US History Biographies Unit 6

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| **US History Biographies** |
| **Knowledge and Skills Statements** | **Student Expectation** | **Biography** |
| (US.7) History. The student understands the domestic and international impact of U.S. participation in World War II. | B. Evaluate the domestic and international leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman during World War II, including the U.S. relationship with its allies and domestic industry’s rapid mobilization for the war effort; | **Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945)** Born in New York to a wealthy family, Franklin Roosevelt entered politics in 1910 as a Democratic candidate to the U.S. Senate. He was a member of Woodrow Wilson's administration and was unsuccessful in a bid for the vice-presidency in 1920. In 1921 he contracted polio but struggled to overcome the physical limitations and maintain a public, political career. In 1932 he opposed Republican incumbent President Herbert Hoover and soundly defeated him. He began the New Deal in the first 100 days after his inauguration. His reforms, proposed to counteract the effects of the Great Depression, affected four areas: finance, industry, agriculture and relief (welfare). He strengthened government work programs. His executive orders and sponsorship of legislation in the national interest supported the weak economy and remained viable years after his death. Yet, critics worried that his growing executive authority might undermine the checks and balances of the three branches of government. This concern derived from Roosevelt's attempts to pack the Supreme Court with his own appointees. Congress eventually passed a court reform bill but it did not support Roosevelt's ideas. Conservatives in Congress reacted by passing few New Deal reforms after 1937. By 1939, Roosevelt transferred his efforts from the New Deal to a new diplomacy to counter the aggression of Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, and Tojo Hideki. American support for Roosevelt was high, and he dominated the political scene for four terms, the most of any U.S. president. The 22nd Amendment, adopted in 1951, often termed the anti-Franklin Roosevelt amendment, limited presidents to two terms. |
| (US.26) **Culture**. The student understands how people from various groups contribute to our national identity | D. Identify the political, social, and economic contributions of women such as Frances Willard, Jane Addams, Eleanor Roosevelt, Dolores Huerta, Sonia Sotomayor, and Oprah Winfrey to American society; | **Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962)** Considered by many the most influential First Lady and one of the most significant American women of the 20th century, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt married her cousin Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1905. Eleanor was timid and not involved in politics and competed with her mother-in-law for the attention of her husband. Her approach changed when Franklin was struck by polio in 1921. Thereafter she and F.D.R.'s campaign advisor Louis Howe coordinated efforts to cast Mr. Roosevelt as a national leader. She realized the importance of the role of women in politics, organizing the Democratic national campaign for women in 1928 as her husband competed for the governorship of New York state. She politicized the plight of African-American men and women and working-class whites, supported the reform causes of Jane Addams and others, and promoted the political careers of women. During World War II she continued striving for civil rights, believing that people of all races have inviolate rights and that democracy in the United States could not exist as long as democracy was not extended to African-Americans. President Harry S. Truman appointed her as a delegate to the United Nations. She chaired the Human Rights Commission which drafted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted on December 10, 1948. President John F. Kennedy appointed her to the United Nations and she chaired his Commission on the Status of Women. |