

**SECTION EUROPÉENNE ET DE LANGUES ORIENTALES (SELO) PROGRAMME
INTERACADEMIQUE D'HISTOIRE – GÉOGRAPHIE APPLICABLE À LA RENTRÉE 2025**

THE ROOSEVELT YEARS

Le sujet s'inscrit dans le programme d'histoire de Terminale : **Thème 1 – Fragilités, démocraties, totalitarismes et seconde guerre mondiale et u Thème 2 : La multiplication des acteurs internationaux dans un monde bipolaire (1945-1970)**

Roosevelt est évoqué dans ce programme dans deux chapitres :

Chapitre 1 – L'impact de la crise de 29 : déséquilibres économiques et sociaux

Objectifs	Ce chapitre vise à montrer l'impact de la crise économique mondiale sur les sociétés et les équilibres politiques à court, moyen et long terme. On peut mettre en avant : <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Les causes de la crise- Le passage d'une crise américaine à une crise mondiale- L'émergence d'un chômage de masse
Points de passage et d'ouverture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Les conséquences de la crise de 1929 en Amérique latine- 1933 un nouveau président des Etats-Unis, F.D. Roosevelt pour une nouvelle politique économique, le New Deal- Juin 1936 : les accords Matignon

Chapitre 3 – La Seconde Guerre mondiale 1939-1945

Objectifs	Ce chapitre vise à montrer l'étendue et la violence du conflit mondial, à montrer le processus menant au génocide des juifs d'Europe et à comprendre, pour la France, toutes les conséquences de la défaite de 1940. On peut mettre en avant : <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Un conflit mondial : protagonistes, phases de la guerre et théâtres d'opération- Crimes de guerre, violences et crimes de masse, Shoah, génocide des Tsiganes- La France dans la guerre : occupation, collaboration, régime de Vichy, Résistance
Points de passage et d'ouverture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Juin 1940 en France : continuer ou arrêter la guerre- De Gaulle et la France libre- Le front de l'Est et la guerre d'anéantissement- Juin 1944 : le débarquement en Normandie et l'opération Bagration- 6 et 9 août 1945 : les bombardements nucléaires d'Hiroshima et Nagasaki

On peut pour le New Deal en particulier se référer à la page 7 de la fiche Eduscol pour les terminales générales : « FRAGILITÉS DES DÉMOCRATIES, TOTALITARISMES ET SECONDE GUERRE MONDIALE ».

Ce chapitre couvre une période décisive de l'histoire mondiale et s'inscrit dans le cadre de la présidence la plus longue qu'aient connu les États-Unis puisque FD Roosevelt a été élu président à quatre reprises, gouvernant la première puissance mondiale de 1933 à son décès en 1945.

Il s'agit d'aborder deux problématiques successives, pour lesquelles un traitement exhaustif occuperait un nombre d'heures trop conséquent. Pour l'étude du New Deal, il faudra à la fois simplifier le contenu (pour ne pas s'y perdre) et en montrer la complexité. Le professeur devant donc absolument faire des choix dans les questions abordées.

Connaissances fondamentales attendues (voir programme) :

First New Deal, Second New Deal, Social security Act, Keynesianism
Isolationism, Pearl Harbor, Victory program, D day, War in the Pacific, a rising military power, Manhattan Project, Towards a new world order, the Atlantic charter, Yalta Conference, Bretton Woods Conference

Axis 1: The New Deal – How did Roosevelt address the challenges of the Great Depression?

A few facts about the Depression

- Bank failures: from 659 in 1929 to 2,294 in 1931. The climax is reached in 1933 with 5,190 bank failures
- People in the countryside were hardest hit by a series of crises: the crisis started in the 1920s because of overproduction and the Dust Bowl in some Southern states. Dust Bowl was due to drought and soil erosion due to over farming. Huge number of farmers borrowed money from banks to modernize their farms and are unable to pay back their loans. Their lands and homes are seized. They have no choice but to migrate to other states or to cities.
- Unemployment: 12 million people are unemployed by 1932 and 13 million by 1933, about 25 per cent of the labor force; 50 percent of the Black workers are unemployed. It was 2 million in 1928 (4.4 per cent of labor force). Families are homeless and some people suffer from malnutrition and even starvation. Thousands of unemployed queue for free food in breadlines and soup kitchens. Those who keep their jobs see a reduction of their wages.
- From 1929 to 1932 industrial production declines by almost 45 per cent

The 1932 elections

- Republican president Hoover is regarded “do nothing” president with his “laissez- faire” policy, thinking that the crisis is cyclical and that “prosperity is just around the corner”. In fact, he tries some solutions to put an end to the crisis. For instance, he decides to cut taxes in 1930 to restart the economy and he tries to convince industrial leaders not to cut wages. But the shanty towns in American cities are nicknamed “Hoovervilles”. Republicans are afraid that, if people get relief, they will be less willing to work. In 1932 another event made it worse for his image: troops disperse violently the Bonus marchers, veterans of WW1 wanting their pension to be paid early. Part of the opinion disagrees with the use of machine guns and gas against these veterans.

- The Democrat candidate is Franklin Delano Roosevelt, born in 1882. He is confined in a wheelchair since 1921 because of polio but the American people ignore it. As Governor of New York since 1929, he has already started to try to settle the problems in his state. He makes a train tour of the USA to meet the population. "I pledge myself to a New Deal for the American people. This is more than a political campaign; it is a call to arms... I am waging a war against Destruction, Decay, Deceit and Despair." (pre-election speech in 1932). In his first inaugural Address (March 4, 1933) he tells the American citizens "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself"
- Roosevelt wins the election by a landslide - 472 grand electors vs 59 electors for Herbert Hoover. He captures 42 Republican states, while only 5 states remain Republican in the North East. The Democrats also control the Senate (60 – 35) and the House of Representatives (311-116)
- FDR is re elected in 1936 with 523 electors vs 8 for Alfred Landon, in 1940 with 449 electors vs 82 for Wendell Willkie and in 1944 with 432 electors vs 99 for Thomas Dewey.

The New Deal consists of what the press nicknames "alphabet soup" because of the many acronyms that make it up.

AAA	Agricultural Adjustment Administration (1933)	NIRA	National Industrial Recovery Act (1933)
BCLB	Bituminous Coal Labor Board (1935)	NLB	National Labor Board (1933)
CAA	Civil Aeronautics Administration (1938)	NLRB	National Labor Relations Board (1934)
CAB	Civil Aeronautics Board (1940)	NRAB	National Railroad Adjustment Board (1934)
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps (1933)	NRA	National Recovery Administration (1933)
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation (1933)	NRB	National Resources Board (1934)
CWA	Civil Works Administration (1933)	NRC	National Resources Committee (1935)
DRS	Drought Relief Service (1935)	NRPB	National Resources Planning Board (1939)
EBA	Emergency Banking Act (1933)	NYA	National Youth Administration (1935)
FAP	Federal Art Project (1935)	PRRA	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration (1933)
FCA	Farm Credit Administration (1933)	PWA	Public Works Administration (1933)
FCC	Federal Communications Commission (1934)	RA	Resettlement Administration (1935)
FCIC	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (1938)	REA	Rural Electrification Administration (1935)
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (1933)	RFC	Reconstruction Finance Corporation (1932)
FERA	Federal Emergency Relief Administration (1933)	RRB	Railroad Retirement Board (1935)
FFMC	Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (1934)	SCS	Soil Conservation Service (1935)
FHA	Federal Housing Administration (1934)	SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission (1934)
FLA	Federal Loan Agency (1939)	SHD	Subsistence Homesteads Division (1933)
FMP	Federal Music Project (1935)	SSA	Social Security Administration (1935)
FSA	Farm Security Administration (1937)	SSB	Social Security Board (1935)
FSA	Federal Security Agency (1939)	TNEC	Temporary National Economic Committee (1938)
FSRC	Federal Surplus Relief Corporation (1933)	TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority (1933)
FWA	Federal Works Agency (1939)	USEP	United States Employment Service (1933)
FWP	Federal Writers' Project (1935)	USHA	United States Housing Authority (1937)
HOLC	Home Owner's Loan Corporation (1933)	USMC	United States Maritime Commission (1936)
MLB	Maritime Labor Board (1938)	WPA	Works Progress Administration (1935)
NBCC	National Bituminous Coal Commission (1935)		

Source : Sous dir. Frédéric Robert, *Les années Roosevelt aux Etats-Unis 1932-1945, entre New Deal et Home Front*, Ellipses, 2013 pages 7 et 8

The “Hundred days” from March 9 to June 16, 1933, are part of the first New Deal (from 1933 to 1934); fifteen major laws are passed. It aims at addressing problems in the banking system, in industry and agriculture. The Second New Deal (from 1935 to 1938) concentrates on unemployment, vulnerable persons or the relations between employers and employees. FDR acts mainly in a pragmatist way, that’s why the government’s actions sometimes appear to be confused. But the New Deal lays the foundations for a Welfare State.

- The first priority is to save and reform the banking system. According to Raymond Moley, one of the members of the “Brain trust”, a group of experts and FDR’s unofficial advisors, “Capitalism was saved in eight days”
 - As the population lost confidence in the banks, depositors rushed to withdraw their savings and more than 3,500 national banks failed in 1932.
 - On March 6th, 1933, FDR declares a national bank holiday. All banks in the country close for four days. Afterwards, banks need a license from the Treasury department to reopen; the department checks if the bank is financially stable enough to reopen. Some banks are closed permanently.
 - The banking Act in June 1933 creates the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and helps restore confidence in the banking system. Individual deposits are insured up to \$2,500.
 - In June 1934 a commission is created to regulate the stock market and to prevent speculation and so another crash (SEC: Securities and Exchange Commission)
 - Moreover, the Gold Standard is abandoned and the dollar is devalued
- In parallel, FDR decides to cut the federal budget to prevent the State from bankruptcy. Thus, the government lays off some federal employees, reduces wages and cuts the veterans’ benefits (Economy Act in March 1933). To get more taxes, FDR legalizes beer after years of Prohibition.
- The second priority is Recovery in the agricultural industry
 - May 1933 – The AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act) sets prices and controls production of wheat, cotton, ... In order to boost prices, farmers are subsidized to produce less. Some surpluses of crops and livestock are even destroyed, whereas food is lacking in the country. The aim is to restore farmers’ income to allow them to pay their debts, and even restore their purchasing power, then they would buy items made by industry and indirectly create new jobs. The AAA also grants fertilizers and machines to modernize agriculture.
 - In April 1933, the Soil Conservation Service is established. Its role is to advise the farmers to prevent soil erosion – and dust bowl – through adopting better farming methods
- The third R is relief for the unemployed and vulnerable people. The aim is to provide the American unemployed with a job to revive demand and boost industrial activity.
 - March 1933 – CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps): 2 million young men between 18 and 25 are paid to plant trees, take care of the forests and National Parks, build roads, ...
 - May 1933: The TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority) creates jobs but also modernizes the countryside: dams produce electricity and permit farmers to irrigate their fields. The TVA is considered as a great achievement of the New Deal. The TVA is at the same time a program for relief and for recovery
 - November 1933 – the CWA (Civil Works Administration) employs men and women to repair or to build public infrastructure during 6 months. As an example, they build 4,500 schools.

- At the same time some reforms are implemented:
 - June 1933: The National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) sets minimum wages, maximum hours, outlaws child labor and guarantees the right to unionize. But the Supreme Court rules this Act unconstitutional.
 - More reforms are part of the Second New Deal, with the Wagner Act (guarantees the workers' right to organize in labor union) and the NSA (National Security Act) in August 1935, creating an unemployment insurance (farm workers and servants are excluded) and a pension plan for retirees over age 65 (financed by a tax paid by workers and employers). It also creates an aid to the disabled and to widows with dependent children
 - The WPA (Works Progress Administration) creates more than 8 million jobs paid by the State. They are teachers, journalists, artists, photographers as Dorothea Lange, musicians, ...

Roosevelt wins the support of the public opinion – and the New Deal's legitimacy - partly thanks to his “fireside chats” on Saturday evenings over a national radio network. The first one, on March 12, 1933, deals with the bank crisis and the reform of the banking system. He speaks directly to the American citizens, he clearly explains what the government is doing and why. It is a success because the people trust him and support his policy. When banks reopen, people don't withdraw their savings, on the contrary there are more deposits than withdrawals.

It is interesting to study at least one of these fireside chats with our students. His State of the Union addresses are another relevant source to explain his policy before and during the Second World War. For instance, in the 1944 State of the Union Address he explains: “True individual freedom cannot exist without economic security and independence. People who are hungry, people who are out of a job are the stuff of which dictators are made.”

The New Deal is often referred to as a Keynesian policy. “According to Keynesian economic theory, the government should increase demand in order to boost growth. Keynesians hold the belief that the primary driving force in an economy is consumer demand. Keynesian economic theory supports the expansionary fiscal policy, which uses government spending on education, unemployment benefits, and infrastructure as its main tools. One drawback of utilizing Keynesian policies, however, is that overdoing it can result in increased inflation.” (source: [EconomicsOnline](#) - August 26, 2021)

But :

- When the New Deal starts J.M. Keynes has not yet published his treaty *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*. It is published in 1936.
- In December 16, 1933, Keynes publishes an open letter to FDR in the New York Times. He agrees with the spending policy to stimulate the demand. But he criticizes the fact that the FDR creates more taxes to finance the New Deal, Keynes thinks that he should finance it with loans. More specifically Keynes thinks the Social Security should not be financed with the payroll tax (a tax on wages) because it impacts negatively demand. Keynes finds Roosevelt too ignorant in economy.

The New Deal faces failures and oppositions.

- Unemployment decreases but there are still 9 million unemployed in 1935 and in 1939; the GNP remains inferior to the GNP in 1929. In 1937 a new recession hits the United States. The public debt increases from 22 billion dollars in 1933 to 42 billion in 1940. But the national

income increases from 42 billion dollars in 1933 to 73 billion in 1938.

- In May 1934, the Supreme Court rules the NIRA unconstitutional in its decision *Schechter Poultry Corporation v. United States*. In 1936 the Court rules the AAA unconstitutional in *United States v. Butler*.
- Some businessmen such as Dupont de Nemours or J.P. Morgan found the *American Liberty League* in August 1934 to resist the New Deal, and more specifically the NRA (National Recovery Administration). They organize propaganda against the government and support Republican candidates to defeat the democrats in elections. It may be one of the reasons for a change in policy regarding work in the Second New Deal, more favourable to reforms in the economic system.
- Part of the left-wing public opinion considers Roosevelt is too moderate and the New Deal doesn't go far enough.

Axis 2: Roosevelt and WW2 - How did the US become leader of the Great/ Grand Alliance in WW2?

At first, the USA remains neutral and isolationist:

- Isolationism is the “belief that a country should not involve itself in binding agreements with other countries or in any foreign policy that does not touch its own interests directly” (Mike Wells, *Causes, Practises and effects of wars*)
- On August 31, 1935 the Neutrality Act is signed. It forbids the selling of arms to countries at war.
- May 1937 – The Neutrality Act is reaffirmed and the Cash and Carry Act relies on the principle that any country wanting to buy some goods to the USA, including weapons, has to pay it cash and organise for the transport
- In a fireside chat in September 1939, FDR declares: “I have said not once but many times that I have seen war and that I hate war. I say that again and again. I hope the United States will keep out of this war.”

But Roosevelt knows that peace is in danger even in the USA and his administration starts preparing for war

- October 1938: reinforcement of the measures against potential spies in the USA
- November 1938: The president asks the industry to produce more fighters for the Air Force
- October 1939: Einstein sends a letter to warn the president against the German nuclear program to develop a new bomb
- December 1940: in a fireside chat, Roosevelt announces that the USA will become the “arsenal of democracy”. He launches a vast rearmament program: steel production doubles in two years, more than 700 warships are built, etc.
- January 6, 1941: State of the Union Address also known as the “four freedoms speech” - freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, freedom from fear.
- March 1941: Lend Lease Act. This Act gives the president power to “sell, transfer, exchange, lease or lend” war supplies to any nation whose defence is seen as vital for the US interests. During WW2 \$42 billion value of goods is supplied to the UK and China
- June 1941: the Office of Scientific Research and Development is set up to plan and coordinate the research on radars, bombs, jet aircraft, improved blood transfusions, penicillin, etc.

- July 1941: some troops are sent to Greenland and Iceland to prevent Germany from invading them, thus to protect North Atlantic maritime routes / The Victory Program is drafted. By the end of the war the USA will produce 85,000 tanks, 295,000 airplanes and 70,000 warships
- December 7, 1941: surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. The Japanese sink 3 battleships out of 8 and damage 18 others, destroy more than 300 aircraft and there are 3,500 casualties. “A date which will live in infamy”. The attack fails to destroy the US naval forces but it is a trauma for the Americans.
- December 8, 1941: The US Congress declares war on Japan: 388 votes to 1 (Jeanette Rankin, a Republican) in the House of Representatives, 82 votes to 0 in the Senate. Three days later Italy and Germany declare war on the USA

The USA becomes the leader of the Great Alliance in 1942

- January 1, 1942: 26 countries sign the Declaration of the United Nations in Washington. They pledge to wage war together and not to sign a separate peace.
- February 20, 1942: executive order 3066. All American citizens or residents, including children, from a Japanese origin are deported to internment camps because “the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national-defense material, national- defense premises, and national-defense utilities”. Some descendants and some historians note that American citizens from a German or an Italian origin were not treated that way. Eleanor Roosevelt strongly opposes this decision.
- For the USA, most of the war effort is concentrated in the Pacific War.
 - From 1910 – annexation of Korea – to 1941, Japan is victorious in China, French Indo-China, Malaysia, etc. It is building a “sphere of co-prosperity.”
 - In June 1942 the US army stops them at the battle of Midway. One explanation is that the Americans managed to break Japanese codes
 - February 1943: The US victory in Guadalcanal, in the Solomon Islands, shows that the Japanese will never surrender. During this 6-months battle, 7,000 GIs are killed – 1 out of 10 involved in the battle – and 31,000 killed among the Japanese troops; the US also loses 29 warships and 615 planes.
 - The most iconic battle for the American population is the Iwo Jima battle in 1945 – from February 19 to March 16.
 - August 6, 1945: B-29 Enola Gay drops “Little Boy” on Hiroshima. The A-bomb destroys 80 per cent of the Japanese city and kills 70,000 inhabitants. A second bomb is dropped on Nagasaki on the 9th of August 1945.
- Roosevelt and Churchill meet several times during the conflict. Churchill manages to convince Roosevelt to engage more forces in Europe to defeat Nazi Germany.
 - FDR appoints general Dwight Eisenhower to lead the war in Europe. In November 8, 1942, British and American troops land in North Africa - operation Torch
 - January 1943: The Casablanca Conference with Churchill and two French representatives - de Gaulle and Giraud. They discuss about a second front in Europe
 - In December 1943, FDR orders Eisenhower to prepare for a landing in Normandy. This is operation Overlord, on June 6, 1944. 90,000 allied soldiers land in France, about one third of them are killed on the beaches, for instance on “Bloody Omaha” and Utah Beach.
 - August 15, 1944: landing in Provence
 - In January 1944 the executive order 9417 creates a War Refuge Board to assist the Jewish victims in Europe

- May 7, 1945: Nazi Germany surrenders. May 8, 1945, is VE Day (Victory in Europe Day)

FDR and the Manhattan Project

- 1938: German scientists discover fission and the chain reaction; the energy it produces is huge. German and British scientists then understand that this may lead to a new bomb that nothing can resist.
- 1939/1940: A race against Germany starts. Einstein writes a letter to President Roosevelt in 1939. Roosevelt then initiates a top-secret research project. The Office of Scientific Research and Development coordinates this program. Funds are specifically dedicated. Many universities like Columbia or Berkeley and many industries are involved in the research without being told what they are working at. This is an Anglo-American project. FDR and Churchill ask for regular reports.
- Summer 1942: the project is transferred to the army. A considerable budget is allocated for this program, employing thousands of scientists and engineers. It is led by General Groves and Robert Oppenheimer, a physicist. They manage to create the new bomb within 27 months only. FDR and Churchill decide not to tell Stalin about the project but Stalin has spies in Los Alamos in 1944
- July 13, 1945: the first atomic bomb is detonated at Los Alamos; this is the Trinity test.

The president also prepares for a post-world order

- March 11, 1941: Roosevelt and Churchill issue the Atlantic Charter, a declaration of principles for the post-war order: "After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, [we] hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want." It reaffirms the right of the peoples "to choose their form of government".
- The roots for a peace organization, the future United Nations Organization, are discussed in conferences such as the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in 1944, from August to October, in Washington. The organization is created at the San Francisco Conference in June 1945
- The discussions about a post-war Germany start in September 1944 with Churchill when they meet in Quebec
- February 4 to 11, 1945: the Yalta conference with Churchill and Stalin. The three allied leaders discuss plans to defeat Germany and the founding of the United Nations Organization.
- Roosevelt dies on April 12, 1945 of a cerebral hemorrhage. The vice-president, Harry Truman, is now president.

Croisement possible avec le programme de langue vivante de 2025 : Axe 2. Territoire et mémoire

« Des peuples et des sociétés cherchent à faire entendre leur voix et à se réapproprier leur passé en pérennisant leurs traditions à travers des lieux d'histoire ou de commémoration. Comment appréhender l'histoire pour construire un héritage collectif ? Cet axe peut inviter à s'interroger sur la manière dont l'héritage collectif et une culture commune se sont construits et se transmettent. » Et parmi les objets d'étude possibles il y a « la construction des lieux de mémoire » (sujets possibles en lien avec notre chapitre : la statue dédiée à Iwo Jima ou le mémorial de Roosevelt à Washington, les plages du

Ressources (liste non exhaustive)

Livres

- Sous dir. Frédéric Robert, *Les années Roosevelt aux Etats-Unis 1932-1945, entre New Deal et Home Front*, Ellipses, 2013 (ouvrage réalisé pour l'agrégation d'anglais qui présente des articles certes anciens mais en français et en anglais et des documents utiles pour le cours)
- André Kaspi, *Roosevelt*, Tempus, Perrin, 2012
- Yves-Marie Péreon, *Franklin D. Roosevelt*, Texto, 2020
- Georges Ayache, *Les Roosevelt, une dynastie américaine*, Perrin, 2023 Arnaud Blin, *Comment Roosevelt fit entrer les Etats-Unis dans la guerre*, André Versaille ed., 2011
- Collectif, *Franklin D. Roosevelt, from the New Deal to the Second World War*, e book chez EPUB, 2018
- Harvey J. Kaye, *FDR on Democracy - The Greatest Speeches and Writings of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt*, Skyhorse, 2020
- Paul S. Boyer et alii, *The enduring vision, a History of the American People*, Wadsworth Publishing Co Inc, USA, 2010, 7th edition
- A.Rice and K. Krout, *United States History from 1865*, HarperCollins College outline, 1991
- Mike Wells, *Causes, Practises and effects of wars*, Cambridge University Press, 2011
- Robert Capa, *Slightly out of focus*, 1947 (photos du débarquement en Normandie avec récit du photographe)

Podcasts

- 6 épisodes sur FD Roosevelt, émission Affaires Étrangères, France Culture, juillet 2025 (en français)
- Dorothea Lange, les visages de la Grande Dépression, France culture, novembre 2022 (en français) : <https://www.radiofrance.fr/franceculture/podcasts/entendez-vous-l-eco/dorothea-lange-les-visages-de-la-grande-depression-2221559>
- « The Manhattan project », In our time History, BBC 4, October 7 2021 (50 minutes)

Sites très utiles pour tous les aspects du chapitre :

- <http://www.fdrlibrary.org/> , 2017 : une mine de documents sur Franklin Roosevelt, avec des entrées thématiques (notamment sur l'executive order 9066)
<https://teachingamericanhistory.org/>
- <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/> en particulier pour la seconde guerre mondiale
https://www.paperlessarchives.com/wwii_dr_seuss_cartoons.html pour trouver des caricatures
- <https://millercenter.org/the-presidency/presidential-speeches/> (written text and soundtrack to listen to)
- Site de la Library of Congress: www.loc.gov comporte de nombreux discours (téléchargeables en pdf) dont celui qui suit Pearl Harbor, une lettre de FDR à Oppenheimer en 1943, des audios, des photos, des vidéos, www.archives.gov

Sur la crise de 29 et le New Deal

- Exposition au Jeu de Paume à Paris sur Dorothea Lange en 2019 (en français) : <https://jeudepaume.org/evenement/dorothea-lange/>
- Dorothea Lange sur le site du MOMA : <https://www.moma.org/artists/3373-dorothea-lange>
- Dorothea Lange sur le site de l'International Center of Photography : <https://www.icp.org/browse/archive/constituents/dorothea-lange>
<https://www.openculture.com/2020/10/the-dorothea-lange-digital-archive.html> Pour le Social Security Act et les réactions provoquées : <http://www.ssa.gov/history/bortz.html>
- Pour définir le keynésianisme : https://www.economicsonline.co.uk/managing_the_economy/what-is-keynesian-economic-theory.html/

Pour la Seconde Guerre mondiale :

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DNV8enpVwok> (sous-titré en anglais, 2'33) sur Pearl Harbor
- <https://www.magnumphotos.com/newsroom/pacific-war-1942-1945/>
<https://www.pacificwarmuseum.org>
- <https://www.fdrlibrary.org/art-of-war> : posters de propagande pendant la 2nde guerre mondiale
- Site de l'Imperial War Museum à Londres: www.iwm.org.uk

Sur le projet Manhattan :

- https://www.osti.gov/opennet/manhattan-project-history/Events/1939-1942/einstein_letter.htm
- <https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/the-manhattan-project#the-manhattan-project-begins>
- Trailer du film Oppenheimer ou scène du Trinity test (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uYPbbksJxlq>)

Sur la construction de l'après-guerre :

- <https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/1944-bretton-woods-conference>
- <https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/message-congress-the-bretton-woods-agreements>
- <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1937-1945/yalta-conf>
- <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1937-1945/un>

Site qui présente des photos et des explications sur le mémorial de FD Roosevelt :

<https://www.nps.gov/frde/index.htm>

Biographie de Roosevelt en ligne : <https://www.nps.gov/people/franklin-d-roosevelt.htm> Et de

sa femme Eleanor : <https://www.whitehousehistory.org/bios/eleanor-roosevelt>

Littérature :

- John Steinbeck, *the Grapes of Wrath*, 1939 (the Joad family is hit by the Dust Bowl and the Depression and migrates to California)
- John Steinbeck, *Of mice and men*, 1937 (the dreams of two migrant workers in California)
- Horace MacCoy, *They shoot horses, don't they?*, 1935 (adapté au cinéma en 1969 par Sydney Pollack, il décrit les marathons de danse auxquels des couples participent pour survivre)
- Julie Otsuka, *The Buddha in the Attic*, 2011 (sur des familles japonaises vivant aux Etats-Unis et notamment le traitement qui leur a été fait pendant la Seconde Guerre Mondiale)
- Judith Pérignon, *L'autre Amérique, Quand Roosevelt défiait le capitalisme aux Etats-Unis*, Grasset, 2025 (roman français qui dépeint l'envers du décor et notamment les relations entre Roosevelt et Morgenthau, son secrétaire du Trésor, ou avec son épouse Eléonore)
- Thomas Snégaroff, *La conspiration*, Albin Michel, 2025 (roman français inspiré de faits réels où l'historien évoque un complot de banquiers, d'industriels et de généraux pour renverser Roosevelt dont ils rejettent le New Deal, sur fond de mécontentement des Américains et notamment des Vétérans de la 1^{ère} guerre mondiale). Peu utile pour le cours mais permet de s'imprégner d'une époque

Cinéma:

- Michael Bay, *Pearl Harbor*, 2001
- Clint Eastwood, *Flags of our fathers*, 2006 (battle from the perspective of the GIs) *Letters from Iwo Jima*, 2006 (battle from the perspective of the Japanese soldiers)
- Christopher Nolan, *Oppenheimer*, 2023

