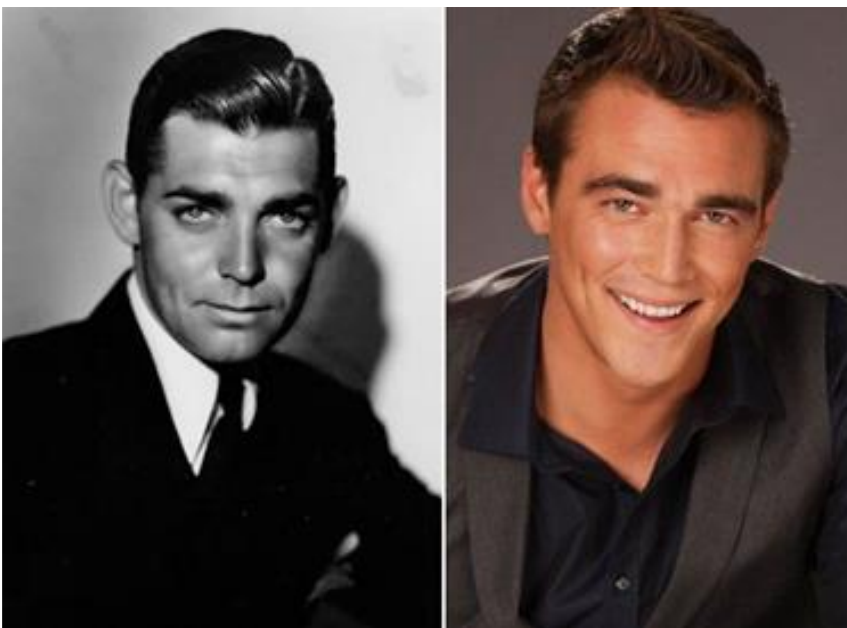
The bass guitar was first made in the 1930
By inventor Paul Tutmarc from Seattle,
Washington.

SNOW WHITE AND SEVEN DWARFS

The most popular movie of Walt Disney was Released in 21st December 1937 earning a standing ovation from the star-studded crowd. When it was released to the public the following February, the film quickly grossed \$8 million, A staggering sum during the Great Depression and the most made by any film up to that time.



FAMOUS FASHION ICONS



Clark Gable-King of HOLLYWOOD

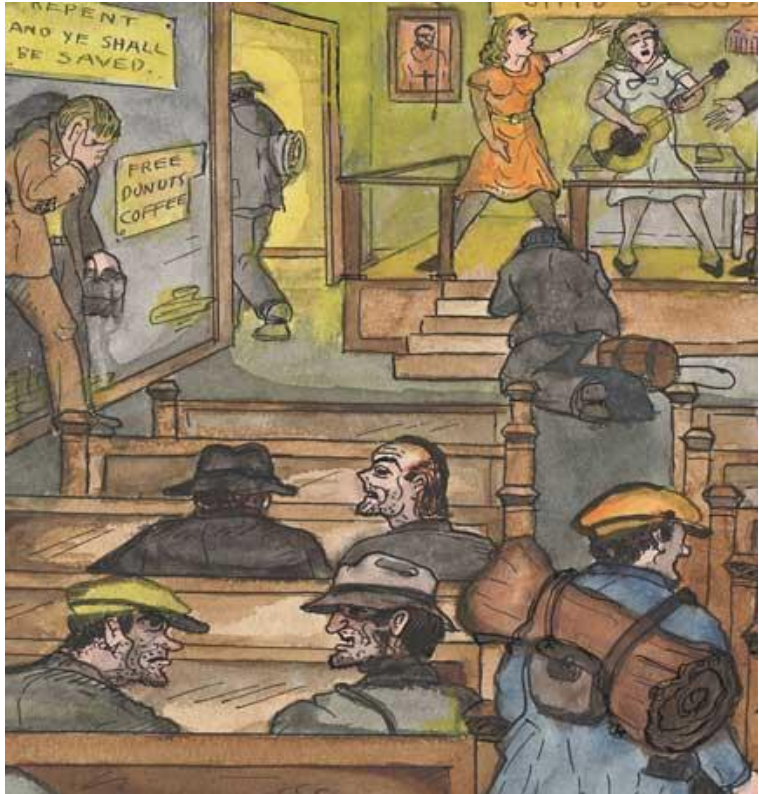
An American film actor, often referred to as "The King of Hollywood"

Greta Garbo- the solitary beauty



The sultry, seductive beauty actor was a fashion icon, with a Nordic beauty that women everywhere wished was their own. Her razor sharp jaw line and poised brow made her the icon that she was, and her delicate neck and deep, 'come-hither' eyes made her an object of desire for men, whether she liked it or not.

The ART and CULTURE during DEPRESSION PERIOD



This Bands playing popular music in clubs and dancehalls also struggled in the early 1930s, but with the end of prohibition in 1933, going to clubs became very popular for those who could afford it. As Jazz evolved into Swing Jazz, dancing became the rage. Jackson Street, the heart of Seattle's black community, was also the heart of the region's Jazz scene. Local bands played the Jackson Street clubs and attracted mixed black and white audiences, while touring big bands found larger venues downtown where only whites were allowed. The depression led not only to new arts functioning, but a radical rethinking of how to express the social experience of the Depression itself. The image was drawn by Ronald Ginther with water colors.