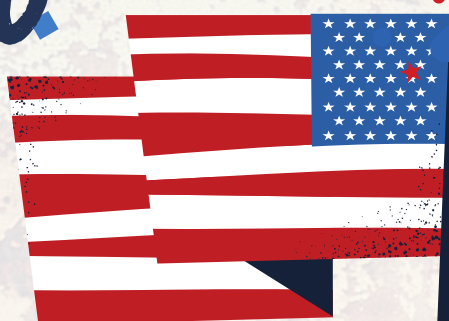


# FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT



## HOW IS F.D. ROOSEVELT A MAJOR FIGURE IN AMERICAN HISTORY?

## I // BIOGRAPHY

### A / EARLY LIFE AND CAREER BEGINNINGS



#### • Family Background and Education :

- Born in 1882 in New York, his family was wealthy and influential.
- Studied at Harvard University, where he demonstrated a strong interest in politics and diplomacy.

#### • Early Political Engagement :

- Elected to the New York State Senate in 1910, where he advocated for progressive reforms, particularly in labor rights.
- Appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Woodrow Wilson, gaining valuable experience and reinforcing his leader figure.

### C / LEADERSHIP DURING WORLD WAR II AND LEGACY

#### • Leading the Nation through World War II :

- Guided the United States through much of World War II, playing a pivotal role in the Allied coalition.
- Oversaw significant increases in military production and aid to Allies, contributing to the ultimate victory against the Axis powers.

#### • Legislative Achievements and Government Transformation :

- Expanded the role of the Federal Government significantly, particularly in economic and social policy.
- His legacy as a progressive and visionary president continues to influence American politics and society, reshaping the perception of the Government's role in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of its citizens.



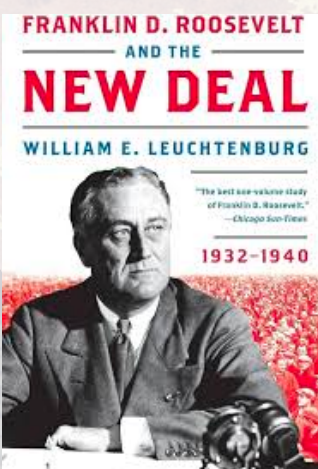
### B / THE GUARDIAN OF FINANCIAL STABILITY AND REGULATION

#### • Critical reforms under Roosevelt's administration (1933-1934) :

- the Glass-Steagall Act = separating commercial and investment banking.
  - the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
- => aim : to stabilize the financial sector and restore public trust

- The New Deal significantly reduced unemployment rates (-25% in 1933) and fostered economic growth (+9%)

[A book for your holidays if you want more information](#)



*"THE TEST OF OUR PROGRESS IS NOT WHETHER WE ADD MORE TO THE ABUNDANCE OF THOSE WHO HAVE MUCH; IT IS WHETHER WE PROVIDE ENOUGH FOR THOSE WHO HAVE TOO LITTLE."*

Second term's inaugural speech (1937), F.D. Roosevelt

### B / PRESIDENCY

#### • Election to the Presidency :

- Won the presidency in 1932 during the Great Depression, defeating Republican opposition with a promise of a "New Deal" for America.
- Campaign focused on addressing economic hardship and restoring hope to the American people.

#### • Response to the Great Depression :

- Implemented emergency economic measures upon taking office to stabilize the financial system and stimulate economic growth.
- Launched relief programs (details in part II)



## III // F.D. ROOSEVELT AND THE NEW DEAL

**THE NEW DEAL => A SERIES OF ECONOMIC PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT DURING THE 1930S TO ALLEVIATE THE EFFECTS OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION.**

### A / A POLICY OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

- Roosevelt's New Deal introduced groundbreaking initiatives like the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) + Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), revolutionizing infrastructure and providing jobs during the Great Depression (1929) => 1933-1935

### C / ROOSEVELT, THE ADVOCATE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AND LABOR RIGHTS

- Roosevelt's advocacy for social welfare culminated in landmark legislation (1935) :  
- the Social Security Act  
- the National Labor Relations Act  
=> aim : providing crucial support for vulnerable populations and empowering workers.

