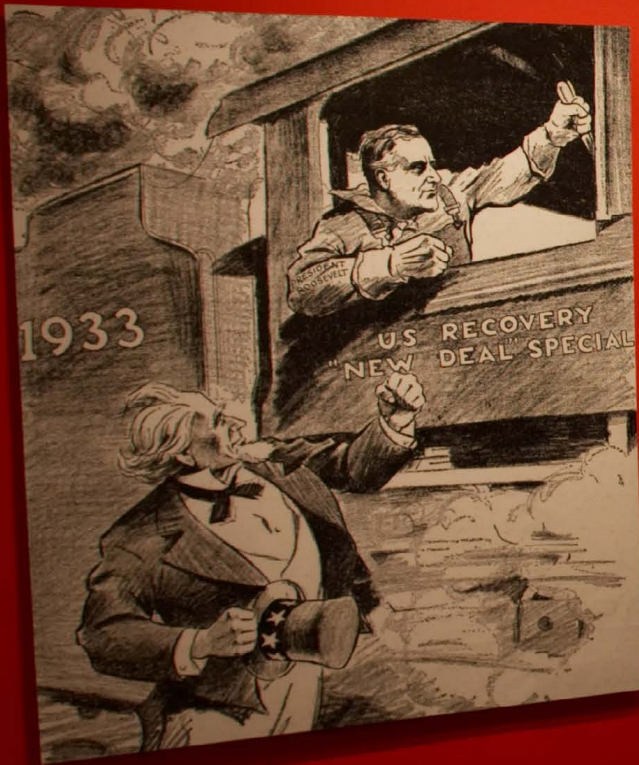


“ACTION, AND ACTION NOW”



FDR'S FIRST 100 DAYS

"This nation asks for action, and action now."
— Franklin Roosevelt, March 4, 1933

It was a landslide.
On November 8, 1932, Americans elected Franklin Roosevelt president by a margin of over seven million votes. Roosevelt carried 42 states and voters sent huge Democratic majorities to Congress. For FDR, the election was a personal triumph and a resounding mandate for change.
The next day, the President-elect made a national radio address. "[T]here is in the nation," he asserted, "unbounded confidence in the future."
Yet, as Roosevelt spoke, fear—not confidence—dominated America. His victory came at a moment of national peril unmatched since the Civil War. In November 1932 America entered the fourth year of a devastating economic depression—the worst in its history. The Great Depression had destroyed Herbert Hoover's presidency. Now Roosevelt would inherit the economic crisis.
Having placed their remaining hope in FDR, Americans had to wait four months before he took office. While they waited, the crisis worsened. Fear verged on panic.

WILLIAM J. VANDEN HEUVEL GALLERY





WE ARE CLOSED
UP UNTILL END
PRESENT NAT'L
EMERGENCY



THE BANKING COLLAPSE

The banking collapse of 1929-1933 was a major event in American history. It began with the stock market crash in October 1929, which led to a loss of confidence in banks and a run on the banks. This was followed by the failure of numerous banks, including the Bank of America, the Bank of New York, and the Bank of the United States. The collapse led to the passage of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Act in 1933, which established the FDIC to insure deposits and prevent such a crisis from recurring.



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FDR's Conversation with America

Please take a seat







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WESTERN UNION

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ANY STATE STORE

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Barrett & Barrett Co.

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CONSTRUCTION IN THE 1800s

The construction industry in the 1800s was a period of rapid growth and innovation. The Industrial Revolution brought new materials and techniques to the construction of buildings and infrastructure. The use of iron and steel allowed for the construction of taller buildings and bridges. The development of the steam engine and the railway revolutionized the way construction materials were transported. The construction of the Great Wall of London and the Crystal Palace are among the most famous examples of 19th-century construction.

COMING TOGETHER IN NEW ZEALAND

The Māori people of New Zealand were the first to settle the islands. They arrived in the late 13th century, bringing with them their unique culture and traditions. The Māori people were skilled navigators and seafarers, and they established a complex society with a rich history of art, music, and dance. The Māori people were also known for their strong sense of community and their deep connection to the land.



Textual information on the right side of the exhibit, including a red header and a red button.



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE CROWN IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN THE YEAR 1791



GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE CROWN IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN THE YEAR 1791

By George S. ...

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE CROWN IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN THE YEAR 1791







DEER RETURNING

After the war, many soldiers returned home with their dogs. This dog, named "Deer," was one of the many soldiers' pets that were brought back to the United States.

The dog was found by a soldier in the Pacific Theater and was brought back to the United States.

Deer was a German Shepherd and was trained by the soldier to be a guard dog. He was also trained to be a search dog and was used to find wounded soldiers in the field.

Deer was a very loyal and brave dog and was a great companion to his soldier. He was also a very smart dog and was able to learn many tricks.



DEER
1945-1950



Informational text panel on the wall, partially obscured by the display case.



1945-1949

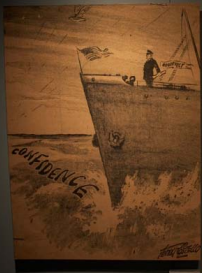


1945-1949

1945-1949







THE COURSE AHEAD

"The country needs not... the country demands not
perfection in legislation. It is common sense to take a
middle course of a 40% tariff, which is the way and the way
that will do it by something."

—James Buchanan, May 26, 1846

In March 1850, Mexico was still... the country was in a quandary, its
strength partitioned in two.

Even though they were... either had captured with your confidence
and recognized that... the first step was to take the
American confidence that they... they can afford to see possible taking
action to keep the peace. They cannot do so... they should be
confident in government and more than just... and they remained
to be confident in them.

The country was... difficult... they could be more confident... but
old and new... finally using the power of government to work
towards... for the nation and to provide... America had found its
course.