

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Audio:

Crosby, Bing. By Yip Harburg. Orch. Jay Gorney. *Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?* 1931. MP3.

This primary source song was the anthem of the Great Depression, and it gave us an accurate picture (musically) of what state America was in before Roosevelt was elected. It helped us by providing good historical context.

Franklin D. Roosevelt. *Fireside Chat 1: On the Banking Crisis*. 1933. *Miller Center: University of Virginia*. Web. 11 Jan. 2015.

<http://web2.millercenter.org/speeches/audio/spe_1933_0312_roosevelt.mp3>. This mp3 recording of President Roosevelt's first fireside chat "On the Banking Crisis" helpful to us because it gave us an idea of how Roosevelt delivered his fireside chats. It was the best audio of the fireside chat on the Internet.

Selvin, Ben. *Happy Days Are Here Again!* Ben Selvin & the Crooners. 1930. MP3. This primary source music track was the FDR's first presidential campaign song. Listening to it really helped set the tone of his campaign, and helped us better understand the feelings it would have invoked in Americans at the time. We used this on the "New Leader" page of our website.

Winchester, Jesse. *Tell Me Why You Like Roosevelt*. 1947. MP3. This primary source music track really helped us understand the attitude working-class Americans had toward Roosevelt. It also helped us understand some reasons why they liked him.

Winters, Lawrence, and Lehman Engel. *The Face on the Dime*. 1946. MP3. This music track helped us feel the simultaneous friendship and reverence many Americans felt towards Roosevelt.

Images:

Barney. "Ring Around the Roosevelt, Pocket Full of Dough." *Washington Star* [Washington, D.C.] 1938: n. pag. Print. This cartoon helped us understand one way in which people viewed FDR's many New Deal agencies, which were a series of acronyms.

Berny. "Old Reliable!" *Delaware Times* 1933: n. pag. Print. This political cartoon helped us understand Roosevelt's policies with Keynesian spending and helped us display that on our Keynesian Spending page.

Bethune, Mary McLeod. Black and white photograph of Mary McLeod Bethune. Digital image. Library of Congress, n.d. Web. 10 May 2015. We used this photo of Mary McLeod Bethune on the Gender Discrimination page because she was a woman leader in the New Deal programs.

Doyle, Jerry. "Finis." *Phia Record*. N.p.: n.p., 1933. Print. This political cartoon helped us understand and illustrate how Roosevelt's courageous policies were radical and new. This strengthened our analysis on our New Leader page.

Duncan, Gregor. "Ol' Rockin' Chair." *New York Tribune* 1936: n. pag. Print. This cartoon criticizing Social Security was helpful to us because it made us consider the negative aspect of Social Security in a perspective we hadn't thought of before. This balanced our research.

Franklin D. Roosevelt for State Senator. 1910. FDR Library, Hyde Park. *FDR Library Files*. By Franklin D. Roosevelt. Web. 7 Feb. 2015.

<<https://fdrlibrary.files.wordpress.com/2010/02/nov8-2-doc.jpg>>. This poster helped us because we could understand why the New Yorkers in his region elected him to State Senate. We used this photo in our timeline.

Free Coffee and Doughnuts for the Unemployed. 1932. *YouthVoices*. Web. 1 Dec. 2014.

<<http://youthvoices.net/sites/default/files/image/6757/mar/1928-great-depression2.jpg>>. This photograph helped us better understand the struggles of the unemployed during the Great Depression and the magnitude of the problem. We also used it in our slideshow on the Great Depression page.

Granger. "Blame It on Hoover." *New York Times* 1931: n. pag. Print. This political cartoon offered us yet another perspective on Hoover and the historical context of the Great Depression - it made fun of how everyone blamed Hoover for everything. This made us realize that maybe not everything was Hoover's fault.

Granger. "It Seems There Wasn't Any Depression At All!" *New York Times* 1935: n. pag. Print. This funny political cartoon exposed to us the utter irony of many Americans' situation when Hoover was president, and the necessity of Roosevelt's leadership to calm the distrustful public.

Indis. "Priming the Old Pump." *New York Tribune* 8 Apr. 1930: n. pag. Print. This political cartoon helped us better analyze Hoover and the historical context of FDR's election. "Priming the old pump" was a perspective we'd never encountered before.

"It's His 'baby' Now." *Unsilent Generation Files*. N.p., n.d. Web. 4 Jan. 2015.

<<https://unsilentgeneration.files.wordpress.com/2009/01/fdr-his-baby->

now.gif?w=500&h=525>. This primary source political cartoon depicts President Hoover handing off all the unfinished business of the suffering nation to Roosevelt as Roosevelt becomes President. He is shown handing over unemployment, budget, war debts, farm problems, tariff, economy measures and bank problems.

Knott. "Giving Her a Lift to Town..." *New York Times* 1933: n. pag. Print. This political cartoon illustrating Eleanor Roosevelt's advocacy of women's rights helped us better understand the New Deal situation for women which we used on the Gender Discrimination page.

Lange, Dorothea. *Migrant Mother*. 1936. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. *PBS*. Web. 10 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.pbs.org/kenburns/dustbowl/photos/>>. This famous photo really says a lot, and it helped us because we could understand the plight of American farmers during the Great Depression. This was crucial to understand and show on our Farming page.

McCutcheon, John. "A Wise Economist Asks a Question." *Chicago Tribune* 1932: n. pag. Print. This cartoon on much of the nation's response to the bank failures gave us a deeper insight on what Americans were feeling when the banks lost all their money when it was no fault of theirs. This helped us understand how Roosevelt had to lead in order to eliminate their fears. We used this cartoon on our "Banking & the Stock Market" page.

The NRA was symbolized by the Blue Eagle and had the motto "We do our part." Digital image.

The man jimmy Blogs. N.p., n.d. Web. 4 Feb. 2015.

<http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_DhwcCqGFPe4/TUJOne87NiI/AAAAAAAAAAqU/9afs3KRDDGE/s320/doc_066b_big.jpg>. This primary source image helped us by showing

us what the National Recovery Administration (NRA) stood for. We used it on our Labor Laws page as a visual representation when we were discussing the NRA.

Parrish. "Oliver Twist." *Chicago Tribune* Jan. 1937: n. pag. Print. This political cartoon on FDR's attempt at reorganization helped give us another perspective on this attempt. All the other sources we'd seen had been in favor of FDR, but this helped balance our research.

Perkins, Frances. Black and white photograph of Frances Perkins. Digital image. Library of Congress, n.d. Web. 10 May 2015. We used this photograph of Frances Perkins on our Gender Discrimination page because she was a female leader in the New Deal.

President Roosevelt delivers a fireside chats from his desk in the Oval Office in August 1933.

Digital image. *Slate Magazine*. The Slate Group LLC, n.d. Web. 30 Jan. 2015.

<http://www.slate.com/content/dam/slate/articles/news_and_politics/politics/2012/09/dickerson_fresca_how_to_measure_for_a_president/entry4_FDR_fireside_chat.jpg>. This primary source image helped us by showing us what it looked like when President Roosevelt was delivering his fireside chats. We used it on our Fireside Chats page to show how Roosevelt delivered his radio broadcasts.

"Prints & Photographs Online Catalog." *Library of Congress*. Library of Congress, n.d. Web. 11 Dec. 2014. <<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/>>. We used many photographs from these collections, which were very helpful to us in illustrating our website. The photographs gave us deeper insights, especially the posters for various New Deal agencies.

Roche, Josephine. Black and white photograph of Josephine Roche. Digital image. Colorado Virtual Library. Colorado Virtual Library, n.d. Web. 10 May 2015.

<<http://coloradovirtuallibrary.org/sites/default/files/images/bios/josephineroche.jpg>>.

We used this picture of Josephine Roche on our Gender Discrimination page because she was a woman leader of the New Deal.

Roset, Jon. "Confidence in Your Doctor Is Half the Battle." *New York Times* 4 Feb. 1933: N.

Pag. Print. This political cartoon helped us understand how crucial it was for FDR to gain the trust of Americans.

Seibel, Fred. "Tending Another Tough One." *Richmond Times-Dispatch* 23 Mar. 1933: n. pag.

Print. This established political cartoon helped us realize the light Americans saw FDR in - even though they knew he had polio, this cartoon depicts him as running. Also, it helped us recognize that FDR was the hero of the Depression.

Summary of Restrictions on Deposit Withdrawals. 1933. Franklin Delano Roosevelt Presidential Library, Hyde Park. *FDR's First 100 Days*. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.

<<http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/archives/pdfs/hundreddays.pdf>>. This photograph of a map from 1933 helped us truly understand the magnitude of the Banking Crisis. Also, it was useful to show on the Banking page.

Tartaglia, A. "My Friends." 1934: n. pag. Print. This caricature helped us understand how Americans viewed FDR only knowing him through his Fireside Chats. It helped us understand the effects of his Fireside Chats, how he came across, which was important in analysis on our Fireside Chats page.

Tulley. "Hoover Prosperity." *Louisville Courier-Journal* 1932: n. pag. Print. This political cartoon mocking Hoover prosperity gave us valuable historical context for before FDR's election. It helped us see the frustration and disappointment many Americans felt about Hoover.

United States of America. Social Security Board. *Promotional Posters*. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Print.

Viewing the Social Security Board's promo posters for Social Security helped us gain a better understanding of what exactly the government was promising Americans. This was important because the promo posters were exactly what Americans saw most.

Warren. "Rail-Splitting." *Philadelphia Public Ledger* 1932: n. pag. Print. This political cartoon on Hoover and his failed attempts to heal the Depression lent us a deeper understanding on what was happening. It showed how his programs had made but a crack in the giant log that was the Depression, and how he kept trying to make more cracks but his axes (attempts) would just get lost in the log.

A woman hangs a National Recovery Administration (NRA) blue eagle emblem in a restaurant window in 1934. Digital image. *Themanjimmy Blogs*. N.p., n.d. Web. 7 Feb. 2015. <http://4.bp.blogspot.com/_DhwcCqGFPe4/TUJOoWu6oRI/AAAAAAAAAqs/ZM4TDeRHuRw/s320/USAnra.jpg>. This primary source image helped us by showing us the significance of the National Recovery Administration (NRA), and how businesses would show support for the NRA by hanging the emblem in their shop windows.

Woodward, Ellen. Black and white photograph of Ellen Woodward. Digital image. The United States Social Security Administration. Social Security Administration, n.d. Web. 10 May 2015. <<http://www.ssa.gov/history/reports/reppics/ellenw3.jpg>>. We used this image of Ellen Woodward on our Gender Discrimination page because she was a female leader in the New Deal programs.

Interviews:

Feccko, Emil. "Interview with Emil Feccko on His Experience during the Roosevelt Administration." Personal interview. 1 Apr. 2015. Emil Feccko, an 86-year-old senior at the Redmond Senior Center, was growing up in an urban setting when the Depression hit and Roosevelt's administration took hold. Interviewing him was truly enlightening because it made us realize how much FDR's actions and leadership influenced individuals' lives, and how much admiration people who experienced his leadership have for him even today. We used Emil Feccko's interview answers throughout our website and interviewing him showed us that FDR's legacy lives on in people's hearts.

Leuchtenburg, William. "Expert Sees Hints Of FDR In Obama Speech." Interview by Robert Siegel. *NPR*. 20 Jan. 2009. Radio. Transcript. This interview with William Leuchtenburg enlightened us on how President Obama alluded to Roosevelt's inaugural speech on the day of his first inauguration in his address. This interview also referenced quotes from each speech, which helped us decide for ourselves if we agreed with what Professor Leuchtenburg was saying.

Long, Eleanor. "Interview with Eleanor Long on Her Experience during the Roosevelt Administration." Personal interview. 1 Apr. 2015. Eleanor Long, age 92, is one of the seniors we interviewed at the Redmond Senior Center and lived in Spokane, Washington when the Depression hit and Roosevelt led the country through it. Her insights and memories helped us better understand the human impact of Roosevelt's leadership and the effects of his fireside chats.

Mosebar, George. "Interview with George Mosebar on His Experience during the Roosevelt Administration." Personal interview. 1 Apr. 2015. George Mosebar, age 97, is another

one of the seniors we interviewed at the Redmond Senior Center. He was a farmer when the Depression hit and Roosevelt took office, and shared with us his experiences and how exactly Roosevelt's leadership influenced his life. His answers helped us more deeply understand Roosevelt's and Roosevelt's programs' impact on the agricultural community during the Great Depression.

Price, Dale. "Interview with Dale Price on His Experience during the Roosevelt Administration."

Personal interview. 1 Apr. 2015. Dale Price is one of the seniors we interviewed at the Redmond Senior Center. He is 94 years old and shared with us his and his family's personal experiences during the Great Depression. This interview gave us a deeper understanding of Americans' struggles no matter where they were, as Dale Price grew up in an agricultural community but had to move to Washington because of the effects of the Depression. His responses also helped us further understand the impact of Roosevelt's New Deal programs and Fireside chats.

Letters:

Ferguson, FDR. "'I Am a Little Country Boy Eight Years Old.'" Letter to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

3 Mar. 1941. FDR Ferguson's Letter. Washington, D.C.: NARA, 1941. N. pag.

Prologue: Pieces of History. National Archives and Records Administration, 20 Feb.

2013. Web. 3 Apr. 2015. <[http://blogs.archives.gov/prologue/wp-](http://blogs.archives.gov/prologue/wp-content/uploads/Letter-to-FDR-from-FDR-Ferguson.jpg)

[content/uploads/Letter-to-FDR-from-FDR-Ferguson.jpg](http://blogs.archives.gov/prologue/wp-content/uploads/Letter-to-FDR-from-FDR-Ferguson.jpg)>. This letter and the fact that

people named their children after Franklin D. Roosevelt really helped us understand

how much people admired, loved, and idolized FDR and how he was truly the

President of the people. We used this letter on our President of the People page.

Hazelberger, Viola. "Dear President." Letter to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. 12 Mar. 1933. *Letter from Viola Hazelberger to FDR*. N.p.: n.p., n.d. N. pag. *FDR's First 100 Days*.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.

<<http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/archives/pdfs/hundreddays.pdf>>. This letter really illuminated the effect that Roosevelt's first fireside chat and leadership had on the American public. It helped us really analyze that effect through a primary source.

LeHand, Missy A. "The President Was Delighted..." Letter to FDR Ferguson. 7 Mar. 1941.

Letter from LeHand. Washington, D.C.: NARA, 2011. N. pag. Prologue: Pieces of History. National Archives and Records Administration, 20 Feb. 2013. Web. 3 Apr.

2015. <[http://blogs.archives.gov/prologue/wp-content/uploads/Letter-from-](http://blogs.archives.gov/prologue/wp-content/uploads/Letter-from-LeHand.jpg)

[LeHand.jpg](http://blogs.archives.gov/prologue/wp-content/uploads/Letter-from-LeHand.jpg)>. The fact that FDR responded to a simple letter from a little boy made us realize in more ways how he was the President of the People. We used this letter on the President of the People page.

"“You Have a Marvelous Radio Voice, Distinct and Clear”: The Public Responds to FDR’s First Fireside Chat." *History Matters*. American Social History Productions, Inc., n.d. Web. 15 Jan. 2015. <<http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/8126/>>. This webpage was extremely helpful because it compiled many different transcripts of letters people had written to President Roosevelt about his fireside chat. We used this extensive content to discuss the public response to the fireside chats.

Zoller, M. A. "Labor." Letter to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. 13 July 1933. *Living History Farm*. Nebraska Studies, n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2015.

<http://www.livinghistoryfarm.org/farminginthe30s/money_18.html>. This primary source letter to FDR truly enlightened us on historical context. Until we read the letter,

we didn't understand why a Social Security Law was needed immediately, but this letter completely changed our perspectives.

Newspapers and Magazines:

"\$120,747,000 Asked For City Schools." *New York Times* 1934: N. Pag. Chalkbeat New York.

Chalkbeat. Web. 3 Feb. 2015. This snippet from a newspaper was small, but it told us a lot about the different kinds of impact the PWA had on the nation and its public works. This helped enhance our understanding of Roosevelt's New Deal Unemployment programs.

Jackson, Stephanie. "Roosevelt Promises National Relief." *Seattle Star* 4 Mar. 1933, Home ed., sec. 1: 1. *The Great Depression in Washington State*. University of Washington, Dec. 2009. Web. 3 Dec. 2014.

<http://depts.washington.edu/depress/fdr_election_support_seattle.shtml>. This newspaper clipping helped us truly understand and evaluate Americans' response to FDR's inauguration and the effectiveness of his address.

"Jasper, Dallas County Farmer Views." *Des Moines Tribune* 3 Oct. 1933: 4. Print. This newspaper article which displayed many Southern farmers' views was very helpful to us because it showed us many different perspectives from the people who were most affected by President Roosevelt's farming programs. It helped us deduce the general opinion of the farmers on Roosevelt and his programs.

Klein, Joe. "Joe Klein on the President's Impressive Performance Thus Far." *TIME Magazine* 23 Apr. 2009: n. pag. *TIME Magazine*. Time Inc., 23 Apr. 2009. Web. 10 Feb. 2015.

<<http://content.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1893496,00.html>>. This article

helped us decide that FDR's 100 Days really did leave a legacy in the sense that 100 days became a measure of a President's success. We used a screenshot of this article in our website to illustrate this.

"Roosevelt Pledges Quick Action In Emergency In Momentous Address At His Inauguration."

The Atlanta Journal 4 Mar. 1933, Final Home ed., sec. 1: 1. *American History*.

University of Omaha. Web. 10 Dec. 2014.

<http://americanhistory.unomaha.edu/module_files/FDRnewspaper.jpg>. This primary source newspaper clipping let us see people's emotions in response to FDR's momentous inaugural speech. This was important because it let us understand that FDR succeeded in inspiring America through his address.

Tegel, Jack, Roger Gambrel, and Chris Sloan. "Joliet Remembers the 1930s." *Joliet Public*

Library. Joliet Public Library, 2012. Web. 08 Jan. 2015. <[http://jolietlibrary.org/local-](http://jolietlibrary.org/local-history/joliet-remembers-1930s-great-depression)

[history/joliet-remembers-1930s-great-depression](http://jolietlibrary.org/local-history/joliet-remembers-1930s-great-depression)>. This source contained many newspaper headlines from the 1930s, which helped us see glimpses of citizens' lives during the 1930s. This helped us understand the immediate impact of FDR on Americans' lives.

Video:

Roosevelt, Franklin D. "First Inaugural Address." 1933 Inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

United States Capitol, Washington, D.C. 4 Mar. 1933. *American Rhetoric*. Web. 22

Nov. 2014. <<http://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/fdrfirstinaugural.html>>.

Watching Franklin D. Roosevelt's first inaugural speech helped us because we could see the way he inspired Americans from the moment he was elected. We saw his

confidence, charisma, and better understood what made him such a powerful candidate, especially compared to Hoover. We used this video on the “A New Leader” page.

Other:

Exec. Order No. 8248, 3 C.F.R. 4 (1939). Print. This primary source was President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8248 about the Reorganization Act and plans of 1939. This greatly helped us understand the Reorganization Act, its significance and its legacy.

Franklin D. Roosevelt: "Message to Congress on the Reorganization Act.," April 25, 1939. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, *The American Presidency Project*. <<http://www.presidency.uscb.edu/ws/?pid=15748>>. This source helped us because it explained Reorganization Plan 1, which we linked on the Reorganization Bill page on our website.

Lewis, E. E. "Black Cotton Farmers and the AAA." *Opportunity, Journal of Negro Life* 13.3 (1935): 72. Print. This printed primary source journal gave us a valuable perspective on the effectiveness of the AAA as applied to African-Americans. This helped balance our view of the New Deal programs in farming, which was important for our Farming page.

Peters, Gerhard, and John T. Woolley. "Franklin D. Roosevelt's Fireside Chats." *The American Presidency Project*. Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley - The American Presidency Project, n.d. Web. 12 Jan. 2015. <<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/fireside.php>>. This site was a database with links to transcripts of all of President Roosevelt's fireside

chats. This website helped us see how many fireside chats Roosevelt did in total, narrow down which fireside chat we wanted to focus on, and find a transcript for it.

"The President Presents Plan No. I to Carry Out the Provisions of the Reorganization Act." *The President Presents Plan No. I to Carry Out the Provisions of the Reorganization Act*. (1939): 0-29. *Social Security*. Social Security Administration. Web. 30 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.ssa.gov/history/pdf/fdr.pdf>>. This primary source from the official Social Security Administration website is President Roosevelt's Reorganization Plan #1. This document was extremely helpful to understand what exactly the Reorganization Plan consisted of.

Roosevelt, Franklin D. "Franklin D. Roosevelt's Statement on Signing the National Industrial Recovery Act." Signing of the National Industrial Recovery Act. White House, Washington, D.C. 16 June 1933. *Our Documents: The National Industrial Recovery Act*. Web. 8 Feb. 2015. <<http://docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/odnirast.html>>. Reading this primary source address on the National Industrial Recovery Act helped us thoroughly understand its goals from the President's perspective, which was important in evaluating his leadership.

Roosevelt, Franklin D. "Franklin D. Roosevelt's Statement on Signing the Social Security Act." Signing of the Social Security Act. White House, Washington, D.C. 14 Aug. 1935. *The FDR Library: Our Documents*. Web. 9 Feb. 2015. <<http://docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/ODSSA.HTML>>. Reading and watching Roosevelt's signing statement for the Social Security Act really enhanced our understanding of the Act and its purposes because FDR explained its essence very eloquently.

Schulman, Kori. "President Obama Participates in Fireside Hangouts on Google+." Web Log Post. *The White House Blog*. The White House, 13 Feb. 2013. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2013/02/13/president-obama-participates-fireside-hangouts-google>>. This source gave us a basic overview of President Obama's take on Fireside chats. It helped us learn the details - similarities and differences - of the Fireside Hangouts vs Fireside chats.

Travers, Karen, and David Chalian. "Obama Provides a Glimpse at His Perspective On the Presidency." Online posting. *ABC News*. ABC News Internet Ventures, 29 Apr. 2009. Web. 10 Feb. 2015. <<http://abcnews.go.com/Politics/Obama100days/story?id=7462753>>. This news article on Obama and what he accomplished in the First 100 Days of his presidency convinced us of the impact Roosevelt's 100 day precedent has even today. Also, it helped us briefly see how Obama may have been inspired by Roosevelt's leadership.

Secondary Sources:

Books:

Grapes, Bryan J. *Franklin D. Roosevelt*. San Diego, CA: Greenhaven, 2001. Print. Presidents and Their Decisions. This book was immensely useful to us because it was a collection of essays from different authors about FDR, his decisions, and how those decisions impacted the U.S. and the world. There were essays with both positive and negative

claims, so it was valuable to be able to analyze different perspectives on the same issue. This book gave us unique insights on FDR and the implications of his policies.

Schramm, Peter W., and Bradford P. Wilson. *American Political Parties and Constitutional Politics*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 1993. Print. This book really helped give us a deeper understanding of the New Deal Coalition, with its analytical perspectives derived from clearly mentioned primary sources.

Seeber, Frances M. *Eleanor Roosevelt and Women in the New Deal: A Network of Friends*. 4th ed. Vol. 20. Washington, D.C.: Wiley, 1990. Print. *Presidential Studies Quarterly*.

This book about Eleanor Roosevelt and the women of the New Deal helped us understand more context about Gender Discrimination in FDR's New Deal programs as well as steps that were and were not taken to reduce it. This greatly helped us on the Gender Discrimination page.

Essays:

Badger, Anthony J. "The Hundred Days and Beyond: What Did the New Deal Accomplish?" *The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History*. THE GILDER LEHRMAN

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN HISTORY, N.d. Web. 20 Dec. 2014. This secondary source article helped by giving us a broad overview of FDR's First 100 Days and New Deal. It talked especially about the legacy of these things, which was very important for us to learn considering this year's theme of Leadership and Legacy in History.

Brinkley, Alan. "The New Deal, Then and Now." *The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History*. THE GILDER LEHRMAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN HISTORY, n.d.

Web. 2 Jan. 2015. <<https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/new->

deal/essays/new-deal-then-and-now>. This article helped us gain a better understanding of the New Deal's true legacy - in how its policies inspired future presidents. This was especially useful to us on our page discussing modern day impact.

Roth, Dennis. "The New Deal." *Rural Development*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2006. 1-25. *U.S. Department of Agriculture*. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Web. 20 Jan. 2015.

<http://www.nal.usda.gov/ric/ricpubs/rural_development_chap2.pdf>. This paper on the New Deal in agriculture really helped us better understand the purpose and effects of the agencies Roosevelt initiated to improve the farming situation. Reading this also helped us decide which farming agencies to include on our website.

Silber, William L. *Why Did FDR's Bank Holiday Succeed?* Tech. New York: Federal Reserve Bank, 2009. Print. This paper on FDR and his bank holiday helped us by providing a lot of background information as well as primary source data on how much currency was in circulation over the months of 1933. This helped us because with it, we could create a graph in Excel to put on the Banking page of our website.

Images:

"Dow Jones Crashes." *Seattle Bubble*. Seattle Bubble, n.d. Web. 9 Feb. 2014.

<http://seattlebubble.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2009/01/dow-jones-crashes_09-01-15.png>. This graph was very helpful to us, because it helped us realize the actual effects of the SEC, supported by real data. No other source we saw used actual data to compare stock market crashes and represented the SEC's legacy as well as this one.

Interviews:

Grubin, David. "Interview with David Grubin, Writer and Producer of the PBS Documentary on FDR." Telephone interview. 6 Apr. 2015. We were fortunate enough to interview the writer and producer of PBS's documentary "The American Experience: FDR" over the phone since he lives in New York. The documentary is one of the first sources we looked at in our research on FDR, and really inspired us, so Grubin's insightful interview answers also gave us valuable understanding of what it was exactly that made FDR such an effective leader -- we decided that at the core of it all, it was his ability to spark hope and faith in Americans' hearts: faith in themselves.

"Interview with Erik Gellman, Associate Professor of History at Roosevelt University."

Telephone interview. 12 May 2015. We were fortunate enough to interview an associate professor of history at Roosevelt University, which is named for none other than President Franklin D. Roosevelt. We asked Professor Erik Gellman several insightful questions about Roosevelt's leadership and legacy and his thoughtful answers especially about criticism Roosevelt's programs have received and about Roosevelt's leadership traits made him an effective leader lent us new perspectives on our topic.

Macsali-Urbin, Francesca. "Interview with Francesca Macsali-Urbin, Event Coordinator for the National Park Service at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site." E-mail interview. 12 May 2015. It was an honor to be able to interview Francesca Macsali-Urbin, a member of NPS at the Home of FDR in Hyde Park, NY. Her many

insights on FDR's legacy especially truly helped us realize the impact of the New Deal Programs that still exist.

Rung, Margaret. "Interview with Margaret Rung, Associate Professor of History at Roosevelt University." Telephone interview. 15 May 2015. We were lucky enough to have the opportunity to interview Margaret Rung, an associate professor of history at Roosevelt University with expertise on Roosevelt and American history. Her many insights about the criticism Roosevelt and his programs received in terms of racism and sexism gave us many new perspectives on these topics that helped us to greatly refine our analysis on the Gender Discrimination and Racial Discrimination pages.

Urbin, Jeffrey. "Interview with Jeffrey Urbin, Education Specialist at the FDR Presidential Library and Museum." E-mail interview. 6 Apr. 2015. We were lucky enough to interview the Education Specialist at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum in Hyde Park, NY. His concise answers gave us many insights, including a way to counter the criticism that the New Deal did not end the Great Depression.

Weiner, Lynn. "Interview with Lynn Weiner, Roosevelt University Historian." E-mail interview. 9 May 2015. We were lucky enough to interview the university historian and professor of history for Roosevelt University, which is named for none other than President Franklin D. Roosevelt. We asked her several insightful questions about Roosevelt's leadership and legacy and her thoughtful answers, especially those about what leaders Roosevelt inspired and the treatment of women and minorities through his programs, opened many new avenues of research for us.

News Articles:

Bernikow, Louise. "New Deal Slighted Women In Recovery Plans." Women's E-News.

Women's E-News, Inc., 2 Feb. 2009. Web. 6 May 2015.

<<http://womensenews.org/story/our-history/090202/new-deal-slighted-women-in-recovery-plans>>. This site helped us understand how exactly the New Deal discriminated against women. Also, it gave us information for a modern day connection with the legacy of gender discrimination in recovery programs.

"Stock Market Crash Causes Depression." *The Econ Review*. The Econ Review, 2007. Web. 6

Dec. 2014. <<http://www.econreview.com/events/stocks1929b.htm>>. This secondary source website had many statistics about how the Stock Market Crash of 1929 affected the U.S. economy. This gave us background on the Great Depression, its causes, and what Roosevelt's economic recovery measures were directed to solve.

Suddath, Claire. "A Brief History of Campaign Songs." *Time*. Time Inc., 18 Sept. 2008. Web. 08 Feb. 2015.

<http://content.time.com/time/specials/packages/article/0,28804,1840981_1840998_1840901,00.html>. This article from Time helped us find out what songs Franklin D. Roosevelt used during his first campaign. This eventually let us set the tone for the campaign page on our website with that song.

Walsh, Kenneth T. "The First 100 Days: Franklin Roosevelt Pioneered the 100-Day Concept."

During FDR's first months in office, he pushed 15 major bills through Congress. *U.S. News*. U.S. News & World Report LP, 12 Feb. 2009. Web. 2 Jan. 2015.

<<http://www.usnews.com/news/history/articles/2009/02/12/the-first-100-days-franklin-roosevelt-pioneered-the-100-day-concept?page=2>>. This recent article on US News helped us because it described how FDR's exceptional leadership during the

First 100 Days of his presidency inspired and influenced presidents after him, and how this became a measure of a president's potential. This really helped us analyze an aspect of his long-term legacy that we hadn't explored before.

Video:

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE: FDR. By David Grubin. Prod. Chana Gazit and David Grubin. PBS, 1994. DVD. This unbiased secondary source documentary gave us great insights on Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the bigger picture of his life. While other sources often focused on only the politics aspect of his life, this documentary also covered his personal life, creating a more wholesome picture of him in our minds. Furthermore, it exceptionally analyzed his leadership and legacy.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the Modern Presidency, Part 1. Perf. Professor Allan Lichtman, American University. C-SPAN. National Cable Satellite Corporation, 19 Sept. 2011. Web. 5 May 2015. <<http://www.c-span.org/video/?301620-1/franklin-delano-roosevelt-modern-presidency-part-1>>. This video lecture on how FDR shaped the modern presidency really augmented our understanding and analysis of the ways in which Roosevelt truly redefined the presidency, especially in its political aspects.

The Roosevelts. Dir. Ken Burns. By Geoffrey C. Ward. Prod. Paul Barnes, Pam Tubridy Baucom, and Ken Burns. Perf. Peter Coyote, Meryl Streep, Edward Herrmann, and Paul Giamatti. PBS, 2014. DVD. This documentary helped us understand Roosevelt's early life and what experiences made him the type of leader and person that he was. We quote it many times in our website.

Slavery by Another Name. Dir. Sam Pollard. Prod. Sam Pollard. By Sheila C. Bernard. Adapt. Jason L. Pollard. Perf. Laurence Fishburne. PBS, 2012. DVD. This documentary helped us understand the historical context of racial discrimination during the Great Depression and in FDR's New Deal programs which was an important aspect that we evaluated in our Criticism: Racial Discrimination page.

Websites:

Carcasson, Martin. "Herbert Hoover and the Presidential Campaign of 1932: The Failure of Apologia." *The Free Library*. Center for the Study of the Presidency, 22 Mar. 1998. Web. 5 Dec. 2014.

<<http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Herbert+Hoover+and+the+Presidential+Campaign+of+1932%3a+The+Failure+of...-a020863945>>. This secondary source article on the Presidential campaign of 1932 gave us many insights on what it was about Roosevelt as compared to Hoover that made most Americans vote for Roosevelt. This helped us analyze Roosevelt's promises of leadership and how he carried them out later.

"Central Park Zoos." *NYC Parks*. The City of New York, n.d. Web. 12 Feb. 2015.

<<http://www.nycgovparks.org/about/history/zoos/central-park-zoo>>. Exploring this website helped us really understand the impact of Roosevelt's unemployment recovery agencies even today. Before, we didn't realize that part of Central Park was built by the WPA. This source really opened our eyes.

DeCoursey, Sherri. "'I Am a Little Country Boy Eight Years Old.'" Web log post. Prologue: Pieces of History. National Archives and Records Administration, 20 Feb. 2013. Web. 3 Apr. 2015. <<http://blogs.archives.gov/prologue/?p=11733>>. This blog post about

how a citizen retrieved FDR's reply to her father's letter from the 1930s really showed us how significant Roosevelt's impact was on citizens. Little boys wrote letters to him and he replied. This source truly showed us how FDR was the President of the People.

"Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) of 1938." *SHRM: Society for Human Resource Management*. SHRM, 7 Oct. 2008. Web. 10 Feb. 2015.

<<http://www.shrm.org/legalissues/federalresources/federalstatutesregulationsandguidanc/pages/fairlaborstandardsactof1938.aspx>>. This site was useful to us because it gave us an in-depth explanation of the FLSA. It also helped us understand part of its legacy, which was important because we had to analyze this in our website on the Labor Law page.

FDIC: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, n.d.

Web. 07 Jan. 2015. <<https://www.fdic.gov/>>. The FDIC website was a valuable source for us because it helped us see the current day situation of this New Deal agency, as well as read secondary source articles on its history. This helped us especially on the Banking & Stock Market page.

"FDR Reorganization Plan #1." *Social Security*. Social Security Administration, n.d. Web. 29

Jan. 2015. <<http://www.ssa.gov/history/reports/fdrindepend.html>>. This website by the official Social Security Administration gave us good historical context and a summary about the Reorganization Bill and plans in 1939. It also had a link to Reorganization Plan #1, which was very useful.

"Financial Dictionary." *Investopedia*. Investopedia, LLC., n.d. Web. 03 Dec. 2014.

<<http://www.investopedia.com/dictionary/>>. Since we didn't know much about the economy and economics terms going into this project, the Investopedia Dictionary's

definitions and explanations helped us understand the economic condition of the U.S, during the Depression and how FDR's New Deal programs attempted to ameliorate it.

"The Fireside Chats." *History*. A&E Television Networks, LLC., n.d. Web. 11 Jan. 2015.

<[http%3A%2F%2Fwww.history.com%2Ftopics%2Ffireside-chats](http://www.history.com/topics/fireside-chats)>. This website was extremely helpful because it discussed the fireside chats and what made them so effective. It provided unique details that we didn't find on other websites, and had many good quotes that we used on our website.

Gregory, James. *The Great Depression in Washington State*. University of Washington, 2009.

Web. 4 Dec. 2014. <<http://depts.washington.edu/depress/index.shtml>>. This secondary source website on the Great Depression helped us analyze the impact of the Depression on the United States while focusing on one region, specifically on Washington, our state. This website offered us valuable perspectives and explanations and public response on Roosevelt's actions during the Depression as well.

Hardman, John. "The Great Depression and the New Deal." *EDGE: Ethics of Development in a Global Environment*. Stanford University, 26 July 1999. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.

<http://web.stanford.edu/class/e297c/poverty_prejudice/soc_sec/hgreat.htm>. This website gave us a great overview of FDR's New Deal programs and told us especially well about African Americans during the Great Depression, which other sources did not do. We needed this information to maintain balanced research.

"Herbert Hoover on the Great Depression and New Deal, 1931–1933." *The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History*. THE GILDER LEHRMAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN HISTORY, 2009. Web. 3 Dec. 2014.

<<http://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/new-deal/resources/herbert-hoover->

great-depression-and-new-deal-1931%E2%80%931933>. This secondary source website on Hoover's contributions to the Great Depression situation gave us one perspective on Hoover and his leadership. This was useful to us because learning about it made us better understand what Americans were unused to seeing in a leader that they saw in Roosevelt.

Hopkins, J. "Harry Hopkins and Work Relief During the Great Depression." *Social Welfare History Project*. The Social Welfare History Project, 20 Jan. 2011. Web. 08 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.socialwelfarehistory.com/eras/harry-hopkins-and-work-relief-during-the-great-depression/>>. This website helped us by showing primary source newspaper clippings from the 1930s and explaining the rationale of Harry Hopkins, one of FDR's closest advisors, in directing the WPA, CWA, FERA, etc. This gave us a better understanding of the programs themselves and why FDR would have initiated these when simple relief would have been cheaper.

Horwitz, Steven. "Hoover's Economic Policies." *Library of Economics and Liberty*. Liberty Fund, Inc., 2008. Web. 6 Dec. 2014. <http://www.econlib.org/library/Enc/HooversEconomicPolicies.html#lfHendersonCEEX-001_footnote_nt116>. This secondary source website outlining Hoover's policies and role during the Great Depression was useful to us because it gave an unbiased overview of Hoover's contributions backed up by evidence (i.e. statistics). We used the information in it for our Great Depression and Hoover's Response page and to understand historical context.

Kruse, Kevin. "100 Best Quotes On Leadership." *Forbes*. Forbes Magazine, 16 Oct. 2012. Web. 05 Jan. 2015. <<http://www.forbes.com/sites/kevinkruse/2012/10/16/quotes-on->

leadership/>. This secondary source provided us with many great quotes on what makes a true leader. This gave us many different ideas on the characteristics of a leader, and we could apply some of those ideas to Roosevelt's leadership.

"Lesson 1: FDR's Fireside Chats: The Power of Words." *EDSITEment!* National Endowment for the Humanities, n.d. Web. 14 Jan. 2015. <<http://edsitement.neh.gov/lesson-plan/fdrs-fireside-chats-power-words>>. This lesson plan for students about President Roosevelt's fireside chats was helpful because it posed questions that helped us analyze exactly how and why Roosevelt's leadership led the fireside chats to receive such success. We also found some great quotes to use on our website.

Leuchtenburg, William L. "American President: Biography of Franklin Delano Roosevelt." *Miller Center*. University of Virginia, 2014. Web. 27 Nov. 2014. <<http://millercenter.org/president/fdroosevelt/essays/biography/print>>. This thorough secondary source biography of Franklin D. Roosevelt's life featured deep, balanced analysis of his policies and actions. This was not only an amazing source of background information, but also led us to find many other sources for our website through the things it mentioned.

"National Recovery Administration (NRA)." *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 5 Jan. 2014. Web. 7 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/405302/National-Recovery-Administration-NRA>>. This relatively reliable encyclopedia article taught us a lot of background info about the NRA, and thus was useful to us on the Labor Law page.

"National Recovery Administration." The Social Welfare History Project. *The Social Welfare History Project*, 1 June 2012. Web. 7 Feb. 2015.

<<http://www.socialwelfarehistory.com/eras/u-s-national-recovery-administration/>>.

This article was useful to us because it explained the NRA, its purpose and legacy in an easy-to-understand way. We used quotes from it in our website, too.

"The New Deal In Action: Listings of Public Works Projects Sponsored During the New Deal."

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum. Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum, n.d. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.

<<http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/archives/resources/newdealprojects.html>>. This site really opened our eyes to the magnitude of the New Deal's tangible legacy with its search feature for all the public works programs built through the New Deal.

Furthermore, we used quotes from this page on our website.

"New Deal Network." *New Deal Network*. Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, n.d. Web.

11 Jan. 2015. <<http://newdeal.feri.org/index.htm>>. This great website presented many different perspectives on many different parts of the Great Depression and New Deal; thus, it was very helpful to us in balancing our research.

"New Deal." Dictionary of American History. 2003. *Encyclopedia.com*. 2 Feb.

2015<<http://www.encyclopedia.com>>. We used this site as background information on the New Deal Coalition. We used this as a starting point and used things it mentioned, like labor unions being a group in the New Deal Coalition, to research further.

"Notable Quotes." *WPA Today*. WPA Today, 2014. Web. 10 Feb. 2015.

<http://www.wpatoday.org/Notable_Quotes.html>. This collection of quotes about the WPA helped us immensely because it gave us various perspectives in one organized webpage. We considered many of the views introduced in this site in depth and included them in our website.

"Public Works Administration." *The Eleanor Roosevelt Papers Project*. George Washington University, n.d. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.

<<http://www.gwu.edu/~erpapers/teaching/glossary/pwa.cfm>>. This website helped us better understand the purposes, activity, and criticism of the PWA, which was important for us to understand for the Unemployment page, and this site was one of the few reliable sources on it.

Richter, Linda, and Ciel S. Cantoria. "Recalling the History of Minimum Wage Laws: How They Changed Working Conditions in America." Bright Hub. BrightHub.com, 21 Oct. 2010. Web. 07 Mar. 2015. <http://www.brighthub.com/office/human-resources/articles/91986.aspx#imgn_2>. This website gave us a lot of valuable information on the history of labor and labor unions in America. This enhanced our understanding of how Roosevelt won the labor vote and we used that knowledge on the New Deal Coalition page.

"The Role of the SEC." *Investor.gov*. U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, n.d. Web. 14 Jan. 2015. <<http://investor.gov/introduction-markets/role-sec#.VNcSsPnF-vl>>. This site helped us because it explained the role of the SEC, which we needed to know for our Banking & Stock Market page. It helped us especially because it was the official mission.

Shmoop Editorial Team. "Society in FDR's New Deal." *Shmoop.com*. Shmoop University, Inc., 11 Nov. 2008. Web. 5 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.shmoop.com/fdr-new-deal/society.html>>. Although admittedly not the most reliable website, this site helped us gain a basic understanding of the New Deal Coalition. We used many of the topics

brushed upon in this article as jumping points to find better primary and secondary sources.

Smith, Stephan. "Supply and Demand." *Stephan Smith FX*. StephanSmithFX, 10 Jan. 2011. Web. 1 Dec. 2014. <<http://stephansmithfx.com/explanations/supply-and-demand/>>. This secondary source explanation taught us about Supply and Demand. Through it, we learned and could understand how overproduction of farm products could affect the price of the products. This was key to our Great Depression and Farming pages, and to understanding the mechanics of the economy in historical context as well.

"Social Security." *Intellectual Takeout*. August Ash, Inc., n.d. Web. 9 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.intellectuالتakeout.org/library/politics-and-public-policy/social-security>>. This website helped us a lot by giving us a background level and detailed description of Social Security, using many primary source quotes, photos, charts, etc. along the way.

Sywak, Andy. "The New Deal & the Legacy of Public Works." *Newgeography*. New Geography, 11 Aug. 2008. Web. 08 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.newgeography.com/content/00165-the-new-deal-legacy-public-works>>. This article on the legacy of the New Deal's unemployment relief programs helped us by giving us a new perspective on why Roosevelt would have crafted these programs like he did, which was very beneficial to our understanding of his leadership through the New Deal.

"Teaching With Documents: FDR's Fireside Chat on the Purposes and Foundations of the Recovery Program." *National Archives*. National Archives and Records Administration, n.d. Web. 11 Jan. 2015. <<http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/fdr-fireside/>>. This National Archives

and Records Administration teaching guide for professors teaching about the fireside chats during the Roosevelt administration was helpful because it provided essential context about the time, and provided great links to primary source documents and images about the fireside chats.

Tolman, Steven A., and Louis A. Mandarin, Jr. "1938 President Roosevelt Signs the Fair Labor Standards Act." *The Voice of Working Families*. Massachusetts AFL-CIO, n.d. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. <<http://www.massaficio.org/1938-president-roosevelt-signs-fair-labor-standards-act>>. This article simply and concisely put the FLSA into words. This especially helped us because we could use quotes from it in our website.

Tritch, Teresa. "FDR Makes the Case for the Minimum Wage." Web log post. The New York Times. The New York Times Company, 7 Mar. 2014. Web. 5 Mar. 2015. <http://takingnote.blogs.nytimes.com/2014/03/07/f-d-r-makes-the-case-for-the-minimum-wage/?_r=1>. This website not only gave us a modern day connection to what we were researching about FDR but also lent us a better understanding of FDR's legacy and how his name appears in blog and news posts even today.

TVA: Tennessee Valley Authority. Tennessee Valley Authority, n.d. Web. 16 Jan. 2015. <<http://www.tva.com/>>. The TVA website was a valuable source for us because we could both read about the history of the TVA decade by decade and see what TVA is doing present-day (i.e. analyze its long term legacy as a New Deal agency). It was also interesting to see it's .com not .gov because it isn't an official government agency anymore.

Wilkison, Kyle, Ph. D. "The Great Depression and New Deal, 1929 to 1940s." *The Great Depression and New Deal, 1929 to 1940s*. Collin College, 2012. Web. 30 Dec. 2014.

<<http://iws.collin.edu/kwilkison/Online1302home/20th%20Century/DepressionNewDeal.html>>. This website provided us with economic data between 1929 and 1933, showing us how things were when FDR was elected for the first time and thereby giving us good historical context. It also explored the impact of the New Deal programs on the Great Depression and gave us a few new ideas about the legacy of Roosevelt.

Woolner, David. "African Americans and the New Deal: A Look Back in History." *Roosevelt Institute*. Roosevelt Institute, 29 May 2011. Web. 05 Feb. 2015.

<<http://www.rooseveltinstitute.org/new-roosevelt/african-americans-and-new-deal-look-back-history>>. This article helped us better understand what the New Deal was in terms of African-Americans, accounting for the segregation that was taking place at the same time as the Great Depression. This was important because one of the main criticisms of the New Deal was its unfairness towards minorities, but this article gave us real statistics that helped us decide for ourselves.

"The Works Progress Administration (WPA)." *PBS*. PBS, n.d. Web. 03 Feb. 2015.

<<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/general-article/dustbowl-wpa/>>. This article helped us better understand the impact of the WPA on various groups of Americans. The other sites we visited only talked about its general influence, but this one told us about the WPA's programs for artists, students, and teachers, too - which was vital for our understanding of the New Deal's unemployment recovery programs.