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*Presidents from Theodore Roosevelt through Coolidge, Debating the Issues in Pro and Con Primary Documents (The President's Position: Debating the Issues) [Francine Romero] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

By this time, the Seventeenth Amendment to the United States Constitution had been ratified, giving the people the right to elect senators, and Ohio had instituted primary elections for the office. Foraker and former congressman Ralph D. Cole also entered the Republican primary. When Burton withdrew, Foraker became the favorite, but his Old Guard Republicanism was deemed outdated, and Harding was urged to enter the race. Daugherty claimed credit for persuading Harding to run, "I found him like a turtle sunning himself on a log, and I pushed him into the water. It was calculated to offend nobody except Democrats. Harding won the primary by 12, votes over Foraker. In , the start of World War I and the prospect of a Catholic senator from Ohio increased nativist sentiment. Harding did not attack Hogan an old friend on this or most other issues, but he did not denounce the nativist hatred for his opponent. Senate, the Democrats controlled both houses of Congress, and were led by President Wilson. As a junior senator in the minority, Harding received unimportant committee assignments, but carried out those duties assiduously. As senator-elect, he indicated that he could not support votes for women until Ohio did. Increased support for suffrage there and among Senate Republicans meant that by the time Congress voted on the issue, Harding was a firm supporter. Harding, who drank, [58] initially voted against banning alcohol. He voted for the Eighteenth Amendment , which imposed Prohibition , after successfully moving to modify it by placing a time limit on ratification, which was expected to kill it. He urged delegates to stand as a united party. The convention nominated Justice Charles Evans Hughes. In the November presidential election , despite increasing Republican unity, Hughes was narrowly defeated by Wilson. Many senators disliked Article X of the League Covenant , that committed signatories to the defense of any member nation that was attacked, seeing it as forcing the United States to war without the assent of Congress. Harding was one of 39 senators who signed a round-robin letter opposing the League. When Wilson invited the Foreign Relations Committee to the White House to informally discuss the treaty, Harding ably questioned Wilson about Article X; the president evaded his inquiries. The Senate debated Versailles in September , and Harding made a major speech against it. By then, Wilson had suffered a stroke while on a speaking tour. With an incapacitated president in the White House and less support in the country, the treaty was defeated. These plans ended when Roosevelt suddenly died on January 6, On December 17, , Harding made a low-key announcement of his presidential candidacy. Harding was far more acceptable to the "Old Guard" leaders of the party. His strategy was to make Harding an acceptable choice to delegates once the leaders faltered. Harding, speech before the Home Market Club, Boston, May 14, [73] There were only 16 presidential primary states in , of which the most crucial to Harding was Ohio. Harding had to have some loyalists at the convention to have any chance of nomination, and the Wood campaign hoped to knock Harding out of the race by taking Ohio. Wood campaigned in the state, and his supporter, Procter, spent large sums; Harding spoke in the non-confrontational style he had adopted in In Indiana, Harding finished fourth, with less than ten percent of the vote, and failed to win a single delegate. He was willing to give up and have Daugherty file his re-election papers for the Senate, but Florence Harding grabbed the phone from his hand, "Warren Harding, what are you doing? Not until the convention is over. Think of your friends in Ohio! Johnson was deemed to be behind the inquiry, and the rage of the Lowden and Wood factions put an end to any possible compromise among the frontrunners. Of the almost 1, delegates, 27 were womenâ€”the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution , guaranteeing women the vote, was within one state of ratification, and would pass before the end of August. Harding had asked Willis to place his name in nomination, and the former governor responded with a speech popular among the delegates, both for its folksiness and for its brevity in the intense Chicago heat. Daugherty [84] Four ballots were taken on the afternoon of June 11, and they revealed a deadlock. Historians have focused on the talks held in the suite of

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Republican National Committee RNC Chairman Will Hays at the Blackstone Hotel , at which senators and others came and went, and numerous possible candidates were discussed. Utah Senator Reed Smoot , before his departure early in the evening, backed Harding, telling Hays and the others that as the Democrats were likely to nominate Governor Cox, they should pick Harding to win Ohio. Smoot also told The New York Times that there had been an agreement to nominate Harding, but that it would not be done for several ballots yet. Two other participants in the smoke-filled room discussions, Kansas Senator Charles Curtis and Colonel George Brinton McClellan Harvey , a close friend of Hays, predicted to the press that Harding would be nominated because of the liabilities of the other candidates. Harding biographer Charles W. Although this was not true, delegates believed it, and sought a way out by voting for Harding. Lodge then declared a three-hour recess, to the outrage of Daugherty, who raced to the podium, and confronted him, "You cannot defeat this man this way! The motion was not carried! You cannot defeat this man! The nomination was made unanimous. The delegates, desperate to leave town before they incurred more hotel expenses, then proceeded to the vice presidential nomination. Coolidge, popular for his role in breaking the Boston police strike of , was nominated for vice president, receiving two and a fraction votes more than Harding had. James Morgan wrote in The Boston Globe: On such things, Rollo, turns the destiny of nations. The New York World found Harding the least-qualified candidate since James Buchanan , deeming the Ohio senator a "weak and mediocre" man who "never had an original idea. Former Treasury Secretary William G. As Cox was, when not in politics, a newspaper owner and editor, this placed two Ohio editors against each other for the presidency, and some complained there was no real political choice. Both Cox and Harding were economic conservatives, and were reluctant progressives at best. Harding elected to conduct a front porch campaign , like McKinley in In the meantime, Cox and Roosevelt stumped the nation, giving hundreds of speeches. Coolidge spoke in the Northeast, later on in the South, and was not a significant factor in the election. As a newspaperman himself, he fell into easy camaraderie with the press covering him, enjoying a relationship few presidents have equaled. His " return to normalcy " theme was aided by the atmosphere that Marion provided, an orderly place that induced nostalgia in many voters. The front porch campaign allowed Harding to avoid mistakes, and as time dwindled towards the election, his strength grew. The travels of the Democratic candidates eventually caused Harding to make several short speaking tours, but for the most part, he remained in Marion. America had no need for another Wilson, Harding argued, appealing for a president "near the normal. Sometimes these meandering words actually capture a straggling thought and bear it triumphantly, a prisoner in their midst, until it died of servitude and over work. Mencken concurred, "it reminds me of a string of wet sponges, it reminds me of tattered washing on the line; it reminds me of stale bean soup, of college yells, of dogs barking idiotically through endless nights. It is so bad that a kind of grandeur creeps into it. It drags itself out of the dark abyss It is rumble and bumble. It is balder and dash. This was general enough to satisfy most Republicans, and only a few bolted the party over this issue. By October, Cox had realized there was widespread public opposition to Article X, and stated that reservations to the treaty might be necessary; this shift allowed Harding to say no more on the subject. Harding campaigning in The RNC hired Albert Lasker , an advertising executive from Chicago, to publicize Harding, and Lasker unleashed a broad-based advertising campaign that used many now-standard advertising techniques for the first time in a presidential campaign. Visitors to Marion had their photographs taken with Senator and Mrs. Harding, and copies were sent to their hometown newspapers. Telemarketers were used to make phone calls with scripted dialogues to promote Harding. Wooster College professor William Estabrook Chancellor publicized the rumors, based on supposed family research, but perhaps reflecting no more than local gossip.

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Chapter 2 : National Park Service - The Presidents (Biographical Sketches)

Presidents from Theodore Roosevelt through Coolidge, Debating the Issues in Pro and Con Primary Documents by Francine Romero Students will be able to debate the key political, social, and economic issues and initiatives of each President covered here by using this rich source of pro and con primary documents contemporary to the time.

The only one to hold the office more than the traditional two terms, slightly more than 12 years when he died near the beginning of his fourth term, was Franklin D. Subsequently the 22d amendment to the Constitution restricted future tenure to a maximum of two terms plus any unexpired term of less than 2 years to which an incumbent might have succeeded. Nine Chief Executives served two full terms: Lincoln and McKinley were elected to second terms, but were assassinated during them. Nixon resigned before completing his second term. Johnson, who all succeeded to office through the Vice-Presidency, were subsequently elected to full terms and lived to complete them. No Presidents who succeeded through the Vice-Presidency ever won second elective terms. The bereaved widow, Jacqueline, is at the right; Lady Bird Johnson, at the left. National Park Service, Cecil W. Stoughton, The shortest term was that of William Henry Harrison, who was stricken soon after his inauguration and died after only a month in office. Nixon, facing almost certain impeachment, resigned. Tyler and Franklin D. Roosevelt were the losing Vice-Presidential candidates of major parties before elevation to the Presidency. Vice President Ford took office when Nixon resigned. Nixon is unique in that he lost his first bid for the Presidency at the end of his Vice-Presidential term, but was later able to capture the office. ALTHOUGH the health of the Presidents during their tenure has varied considerably and the burdens of office have placed them under great stress, only Garfield gunshot wounds, Wilson stroke, and Eisenhower heart attack were incapacitated for extended periods. Roosevelt was handicapped throughout much of his adult life from the effects of infantile paralysis. Roosevelt died of natural causes. Jackson, Truman and Ford weathered serious assassination attempts while they were President, as did also President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, as well as Theodore Roosevelt after his Presidency. Tyler fortuitously escaped death in when a cannon exploded during a firing demonstration while he was aboard the Princeton on the Potomac River. Lincoln, while viewing a Confederate attack on Fort Stevens, D. Before entering office, Jackson and Lincoln engaged in duels, and Jackson was seriously wounded during an altercation. Grant, who toured the world during his retirement, being received by the Emperor of Japan in Engraving in John R. MOST Presidents have remained active in retirement, and blended participation in political and national affairs with pursuit of private concerns. For a number of them, the return to private life has brought vast relief. Buchanan and Hayes, for example, made unabashed statements of pleasure on departure from the White House. On the other hand, some individuals left office reluctantly and never fully adjusted to the change in status. Just a few of the men returned to major elective or appointive public office. Two went back to the U. Various others also sat on Government boards, commissions, and committees; represented the incumbent Chief Executive on ceremonial occasions; advised him; or performed specific tasks at his request. Johnson, and Ford, taught or lectured at universities. Numerous individuals served as officials or trustees, held honorary offices, or otherwise supported educational institutions, libraries, learned societies, and charitable and philanthropic organizations. Arthur, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, and Coolidge resumed their law practices, though they were usually less active in the profession than in earlier years. Several men traveled extensively. Theodore Roosevelt traveled there as well as to Africa and Latin America. Grant journeyed leisurely around the world. Nixon flew to China. Grant and Roosevelt subsequently described their travels and impressions in books. A large number of individuals wrote memoirs, autobiographies, and books on other subjects, as well as magazine and newspaper articles, pamphlets, and tracts on national or political affairs, as well as miscellaneous subjects. IN physical appearance the Presidents have ranged from handsome to homely. Some have worn beards, mustaches, and sideburns; some had long hair, some short; some were bald. Others have worn spectacles. Some were stylish dressers, and others favored informal attire. They ranged in height from Madison 5 feet 4

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inches to Lincoln a full foot taller. Roosevelt, and Lyndon B. Madison, the lightest, weighed a mere pounds; Taft, pounds, and Cleveland, pounds. Presidential hobbies have been as diversified as the men themselves. Eisenhower paints; Truman plays the piano left ; Harding golfs; and Carter plays tennis right. National Archives left , The White House right. FOR diversion, over the course of their careers the Chief Executives have enjoyed a variety of hobbies, some of which they pursued avidly and others casually. Their interest in sports, though often only in a spectator capacity, has been strong. Included are such individual pursuits as hunting, fishing, walking-hiking, horseback riding, swimming, golf, bowling, skiing, tennis, and exercising. Popular team sports have been baseball, softball, football, and basketball. Two of the most active sportsmen-Presidents, both of whom took part in and watched a wide range of athletic activities, were Theodore Roosevelt and Ford. Jefferson, Tyler, and Nixon played the violin; Truman and Nixon the piano; Coolidge the harmonica; and Harding the alto horn and cornet. Many of the Chief Executives have enjoyed listening to music and dancing. In addition, many Presidents have enjoyed occasional cruises on the Presidential yacht. Most of them have sought whenever possible to rest away from the Capital, at official retreats or in their private residences or vacation homes.

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Chapter 3 : UTSA College of Architecture, Construction and Planning

Get this from a library! Presidents from Theodore Roosevelt through Coolidge, debating the issues in pro and con primary documents. [Francine Sanders Romero;] -- Primary documents help argue the pros and cons of a variety of issues which shaped the presidencies of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding, and Calvin Coolidge.

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

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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 "heartily 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 hostleries. 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 : Warren G. Harding - Wikipedia

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