

Chapter 1 : Progressive Party | CourseNotes

theodore roosevelt dynamic geographer based on a lecture delivered to the school of geography, oxford university, march 8, by frank buffington vrooman f.r.g.s. henry frowde oxford university press.

Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive movement By the reform upheaval was too strong to be contained within state boundaries. Moreover, certain problems with which only the federal government was apparently competent to deal cried out for solution. Roosevelt had broad democratic sympathies; moreover, thanks to his experience as police commissioner of New York City and governor of New York state, he was the first president to have an intimate knowledge of modern urban problems. Because Congress was securely controlled by a group of archconservative Republicans, the new president had to feel his way cautiously in legislative matters, but he emerged full-grown as a tribune of the people after his triumph in the presidential election of 1900. By then he was the undisputed spokesman of national progressivism and by far its best publicity agent. Beginning in 1898 with a suit to dissolve a northwestern railroad monopoly, Roosevelt moved next against the so-called Beef Trust, then against the oil, tobacco, and other monopolies. In every case the Supreme Court supported the administration, going so far in the oil and tobacco decisions of 1906 as to reverse its decision. Roosevelt moved much more aggressively after his election. He withdrew from the public domain some 100,000 acres of forest lands, 80,000 acres of mineral lands, and 1,000,000 acres of water-power sites. Moreover, adoption of the National Reclamation Act of 1902 made possible the beginning of an ambitious federal program of irrigation and hydroelectric development in the West. Republican troubles under William Howard Taft Roosevelt was so much the idol of the masses of that he could have easily gained the Republican nomination in that year. After his election in 1908 U. Taft might have made an ideal president during a time of domestic tranquility, but his tenure in the White House was far from peaceful. The Republican insurgents These Republicans, like a majority of Americans, demanded such reforms as tariff reductions, an income tax, the direct election of senators, and even stricter railroad and corporation regulations. Actually he was temperamentally and philosophically a conservative; moreover, he lacked the qualities of a dynamic popular leader. In the circumstances, his ineptness, indecision, and failure to lead could only spell disaster for his party. The measure that emerged from Congress actually increased rates. Republican insurgents and a majority of Americans were outraged, but Taft signed the bill and called it the best tariff law the Republicans had ever enacted. Conflicts and misunderstandings over conservation and legislative procedure caused the rift between Taft Republicans and the insurgents to grow. By 1909 the Republican insurgents were clearly in the ascendancy in the Congress. They found their leader in Roosevelt, who had become increasingly alienated from Taft and who made a whirlwind campaign for the presidential nomination in the winter and spring of 1912. Convinced that the bosses had stolen the nomination from him, Roosevelt led his followers out of the Republican convention. Woodrow Wilson, former president of Princeton University, who had made a brilliant progressive record as governor of New Jersey, was nominated by the Democrats on the 46th ballot. The real contest was between Roosevelt and Wilson for control of the Progressive majority. Campaigning strenuously on a platform that he called the New Nationalism, Roosevelt demanded effective control of big business through a strong federal commission, radical tax reform, and a whole series of measures to put the federal government squarely into the business of social and economic reform. By contrast Wilson seemed conservative with a program he called the New Freedom; it envisaged a concerted effort to destroy monopoly and to open the doors of economic opportunity to small businessmen through drastic tariff reduction, banking reform, and severe tightening of the antitrust laws. Roosevelt outpolled Taft in the election, but he failed to win many Democratic Progressives away from Wilson, who won by a huge majority of electoral votes, though receiving only about 42 percent of the popular vote. The New Freedom and its transformation A trained political scientist and historian, Wilson believed that the president should be the leader of public opinion, the chief formulator of legislative policy, and virtually sovereign in the conduct of foreign relations. With the support of an aroused public opinion and a compliant Democratic majority, he was able to put his theories of leadership into effect with spectacular success. Wilson, Woodrow and Edith U. Woodrow Wilson and first lady Edith Wilson, Library of Congress, Washington, D.

The third, and Wilson thought the last, part of the New Freedom program was antitrust reform. It established an agency—the Federal Trade Commission (FTC)—with sweeping authority to prevent business practices that would lead to monopoly. Meanwhile, Wilson had abandoned his original measure, the Clayton Antitrust Act passed by Congress in 1914; its severe provisions against interlocking directorates and practices tending toward monopoly had been gravely weakened by the time the president signed it. The Clayton Act included a declaration that labour unions, as such, were not to be construed as conspiracies in restraint of trade in violation of the antitrust laws, but what organized labour wanted, and did not get, was immunity from prosecution for such measures as the sympathetic strike and the secondary boycott, which the courts had proscribed as violations of the Sherman Act. In a public letter in November 1914, the president announced that his reform program was complete. Consequently—and also because his own political thinking had been moving toward a more advanced Progressive position—Wilson struck out upon a new political course in 1914. He began by appointing Louis D. Brandeis, the leading critic of big business and finance, to the Supreme Court. With such a program behind him, Wilson was able to rally a new coalition of Democrats, former Progressives, independents, social workers, and a large minority of Socialists, and he narrowly defeated his Republican opponent, Charles Evans Hughes, in the presidential election. He usually worked well with his secretaries of state, Bryan and Robert Lansing, and often relied for advice upon his confidential counselor, Col. Woodrow Wilson served his apprenticeship by having to deal at the outset of his administration with an uprising in Mexico, set off when a military usurper, Victoriano Huerta, murdered liberal president Francisco Madero and seized the executive power in February 1913. It was difficult for the United States to remain aloof because Americans had invested heavily in Mexico and 40,000 U.S. Victoriano Huerta seated centre with his cabinet, c. LC-DIG-ggbain If Wilson had followed conventional policy and the urgings of Americans with interests in Mexico, he would have recognized Huerta as most European governments did, who promised to respect and protect all foreign investments and concessions. Wilson thus not only refused to recognize Huerta but also tried to persuade the dictator to step down from office and permit the holding of free elections for a new democratic government. This stratagem succeeded, and Carranza and his army occupied Mexico City in August 1914. Wilson refused to interfere. Carranza emerged victorious by the summer of 1914, and Wilson accorded him de facto recognition in October. In January 1916, however, Villa executed about 17 U.S. Then, seeking to provoke war between the United States and Mexico, he raided Columbus, New Mexico, on March 9, 1916, burning the town and killing some 17 inhabitants. Wilson sent a punitive expedition under Gen. Pershing into Mexico in hot pursuit of Villa, but the wily guerrilla eluded Pershing, and, the deeper the U.S. There were two serious skirmishes between regular Mexican and U.S. Thereafter, Wilson adamantly rejected all further foreign and American suggestions for intervention in Mexico. Pershing centre inspecting a camp during the U.S. Army expedition into Mexico in search of Mexican revolutionary leader Pancho Villa, In spite of the appeals of propagandists for the rival Allies and Central Powers, the great majority of Americans were doggedly neutral and determined to avoid involvement unless American rights and interests were grossly violated. State Department sent several strong protests to London, particularly against British suppression of American exports of food and raw materials to Germany. Anglo-American blockade controversies were not acute, however, because the British put their blockade controls into effect gradually, always paid for goods seized, argued persuasively that in a total war food and raw materials were as essential as guns and ammunition, and pointed out that they, the British, were simply following blockade precedents established by the United States itself during the American Civil War. As a result of a tacit Anglo-American agreement, the United States soon became the chief external source of supply for the food, raw materials, and munitions that fed the British and French war machines. At the same time, the president resisted all efforts by German Americans for an arms embargo on the ground that such a measure would be grossly un-neutral toward the Allies. German submarine warfare There was no possibility of conflict between Germany and the United States so long as the former confined its warfare to the continent of Europe; a new situation full of potential danger arose, however, when the German authorities decided to use their new weapon, the submarine, to challenge British control of the seas. The German admiralty announced in February 1915 that all Allied vessels would be torpedoed without warning in a broad area and that even neutral vessels were not safe. The Germans soon gave broad guarantees concerning American ships, and their safety

against illegal submarine attacks was not an issue between the two countries before. An issue much more fraught with danger was the safety of Americans traveling and working on Allied ships. A German submarine sank the unarmed British liner *Lusitania* without warning on May 7, 1915, killing, among others, Americans. Wilson at first appealed to the Germans on broad grounds of humanity to abandon submarine warfare, but in the subsequent negotiations he narrowed the issue to one of safety for unarmed passenger liners against violent undersea attack. Momentary resolution came when a submarine sank the unarmed British liner *Arabic* in August. Wilson warned that he would break diplomatic relations if such attacks continued, and the Germans grudgingly promised not to attack unarmed passenger ships without warning. The controversy escalated to a more dangerous level when a submarine torpedoed the packet steamer *Sussex* in the English Channel with heavy loss of life in March 1917. In an ultimatum to Berlin, Wilson threatened to break diplomatic relations if the Germans did not cease attacking liners and merchantmen without warning; once again the Germans capitulated, but they threatened to resume unrestricted submarine warfare if the United States failed to force the British to observe international law in their blockade practices. Wilson tried to arrange a compromise by which the Allies would disarm their ships in return for a German promise not to sink them without warning. When the British rejected the proposal, the president gave the impression that he would hold Germany accountable for American lives lost on armed ships, setting off a rebellion in Congress and the near passage of resolutions forbidding American citizens to travel on armed ships. Actually, the president had no intention of permitting armed ships to become a serious issue; their status was never a subject of serious controversy between the United States and Germany. A violent controversy over preparedness ensued, both in Congress and in the country at large. The army legislation of 1916 was a compromise, with Wilson obtaining only a modest increase in the army and a strengthening of the National Guard, but the Naval Appropriations Act of 1916 provided for more ships than the administration had requested.

Chapter 2 : Theodore Roosevelt Island - Wikipedia

*Theodore Roosevelt: Dynamic Geographer [Frank Buffington Vrooman] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original.*

The island was patented in as Anacostine Island by Captain Randolph Brandt or Brunett , who left the island to his daughter Margaret Hammersley, upon his death in or The Masons left the island in when a causeway stagnated the water. The island was used as a training camp by the 1st United States Colored Infantry on its formation in Funds were finally designated by Congress in As with all historic areas administered by the National Park Service, the national memorial is listed on the National Register of Historic Places ; the listing first appeared on October 15, The memorial was dedicated on October 27, Geography and natural history[edit] The Potomac River surrounding the island is at sea level, part of the Chesapeake Bay estuary , with the river water fresh but tidal. A narrow channel, unofficially referred to as "Little River" by local users of the Potomac River, separates the island from the Virginia bank of the Potomac, with the main channel of the Potomac between the island and Georgetown , part of Washington, D. The Virginia state line follows the southern bank of the river, so, despite the fact that the primary access to the island is from Virginia, the island itself is entirely in the District of Columbia. The rocky western upriver and central portions of the island are part of the Piedmont Plateau , while the southeastern part is within the Atlantic Coastal Plain. At one point opposite Georgetown, the Atlantic Seaboard fall line between the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain can be seen as a natural phenomenon. The island has about 2. Most of the island is deciduous forest of various kinds, including uplands, riparian shores, and swamps. There is also an area of fresh-water tidal estuarine marsh , and a few small bedrock outcrops of metamorphic Piedmont rock, some along the tidal shore. The island is particularly known for its variety of birds and its showy displays of spring wildflowers. However, dozens of non-native invasive plants have become abundant there, often outcompeting the native species. Access[edit] The footbridge to the island Theodore Roosevelt Island is accessible by a footbridge from a parking lot along the Virginia bank of the Potomac River, just north of the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge , which crosses but does not allow access to the island. Cars can enter this parking lot only from the northbound lanes of the George Washington Memorial Parkway. Pedestrians and bicyclists can reach the parking lot and footbridge by following the Mount Vernon Trail south from the intersection of Lee Highway and N. The closest Washington Metro station to the island is the Rosslyn station. The Winter Soldier depicted the island as the site of the Triskelion , the headquarters of the fictional S.

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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 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 "hearty 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 hostels. 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.

Chapter 4 : NEW Theodore Roosevelt by Frank Buffington Vrooman | eBay

Theodore Roosevelt Dynamic Geographer; Based On A Lecture Delivered To The School Of Geography, Oxford University, March 8, Vrooman, Frank Buffington London: Henry Froude, Oxford University Press,

Roosevelt and the Money Power: Responsibility of Dishonest High Finance for the Panic of Sudwarth Printing Company The First Quarter Century. Roosevelt, the Happy Warrior. Boston, Little, Brown, Progressive Era Politicians and Organized Labor Theodore Roosevelt and Labor, Record of Theodore Roosevelt. Columbia University Press, Neale Publishing Company, The Warrior Critique of the Business Civilization. Establishment of the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace. Government Printing Office, Dissolution of the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace. A Record of Confusion. Roosevelt and the Money Kings: America in Counterfeit Christianity. Also, for more resources regarding labor in the United States, click here. North Dakota State Historical Society, Theodore Roosevelt and the Crusade for America. A Study in International Commitment. Roosevelt, Emmons, and the Tongass National Forest. The Making of a Conservationist. University of Illinois Press, Theodore Roosevelt the Naturalist. Harper and Brothers, A Conservation Turning Point. Nature Photography, Manliness, and Modern Memory, Teddy Roosevelt and the Fire that Saved America. A Long Way from Earth Day. The Struggle to Preserve a Wilderness. Its Extermination and Preservation. Weyerhaeuser at the American Forest Congress. A Legislative Study in the Nascence of Regulation. The Island Waterways Commission Reconsidered. Gifford Pinchot and the Conservation Crusade. Film and the American Moral Version of Nature: Theodore Roosevelt to Walt Disney. Michigan State University Press, Crisis of the Wasteful Nation: University of Chicago Press, Memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, Forest Conservation. Theodore Roosevelt National Park. For more information on Theodore Roosevelt and conservation, click here. The Case of Social Work. Malefactors of Great Wealth! American Business Bureau, Independence, Dependence, and Interdependence at Home and Abroad. Dau, William Herman Theodore. The Logical and Historical Inaccuracies of the Hon. Concordia Publishing House, Fisher, Louis and Nada Mourtada-Sabbah. Theodore Roosevelt Among the Humorists: Howells, Mark Twain, and Mr. University of Tennessee Press, Theodore Roosevelt as a Celebrity, Theodore Roosevelt and the American Historical Society. Theodore Roosevelt, Dynamic Geographer: For a broad collection of resources on American culture and society in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, click here. In Trace of TR: University of Nebraska Press, Ranching and Stockraising in the Territory of Dakota. South Dakota State Historical Society, Cody, Roosevelt, Remington and the Imperialist Hero. The Dakota Badlands as Cultural Symbol. Theodore Roosevelt and the Dakota Badlands. National Park Service, The Standing Rock Leasing Conflict of Theodore Roosevelt and the American West, Roosevelt in the Bunk House and Other Sketches: Visits of the Great Rough Rider to Wyoming in , , and Laramie Printing Company, Theodore Roosevelt in the Badlands: Ranching Adventures in the Dakotas. Roosevelt in the Bad Lands. Houghton Mifflin Company, Where Roosevelt Came to Hunt. Theodore Roosevelt in the Dakota Badlands: Dickinson State University, A Free and Hardy Life: Ranching in the Dakota Badlands: Roosevelt Ranch Life in the Badlands. TR, Man of Dakota: Essays about Theodore Roosevelt. North Dakota Humanities Council, The Letters of William W. Pioneer Trails Regional Museum, University of Oklahoma Press, Post Printing and Binding, Laughing Horse Enterprises, International Book Publishers, The Romance of My Life: Theodore Roosevelt Medora Foundation, University of North Dakota, The Eastern Experience and the Western Establishment: University of Texas Press, Additional works on Theodore Roosevelt and the Dakota ranching era can be found here.

Chapter 5 : Theodore Roosevelt - Wikipedia

Excerpt from Theodore Roosevelt Dynamic Geographer IN writing Out my lecture I have found It necessary to enlarge the stenographic notes of my secretary with much illustrative material received from the Federal Departments at Washington since the lecture was delivered.

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.

Chapter 6 : Full text of "Theodore Roosevelt, dynamic geographer"

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Impressions of Theodore Roosevelt. Theodore Roosevelt and the Philippines, University of the Philippines Press. Theodore Roosevelt and His Time: Shown in His Own Letters. Patrician Leaders Who Transformed America. Fairleigh Dickinson University Press. Theodore Roosevelt, American Politician: Taft, Roosevelt, and the Limits of Friendship. University of Pennsylvania Press. Neither Socialism Nor Monopoly: Theodore Roosevelt and the Decision to Regulate the Railroads. The Albany Apprenticeship, Theodore Roosevelt and the Politics of Power. Theodore Roosevelt and Reform Politics. Theodore Roosevelt and the American West, John Milton Cooper, Jr.. The Warrior and the Priest: Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt. A Rough Ride to Albany: Teddy Runs for Governor. The Ideals of Theodore Roosevelt. New York and London: Lion in the White House: A Life of Theodore Roosevelt. Theodore Roosevelt and the Idea of Race. Louisiana State University Press. Theodore Roosevelt and Japan. University of Washington Press. Theodore Roosevelt and the International Rivalries. The Bull Moose Years: Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Party. Theodore Roosevelt as Ex-President. Theodore Roosevelt and the Art of Controversy: Episodes of the White House Years. The Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt. University Press of Kansas. Bull Moose on the Stump: The Campaign Speeches of Theodore Roosevelt. I Rose Like a Rocket: The Political Education of Theodore Roosevelt. The Life and Times of Theodore Roosevelt. Farrar, Straus and Cudahy. The Big Stick and the Congressional Gavel: The Life Story of Theodore Roosevelt. The Man as I Knew Him. Theodore Roosevelt Goes to War, Champion of the Strenuous Life. Theodore Roosevelt in Perspective: The Life of Theodore Roosevelt. Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft. The Diplomacy of Theodore Roosevelt. University of Nebraska Press. Life of Theodore Roosevelt between ages 10 to Theodore Roosevelt, Patriot and Statesman: The True Story of an Ideal American. The River of Doubt: The Story of a Great American Family. The Boy and the Man. The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt. The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt. Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Movement. University of Wisconsin Press. Heart of the Lakes. Conference papers, Hempstead, Long Island, April Theodore Roosevelt and the Rise of the Modern Navy. Theodore Roosevelt After the White House. University of Tennessee Press. The Formative Years, The McKinley and Roosevelt Administrations, The Man and the Citizen. My Brother, Theodore Roosevelt. Life and Work of Theodore Roosevelt: Roosevelt Among the People: Theodore Roosevelt and the British Empire: A Study in Presidential Statecraft. The Seven Worlds of Theodore Roosevelt. The Logic of His Career. Rough Rider in the White House: Theodore Roosevelt and the Politics of Desire. University of Chicago Press. Most of the sources listed are encyclopedic in nature but might be limited to a specific field, such as musicians or film directors. A lack of listings here does not indicate unimportance -- we are nowhere near finished with this portion of the project -- though if many are shown it does indicate a wide recognition of this individual.

Chapter 7 : Quote Of The Day - Theodore Roosevelt | The Teachers Digest

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City on Oct. 27, A Harvard graduate, he was early interested in ranching, in politics, and in writing picaresque historical narratives. A Harvard graduate, he was early interested in ranching, in politics, and in writing picaresque historical narratives.

Chapter 8 : Almanac of Theodore Roosevelt - Research Resources about Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt was born on October 27, , 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.

Chapter 9 : Theodore Roosevelt - HISTORY

Theodore Roosevelt Jr. was born on October 27, 1858, 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).