

www.celebritydollmuseum.com

★ *Certificate of Authenticity* ★



COLLECTION NUMBER: -01301882-011-092004

NUMBER:

**00458**

OF 10,000 ISSUED



*First Edition*



The Toypresidents talking action figure's trade dress and design, the dual color Toypresidents blue and associated logos are U.S. trademarks of Toypresidents Inc.

Toypresidents Inc. P.O. Box 2107, Humble Tx. 77347 Printed in Hong Kong  
COLLECTION NUMBER: 01301882-011-092004 © 2003 Toypresidents Inc.



# The Road to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidency

★ *The 32th President* ★

# Franklin Delano Roosevelt : The Time Line

**1882**

Born in Hyde Park, New York on January 30



Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1882, Rosedale Coll. \*

**1896-1900**

Attended Groton School in Massachusetts



Young FDR with long hair in Hyde Park, NY, 1885 \*

**1900-1904**

Attended Harvard University



Franklin D. Roosevelt (far right) Playing part of Bopaddy in school play, *The Wedding March*, Groton, MA. \*

**1886-1896**

Tutored at home

**1900**

Father died

**1903**

1904

Served as editor of the Crimson College newspaper

1905

Married distant cousin, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt on March 17

19



Franklin D. Roosevelt Harvard Graduate, Harvard 1903 \*



Franklin D. Roosevelt (front & center) as The Harvard Crimson editor in Cambridge \*



Franklin and Eleanor Newburgh, NY, May 7, 1905 \*

1906

Anna Eleanor born May 3



FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt, Hyde Park, NY, 1905

Received B.A. in History from Harvard University

1904-1907

Attended Columbia Law School

07

Passed New York State bar exam and dropped out of law school  
James born December 23

1910

Elected to the New York State Senate  
Elliott born September 23

1913-

1909

Franklin Delano Roosevelt born March 18 and passed away November 11



Franklin D. Roosevelt in honor with baby Annair, Hyde  
1906 \*

1910-1913

Senator of New York

1907-1910

Worked for Wall Street law firm, Carter, Ledyard, and Milburn



Franklin D. Roosevelt as Senator of NY,  
Dutchess County, NY, 1910 \*

1912

Re-elected to



1920

Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Woodrow Wilson

1916

John Applewall born March 13

1921

Stricken with polio at Campobello Island in New Brunswick, Canada  
Formed a law firm in New York City  
Vice President of Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland

1927

1914

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr. born August 17



1924

President of the American U

Franklin D. Roosevelt and James Cox  
Dayton, Ohio, August 7, 1920 \*

New York State Senator

1920

Nominated for Vice President by the Democratic Party on the ticket with James N. Cox

eded the Georgia Warm Springs foundation for the treatment of polio

**1930** Re-elected Governor of New York and began his campaign for presidency

**1933** Inaugurated as 32nd President of the United States  
Began First Hundred Days of New Deal legislation  
Unharmed by assassination attempt in February  
Adolf Hitler became the chancellor of Germany

**1928** Elected Governor of New York on November 4

retraction Council



Franklin D. Roosevelt as Governor of NY, Albany, NY 1930 \*



FDR inauguration in Washington, D.C. March 4, 1933 \*

**1932** Elected President of the United States on November 8

**1936** Re-elected President



WWII **1942** "Grand Alliance" against the Axis powers created through "The Declaration of the United Nations" on January 1 • U.S. and its allies invaded North Africa • War Labor Board created • War Production Board established • Price Control Act • Executive Order 9066 ordered the removal of more than one hundred thousand Japanese-Americans and Japanese nationals from the West Coast • U.S. Navy inflicted a major defeat on the Japanese at the Battle of Midway • Office of War Information created • Scientists at the University of Chicago achieved the first sustained nuclear chain reaction in human history **1943** Tehran Conference in Iran • The War Manpower Commission banned twenty-seven million workers in defense jobs from leaving their position • Office of War Mobilization established • The Allied invasion of Italy began • U.S., British, and Soviet diplomats agreed to cooperate on war aims and to form an international peacekeeping organization • The Allies established the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) **1944** Ho Chi Minh declared Vietnam independent of France • D-Day on June 6: Allied forces under Dwight D. Eisenhower landed at Normandy in France to begin the liberation of Western Europe • GI Bill of Rights signed • International Monetary Fund and World Bank established • U.S., British, Soviet, and Chinese officials created a framework for the United Nations organization • Allied invasion of Germany • Re-elected to a fourth term **1945** Yalta Conference in the Soviet Union (now Ukraine) • Died of a cerebral hemorrhage at Warm Springs, Georgia and was succeeded by Vice President Harry S. Truman • WWII ended

## Key Establishments

- Saw the United States through the trials of the Great Depression and World War II
- Salvaged the banking system in the first "hundred days" in office
- Passed 15 major laws to launch the Depression recovery program known as the New Deal
- The first peacetime draft in U.S. history passed (Selection Service Act)
- United Nations formed
- Social Security instituted

## Franklin D. Roosevelt: Personal Trivia

**Presidential Number:** 32 **Years President:** 1933-1945 **Age at Inauguration:** 50 **Terms:** 4 (served 4th term until April 12, 1945) **Political Affiliation:** Democrat **State Represented:** New York **First Lady:** Anna Eleanor Roosevelt **Vice President:** John N. Garner (1st and 2nd term), Henry A. Wallace (3rd term), Harry S. Truman (4th term) **Birthday:** January 30, 1882 **Birthplace:** Hyde Park, New York **Nickname:** FDR **Parents:** Sara Delano and James Roosevelt **Childhood Activities:** Stamp and bird collecting, swimming, and boating **Favorite Subject:** History **Education:** Groton School, Harvard University, and Columbia Law School **Professions:** Lawyer **Pre-Presidential Offices:** New York State Senator, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Governor of New York **Religion:** Episcopalian **Hobbies:** Swimming, boating **Favorite Song:** Home on the Range **Favorite Sport:** Swimming **Favorite Foods:** Pancakes, fish, cabbage, sweet potatoes with toasted marshmallows **Children:** Anna Eleanor, James, Elliott, Franklin Delano, Jr., and John **Pets:** Fala and Meggie, Scottish terriers; Major, a German Shepherd; Winks, a Llewellyn setter; Tiny, an English Sheepdog; President, a Great Dane; Blaze, a Mastiff **Favorite Pet:** Fala **Died:** April 12, 1945

## Notable Facts

**First president** to be inaugurated on January 20th under the adoption of the Twentieth Amendment to the United States Constitution. **Only president** elected for a third and fourth term. **One of 18 presidents** who never served in Congress. **First president** to ride in an airplane while in office. **First president** to have a presidential aircraft. **First president** to appear on television. **First president** to address to the American public through weekly radio speeches. **First president** to receive the King and Queen of England. **First president** to name a woman to his Cabinet. **One of six presidents** who survived an assassination attempt. **First president** to leave a country in a time of war. **One of six presidents** portrayed on a U.S. coin. **First president** to start the presidential library tradition. **One of eight presidents** to die in office.





Baby FDR with his mother, 1882 \*



FDR Helen, and Taddy Roosevelt (his half-brother's children) in Bicester, England 1889 \*



Franklin D. Roosevelt with Groton School baseball team, 1898 or 99 \*



Franklin D. Roosevelt with his mother and father in Campobello, 1900 \*

*"This great nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper...the only thing that we ha*

The 32nd President of the United States of America, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born on January 30, 1882 to parents Sara Delano and James Roosevelt in Hyde Park, New York. Roosevelt's father was 54 years old, half the age of his mother upon his birth. With both of his parents a part of the Hudson River aristocracy, he grew up in an affluent Republican environment. Roosevelt's father, a landowner, took over his family's coal and transportation holdings; with most of the family fortune made in China trade. Roosevelt grew up as an only child, as his older half-brother from his father's first marriage was an adult when Roosevelt was born and thus served more as an uncle. The Roosevelt family was related to President Theodore Roosevelt, and young Franklin visited the White House as a boy. As was characteristic of affluent families, young Roosevelt wore dresses and kilts until the age of 13, and long hair until age 5. As a child, Roosevelt enjoyed trips to Europe, swimming, boating, stamp and bird collecting. He spent most of his summers in Campobello Island, New

Brunswick, but also spent time in Europe and the New England coast. Roosevelt's love of the sea began at a young age, and he began sailing as a boy and continued throughout the rest of his adult life. Roosevelt received his education from his parents, governesses and private tutors until the age of 14, when he entered Groton, a preparatory school in Groton Massachusetts. Roosevelt entered Harvard in 1900, the same year that he lost his father. He completed a B.A. degree in history in three years, and served as editor of the Crimson college newspaper during his fourth year. After graduating Harvard, he attended Columbia Law School for three years, leaving when he passed the New York bar in 1907, foregoing his law degree. He married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, a distant cousin, while in law school on March 17, 1905. They shared the birth of five children who survived infancy—Anna Eleanor, James, Elliott, Franklin D. Jr., and John; a sixth child died in infancy.

Beginning in 1907, Roosevelt worked in corporate law for three years for Wall Street

\* Courtesy of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Library





Franklin D. Roosevelt with cousin Jean Delano in Campbello, 1910. \*



FDR and Eleanor in Campbello, 1910 \*



FDR, Anna and dog Duffy, 1907. \*



FDR Family, Washington, D.C., 1919 \*

## *ve to fear is fear itself.” -Franklin Delano Roosevelt*

law firm, Carter, Ledyard, and Milburn before entering politics in 1910. Roosevelt began his political career in 1910 when he served two terms in the New York State Senate as a Democrat.<sup>1</sup> As State Senator, he supported soil conservation, state development of electric power, direct primary popular election of senators, women's suffrage, workmen's compensation, and legislation setting a maximum work week of 54 hours for boys 16 to 21 years old. After supporting Woodrow Wilson's candidacy for president at the Democratic National Convention; Wilson became President of the United States and appointed Roosevelt Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1913, a position he held until 1920. As assistant secretary, he advocated a big Navy, preparedness, a strong presidency, and an active foreign policy. His success with this experience gained him the vice-president nomination with presidential candidate James M. Cox by the Democratic Party in 1920. Upon their defeat, Roosevelt left politics to form a law firm in New York City and served as vice president of Fidelity

1. At that time U.S. senators from New York were elected by the legislature, not by popular vote.

and Deposit Company of Maryland, a surety bonding firm. In 1921, at age 39 Roosevelt was stricken with polio during a visit to Campbello Island.<sup>2</sup> Never regaining the use of his legs, he discovered medicinal waters in Warm Springs, Georgia and formed the Warm Springs Foundation to help other polio victims. Roosevelt also directed and inspired the March of Dimes program that eventually funded the development of a polio vaccine. Although, he could not walk without assistance from leg braces, a cane, a person to aide him, or a wheelchair; he never made public appearances in a wheelchair. In whole, he largely concealed his illness from the public.<sup>3</sup> Not allowing his illness to hold him back, in 1924, he served as president of the American Construction Council and reentered politics with endorsing Governor Alfred E. Smith for president at the Democratic National Convention. Although Smith lost the nomination in 1924, he gained the presidential nomination in 1928 and arranged for Roosevelt's nomination to succeed him as governor of New York, for

2. Recent medical analyses suggest that his symptoms may have been Guillain-Barre Syndrome. Source: <http://www.medicinenet.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=26107>

3. There are only two known photographs of Roosevelt in his wheelchair.





FDR and Eleanor in White House, 1933 \*



FDR having lunch at the Grand Coulee Dam in Washington, October 2, 1937 \*



FDR with King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia at Great Bitter Lake in Egypt; 1945. \*



FDR making a model ship, 1930 \*

which Roosevelt served two terms. As governor, Roosevelt battled a Republican legislature for reforestation, state-supported old-age pensions and unemployment insurance, public development of electric power, and legislation regulating working hours for women and children. Notably, in 1931 he became the first governor to set up an effective state relief administration during the Depression.

After serving as the governor of New York, Roosevelt gained the presidential nomination in the 1932. Roosevelt promoted a platform that insured relief, recovery, and reform to overcome the demands of the Great Depression, "I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a new deal for the American people." During the campaign, Roosevelt outlined a few parts of his "new deal" as to include spending for relief and public works, lowering the overproduction of agriculture, increasing conservation and public power, incorporating old-age pensions and unemployment insurance, repealing prohibition, and regulating the stock exchange. In the midst of the Depression,

Roosevelt won the election for president with 22,821,857 popular votes and 472 electoral votes to Hoover's 15,761,841 popular and 59 electoral votes. Franklin D. Roosevelt took his inauguration into office on March 4, 1933<sup>4</sup> as the 32nd President of the United States of America. Roosevelt died at age 63 of a cerebral hemorrhage during the painting of his portrait, leaving the famous "Unfinished Portrait," before seeing the war in Europe end (ended less than a month later). Vice President Harry S. Truman took over the duties of office as the new president.

The Roosevelt administration oversaw the institution of economic and social assistance programs to overcome the effects of the Great Depression, the successful U.S. involvement in World War II, and the formation of the United Nations.

Elected for four terms,<sup>5</sup> FDR served as the 32nd President of the United States until his death, April 12, 1945, making him the longest serving president of the United States in history.

4. The 20th Amendment, changing the presidential inauguration date to January 20 did not go into effect until October 1933.

5. 22nd Amendment limiting the presidents for two terms was passed in 1951 (a custom set forth by George Washington and followed by every president up to Roosevelt).





FDR and Eleanor with their 13 grandchildren in Washington, D.C. January 20, 1945 \*



FDR, Dog Fala and Ruthie Bie at Hill Top cottage in Hyde Park, NY.\*\*

## Interesting Facts

- Asked for a gun for his 11th birthday and began a bird collection
- Eleanor Roosevelt's was his 5th cousin once removed
- Winston Churchill was his seventh cousin once removed
- Related by either blood or marriage to 11 Presidents: George Washington, John Adams, James Madison, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin Harrison, Theodore Roosevelt, and William Howard Taft
- President during the Depression and World War II
- As a boy, he visited President Grover Cleveland who told him never to become President of the United States
- Named after a great-uncle, Franklin Hughes Delano

\*\* One of 2 extant Photos of Franklin D. Roosevelt in a wheelchair

## The Presidential Election 1932



(D)F.D.Roosevelt state victories: 472 - 89%	22,821,857 popular votes (57%)	Electoral votes total: 531
(R)Hoover state victories: 59 - 11%	15,761,841 popular votes (40%)	Popular vote total: 39,744,313

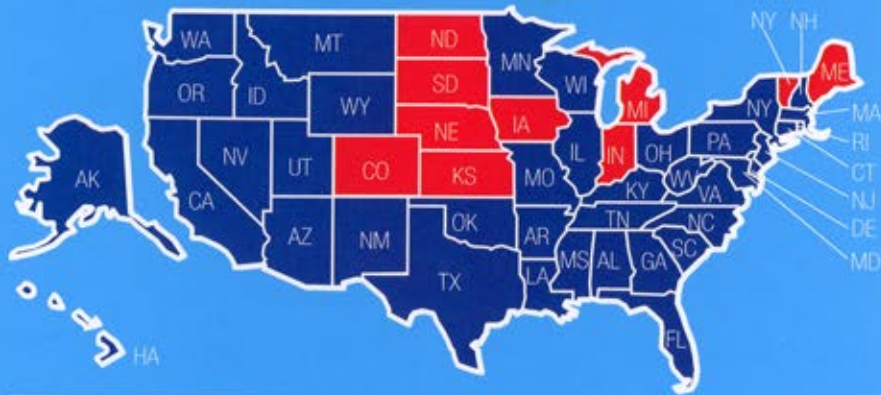
## The Presidential Election 1936



(D)F.D.Roosevelt state victories: 523 - 98.5%	27,751,597 popular votes (61%)	Electoral votes total: 531
(R)Landon state victories: 8 - 1.5%	16,679,853 popular votes (36.5%)	Popular vote total: 45,632,162

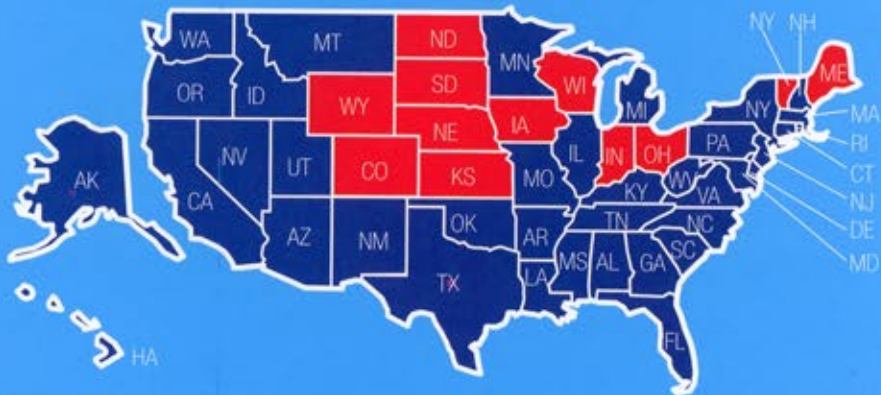


## The Presidential Election 1940



(D) F.D. Roosevelt state victories: 449 - 84.5% — 27,244,160 popular votes (54.75%) Electoral votes total: 531  
 (R) Willkie state victories: 82 - 15.5% — 22,305,198 popular votes (44.75%) Popular vote total: 49,752,978

## The Presidential Election 1944



(D) F.D. Roosevelt state victories: 432 - 81.5% — 25,602,504 popular votes (53.5%) Electoral votes total: 531  
 (R) Dewey state victories: 99 - 18.5% — 22,006,285 popular votes (46%) Popular vote total: 49,752,978

## Franklin D. Roosevelt: While in Office

**1933** Four day national bank holiday instituted to allow brief period to recover and reorganize

- Federal Securities Act
- Several new agencies created: Federal Emergency Relief Administration, National Recovery Administration, Public Works Administration, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Farm Credit Administration, Civil Works Administration
- Adolf Hitler became the chancellor of Germany

**1934** Civil Works Emergency Relief Act • Securities and Exchange Commission created • Federal Communications Commission created • Liberty League formed to oppose the New Deal

**1935** Works Progress Administration created • Supreme Court invalidated the National Recovery Act • National Labor Relations Board established • Social Security Act • Banking Act

**1936** Supreme Court invalidated the Agricultural Adjustment Act • Merchant Marine Act • Won re-election

**1937** Japan invaded China • "Court-packing" plan announced to increase Supreme Court membership—legislation died in the Senate • Neutrality Act signed • Farm Security Administration created • Major slide on stock market

**1938** Anti-Semitic violence throughout Germany • Un-American Activities Committee formed • Tax reduction for corporations passed • Fair Labor Standards Act • Conference of Western Hemisphere Nations agreed to security cooperation against possible threats from Axis powers

**1939** Columbia University physicists achieve nuclear fission for the first time in the U.S. and Albert Einstein warned President that an atomic bomb was feasible • Germany invaded Poland, opening the Second World War • 1937 Neutrality Act revised to allow arms exports and sales to combatants

**1940** National Defense Research Committee established • Export of aviation fuel to Japan halted • Steel and scrap iron exports embargoed • Lend-Lease program began • Selection Service Act • Fireside Chat: President Called for the United States to become the "arsenal of democracy" • Re-elected for a 3rd term

**1941** Nazis began the 'Final Solution'—genocide of European Jews • "Four Freedoms" Speech (Speech, Worship, Want, and Freedom from Fear outlined as the basis of a post-war world) • Lend-Lease bill signed • Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor and attacked U.S. ports at Guam, Wake Island, the Philippines, and British bases at Malaya and Singapore • Congress declared war against Japan • Germany and Italy declared war on the United States and the U.S. entered