AP U.S. History

Mr. Bedar

**The Era of Franklin D. Roosevelt 1933-1945: A Brief History with Documents**

**Richard Polenberg (Introduction)**

*FDR: The Paradox, Hyde Park to Washington, The New Deal, 1933-1936, The Waning of Reform, 1937-1940*

1. “The Roosevelt record is as paradoxical as the man himself.” Explain this quote with examples.
2. What view of liberty and the role of government did FDR express in his Troy, NY speech in 1912?
3. Explain the relationship between FDR and Eleanor.
4. How did FDR’s contraction of polio in 1921 change him for the better?
5. How did FDR define the role of the state in 1931 as Governor of NY? (p. 7)
6. What was FDR’s “theory of economic law” as he accepted the 1932 Democratic nomination for president?
7. Explain: NIRA and the *Schechter v. USA* Supreme Court case. What was the meaning of *Schechter?*
8. Why was FDR angry with the ruling in *U.S. v. Butler* in 1936?
9. “By 1935, within 2 years of taking office, FDR had transformed Americans’ expectations…” (p. 13). Explain this quote.
10. How did FDR co-opt parts of the plans of Francis Townshend and Huey Long, critics of his New Deal?
11. Which groups were included in the “New Deal Coalition,” which lasted for almost 50 years?
12. Why were FDR’s attempts at reform in 1937 controversial? What factors explain why reform started to wane?

*Liberals at War, 1941-1945* and *FDR: The Legacy*

1. What did FDR consider as untouchable (i.e. indispensable programs that would not have their funding cut), even as the nation geared up to spend mightily to aid the Allies?
2. What were FDR’s “Four Freedoms”? What rights were listed in his “Economic Bill of Rights”?
3. Explain FDR’s actions during war-time toward:
   1. Japanese-Americans
   2. Italian-Americans
   3. German-Americans
4. How can it be said that FDR was “pragmatic” in racial matters? (p. 32) To what extent did FDR evolve in his thinking about civil rights and why?