



Section Ten: *Civic Holiday Work Sheets*

Activity 28: Worksheets for the Various Civic Holidays

There are many opportunities to celebrate Civic Holidays throughout the year.

There are worksheets for each of the following Civic Holidays listed below:

<i>September</i>	Labor Day
<i>October</i>	Archives Week ER's Birthday
<i>November</i>	Election Day ER's Death Day
<i>December</i>	Pearl Harbor Day
<i>January</i>	FDR's Birthday
<i>February</i>	President's Day Martin Luther King Day
<i>April</i>	FDR's Death Day
<i>May</i>	Memorial Day
<i>June</i>	Flag Day
<i>July</i>	4TH of July
<i>August</i>	The Social Security Act



Activities for Young Visitors

Happy Labor Day!

Thank you for celebrating Labor Day at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum!

Labor Day History

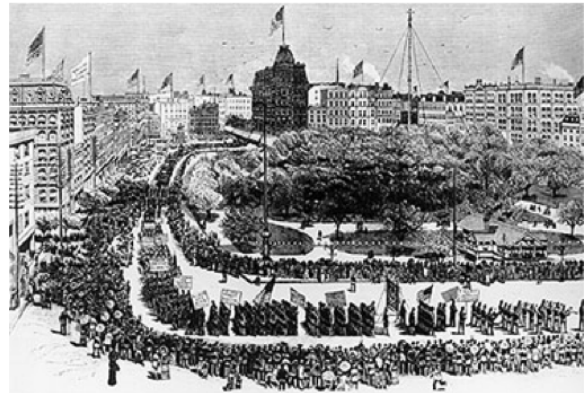
More than 100 years ago, workers were forced to deal with poor conditions. They were paid very little, and they often worked 10 to 12 hour days. Men, women and even small children were forced to work even when they were sick.

Tired of long hours and dangerous conditions, workers began organizing themselves into labor unions. They fought for higher pay and shorter workdays; and for the rights of children.



In 1872, after working many long hours under poor conditions, a group of 100,000 workers went on strike. The workers marched through the streets of New York City, demanding a better work environment.

In 1882, a carpenter named Peter McGuire proposed the idea to create a special holiday for workers. On Tuesday, September 5, 1882, more than 10,000 workers hit the streets of New York City for the first ever Labor Day parade. Two years later the celebration was moved to the first Monday in September. And in 1894, Congress passed a law making Labor Day a national holiday.



Labor Day Parade Union Square, NYC.

FDR and Workers

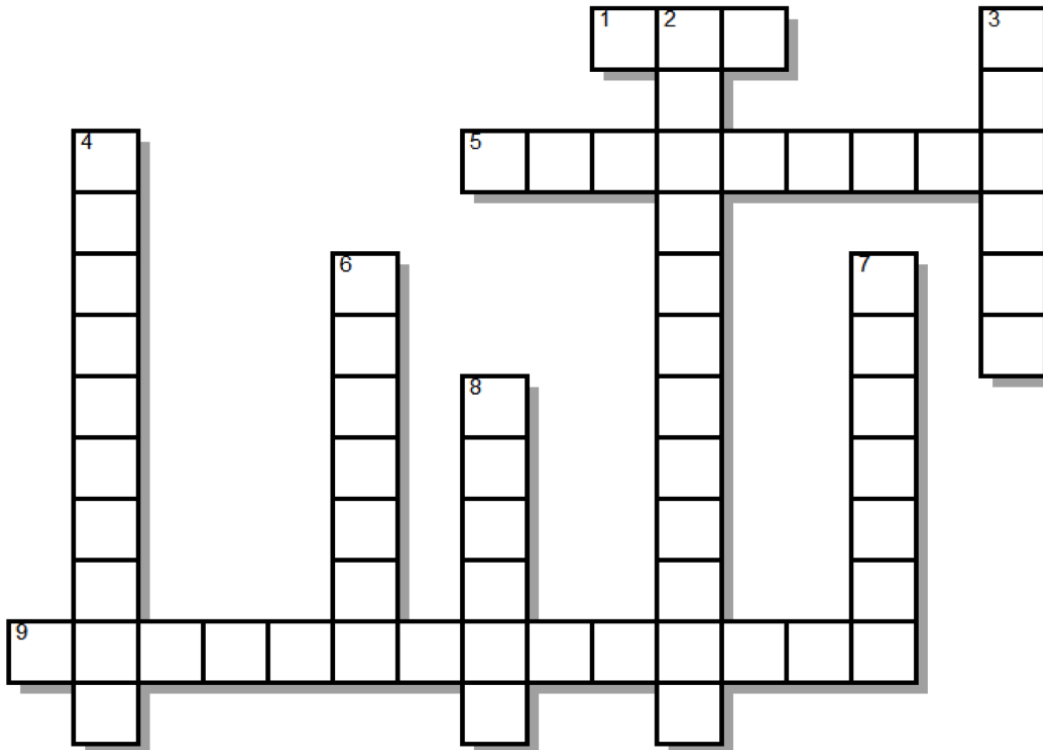
President Roosevelt did a lot for the work force during the Great Depression. He started a series of programs, known as the New Deal, designed to get people back to work. One program, called the Works Progress Administration, or WPA for short, gave unemployed people jobs building roads, bridges, dams, parks, schools, post offices and libraries.



Social Security

The Social Security Act was passed in 1935, during FDR’s first term as president. The Act established a system of old-age benefits for workers, benefits for victims of industrial accidents, unemployment insurance, aid for dependent mothers and children, the blind, and the physically handicapped. FDR considered this his greatest legislative accomplishment.

Labor Day Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1. For short, New Deal program that gave unemployed people jobs building roads, bridges, dams, parks, and schools
- 5. The ninth month
- 9. The Act that gave benefits to workers

DOWN

- 2. He proposed the idea of Labor Day
- 3. To walk out of a job in protest
- 4. An organization of workers
- 6. The series of programs that got people back to work during the Great Depression
- 7. A celebratory day (i.e. Independence Day)
- 8. A person who does a job



Activities for Young Visitors

Happy Archives Week!

Thank you for celebrating Archives Week at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum!

Celebrating Archives Week

Archives week is an opportunity to expand and deepen awareness of the importance of keeping good notes and records about the events that are happening around us.

The first Archives Week was celebrated in New York State in 1989.

What is an “Archives?”

An archives is a place where people can go to gather firsthand facts, data, and evidence from letters, reports, notes, memos, photographs, and other primary sources. A primary source is a record or account that is created by someone with first-hand knowledge or experience with an event.

The National Archives is the United States Government’s collection of documents that records important events in American history. The National Archives and Records



Administration (NARA) is the government agency that preserves and maintains these materials and makes them available for research.

What is a Presidential Library?

The Presidential Library system is composed of thirteen Presidential Libraries, which are overseen by the Office of Presidential Libraries, in the National Archives and Records Administration.

Presidential Libraries are not libraries in the usual sense. They are archives and museums, bringing together in one place the documents and artifacts of a President and his administration.



There, people can study, discuss and learn about the President, First Lady and the issues they faced while in office. Presidential Libraries and Museums, like their holdings, belong to the American people.

Fun Fact

Storing archival documents safely and properly is very important if they are going to stand the test of time. Archival boxes, such as these, will safely hold the pages where they will be preserved and still be able to be used by those seeking to learn from them.





The First Presidential Library

During his second term in office, President Roosevelt surveyed the vast quantities of papers and other materials he and his staff had accumulated. In the past, many Presidential papers and records had been lost, destroyed, sold for profit, or ruined by poor storage conditions. FDR sought a better alternative. Beginning a tradition that continues to this day, he raised private funds for a new facility and then turned it over to the United States government for operation through the National Archives and Records Administration.



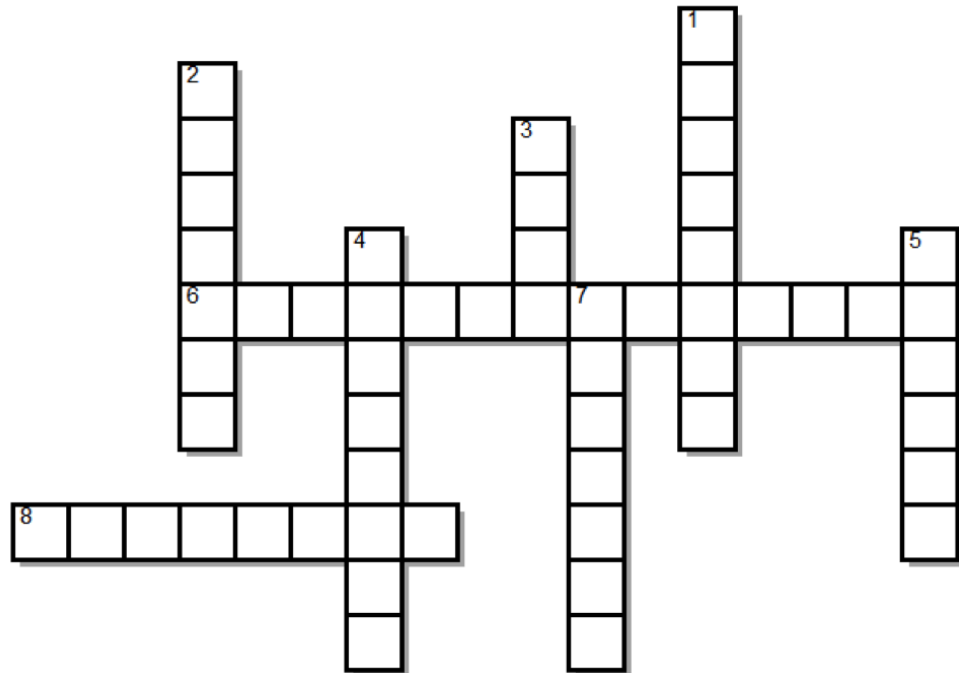
Archives Week Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

- 6. Presidential Libraries and Museums, like their holdings, belong to this group
- 8. Archival boxes are used to _____ documents

DOWN

- 1. Number of Presidential Libraries
- 2. FDR established the first Presidential _____
- 3. The government agency that preserves and maintains the archives
- 4. Places that house important primary documents



- 5. The term in which FDR solved the problem of storing his presidential papers
- 7. The location of the first Archives Week





Activities for Young Visitors

Today is Eleanor Roosevelt's Birthday!

Thank you for celebrating Eleanor Roosevelt's birthday at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum!

Early Life

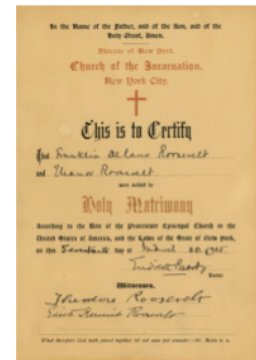
Eleanor Roosevelt was born Anna Eleanor Roosevelt on October 11th, 1884, in New York City. The niece of President Theodore Roosevelt, Eleanor was known as a shy child, and experienced tremendous loss at a young age being orphaned by the age of 10.

Eleanor was sent to the Allenswood Academy in London when she was a teenager—an experience that helped draw her out of her shell.



ER and FDR

On March 17th, 1905, Eleanor married her distant cousin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who would later become the 32nd President of the United States.



The newlyweds settled in New York City, in a house provided by Franklin's mother. They also spent a great deal of time at the family's estate overlooking the Hudson River in Hyde Park, New York. The couple had six children: Anna, James, Franklin (who died as an infant), Elliot, Franklin Jr. and John.



Eleanor wanted to make a difference and became a significant public figure. She convinced Franklin to stay in politics after he contracted polio, and she began to give speeches and campaign in his place. After FDR's election to Governor of New York, Eleanor regularly made public appearances on his behalf.



Section Ten

Civic Holiday Work Sheets

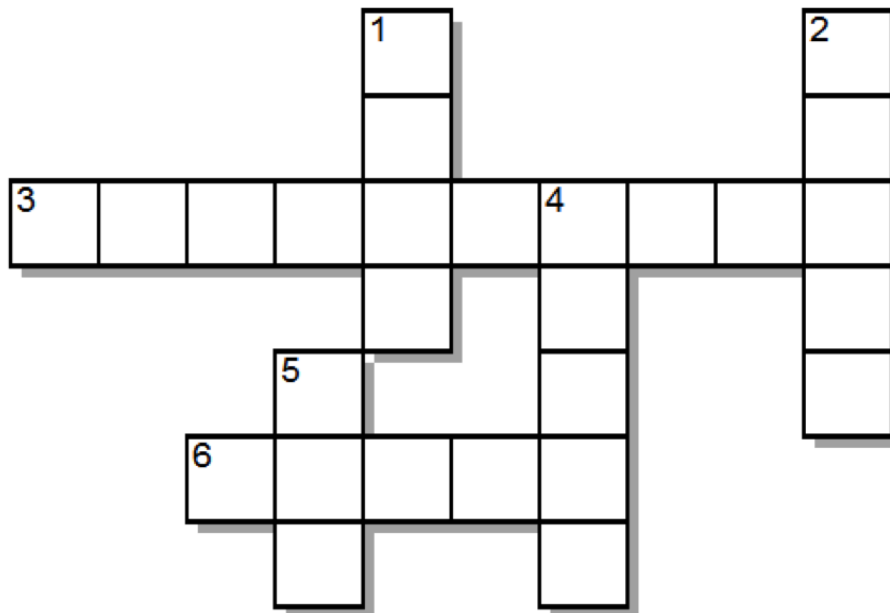
A Legacy of Her Own

When her husband became president in 1933, Eleanor drastically changed the role of the First Lady. She gave press conferences and spoke out for human and civil rights. As the First Lady, Eleanor also travelled during World War II, visiting American soldiers overseas. She even had her own newspaper column, "My Day," in which she expressed her views from 1935, until right before her death in 1962.



Eleanor Roosevelt was the longest-serving First Lady of the United States, holding the post from 1933 to 1945 during her husband's four terms in office. After FDR's death, Eleanor played an important role at the United Nations, and had a hand in drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. President Harry S. Truman later called her the "First Lady of the World " in tribute to her human rights achievements.

ER Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 3. London Academy Eleanor attended
- 6. As First Lady she spoke out for human and _____ rights

DOWN

- 1. Real first name of Eleanor Roosevelt
- 2. Name of Eleanor's newspaper column
- 4. "First Lady of the _____"
- 5. Number of children FDR and ER had

Happy Birthday Mrs. Roosevelt!

Eleanor Roosevelt gave many gifts to the world. What gift would you give her?



Activities for Young Visitors

Happy Election Day!

Thank you for spending Election Day at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum!

Election Day in America

Every four years, in November, Americans who are 18 or older have a big responsibility. They get to vote for who will become the President of the United States.



FDR's Election History

On November 6th, 1928, Franklin Roosevelt was elected Governor of New York. During his second term as Governor, FDR ran for President. In 1932, FDR beat Herbert Hoover and became the 32nd President of the United States, receiving 57.4% of the popular vote.



In 1936, Franklin Roosevelt defeated Alfred Landon, winning reelection to a second term. He won by a landslide in the popular vote, receiving 60.8%.

In 1940, FDR was reelected for a historic third term with 54.7% of the vote. No one had ever been elected three times before.



In 1944, in the midst of World War II, the American people continued to put their faith in FDR and reelected him for a historic fourth term.

FDR on Voting

“Nobody will ever deprive the American people of the right to vote except the American people themselves and the only way they could do this is by not voting.”



Campaigning

When someone is running for office, they will create a campaign to inform the public of their “platform,” or position on important issues. Each candidate will try to gain votes by advertising their accomplishments and their ideas. Posters, television commercials, radio ads, speeches and campaign buttons are all ways in which political candidates try to get noticed, and influence people to vote for them.

Design your own campaign button!



Election Day Word Search

- TERM
- ELECTION
- CAMPAIGN
- VOTE
- BALLOT
- POLITICS
- SPEECH
- CANDIDATE
- PLATFORM
- PRESIDENT
- REPUBLICAN
- DEMOCRAT

G	S	U	C	L	J	V	O	T	E	P	T	M	A	I
C	A	N	D	I	D	A	T	E	Y	R	O	D	F	T
V	R	X	F	C	F	Y	Q	M	V	E	L	B	Y	A
F	B	B	H	Z	A	G	Z	X	D	S	L	M	I	R
D	H	N	Q	S	G	E	G	F	R	I	A	R	P	C
B	H	J	M	H	Z	K	A	Y	J	D	B	F	R	O
J	C	C	R	O	J	R	D	S	C	E	S	U	M	M
R	E	A	O	N	F	C	I	F	L	N	E	E	Q	E
T	E	M	F	M	W	Z	J	S	Y	T	L	M	X	D
W	P	P	T	R	E	P	U	B	L	I	C	A	N	C
R	S	A	A	E	T	Z	Z	O	U	O	B	C	H	O
B	O	I	L	T	O	Q	N	Z	R	O	M	X	C	R
W	C	G	P	D	I	E	L	E	C	T	I	O	N	P
L	W	N	T	P	I	V	F	W	Z	M	G	Y	S	E
R	A	S	C	I	T	I	L	O	P	H	B	T	C	D





Activities for Young Visitors

Remembering Eleanor Roosevelt

Thank you for visiting the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum!

The Early Years

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt was born in New York City on October 11th, 1884. She was educated by private tutors until the age of 15, when she was sent to Allenswood, a school for girls in England. At age 18, Eleanor returned to New York with a fresh sense of confidence in herself and her abilities. She became involved in social service work, joined the Junior League and taught at the Rivington Street Settlement House, in New York City.



On March 17, 1905, she married Franklin D. Roosevelt and between 1906 and 1916, they had six children: Anna, James, Franklin, Elliott, Franklin, Jr. and John. With American entry into World War I, E.R. became active in the American Red Cross and in volunteer work in Navy hospitals. In 1921, Franklin Roosevelt was stricken with polio requiring her to become increasingly active in politics.

The First Lady of the United States

In 1933, in an attempt to give equal time to women, who were not allowed in presidential press conferences, Mrs. Roosevelt became the first, First Lady to hold her own press conferences. She allowed only female reporters to attend.

Throughout FDR's presidency, Mrs. Roosevelt traveled around the nation, visiting relief projects, inspecting working and living conditions, and then reporting her observations to the President. She was sometimes referred to as, "the President's eyes, ears and legs."

During World War II, she served as Assistant Director of Civilian Defense from 1941 to 1942. In addition, she visited England and the South Pacific to boost the morale of the United States servicemen overseas.



The public was drawn in by the First Lady's travels, which she wrote about in her daily syndicated newspaper column, "My Day." She began writing the column in 1935 and continued until her death in 1962.



The First Lady of the World

After FDR's death on April 12, 1945, E.R. continued in her public life. President Truman appointed her to the United Nations General Assembly. She had an important role in drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1948.



In 1953, Mrs. Roosevelt resigned from the United Nations. However, she was reappointed to the United States Delegation to the U. N. by President Kennedy in 1961. Throughout her tenure, she became a recognized leader in promoting humanitarian efforts.



In her later years, E.R. lived at Val-Kill in Hyde Park, New York. She also maintained an apartment in New York City until her death. She died on November 7, 1962. She is buried alongside her husband in the Rose Garden of their estate at Hyde Park.

“What rendered this unforgettable woman so extraordinary was not merely her response to suffering, it was her comprehensions of the complexity of the human condition.”

- Adlai Stevenson

ER Crossword Puzzle

- ELEANOR
- OCTOBER
- ALLENSWOOD
- FRANKLIN
- FIRST LADY
- MY DAY
- TRAVEL
- VAL-KILL
- UNITED NATIONS
- HYDE PARK

L	C	K	B	E	L	V	L	H	Z	A	R	D	O	Q
R	U	B	O	L	L	E	V	A	R	T	X	E	S	D
G	F	L	C	E	I	R	V	N	D	Z	H	U	N	R
V	Q	H	X	A	K	F	B	V	O	M	T	Y	O	R
F	J	E	T	N	L	I	S	U	O	U	Y	T	I	A
O	Y	V	T	O	A	R	K	Z	W	U	Q	Z	T	O
O	O	Q	D	R	V	S	K	N	S	F	R	P	A	E
M	Y	D	A	Y	V	T	M	I	N	F	P	B	N	T
C	C	F	Z	T	Q	L	T	L	E	O	I	C	D	A
W	L	G	Y	V	I	A	K	K	L	C	G	G	E	U
Z	G	H	W	L	I	D	A	N	L	T	D	W	T	M
H	R	Z	N	P	Q	Y	K	A	A	O	O	K	I	T
L	K	J	V	W	V	H	W	R	D	B	U	E	N	B
J	G	M	Q	W	E	S	B	F	R	E	M	H	U	B
Z	F	F	C	H	Y	D	E	P	A	R	K	Y	N	Z



Activities for Young Visitors

Today is National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day!

Thank you for visiting the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum on National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day.

The Road to War

Pearl Harbor is a naval base located on the island of Oahu, in what is now the state of Hawaii. On the morning of December 7th, 1941, Japan launched a surprise attack on the base at Pearl Harbor. Over 2,300 people were killed in the attack. Japan declared war on the United States that same day.



FDR Responds

On December 8th, President Roosevelt gave a speech to Congress, and the nation, via a radio address, in which he famously stated that December 7th was a, “date which will live in infamy.”

The Nation at War

Minutes after FDR’s speech, Congress voted to declare war on Japan. With only one member of Congress, Jeannette Rankin, voting, “no,” the United States was officially at war. Three days later, on December 11th, Germany, Japan’s ally, declared war on the United States. That same day, the United States declared war on Germany. The world’s major powers were at war.



President Roosevelt signing the declaration of war against Germany on December 11th, 1941

Honoring the Dead

On August 23rd, 1994, Congress declared December 7th of each year as National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day. It is a tradition to fly the American flag at half-staff until sunset in honor of those who died at Pearl Harbor.

Section Ten

Civic Holiday Work Sheets



Today, there is a memorial to the U.S. soldiers who lost their lives during the attack on Pearl Harbor. It is called the USS Arizona Memorial and is built on the water above the wreckage of the USS Arizona which was bombed during the attack. A small relic of that ship is on display in our World War II gallery. Every president since Franklin D. Roosevelt has visited the USS Arizona Memorial site.



Aerial view of the sunken USS Arizona and the USS Arizona memorial.



This fragment from the USS Arizona's superstructure was presented to the Roosevelt Library by the United States Navy in 2005.

Pearl Harbor Word Search

MEMORIAL

HAWAII

DECLARATION

WAR

SURPRISE

INFAMY

BOMB

DECEMBER

USS ARIZONA

PEARL HARBOR

A	J	J	Y	M	A	F	N	I	G	J	Q	F	L	Y
N	R	U	F	C	H	A	W	A	I	I	X	A	C	Q
I	Y	S	D	V	C	S	U	R	P	R	I	S	E	W
K	C	S	S	V	T	Y	G	L	S	R	P	F	Y	D
U	Q	A	Z	H	Q	Q	T	V	O	E	P	J	E	W
X	M	R	T	O	Z	L	H	M	A	M	C	C	N	C
S	Y	I	D	I	S	W	E	R	R	B	L	L	E	N
U	O	Z	E	E	F	M	L	E	O	A	Y	Y	X	M
G	X	O	C	X	K	H	O	E	R	D	Q	Q	L	G
G	A	N	E	S	A	V	I	A	T	D	D	S	E	L
X	I	A	M	R	V	X	T	X	E	K	M	S	B	Y
M	Q	Y	B	H	G	I	J	R	L	C	I	Y	D	Q
G	K	O	E	B	O	F	L	L	B	Q	Y	F	Z	R
J	R	S	R	N	M	X	B	M	O	B	C	G	F	X
S	H	T	G	A	Q	Y	J	A	W	A	R	S	V	E



Activities for Young Visitors

Today is Franklin Roosevelt's Birthday!

Thank you for celebrating Franklin Roosevelt's birthday at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum!

Early Life

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born on January 30th, 1882 in Hyde Park, New York. He was the 32nd President of the United States (1933–1945) and a central figure in world events during the mid-20th century, leading the United States during a time of worldwide economic depression and the Second World War. FDR Roosevelt grew up in an atmosphere of



privilege. He learned to ride, shoot, and sail, spending much of his childhood outside. As a teenager, FDR attended Groton School in Massachusetts. He then went to Harvard and became editor-in-chief of *The Harvard Crimson* daily newspaper. After graduating from Harvard, FDR entered Columbia Law School in 1904, but dropped out in 1907 after he passed the New York State Bar Exam, and became a lawyer.

On March 17th, 1905, FDR married Eleanor Roosevelt.

FDR and Politics

During World War I, FDR was the Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Woodrow



Wilson. He was nominated as the vice presidential candidate under James M. Cox in 1920, but lost to Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge. Soon after, he contracted polio and spent many years trying to learn to walk again. In 1928, FDR returned to politics and was elected the Governor of New York.

In 1932, FDR won the presidential election against Herbert Hoover. He went on to be elected to an unprecedented four terms as president. He led the United States through the Great Depression and World War II. His legacy lives on today through his New Deal projects, which gave people jobs building roads, bridges, post offices, and libraries; the creation of Social Security; and through his Presidential Library, the first of its kind.





Polio and the March of Dimes

FDR contracted polio in 1921 at the age of 39, and was paralyzed from the waist down. For the rest of his life, FDR was committed to finding a way to rehabilitate himself, as well as others afflicted with polio, also called infantile paralysis.

In 1938, FDR created the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, to help victims of polio throughout the country. FDR held “Birthday Balls,” which used his birthday as a fundraising event for the foundation. To increase awareness of the campaign, radio personality and philanthropist Eddie Cantor went on the radio and urged Americans to send their loose change to President Roosevelt in “a march of dimes to reach all the way to the White House.” Soon, millions of dimes flooded the White House. In 1945, the campaign raised \$18.9 million. Ultimately, the March of Dimes (as the National Foundation became known) helped fund the research and development of a polio vaccine by Jonas Salk in 1955, eradicating polio throughout most of the world by the 1960s.



FDR’s Birthday Word Search

FRANKLIN

L B S E M I D F O H C R A M Z

GROTON

L Q X U D K J P T H Z V Y K K

HARVARD

G S O C I A L S E C U R I T Y

ELEANOR

C R Y P R E H N C R S U K T J

POLIO

B L O L R A O G T X N H D P K

GOVERNOR

T J H T R Y V H Z H G F Q R A

PRESIDENT

Q A O V O N E W D E A L Q E R

NEW DEAL

N U A L Z N D S F U I H W S A

SOCIAL SECURITY

L R C B C Q W D O O B M I I J

MARCH OF DIMES

D G O V E R N O R Y Z H U D E

W Z W R E G B C Q N Z K C E K

O Y R L U W E D W H P B E N A

Z J B V N I L K N A R F T T A

W U K W S L A V M K R S Q U V

C R O I L O P R O N A E L E G



Activities for Young Visitors

Remembering Franklin Roosevelt

Thank you for visiting the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum!

The Early Years

Franklin D. Roosevelt was born in Hyde Park, New York on January 30th, 1882. He attended Groton (1896-1900), a prestigious school in Massachusetts, and received a BA degree in history from Harvard. Next, he studied law at Columbia University. When he passed the bar examination in 1907, he left school without taking a degree. For the next three years he practiced law with a prominent New York City law firm. In 1905, FDR married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, who was the niece of President Theodore Roosevelt. The couple had six children.



In 1910, FDR was elected to the New York State Senate. He was reelected to the State Senate in 1912. One year later, President Wilson appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a position he held for the next eight years.

In 1920, FDR ran for Vice President under James Cox of Ohio, but the ticket lost the election. A year later, while on vacation, FDR contracted polio and reluctantly left politics.

Eventually, he returned to political life, and in 1928 was elected Governor of New York State.



The New Deal Presidency

In 1933, FDR became the 32nd President of the United States. During his first "100 Days," he was able to get major pieces of legislation through Congress. He set up "alphabet agencies," such as the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) & Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), in an attempt to end the Great Depression and prevent future economic problems.

In 1935, more New Deal legislation was passed, including the Works Progress Administration (WPA) which provided jobs not only for laborers but also artists, writers, musicians, and authors. He also created the Social Security Act, which provided unemployment compensation and a program of old-age and survivors' benefits. In 1936, FDR was elected to a second term.



Section Ten

Civic Holiday Work Sheets

World War II

In 1939, Germany invaded Poland. It was the start of World War II. While the United States remained neutral, FDR did try to make American aid available to the Allied powers.

In 1940, FDR was re-elected for a historic third term. On December 7th, 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, bringing the United States into World War II. The next day, FDR delivered his “date of infamy” speech, asking Congress for a formal declaration of war against Japan. He led the United States and the Allies to victory.

In 1944, FDR was re-elected for a fourth term. He is the only President in American history to have served more than two terms. As World War II was coming to an end, FDR’s health began to suffer. On April 12th, 1944, at the age of 63, FDR passed away at Warm Springs, Georgia. His death came just before the Allied military victory in Europe and within months of victory over Japan in the Pacific. He is buried in the Rose Garden of his estate at Hyde Park, New York.



FDR Crossword Puzzle

HYDE PARK

GROTON

HARVARD

SENATE

POLIO

GOVERNOR

PRESIDENT

NEW DEAL

WORLD WAR II

FOUR TERMS

O	A	U	T	B	F	A	V	X	U	H	A	F	N	A
D	L	U	E	L	S	O	K	B	T	Y	H	C	E	B
B	B	T	M	G	I	X	D	I	J	T	G	K	W	O
N	B	L	A	V	N	P	Y	X	G	Z	Y	J	D	I
N	N	M	Y	S	M	R	E	T	R	U	O	F	E	L
L	T	A	E	J	M	G	Z	G	J	H	E	F	A	O
L	N	O	A	Z	Q	V	U	V	N	C	T	A	L	P
B	E	O	U	A	W	O	R	L	D	W	A	R	I	I
U	D	N	J	V	S	W	M	Y	R	J	N	O	P	Q
D	I	B	S	H	A	R	V	A	R	D	E	N	G	O
W	S	T	A	Y	X	O	L	F	F	I	S	R	Y	Q
J	E	K	R	A	P	E	D	Y	H	V	O	E	Z	G
X	R	K	C	I	Z	R	T	J	M	T	M	V	X	S
K	P	I	H	J	M	X	N	O	O	Q	C	O	I	U
S	J	G	M	U	Y	B	F	N	P	C	W	G	I	R



Activities for Young Visitors

Happy President's Day!

Thank you for spending President's Day at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum!

Origins of President's Day

President's Day is celebrated on the third Monday in February and was originally established in 1885 to recognize the birthday of George Washington, the first President of the United States.



Traditionally, the holiday was a celebration of George Washington's birthday, on February 22nd, 1732. Since 1971, the holiday has been called "President's Day," and honors all U.S. presidents.

FDR as President

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected the 32nd President of the United States in 1932. With the country in the depths of the Great Depression, FDR immediately worked to rebuild public confidence by speaking directly to the people in a series of radio broadcasts, known as "fireside chats."

FDR created a set of "Alphabet Soup," programs known as the "New Deal," to bring the nation out of the Great Depression and ensure that such a tragedy never happened again. These include:

- SSI** Social Security Insurance
- WPA** Works Progress Administration
- TVA** Tennessee Valley Authority
- CCC** Civilian Conservation Corps
- AAA** Agricultural Adjustment Administration

After the surprise attack at Pearl Harbor on December 7th, 1941, FDR led the United States in World War II, against the Axis powers.



Reelected in 1936, 1940, and 1944, FDR was the only president in American history to be elected four times.

Franklin Roosevelt died while in office on April 12th, 1945.



What does a president do?

Our government is made up of three branches, the Legislative (Congress), the Executive (the President), and the Judicial (Courts). The President of the United States is in charge of the executive branch of the United States government.

The responsibilities of the President include:

- Being the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces
- Sign bills passed by Congress into law
- Enforce the bills passed by Congress
- Reporting to the American people on the state of the union

With the agreement of the Senate, a president can:

- Make treaties
- Choose ambassadors to foreign countries
- Select Judges, and Justices of the Supreme Court

The Presidential Seal

The presidential seal is a symbol of the presidency. The eagle holds a ribbon bearing the words “E Pluribus Unum,” the motto of the U.S., which means “out of many, one.”

Color in the Seal of the President of the United States!

If I were President...

If you were president, what is the first law you would propose to Congress?





Activities for Young Visitors

Happy Memorial Day!

Thank you for celebrating Memorial Day at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum!

Memorial Day History

Originally called “Decoration Day,” Memorial Day is a day of remembrance for those who have died in our nation’s service.

Decoration Day was first observed on May 30th, 1868 when people decorated the graves of Union and Confederate soldiers with flowers at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia, to honor those who died in the Civil War.



The first state to officially recognize the holiday was New York, in 1873.

By 1890, Decoration Day was observed by all Northern States. The South refused to acknowledge the day, honoring Confederate soldiers on a separate day of remembrance until after World War I when Decoration Day became known as Memorial Day and honored all Americans who died fighting in any war.



Memorial Day became a federal holiday with the National Holiday Act of 1971 and is celebrated in every state on the last Monday in May.

Fun Fact

After World War I, it became a tradition for people to wear red poppies on Memorial Day to honor those who died serving the United States during war.





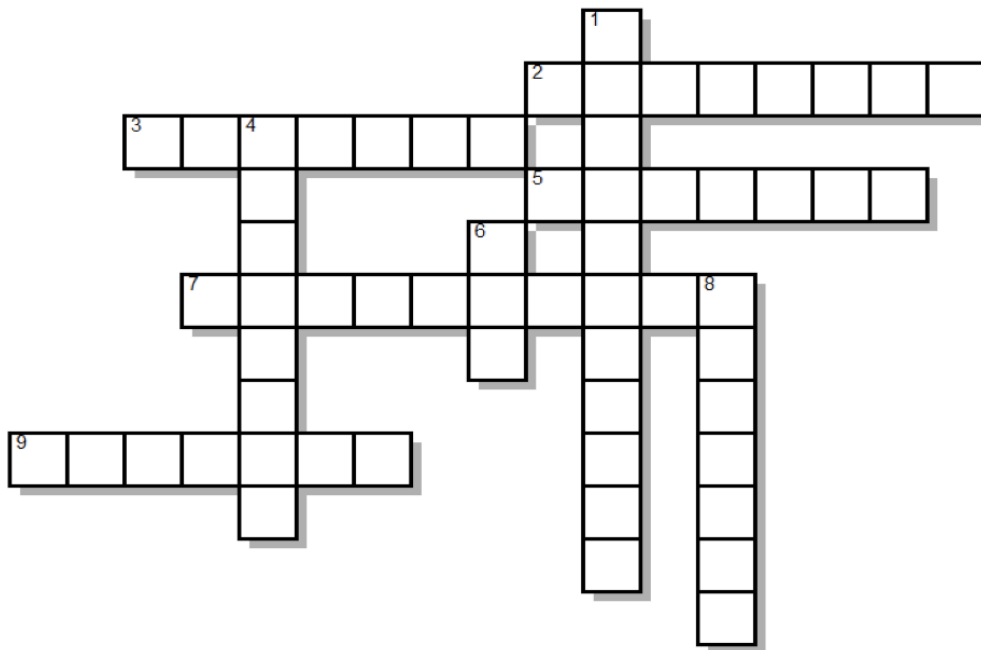
“In the truest sense, freedom cannot be bestowed; it must be achieved.”

–Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1936.



President and army and navy chiefs review the Memorial Day parade in Washington, D.C., on May 30, 1942.

Memorial Day Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

2. In honor of something, or _____ Day
3. Location of the National Cemetery
5. Flowers worn on Memorial Day
7. Original name of Memorial Day
9. These decorated the graves of Civil War soldiers

Down

1. Celebrated on the final Monday in May
4. The opposite of "forget"
6. The fifth month
8. First state to officially recognize the holiday



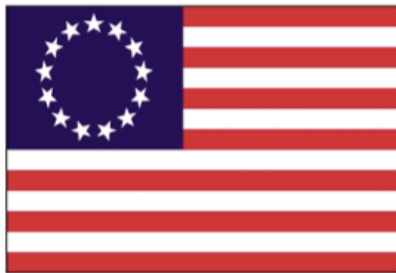
Activities for Young Visitors

Happy Flag Day!

Thank you for spending Flag Day at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum!

Origins of the Flag

On June 14th, 1777, the Continental Congress approved the design of a national flag, consisting of 13 stars and 13 stripes, representing the 13 colonies.



As more states were created, the number and arrangement of the stars and stripes changed. To date, there have been over 25 official versions of the flag!

The Flag Today

In the current version of the American flag the 13 original colonies are still symbolized by the stripes. Additional stars were added to represent each new state. Today there are 50 stars.

The colors of the flag represent important values:

Red: valor & bravery

White: purity & innocence

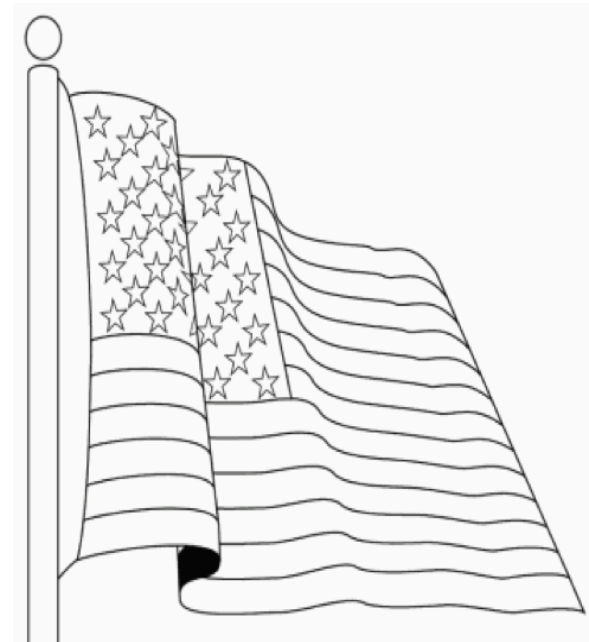
Blue: vigilance, perseverance, & justice

The Pledge of Allegiance

When we pledge to the flag, we promise to uphold the values it symbolizes:

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Color in the current version of the American Flag!



Fun Fact

Nicknames for the flag include the "Stars and Stripes," "Old Glory," and "The Star-Spangled Banner."



FDR and Flag Day

During his time as president, FDR delivered Flag Day proclamations to the American people. In 1944, in the midst of World War II, President Roosevelt saw his Flag Day speech as an opportunity to rally the war-weary American people:

“Ours is a flag of battles...It is carrying our message of promise and freedom into all corners of the world.

Ours is a flag of peace...It is the flag under which men and women of varied heritage, creed, and race may work and live or, if need be, fight and die together as only free men and women can.”

What do you think of when you see our flag?

Flag Day Jumble

EOCOSLNI

RAEAMCI

SSRTA

SPSESTRI

MBSYLO

LDO RLOYG

OFDEMER





Activities for Young Visitors

The Social Security Act!

Thank you for visiting the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum!

The Social Security Act

During the Great Depression many older people were unemployed. Americans were living longer but retiring earlier; age discrimination made it difficult for elderly Americans to find employment. People who had worked hard all their life to support their families were living in poverty. Franklin Roosevelt knew he had to do something to address the problems of unemployed, older Americans.

The Social Security Act was drafted during FDR's first term and passed by Congress as part of the New Deal. It sought to limit the hardships of older citizens and the unemployed by providing for people's general welfare.

The Social Security Act established a system of old-age benefits for workers, benefits for victims of industrial accidents, unemployment insurance, aid for dependent mothers and children, the blind, and the physically handicapped. The Act also gave money to states to provide assistance to aged individuals, for unemployment insurance, and health services.

FDR's Social Security Legacy

By signing this act on, August 14th, 1935, FDR became the first president to advocate federal assistance for the elderly. At the signing of the Social Security Act, President Roosevelt said:

"We can never insure one hundred percent of the population against one hundred percent of the hazards...of life, but we have tried to frame a law which will give some measure of protection to the average citizen and to his family against the loss of a job and against poverty-ridden old age."





Social Security Numbers

In the United States, a Social Security number (SSN) is a nine-digit number issued to U.S. citizens, permanent residents, and temporary (working) residents under the Social Security Act. The purpose of this number was to track individuals' accounts within the Social Security program.

Fun Fact

FDR considered the Social Security Act his greatest legislative accomplishment.



Social Security Jumble

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