

DOWNLOAD PDF PART TWO : THE CHARACTER OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Chapter 1 : Theodore Roosevelt (Night at the Museum) - Works | Archive of Our Own

In the eyes of Theodore Roosevelt, characteristics worthy of admiration included consistent hard work, dedication to family, quiet religious adherence, and a willingness to help the fellow man. To a man like Theodore Roosevelt, character was the very definition of a man (or woman).

Roosevelt held out, although the boss threatened, to "ruin" him. In the end the boss gave in. Man in the Arena One of the top three most requested quotes is that regarding the "man in the arena" or "not the critic" "It is not the critic who counts: The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood, who strives valiantly, who errs and comes up short again and again, because there is no effort without error or shortcoming, but who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions, who spends himself for a worthy cause; who, at the best, knows, in the end, the triumph of high achievement, and who, at the worst, if he fails, at least he fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who knew neither victory nor defeat. The function of the mere critic is of very subordinate usefulness. It is the doer of deeds who actually counts in the battle for life, and not the man who looks on and says how the fight ought to be fought, without himself sharing the stress and the danger. We must see that each is given a square deal, because he is entitled to no more and should receive no less. More than that no man is entitled, and less than that no man shall have. He should be supported or opposed exactly to the degree which is warranted by his good conduct or bad conduct, his efficiency or inefficiency in rendering loyal, able, and disinterested service to the Nation as a whole. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that there should be full liberty to tell the truth about his acts, and this means that it is exactly necessary to blame him when he does wrong as to praise him when he does right. Any other attitude in an American citizen is both base and servile. To announce that there must be no criticism of the President, or that we are to stand by the President, right or wrong, is not only unpatriotic and servile, but is morally treasonable to the American public. Nothing but the truth should be spoken about him or any one else. But it is even more important to tell the truth, pleasant or unpleasant, about him than about any one else. His undergraduate thesis at Harvard was on this topic. Neither do small back yards nor ornamental grass plots meet the needs of any but the very small children. Older children who would play vigorous games must have places especially set aside for them; and, since play is a fundamental need, playgrounds should be provided for every child as much as schools. This means that they must be distributed over the cities in such a way as to be within walking distance of every boy and girl, as most children can not afford to pay carfare. Rudolph, Washington Playground Association, February 16, Keep your eyes on the stars, but remember to keep your feet on the ground. We are prone to speak of the resources of this country as inexhaustible; this is not so. So any nation which in its youth lives only for the day, reaps without sowing, and consumes without husbanding, must expect the penalty of the prodigal whose labor could with difficulty find him the bare means of life. Our duty to the whole, including the unborn generations, bids us restrain an unprincipled present-day minority from wasting the heritage of these unborn generations. The movement for the conservation of wild life and the larger movement for the conservation of all our natural resources are essentially democratic in spirit, purpose, and method. Unless we solve that problem it will avail us little to solve all others. Far better it is to dare mighty things, to win glorious triumphs, even though checkered by failure, than to take rank with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much nor suffer much, because they live in the gray twilight that knows neither victory nor defeat. The young giant of the West stands on a continent and clasps the crest of an ocean in either hand. Our nation, glorious in youth and strength, looks into the future with eager eyes and rejoices as a strong man to run a race. James, London, Written in Washington, DC, June 7, "A healthy-minded boy should feel hearty contempt for the coward and even more hearty indignation for the boy who bullies girls or small boys, or tortures animals. I recognize the right and duty of this generation to develop and use the natural resources of our land; but I do not recognize the right to waste them, or to rob, by wasteful use, the generations that come after us. I hail as a benefactor

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every writer or speaker, every man who, on the platform, or in book, magazine or newspaper, with merciless severity makes such attack, provided always that he in his turn remembers that the attack is of use only if it is absolutely truthful. Either they must govern themselves or they must submit to being governed by others. But no nation has the root of greatness in it unless in time of need it can rise to the heroic mood. We put him in jail. It is the crooked man who succeeds who is a threat to this country.

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Chapter 2 : Theodore Roosevelt - Conservapedia

Theodore Roosevelt was born on October 27, 1858, into a wealthy family in New York City. Known as "Teedie"-later "Teddy"-he was frail and sickly as a boy, and as a teenager followed a.

The volunteers were gathered in four areas: Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. They were gathered mainly from the southwest because the hot climate region that the men were used to was similar to that of Cuba where they would be fighting. They gathered a diverse bunch of men consisting of cowboys, gold or mining prospectors, hunters, gamblers, Native Americans and college boys—all of whom were able-bodied and capable on horseback and in shooting. Among these men were also police officers and military veterans who wished to see action again, most of whom had already retired. Men who had served in the regular army during campaigns against Native Americans or during the Civil War would serve as higher ranking officers, [2]: The unit thus would not be without experience. Leonard Wood, an Army doctor who served as the medical adviser for both the President and Secretary of War, was appointed colonel of The Rough Riders, with Roosevelt serving as lieutenant colonel. The Rough Riders were armed with Model Carbinés in caliber. A last-minute gift from a wealthy donor were a pair of modern tripod mounted, gas-operated M Colt—Browning machine guns in 7mm Mauser caliber. In contrast, the uniforms of the regiment were designed to set the unit apart: They looked exactly as a body of cowboy cavalry should look. They worked on basic military drills, protocol, and habits involving conduct, obedience and etiquette. The men proved eager to learn what was necessary, and the training went smoothly. It was decided that the men would not be trained to use the saber as cavalry often did, as they had no experience with it. Instead, they used their carbines and revolvers as primary and secondary weapons. Although the men, for the most part, were already experienced horsemen, the officers refined their techniques in riding, shooting from horseback, and practicing in formations and in skirmishes. Along with these practices, the high-ranking men heavily studied books filled with tactics and drills to better themselves in leading the others. During times which physical drills could not be run, either because of confinement on board the train, ship, or during times where space was inadequate, there were some books that were read further as to leave no time wasted in preparation for war. The competent training that the volunteer men received prepared them best as possible for their duty. They were not simply handed weapons and given vague directions to engage in a disorderly brawl. Departure from the United States[edit] On May 29, 1898, Rough Riders and of their horses and mules made their way to the Southern Pacific railroad to travel to Tampa, Florida where they would set off for Cuba. Under heavy prompting from Washington D. Due to this problem, only eight of the twelve companies of The Rough Riders were permitted to leave Tampa to engage in the war, and many of the horses and mules were left behind. Approximately one fourth of them who received training had already been lost, most dying of malaria and yellow fever. This sent the remaining troops into Cuba with a significant loss in men and morale. Camp was set up nearby and the men were to remain there until further orders had been given to advance. Further supplies were unloaded from the ships over the next day including the very few horses that were allowed on the journey. If they had been allowed to take our mule-train, they could have kept the whole cavalry division supplied. Even after only seventy-five percent of the total number of cavalry men was allowed to embark into Cuba they were still without most of the horses they had so heavily been trained and accustomed to using. They were not trained as infantry and were not conditioned to doing heavy marching, especially long distance in hot, humid, and dense jungle conditions. This ultimately served as a severe disadvantage to the men who had yet to see combat. Battle of Las Guasimas Within another day of camp being established, men were sent forward into the jungle for reconnaissance purposes, and before too long they returned with news of a Spanish outpost, Las Guasimas. By afternoon, The Rough Riders were given the command to begin marching towards Las Guasimas, to eliminate opposition and secure the area which stood in the path of further military advance. Upon arrival at their relative destination, the men slept through the night in a crude encampment nearby the Spanish outpost

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they would attack early the next morning. They predicted where the Americans would be traveling on foot and exactly what positions to fire on. They also were able to utilize the land and cover in such a way that they were difficult to spot. Along with this, their guns used smokeless powder which did not give away their immediate position upon firing as other gunpowders would have. This increased the difficulty of finding the opposition for the U. In some locations the jungle was too thick to see very far. Using long-range, large-caliber Hotchkiss guns he fired at the opposition, who were reportedly concealed along trenches, roads, ridges, and jungle cover. They had a more difficult path to travel around the time the battle began, and at first they had to make their way up a very steep hill. This was yet another event that left the group with fewer men than they had at the start. Regardless, The Rough Riders pushed forward toward the outpost along with the regulars. Using careful observation, the officers were able to locate where the opposition was hidden in the brush and entrenchments and they were able to target their men properly to overcome them. Toward the end of the battle, Edward Marshall, a newspaper writer, was inspired by the men around him in the heat of battle to pick up a rifle and begin fighting alongside them. When he suffered a gunshot wound in the spine from one of the Spaniards another soldier mistook him as Colonel Wood from afar and ran back from the front line to report his death. Due to this misconception, Roosevelt temporarily took command as Colonel and gathered the troops together with his leadership charisma. The battle lasted an hour and a half from beginning to end with The Rough Riders suffering only 8 dead and 31 wounded, including Captain Allyn K. Roosevelt came across Colonel Wood in full health after the battle finished and stepped down from his position to Lieutenant-Colonel. General Shafter had the men hold position for six days while additional supplies were brought ashore. During this time The Rough Riders ate, slept, cared for the wounded, and buried the dead from both sides. During the six day encampment, some men died from fever. Among those stricken by illness was General Joseph Wheeler. San Juan Hill and block houses are in back ground. The soldier is pointing up to the top of Kettle Hill. In the background are the block houses on San Juan Hill and the American encampment. The Fight for Santiago. Battle of San Juan Hill The order was given for the men to march the eight miles along the road to Santiago from the outpost they had been holding. Originally, Colonel Roosevelt had no specific orders for himself and his men. They were simply to march to San Juan Heights where over one thousand Spanish soldiers held the area and hold position. The cavalry was to simply serve as a distraction while artillery and battery struck the Spanish from afar. Together, this geography formed San Juan Heights. Colonel Roosevelt and The Rough Riders made their way to the foot of what was dubbed Kettle Hill because of the old sugar refinement cauldrons that lay along it. Soon after battery-fire was returned and The Rough Riders, standing at the position of the friendly artillery, had to promptly move to avoid shells. The men moved down from their position and began making their way through and along the San Juan River towards the base of Kettle Hill. There they took cover along the riverbank and in the tall grass to avoid sniper and artillery fire that was being directed towards their position, however they were left vulnerable and pinned down. The Spanish rifles were able to discharge eight rounds in the twenty seconds it took for the United States rifles to reload. In this way they had a strong advantage over the Americans. The rounds they fired were 7mm Mauser bullets which moved at a high velocity and inflicted small, clean wounds. Some of the men were hit, but few were mortally wounded or killed. He sent messengers to seek out one of the generals to try to coax orders from them to advance from their position. Roosevelt, riding on horseback, got his men onto their feet and into position to begin making their way up the hill. He claimed that he wished to fight on foot as he did at Las Guasimas; however he would have found it difficult to move up and down the hill to supervise his men in a quick and efficient manner on foot. He also recognized that he could see his men better from the elevated horseback, and they could see him better as well. His Rough Riders chanted likely in jest "Oh he always does, he always does!" He stated that it was his opinion that they could not effectively take the hill due to an insufficient ability to effectively return fire, and that the solution was to charge it full-on. Roosevelt, recognizing the absence of the other Colonel, declared himself the ranking officer and ordered a charge up Kettle Hill. The captain stood hesitant, and Colonel Roosevelt rode off on his horse, Texas, leading his own men uphill while waving his hat

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in the air and cheering. The Rough Riders followed him with enthusiasm and obedience without hesitation. By then, the other men from the different units on the hill became stirred by this event and began bolting up the hill alongside their countrymen. Within twenty minutes Kettle Hill was taken, though casualties were heavy. The rest of San Juan Heights was taken within the hour following. Parker, which fired some 18, Roosevelt noted that the hammering sound of the Gatling guns visibly raised the spirits of his men: There suddenly smote on our ears a peculiar drumming sound. One or two of the men cried out, "The Spanish machine guns! Langdon of the 1st Volunteer Infantry, who accompanied Col. We were exposed to the Spanish fire, but there was very little because just before we started, why, the Gatling guns opened up at the bottom of the hill, and everybody yelled, "The Gatlings! The Gatlings just enfiladed the top of those trenches. Roosevelt was so impressed by the actions of Lt. Parker and his Gatling Gun Detachment: I think Parker deserved rather more credit than any other one man in the entire campaign He then, by his own exertions, got it to the front and proved that it could do invaluable work on the field of battle, as much in attack as in defence. Theodore Roosevelt center and 10th US Cavalry. A second similar picture is often shown cropping out all but the 1st Vol Cav and TR. Siege of Santiago[edit] Main article: Siege of Santiago Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders played a key role in the outcome of the Spanish–American War by assisting the American forces in forming a constricting ring around the city of Santiago de Cuba. The ultimate goal of the Americans in capturing the San Juan Heights also known as Kettle Hill and San Juan Hill was to attain a strategic position from which to move downhill and attack Santiago, a strong point for the Spanish military.

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Chapter 3 : Theodore Roosevelt - HISTORY

Theodore Roosevelt Jr. was born on October 27, , at East 20th Street in New York City. He was the second of four children born to socialite Martha Stewart "Mittie" Bulloch and businessman and philanthropist Theodore Roosevelt Sr. (brother of Robert Roosevelt and James A. Roosevelt, all sons of Cornelius Roosevelt).

Mahan had indicated that several key points concerning the Navy were revealed by studying the history of various countries and their Navies. First, that the United States ought to develop a strong Navy capable of extending its power across the ocean where it could defend U. Neither Roosevelt or Mahan believed in the Isolationist view that the U. Also, if the Navy was going to be a world force, bases would have to be established at various locations, such as Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. The Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, a former Governor of Massachusetts and Congressman, was an able administrator. He was not, however, interested in the details of Naval architecture, turret design, coal supplies, drydocks and the like. Long, however, did not like the heat of Washington in the summer and would return to New England. Roosevelt took full advantage of the opportunity. He continued to provide Long an ongoing dialogue by letter of all goings-on. The letters were long and detailed, and tedious as far as the Secretary of the Navy was concerned. Roosevelt had things well in hand. As the New York Sun stated "the liveliest spot in Washington The decks are cleared for action. It remains only to sand down the decks and pipe to quarters to action. Sampson , who he later served with on the Naval Personnel Board. Sampson was destined to be the future overall commander of the American naval forces off Cuba. One of the places where the Assistant Secretary of the Navy would go to escape the heat of Washington in Summer was the Metropolitan Club. Here he met the president of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey and the attending surgeon to the president, George Dewey and Leonard Wood respectively. As he got to know these men socially, he began to determine would he could trust and who reflected his views on personal initiative and naval expansion. He would use this information to his advantage when the need arose. Roosevelt knew that war could develop with Spain. There were ongoing conflicts between the Cuban revolutionaries and the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and this lack of stability was not good for the U. The lack of stability could bring a stronger Spanish presence to the hemisphere. He wanted to remove foreign control, from the hemisphere, not increase it. Roosevelt also thought that Cuba would be necessary for U. Lastly, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy knew that an action against Spain at such a close proximity would give the U. For these reasons, he began making contingency plans for the navy, should war erupt between the United States and Spain. If such a crisis arose, he planned to send naval forces to Cuba and the Philippines, a Spanish possession in the Pacific. He maneuvered to have Commodore George Dewey placed in charge of the Asiatic Squadron, in spite of the fact that other officers had greater seniority. Roosevelt was not concerned about the deaths that may result from any upcoming war. Such sentimentality had no part in his visions of war, however, the romantic and noble notions of war did. He did believe strongly that a strong defense and military would reduce deaths in the long run. Tensions continued to rise between the United States and Spain, with the United States demanding that the actions against the Cuban people ceased and peace established. Spain responded by recalling General Valeriano Weyler , known as the "Butcher", and replacing him with the more moderate General Ramon y Blanco. McKinley treated this move as very significant, and reported at length on the issue in his annual message to Congress. In the message he rejected United States intervention in Cuba, believing that Spain was acting to create peace. Roosevelt thereafter admitted privately in a letter to a friend that he had "been hoping and working ardently to bring about our intervention in Cuba. The action had nothing to do with United States interests, but Lee misinterpreted the situation. He thought the event was directed against Americans, and requested that a warship be sent to Havana on a friendly visit, however, also indicating United States resolve to protect its interests. On February 15, , at about 9: The cause was not known, but over sailors were lost. From this moment, Theodore Roosevelt believed that trying to prevent the war would be "impossible. On

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February 25, Secretary Long, weary from the stress of the situation, took the day off. He asked Roosevelt not to "take any such step affecting the policy of the Administration without consulting with the President or myself. When Long was absent Roosevelt sprang into action moving ammunition, coal, ordering the repair of various ships, and readying of them for action, moving to have Congress allow for enlisting unlimited men, and for the purchasing of auxiliary cruisers, etc. Significantly, Roosevelt cabled Dewey to be ready if war were to break out, and gave him his objectives. The War With Spain Roosevelt Seeks a Frontline Command Theodore Roosevelt had previously made it known to McKinley and others that if war came, he wanted to leave his post behind a desk in Washington and head for the front. He began putting irons in the fire in this regard. He also discussed the possibility with Leonard Wood and William Astor Chandler if either of them were planning to raise a regiment. He informed the president that only war "was compatible with our national honor, or with the claims of humanity on behalf of the wretched women and children of Cuba. The newspapers were calling for war. The people wanted war. However, on April 20, McKinley finally gave in, and, with the backing of Congress, informed the Spanish Government that it must free Cuba in three days. The call went out for one hundred twenty-five thousand volunteers. Roosevelt reported that he had the Navy in "good shape". It was ready for war, thanks to the indefatigable efforts of Theodore Roosevelt. Biographer Edmund Morris reported that "never before had it been so strategically deployed and; never was it so ready for instant action. Secretary of War, Russell Alger, offered Roosevelt his own regiment. Roosevelt turned it down, citing his lack of experience and suggested Leonard Wood be placed in charge as Colonel. Roosevelt would serve as Lieutenant Colonel. The regiment, nicknamed the " Rough Riders ", was made up of an odd but effective assemblage of Western cowboys and Frontiersmen, and Eastern athletes and sons of prominent citizens. Many more people applied and were recommended than ever could be accepted. Still, Roosevelt continued his duties with the Navy, serving on the Naval War Board, implementing the plans for the war. Roosevelt knew he had chosen the right man for the job, and had seen his efforts to ready the navy pay spectacular results. On May 28, Commodore Schley was able to report to his superiors that he had located the Spanish Fleet at Cuba , and that it was bottled up in Santiago Harbor. He was in a hurry to get involved at the front before the war ended, after all he told friends that "It will be awful if we miss the fun. He outfitted the men in khaki, as opposed to the wool worn by most units. He had the regiment equipped with new Krag-Jorgensen rifles which offered the tremendous advantage of using smokeless powder. He quickly took to training the men, while expressing concern over the independent nature that many of the western members of the unit possessed. One hot afternoon he stopped his command at a local resort, and allowed the men to drink, at his expense. He was severely chastised by Colonel Wood. He apologized to Wood, calling himself "the damndest ass within ten miles of this camp". Still drilling went ahead, and the men, both the Eastern college athletes as well as the Western cowhands, learned quickly. On May 29, , the Rough Riders headed for Tampa Bay, Florida, where the government had already gathered a large number of troops in preparations for its actions against Cuba. When they arrived, at the end of the infamous one-track railway, no one was present to direct them into camp. This was an indication of things to come in the camp of thirty-thousand men. Roosevelt and Wood would have to rely on their own initiative to get their troops into action. When the order came to board the vessels to head for Cuba , confusion reigned. The Rough Riders were told to be at a certain track to meet their train to the docks. They made it in time, but the train did not. They were ordered to another track, but still no train or organized plans. Roosevelt and Wood knew that the orders were that if the men were not at dockside by the morning, they would be left behind. Roosevelt commandeered an empty coal train to carry his men the nine miles to the dock. He fought his way through the ten thousand bewildered men on the dock, and found a quartermaster who pointed to the transport YUCATAN out in the channel as the transport for his men. Knowing that the vessel could not take them all. After a face-off with an officer of the Seventy-first New York, Roosevelt won out, and his men were aboard by night, and "packed like sardines. Worst of all was that a false alarm about the presence of Spanish naval vessels held the ships in port under these terrible conditions until June. Roosevelt fumed over the inefficiencies and ridiculousness of the army bureaucracy. He found the

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entire situation in and around Tampa Bay to be beyond belief. However, it was hours before the landing was begun. The landing itself could have been a debacle had the Spanish offered resistance, but they did not. An angry Theodore Roosevelt wrote that "we did the landing as we had done everything else - that is, in a scramble. The horses were also landed in a haphazard manner. Newsreel photographer Alfred Smith, who Roosevelt, with his flair for publicity, had allowed to join him, stated that the horse handling had Roosevelt "snorting like a bull", yelling obscenities, and howling "Stop that goddamned animal torture". Roosevelt later recorded that it was lucky that they were at war with "a broken down power, for we should surely have a deuced hard time with any other. Getting their range, the Americans caused the Spanish to flee, and the Rough Riders advanced. Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt narrowly missed being shot in the head, as a Mauser bullet penetrated a tree which he was hiding behind. Luckily, the Lieutenant Colonel was peeking out from behind the tree, with his head exposed, but out of the line of fire of this particular bullet.

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Chapter 4 : TR Center - TR the Writer

2. Courage is the Foundational Virtue. Theodore Roosevelt was a warrior. His virtues and shortcomings are best evaluated with an eye toward the world in which he lived. Death was a constant companion.

Theodore Roosevelt on Leadership distills his leadership lessons, so they can be transferred seamlessly into the 21st century. Leaders Are Created, Not Born. Roosevelt believed that leadership is an ongoing project of self-creation. He offered his life as a template for anyone who would seek to re-create themselves into an effective leader. If I have anything at all resembling genius, it is in the gift for leadership. To tell the truth, I like to believe that, by what I have accomplished without great gifts, I may be a source of encouragement to Americans. Courage is the Foundational Virtue. Theodore Roosevelt was a warrior. His virtues and shortcomings are best evaluated with an eye toward the world in which he lived. Death was a constant companion. The consequences of the barbarism of the Civil War was very much in evidence in every part of American life. In this world, courage was paramount. Physical courage was prized. Moral courage, perhaps even more rare, was necessary for enduring service. Roosevelt overcame a weak physical endowment and corresponding temperament. He aimed for his example to stir others indeed the nation as a whole to undertake the same transformation. Action, Action, and Still More Action. Theodore Roosevelt had a consistent bias for action. He believed in the initiative. He was never comfortable or effective on defense, responding to a state of affairs set by others. Whether it was the construction of the Panama Canal, taking on J. Morgan, or any number of other memorable challenges, TR took the risks of action, over the greater if sometimes less evident risks of inaction or delay. Whatever I think is right for me to do, I do. I do the things that I believe ought to be done. And when I make up my mind to do a thing, I act. Put Your Team Ahead of Yourself. TR led from the front. He placed himself into undeniable danger, remaining on horseback while facing a rain of steel. He placed those he was serving before himself. As a result, many of the Rough Riders remained committed to him for the remainder of their lives. No man has a right to ask or accept any service unless under changed conditions he would feel that he could keep his entire self-respect while rendering. From youth, Roosevelt was a voracious reader: The book, the classroom, formal education, these were far from the only venues for learning. As soon as any man has ceased to be able to learn, his usefulness as a teacher is at an end. Bring History to Life, Create the Future. TR was first among equals, a practicing politician who was also an accomplished historian. He, along with intimates such as Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, would frequently turn to historical exemplars as they dealt with contemporary problems. There is nothing cheaper than to sneer at and belittle the great men and great deeds and great thoughts of a bygone time unless it is to magnify them and ascribe preposterous and impossible virtues to the period. Maintain Open Channels With Adversaries. Many people think in all-or-nothing terms: This prompted some criticism from critics who feared that such meetings would necessarily compromise Roosevelt or his positions on vital matters. Roosevelt nonetheless maintained regular meetings and communications with Platt and other nettlesome personages: If my virtue ever becomes so frail that it will not stand meeting men of whom I thoroughly disapprove, but who are active in official life and whom I must encounter, why I shall go out of politics and become an anchorite. Whether I see these men or do not see them, if I do for them anything improper then I am legitimately subject to criticism; but only a fool will criticize me because I see them. Today, commitments are violated willy-nilly as they become inconvenient or undesirable. This has always been even more the case among politicians. TR was notable in striving to meet commitments. He would meet commitments to his children to play, even if it meant that meetings of state would have to end. Memorably, he declined numerous entreaties to walk back his commitment, made impulsively on election night in , not to seek re-election in I would literally, not figuratively, rather cut off my right hand than forfeit by any improper act of mine the trust and regard of these people. I shall endeavor not to merit their disapproval by any act inconsistent with the ideal they have formed of me. Roosevelt was a dedicated family man. To a notable extent

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for a public figure holding great responsibility, he was an attentive father and husband. There are many kinds of success worth having. It is exceedingly interesting and attractive to be a successful business man, or railroad man, or farmer, or a successful lawyer or doctor; or a writer, or a President, or a ranchman, or the colonel of a fight regiment, or to kill grizzly bears and lions. But for unflagging interest and enjoyment, a household of children, if things go reasonably well, certainly makes all other forms of success and achievement lose their importance by comparison. Roosevelt was authentic in the true sense: He strove to live his demanding values, the better to serve a nation that could advance by the same values. Most of all, I believe whatever value my service may have, comes even more from what I am than from what I may do.

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Chapter 5 : Theodore Roosevelt Personality Traits | Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt reprisor Joe Wiegand brings the Rough Rider President to life for President and Mrs. George Bush at the White House celebration of T.R.'s th birthday. It was a magical night.

Theodore was born on October 27, , the second child of a very successful New York businessman, Theodore Roosevelt, Sr. His early childhood was marked by frequent illness and asthma, of which his father spent many an evening bundling up "Tedie" - as young Theodore was often called - and taking him out for carriage rides in the fresh air. By age 10 his father would have enough of the possibility of his son growing into an unhealthy weakling and forced on him a regimen of weights and daily physical exercise. Young Theodore Roosevelt Education Roosevelt was home schooled by tutors and his parents. He was solid in geography thanks to his careful observations on all his travels and very well read in history, strong in biology, French and German, but deficient in mathematics, Latin and Greek. He became one of the outstanding naturalists of the era, specializing in very careful study of birds. Harvard did not have majors, but he took all the advanced biology he could. Classmates considered him an odd bird—he kept snakes in his room and knew all about them. He also dressed in the latest fashions and kept his own horse and buggy. A crack shot, he brought his friends along on hunting parties to the north woods. The perfect gentleman, he was invited into the best clubs. Roosevelt joined Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. Roosevelt had amazing powers of concentration. He had a photographic memory and developed a lifelong habit of devouring books, memorizing every detail. He was an unusually eloquent conversationalist who, throughout his life, sought out the company of the smartest men and women. He could multitask in extraordinary fashion, dictating letters to one secretary and memoranda to another, while browsing through a new book. During his adulthood, a visitor would get a not-so-subtle hint that Roosevelt was losing interest in the conversation when he would pick up a book and begin looking at it now and then as the conversation continued. Only a few hours earlier, his mother, Martha Bulloch Roosevelt had died in the same house. After the double funeral and the christening of his new baby daughter, Alice, on February 17, , the bereaved husband wrote: For joy or for sorrow my life has now been lived out. He never again ever mentioned Alice Lee. Early career Given a chance to run for the state legislature in a "silk stocking" rich district in Manhattan, he astonished his upscale friends by dropping out of Columbia Law School and was elected. His goal, he explained, was to join the "ruling class" not merely watch it passively. Young Roosevelt was a Republican reformer in the legislature, writing more bills than anyone. Already a major player in state politics, he attended the Republican National Convention in and fought alongside the Mugwump reformers; they lost to the Stalwart faction that nominated James G. After campaigning vigorously for William McKinley in the momentous presidential election, he became Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the 2 position. He loved ships and had written solid naval history; his goal was to modernize the Navy, bringing it up to world class standards. War with Spain, , and Medal of Honor When the battleship Maine was blown up in Manila harbor on February 15, , Roosevelt, immediately resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Navy and worked with Colonel Leonard Wood to recruit a volunteer cavalry regiment composed of his Ivy League friends and western cowboys for the coming war against Spain. Hundreds answered his invitation to join in this grand endeavor and, after brief training, the "Rough Riders" arrived in Cuba. On July 1, , Roosevelt seized the initiative and led his men on the celebrated charge of San Juan Hill where 89 of the who followed were killed. Nevertheless, the press and Roosevelt made this the most important battle of the campaign. After the battles in Cuba, malaria, yellow fever and typhoid became an issue for the troops. Roosevelt, not constrained by a military career, complained to both the White House and the press about the need for the troops to return home for better care. This, coupled with a bias against volunteers, is most likely the reason that when Roosevelt was nominated for the Congressional Medal of Honor for his bravery during the battle at San Juan Hill, the nomination was not approved. TR was a larger-than-life figure who gave our nation a larger-than-life vision of our place in the world. Part of that vision was formed on San Juan Hill. His Rough Riders were made

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up of all kinds of Americans from all walks of life. They were considered unpolished and undisciplined, but they were true citizen soldiers. This led to the Spanish surrender and opened the era of America as a global power. Roosevelt is the first and only president to receive the Medal of Honor. As governor of New York, Theodore Roosevelt promoted greater accountability and efficiency in government by ending patronage handouts, supporting an effective civil service system and forcing the Republican machine to hold fair elections. Vice president, Senator Tom Platt and other party bosses distrusted him, and they forced his nomination as vice president on William McKinley in Roosevelt demonstrated his amazing energy by his campaign work. Nationally, Roosevelt covered 21, miles by train. In Nebraska alone, some , men, women and children turned out for his speeches at 40 cities and towns as he covered 1, miles in the state. Once in office, He had little to do. President For a more detailed treatment, see Political positions of Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt automatically became President. He was reelected in against a challenge by the Democratic candidate Alton B. Domestic policy Roosevelt was the chief leader of the Progressive movement in politics " and he tried to move the dominant Republican Party into the Progressive camp. He distrusted wealthy businessmen and dissolved 40 monopolistic corporations as a "trust buster". He did not disagree with trusts and capitalism in principle but was only against their corrupt, illegal practices. His " Square Deal " promised a fair shake for both the average citizen, including regulation of railroad rates and pure foods and drugs and the businessmen. As an outdoorsman, he promoted the conservation movement, emphasizing efficient use of natural resources. In his last two years in office , Roosevelt moved left, attacking big business and suggesting the courts were biased against labor unions. Roosevelt sent Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill and social worker James Bronson Reynolds [8] to investigate the meat-packing industry in Chicago. Sinclair was so upset that he provided specific information to newspapers. Roosevelt then had the commissioners put their report in writing and sent it to Congress. Although Sinclair was a Socialist and his main interest was in the stockyard workers, not consumers, the turmoil over tainted meat helped move Congress to enact the Pure Food and Drug Act of The act itself had been drawn up by experts in the Department of Agriculture and remains in effect in the 21st century. The strike threatened to shut down the winter fuel supply to all major cities. Acting as a neutral party, he set up a fact-finding commission that suspended the strike. The strike never resumed, as the miners received more pay for fewer hours; the owners got a higher price for coal but did not recognize the union as a bargaining agent. Roosevelt teaches the childish coal barons a lesson; editorial cartoon Railroad regulation For more detailed treatments, see Elkins Act and Hepburn Act. Roosevelt worked closely with Congress to pass important laws such as the Elkins Act and the Hepburn Act, that regulated railroad rates for the benefit of shippers and consumers. Ultimately, these bills injured the railroads which were assumed to be so rich that they could always pay. The new laws retarded the growth of the South, which the railroads could no longer afford to subsidize. His primary emphasis involved the promotion of the proper attitude in corporate leaders and the general public regarding the role of big business in American society. This Roosevelt did in two ways. First, he argued metaphorically for the necessity of corporations and the restraint of muckraking journalists. Second, along with employing metaphors to chastise big business, Roosevelt assumed the role of moral guardian and preached to corporate leaders to adhere to an ethical standard in business. Roosevelt believed that good policy could come from a multitude of quarters from within the government, even if it lacked congressional approval. During his presidency, Roosevelt issued over executive orders, a first for any American president. The Republican leadership in Congress ignored his radical proposals and waited for his successor-Taft-to take over the White House. I declined to adopt the view that what was imperatively necessary for the Nation could not be done by the President unless he could find some specific authorization to do it. My belief was that it was not only his right but his duty to do anything that the needs of the Nation demanded unless such action was forbidden by the Constitution or by the laws. Under this interpretation of executive power I did and caused to be done many things not previously done by the President and the heads of the departments. I did not usurp power, but I did greatly broaden the use of executive power. In other words, I acted for the public welfare, I acted for the common well-being of all our people, whenever and in

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whatever manner was necessary, unless prevented by direct constitutional or legislative prohibition. He wrote about the dangers of "race suicide", [21] [22] in that people were not having enough children. Common with eugenicists, he did believe in sterilization. In an article titled "Twisted Eugenics", he wrote that "I wish very much that the wrong people could be prevented entirely from breeding; and when the evil nature of these people is sufficiently flagrant, this should be done. Criminals should be sterilized and feeble-minded persons forbidden to leave offspring behind them. It is really extraordinary that our people refuse to apply to human beings such elementary knowledge as every successful farmer is obliged to apply to his own stock breeding. He followed four basic principles: His foreign policy was well suited for the challenges of the world; he anticipated later attitudes and developments well into the 20th century and even the 21st century, as exemplified by John McCain in Civilization and modernization Roosevelt saw it as the duty of more developed "civilized" nations to help the underdeveloped "uncivilized" world move forward. Gorgas , to eliminate the yellow fever menace and install a new regime of public health. He used the army to build up the infrastructure of the new possessions, building railways, telegraph and telephone lines, and upgrading roads and port facilities. Army and Navy Roosevelt and his Secretary of War Elihu Root modernized the Army by creating a general staff system and structuring the military away from small frontier forts to modern combat roles. Sims , Roosevelt assembled an ad hoc staff on naval policy. This staff funneled technical information to Roosevelt that allowed him to dominate policy discussions with Congress and the senior Navy staff. The president annoyed his admirals by micromanaging their responsibilities and ignoring the chain of command. This display was designed as a show of force to impress the Japanese and even more to motivate Americans to support naval power and be aware of the new role in the Pacific. Yet, the ships were almost forced to return because of the inadequacy of American ports in the Pacific. Japan had clearly won, but was not allowed to grab too much, thus allowing Russia to keep a certain power base in the region. Roosevelt justified his actions as consistent with American interests and American values. Moral principles in politics and diplomacy, Roosevelt claimed, help make clear the inescapable tension between ideals and reality.

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Chapter 6 : 10 Theodore Roosevelt Leadership Lessons

Theodore Roosevelt ordered a charge and took off after the Spaniards on adjacent San Juan Hill. Unbeknownst to him, only five men followed him, and three of them fell wounded within a hundred yards. The remaining two held the ground while an angry Roosevelt returned to the main line through the continuing fire and confronted his men for not.

He was the second child of Theodore and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt. His mother was a southerner who never really adjusted to living north of the Mason-Dixon Line. The new baby also had an older sister Anna, and later, a younger brother Elliott and a younger sister Corinne would follow. He loved both books and the outdoors and combined these interests in the study of nature. It did not even occur to him that the ever-present odor of the dead specimens such as mice, birds, fish and snakes did nothing to increase his popularity among his family and friends. His mother, aunt and maternal grandmother, all southern ladies, lived in the house along with his pro-Union father. There were tense times at 28 Twentieth Street throughout the war years. Teedie relished the excitement and secrecy of sending the contraband packages but also dreamed of battle and glory as a Union soldier. Much like his father, Teedie had great energy, curiosity, determination and compassion for those less fortunate. Despite this his father could see that Teedie faced many physical challenges. It was also his father who first suggested that Teedie might need glasses. When he learned that his son could not even see a target that the other boys were shooting at, the senior Roosevelt took his son for an eye exam. It was discovered, at age thirteen, that Teedie was extremely nearsighted. Wearing spectacles opened up a whole new world for the young man. It was also about this time that his father took him aside and told him: You must make your body. Each of the Roosevelt children had their own particular health ailments. Due to their various health problems, none of the Roosevelt children attended school outside of their own home. They were tutored by their mother, their Aunt Anna Bulloch, and by a French governess. As Theodore grew older, he shed the nickname "Teedie" in favor of his formal first name. Despite popular belief, he never liked, or used, the name "Teddy. A private tutor was engaged to help prepare him for college. Theodore Roosevelt entered Harvard shortly before his eighteenth birthday. He originally chose to study natural history and had considered a teaching career. His clothes were considered too flashy for the conservatives, who also disapproved of his recently grown sideburns. His college rooms were filled with his specimens and mounted animals. Faculty members who taught Roosevelt soon learned to treat him warily. His father and mentor, Theodore Roosevelt Sr. The young man was devastated by this loss but resumed his studies. When he returned to Harvard in the fall of , he switched his major to history and government. Though politics was considered "beneath" wealthy, young gentlemen, Roosevelt saw it as an opportunity to change laws for the betterment of society. He later wrote that his father influenced his life more than any other person and that he was the "greatest man he ever knew. From the moment he saw her he was fascinated by everything about her. He neither knew nor cared why he found Alice unlike any other girl that he had met before. She, however, thought him rather eccentric and refused his first marriage proposal. He was undeterred and continued to court her during his senior year. She finally agreed and they were married on his 22nd birthday, October 27, Four months before the wedding in June , Theodore had been awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree. He ranked twenty-first in his class and graduated cum laude. Not in any hurry to establish himself in a permanent career, Theodore enrolled in Columbia University Law School. He reasoned that a law background was vital to the public service profession he chose to pursue. While a law student, Theodore was so bored that he used his time to write his first book, History of the Naval War of He dropped out after one semester. In Theodore ran for public office. Entering politics as a means of public service, he embarked on a campaign that was to elect him to the assembly of New York State. He was reelected twice, once in , and again in Roosevelt served a short term as Republican minority leader in He began working closely with Governor Grover Cleveland, a Democrat. During this period Roosevelt gained a strong influence in civil service reform. It was also at this time that he first met Ansley Wilcox. Governor Cleveland appointed both men to a commission to restore the

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area around Niagara Falls, New York back to its natural state. In the summer of 1870, while his wife Alice was pregnant, Theodore set off for a vacation in the Dakota territories. The year marked the third term in the assembly for Roosevelt. He was to sit on a committee to judge the merits of a new bill designed to establish new labor and health standards in the cigar industry. He saw two families working and living in two rooms for a total salary of one dollar a day. Theodore was in the middle of an assembly debate in Albany when he received news from his sister via telegram announcing the birth. Not long after, a second telegram arrived with the news that his wife Alice was gravely ill. He raced home that night to find his mother dying of typhoid fever and his wife dying of kidney disease. Upon his arrival his brother, Elliott, uttered the phrase, "There is a curse on this house. Mother is dying and Alice is dying too! Twelve hours later his beloved Alice passed away. In his grief Theodore remarked, "The light has gone out of my life. It was an election year and Roosevelt was in the limelight as a leader of the young Republican reformers. Much to his dismay, Roosevelt was forced to compromise his views in order to remain in politics. After much soul searching, Theodore stated his position as such: Learning to rope, ride, and survive in the wilderness revitalized Roosevelt. The conviction grew within Roosevelt that the American wilderness was responsible for the strong sense of individualism, the love of liberty and the intellectual independence that had so long shaped the nation. He began writing "The Winning of the West," a study of frontier living and the character of his frontier neighbors. The beauty and solitude of the west also helped ease the grief of the loss of Alice. He occasionally returned home to New York to visit his daughter who was living with his sister and to check on the ongoing construction of his Oyster Bay home, Sagamore Hill. In 1876, after drought and blizzards had decimated his herd, he returned to New York. Though ready to re-enter politics again, Roosevelt never regretted his two years in the Dakotas. He always believed that he would never have become president if he had not gone out west. Upon his return, he jumped right back into politics by becoming the Republican candidate for Mayor of New York City. He knew he would lose, but in a confidential letter he wrote, "I have returned to the thick of the battle of New York. They began to meet during his trips back east and correspond regularly. Eventually Theodore proposed marriage to Edith. A few days after he lost the mayoral election, Roosevelt sailed to England to marry Edith. Between 1876 and 1882, Edith and Theodore had five children: Theodore continued to write books while waiting for the right moment to re-enter politics. In 1882 the family moved to Washington, D. Through the power of his new office, Roosevelt was able to instigate reforms. His major reform was to have all government appointments made on the merit system. With this new appointment he hoped to expand his ideas of reform into new areas. Just like the Civil Service Commission, Roosevelt wanted the Police Department appointments and promotions to be based on merit rather than patronage. He tirelessly hounded corrupt and incompetent policemen, often replacing them with men who had no connection to any political machine. Knowing that a strong Navy was essential for the United States to become a world power, Roosevelt began building up the Navy by constructing new ships, adding more modern equipment and enhancing training procedures. Roosevelt seemed to know that war with Spain was imminent and wanted the U. Navy to be prepared for it. With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, Roosevelt left his job as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in order to lead a volunteer cavalry regiment as a Lt. Colonel in the Army. Roosevelt was hailed as a hero and finally achieved the glory he had dreamed of as a boy. Crowds enthusiastically welcomed Roosevelt upon his return from Cuba. He adopted a moderate line as Governor, rejecting the extreme demands of the reformers and quietly sapping the power of the conservatives. In 1900 Roosevelt felt sure of re-election to the governorship. However, some of the Republican political bosses thought differently. The Republican national chairman, Mark Hanna, called him "that damned cowboy. Vice President under incumbent William McKinley. He reasoned that perhaps he might be able to run for the presidency in

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Chapter 7 : Rough Riders - Wikipedia

Theodore Roosevelt was born at 28 East 20th Street, New York City on October 27, He was the second child of Theodore and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt. His father was a glass importer and one of New York City's leading philanthropists.

Visit Website Did you know? Washington to dine with him and his family; he was the first president ever to entertain a black man in the White House. In , Roosevelt ran unsuccessfully for mayor of New York City. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in , Roosevelt left his post as naval secretary to become colonel of the First U. Once elected, Roosevelt displayed his characteristic independence and unwillingness to buckle to the pressure of party bosses. Roosevelt campaigned vigorously for McKinley, traveling by train for more than 21, miles to speak in 24 states, and McKinley and Roosevelt won in a landslide over Democrats William Jennings Bryan and Adlai E. McKinley died eight days later, and Roosevelt was sworn in as the 26th president. From the time of his First Annual Message to Congress in December , Roosevelt expressed the progressive belief that government should mediate between conflicting forces including capital and labor, isolationism and expansionism and conservation and development in order to stabilize American society. In , his government brought a successful suit under the previously ineffective Sherman Antitrust Act against the Northern Securities Company, a railroad combination formed by James J. That same year, he intervened in a prolonged coal strike in Pennsylvania , using a combination of negotiation tactics to halt the strike and gain a modest pay increase for the miners. Roosevelt also used his executive power to further his passion for conservationism. In June , the National Reclamation Act dedicated to large-scale irrigation projects in the American West became the first major legislative achievement of his presidency. In addition, Roosevelt set aside almost million acresâ€”almost five times as much land as all his predecessors combinedâ€”for national forests, reserves and wildlife refuges. He was the first president to win reelection after gaining the White House due to the death of his predecessor. Roosevelt followed this big-stick policy most conspicuously in his dealings in Latin America. In , he helped Panama secede from Colombia in order to facilitate the beginning of construction on the Panama Canal , which he later claimed as his greatest accomplishment as president. Navy into a major international force at sea. After the White House As the election approached, Roosevelt prepared grudgingly to fulfill the campaign pledge he had made in not to seek another term, and threw his support behind Secretary of War William Howard Taft. Immediately after leaving office in early , Roosevelt left for a month African safari and a tour of Europe, where he enjoyed international acclaim. Upon his return, Roosevelt found that President Taft had failed to follow through on the promised program of progressive reforms, instead siding with the more conservative wing of the Republican Party. Incensed, Roosevelt campaigned against Taft for the Republican nomination in ; when that effort failed, he and his supporters bolted to form the Progressive Party, popularly known as the Bull Moose Party. Politically and physically active until the end, Roosevelt died in his sleep on January 6, , at his family home in Oyster Bay, New York, at the age of Start your free trial today.

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Chapter 8 : Theodore Roosevelt | blog.quintoapp.com

Theodore Roosevelt Jr. was born on October 27, , in New York City, to Theodore "Thee" Roosevelt Sr., of Dutch heritage, and Martha "Mittie" Bulloch, a Southern belle rumored to have been a.

Roosevelt , all sons of Cornelius Roosevelt. He had an older sister, Anna nicknamed "Bamie" , a younger brother, Elliott , and a younger sister, Corinne. His paternal grandfather was of Dutch descent; [5] his other ancestry included primarily Scottish and Scots-Irish, English [6] and smaller amounts of German, Welsh, and French. He repeatedly experienced sudden nighttime asthma attacks that caused the experience of being smothered to death, which terrified both Theodore and his parents. Doctors had no cure. Having learned the rudiments of taxidermy , he filled his makeshift museum with animals that he killed or caught; he then studied the animals and prepared them for display. At age nine, he recorded his observation of insects in a paper entitled "The Natural History of Insects". Roosevelt said, "My father, Theodore Roosevelt, was the best man I ever knew. He combined strength and courage with gentleness, tenderness, and great unselfishness. He would not tolerate in us children selfishness or cruelty, idleness, cowardice, or untruthfulness. He had discovered the significant benefits of physical exertion to minimize his asthma and bolster his spirits. After being manhandled by two older boys on a camping trip, he found a boxing coach to teach him to fight and strengthen his body. Brands argued that "The most obvious drawback to his home schooling was uneven coverage of the various areas of human knowledge". When he entered Harvard College on September 27, , his father advised: He studied biology intently and was already an accomplished naturalist and a published ornithologist; he read prodigiously with an almost photographic memory. Biographer Henry Pringle states: Roosevelt, attempting to analyze his college career and weigh the benefits he had received, felt that he had obtained little from Harvard. He had been depressed by the formalistic treatment of many subjects, by the rigidity, the attention to minutiae that were important in themselves, but which somehow were never linked up with the whole. Roosevelt was an able law student, but he often found law to be irrational; he spent much of his time writing a book on the War of . Nonetheless, Roosevelt found allies in the local Republican Party, and he defeated an incumbent Republican state assemblyman closely tied to the political machine of Senator Roscoe Conkling. After his election victory, Roosevelt decided to drop out of law school, later saying, "I intended to be one of the governing class. Navy records, ultimately publishing *The Naval War of* in . The book contained drawings of individual and combined ship maneuvers, charts depicting the differences in iron throw weights of cannon shot between rival forces, and analyses of the differences between British and American leadership down to the ship-to-ship level. Upon release, *The Naval War of* was praised for its scholarship and style, and it remains a standard study of the war. He assumed custody of his daughter when she was three. While working with Joseph Bucklin Bishop on a biography that included a collection of his letters, Roosevelt did not mention his marriage to Alice nor his second marriage to Edith Kermit Carow. He immediately began making his mark, specifically in corporate corruption issues. Roosevelt exposed suspected collusion in the matter by Judge Theodore Westbrook, and argued for and received approval for an investigation to proceed, aiming for the impeachment of the judge. The investigation committee rejected impeachment, but Roosevelt had exposed the potential corruption in Albany, and thus assumed a high and positive political profile in multiple New York publications. He allied with Governor Cleveland to win passage of a civil service reform bill. United States presidential election, With numerous presidential hopefuls to choose from, Roosevelt supported Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, a colorless reformer. Roosevelt fought hard and succeeded in influencing the Manhattan delegates at the state convention in Utica. He then took control of the state convention, bargaining through the night and outmaneuvering the supporters of Arthur and James G. Blaine ; he gained a national reputation as a key person in New York State. Lynch , an Edmunds supporter, to be temporary chair. In a crucial moment of his budding political career, Roosevelt resisted the demand of the Mugwumps that he bolt from Blaine. He bragged about his one small success: To do this needed a mixture of skill, boldness and

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energy Having gotten a taste of national politics, Roosevelt felt less aspiration for advocacy on the state level; he then retired to his new "Chimney Butte Ranch" on the Little Missouri River. He debated the pros and cons of staying loyal with his political friend, Henry Cabot Lodge. After Blaine won the nomination, Roosevelt had carelessly said that he would give "heartly support to any decent Democrat". He distanced himself from the promise, saying that it had not been meant "for publication". It is a subject I do not care to talk about. New York studio photo. Roosevelt learned to ride western style, rope and hunt on the banks of the Little Missouri. Though he earned the respect of the authentic cowboys, they were not overly impressed. He felt compelled to promote conservation and was able to form the Boone and Crockett Club , whose primary goal was the conservation of large game animals and their habitats. Roosevelt accepted the nomination despite having little hope of winning the race against United Labor Party candidate Henry George and Democratic candidate Abram Hewitt. The very citadel of spoils politics, the hitherto impregnable fortress that had existed unshaken since it was erected on the foundation laid by Andrew Jackson, was tottering to its fall under the assaults of this audacious and irrepressible young man Whatever may have been the feelings of the fellow Republican party President Harrison "and there is little doubt that he had no idea when he appointed Roosevelt that he would prove to be so veritable a bull in a china shop" he refused to remove him and stood by him firmly till the end of his term. Soon after he declined, he realized that he had missed an opportunity to reinvigorate a dormant political career. He retreated to the Dakotas for a time; his wife Edith regretted her role in the decision and vowed that there would be no repeat of it. William Lafayette Strong , a reform-minded Republican, won the mayoral election and offered Roosevelt a position on the board of the New York City Police Commissioners. Roosevelt implemented regular inspections of firearms and annual physical exams, appointed recruits based on their physical and mental qualifications rather than political affiliation, established Meritorious Service Medals , and closed corrupt police hostelryes. During his tenure, a Municipal Lodging House was established by the Board of Charities, and Roosevelt required officers to register with the Board; he also had telephones installed in station houses. Riis described how his book affected Roosevelt: When Roosevelt read [my] book, he came No one ever helped as he did. When he left I had seen its golden age There is very little ease where Theodore Roosevelt leads, as we all of us found out. The lawbreaker found it out who predicted scornfully that he would "knuckle down to politics the way they all did", and lived to respect him, though he swore at him, as the one of them all who was stronger than pull In the light of it everything was transformed. Roosevelt chose to defer rather than split with his party. Long was more concerned about formalities than functions, was in poor health, and left many major decisions to Roosevelt. I would regard war with Spain from two viewpoints: While Roosevelt and many other Americans blamed Spain for the explosion, McKinley sought a diplomatic solution.

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Chapter 9 : Theodore Roosevelt in the Spanish American War

He is a busy sort of person, always getting things done and making sure they are done right. he was taught by his father that complaining and idleness were not to be tolerated and as he graduated.

We had been discussing the Yale-Harvard foot-ball teams, and he remarked of a certain player: It is true, of course, that a genius may, on certain lines, do more than a brave and manly fellow who is not a genius; and so, in sports, vast physical strength may overcome weakness, even though the puny body may have in it the heart of a lion. But, in the long run, in the great battle of life, no brilliancy of intellect, no perfection of bodily development, will count when weighed in the balance against that assemblage of virtues, active and passive, of moral qualities, which we group together under the name of character; and if between any two contestants, even in college sport or in college work, the difference in character on the right side is as great as the difference of intellect or strength the other way, it is the character side that will win. Of course this does not mean that either intellect or bodily vigor can safely be neglected. On the contrary, it means that both should be developed, and that not the least of the benefits of developing both comes from the indirect effect which this development itself has upon the character. In very rude and ignorant communities all schooling is more or less looked down upon; but there are now very few places indeed in the United States where elementary schooling is not considered a necessity. There are any number of men, however, priding themselves upon being "hard-headed" and "practical," who sneer at book-learning and at every form of higher education, under the impression that the additional mental culture is at best useless, and is ordinarily harmful in practical life. Not long ago two of the wealthiest men in the United States publicly committed themselves to the proposition that to go to college was a positive disadvantage for a young man who strove for success. Now, of course, the very most successful men we have ever had, men like Lincoln, had no chance to go to college, but did have such indomitable tenacity and such keen appreciation of the value of wisdom that they set to work and learned for themselves far more than they could have been taught in any academy. On the other hand, boys of weak fiber, who go to high school or college instead of going to work after getting through the primary schools, may be seriously damaged instead of benefited. But, as a rule, if the boy has in him the right stuff, it is a great advantage to him should his circumstances be so fortunate as to enable him to get the years of additional mental training. The trouble with the two rich men whose views are above quoted was that, owing largely perhaps to their own defects in early training, they did not know what success really was. Their speeches merely betrayed their own limitations, and did not furnish any argument against education. Success must always include, as its first element, earning a competence for the support of the man himself, and for the bringing up of those dependent upon him. In the vast majority of cases it ought to include financially rather more than this. But the acquisition of wealth is not in the least the only test of success. After a certain amount of wealth has been accumulated, the accumulation of more is of very little consequence indeed from the standpoint of success, as success should be understood both by the community and the individual. Wealthy men who use their wealth aright are a great power for good in the community, and help to upbuild that material national prosperity which must underlie national greatness; but if this were the only kind of success, the nation would be indeed poorly off. Successful statesmen, soldiers, sailors, explorers, historians, poets, and scientific men are also essential to national greatness, and, in fact, very much more essential than any mere successful business man can possibly be. The average man, into whom the average boy develops, is, of course, not going to be a marvel in any line, but, if he only chooses to try, he can be very good in any line, and the chances of his doing good work are immensely increased if he has trained his mind. A good deal the same thing is true of bodily development. Exactly as one kind of man sneers at college work because he does not think it bears any immediate fruit in money-getting, so another type of man sneers at college sports because he does not see their immediate effect for good in practical life. Of course, if they are carried to an excessive degree, they are altogether bad. It is a good thing for a boy to have captained his school or college eleven, but

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it is a very bad thing if, twenty years afterward, all that can be said of him is that he has continued to take an interest in foot-ball, base-ball, or boxing, and has with him the memory that he was once captain. Of course this means merely that any healthy pursuit can be abused. The student in a college who "crams" in order to stand at the head of his class, and neglects his health and stunts his development by working for high marks, may do himself much damage; but all that he proves is that the abuse of study is wrong. The fact remains that the study itself is essential. So it is with vigorous pastimes. If rowing or foot-ball or base-ball is treated as the end of life by any considerable section of a community, then that community shows itself to be in an unhealthy condition. To study hard implies character in the student, and to work hard at a sport which entails severe physical exertion and steady training also implies character. All kinds of qualities go to make up character, for, emphatically, the term should include the positive no less than the negative virtues. If we say of a boy or a man, "He is of good character," we mean that he does not do a great many things that are wrong, and we also mean that he does do a great many things which imply much effort of will and readiness to face what is disagreeable. He must not steal, he must not be intemperate, he must not be vicious in any way; he must not be mean or brutal; he must not bully the weak. In fact, he must refrain from whatever is evil. But besides refraining from evil, he must do good. He must be brave and energetic; he must be resolute and persevering. The Bible always inculcates the need of the positive no less than the negative virtues, although certain people who profess to teach Christianity are apt to dwell wholly on the negative. We are bidden not merely to be harmless as doves, but also as wise as serpents. It is very much easier to carry out the former part of the order than the latter; while, on the other hand, it is of much more importance for the good of mankind that our goodness should be accompanied by wisdom than that we should merely be harmless. If with the serpent wisdom we unite the serpent guile, terrible will be the damage we do; and if, with the best of intentions, we can only manage to deserve the epithet of "harmless," it is hardly worth while to have lived in the world at all. Perhaps there is no more important component of character than steadfast resolution. The boy who is going to make a great man, or is going to count in any way in after life, must make up his mind not merely to overcome a thousand obstacles, but to win in spite of a thousand repulses or defeats. He may be able to wrest success along the lines on which he originally started. He may have to try something entirely new. On the one hand, he must not be volatile and irresolute, and, on the other hand, he must not fear to try a new line because he has failed in another. Grant did well as a boy and well as a young man; then came a period of trouble and failure, and then the Civil War and his opportunity; and he grasped it, and rose until his name is among the greatest in our history. Young Lincoln, struggling against incalculable odds, worked his way up, trying one thing and another until he, too, struck out boldly into the turbulent torrent of our national life, at a time when only the boldest and wisest could so carry themselves as to win success and honor; and from the struggle he won both death and honor, and stands forevermore among the greatest of mankind. Character is shown in peace no less than in war. As the greatest fertility of invention, the greatest perfection of armament, will not make soldiers out of cowards, so no mental training and no bodily vigor will make a nation great if it lacks the fundamental principles of honesty and moral cleanliness. After the death of Alexander the Great nearly all of the then civilized world was divided among the Greek monarchies ruled by his companions and their successors. This Greek world was very brilliant and very wealthy. It contained haughty military empires, and huge trading cities, under republican government, which attained the highest pitch of commercial and industrial prosperity. Art flourished to an extraordinary degree; science advanced as never before. There were academies for men of letters; there were many orators, many philosophers. Merchants and business men thrived apace, and for a long period the Greek soldiers kept the superiority and renown they had won under the mighty conqueror of the East. But the heart of the people was incurably false, incurably treacherous and debased. Almost every statesman had his price, almost every soldier was a mercenary who, for a sufficient inducement, would betray any cause.