Longest-Serving U.S. President: Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR), born on January 30, 1882, was the 32nd President of the United States. He holds the distinction of being the only president to serve four terms, making him the longest-serving president in U.S. history.

New Deal Architect: FDR's presidency is closely associated with the New Deal, a series of programs and policies aimed at addressing the economic challenges of the Great Depression. These initiatives aimed to provide relief, recovery, and reform to the American economy and society.

Polio Survivor: At the age of 39, FDR contracted polio (infantile paralysis), which left him paralyzed from the waist down. Despite this physical setback, he remained determined and resilient, using leg braces and a wheelchair for mobility.

Fireside Chats: FDR was known for his effective use of radio broadcasts known as "fireside chats." Through these informal talks, he communicated directly with the American people, discussing policies, assuaging fears, and fostering a sense of connection during challenging times.

WWII Leadership: FDR led the United States through the majority of World War II. His leadership during the conflict was marked by diplomacy, strategic alliances, and the eventual mobilization of American forces, contributing to the Allied victory.

Social Security Act: One of FDR's most enduring legislative accomplishments was the Social Security Act of 1935. This landmark piece of legislation established the framework for the modern social welfare system in the United States, providing economic security for the elderly and disabled.

Four Freedoms: In his 1941 State of the Union Address, FDR outlined his vision of the "Four Freedoms": freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. These principles became guiding values during World War II and beyond.

International Diplomacy: FDR's presidency was marked by his international diplomacy and efforts to promote global stability. He played a pivotal role in shaping the United Nations and fostering cooperation among nations in the post-war world.

Japanese Internment: FDR's legacy is also marked by the controversial internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II. Executive Order 9066 led to the forced relocation and imprisonment of Japanese-Americans, a policy that is widely criticized today for its violation of civil liberties.

Legacy and Impact: FDR's leadership left an enduring impact on American society and politics. His policies and programs reshaped the role of the federal government and set the stage for the modern welfare state. His presidency also highlighted the importance of strong leadership during times of crisis.