

Chapter 1 : Who Done It: The Murder of Theodore Roosevelt by L Voyles on Prezi

In this second installation of the "Theodore Roosevelt Mysteries," New York City Police Commissioner Roosevelt comes vividly to life along with his era and his place. And, as in the first of the series, there's a personal link between him and the mystery in which he takes an interest.

The big teeth frozen in a warm predator-like smile. He was a whirling dervish of energy, lurching from one program to the next, from one initiative to another, always ready to wade into the arena of public debate. It sounds like a nice organizational title people could put on their C. You want a mission statement from Director Hermann Hagehorn for this book? Of course you do: Something a school librarian would read and show to a bunch of kids sitting Indian style on the floor. Where the Wild Things Are. The Cat in the Hat. That sort of thing. If so, he surely could have made use of our modern term to gussy up a popular but regarded-as-trashy medium: Whatever you call it " and I call it a comic book " this thing is big. Here Roosevelt is as a weak, asthmatic child, one feeble enough to be snicker-snagged by his peers: Of course, all that changed. As he grew up, was educated at Harvard, wrote books and entered politics, he always found time to retreat for rides, hunting and hiking in the American wilderness. He spent long stretches sometimes to escape great personal pain, like the death of his first wife in the Dakotas, in still somewhat lawless stretches that lived up to their Badlands appellation. We have to pause here to note that this book, like almost all other biographical comics , is absolute hagiography. Granted, most accounts hold that he was very much a good man, but, like all people, there were things in his life that dinged his armor. They were close as children, but when Elliot developed a drinking problem later in life and entered a harrowing downward spiral, Theodore cut off all contact with him, condemning him to exile. Elliot killed himself at the age of Even factoring in that Roosevelt and his companions were eating much of their haul, the sheer numbers involved are jaw-dropping. Our hero, ladies and gentlemen. Vegans and card-carrying PETA members are fainting as we speak. Like oh, say, the time he got shot and decided to go give a speech anyway: This comic has its problems. It glosses over a lot. Most of us like Teddy. That makes perusing this comic rather enjoyable. As the man himself would say:

Chapter 2 : Progressive Party (United States,) - Wikipedia

Theodore Roosevelt, the Police Commissioner in s New York City Speak Softly, The Big Stick, and The Strenuous Life: A Theodore Roosevelt Mystery.

Roosevelt and Hiram Johnson after nomination Roosevelt ran a vigorous campaign, but the campaign was short of money as the business interests which had supported Roosevelt in either backed the other candidates or stayed neutral. Roosevelt was also handicapped because he had already served nearly two full terms as President and thus was challenging the unwritten "no third term" rule. In the end, Roosevelt fell far short of winning. He received 88 electoral votes , compared to for Wilson and 8 for Taft. Roosevelt was the only third-party candidate to outpoll a candidate of an established party. Pro-Roosevelt cartoon contrasts the Republican Party bosses in back row and Progressive Party reformers in front Many historians have concluded that the Republican split was essential to allow Wilson to win the presidency. Others argue that even without the split, Wilson would have won as he did in Twenty-one ran for governor. Over ran for U. Representative the exact number is not clear because there were many Republican-Progressive fusion candidacies and some candidates ran with the labels of ad hoc groups such as "Bull Moose Republicans" or in Pennsylvania the "Washington Party". On October 14, , while Roosevelt was campaigning in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a saloonkeeper from New York , John Flammang Schrank , shot him, but the bullet lodged in his chest only after penetrating both his steel eyeglass case and a page single-folded copy of the speech titled " Progressive Cause Greater Than Any Individual ", he was to deliver, carried in his jacket pocket. Schrank was immediately disarmed, captured and might have been lynched had Roosevelt not shouted for Schrank to remain unharmed. Instead, he delivered his scheduled speech with blood seeping into his shirt. His opening comments to the gathered crowd were: Doctors concluded that it would be less dangerous to leave it in place than to attempt to remove it and Roosevelt carried the bullet with him for the rest of his life. Despite his tenacity, Roosevelt ultimately lost his bid for reelection. Only a few were in the South. Nine Progressives were elected to the House and none won governorships. In spite of this, about Progressives were elected to local offices. The Democrats gained many state legislature seats, which gave them 10 additional U. Senate seatsâ€”they also gained 63 U. One hundred thirty-eight candidates, including women, [33] ran for the U. House as Progressives in and 5 were elected. Hiram Johnson was denied renomination for governor as a Republicanâ€”he ran as a Progressive and was re-elected. Parker ran for governor as a Progressive early in the year the Republican Party was deeply unpopular in Louisiana. Five delegates from each convention met to negotiate and the Progressives wanted reunification with Roosevelt as nominee, which the Republicans adamantly opposed. Meanwhile, Charles Evans Hughes , a moderate Progressive, became the front-runner at the Republican convention. He had been on the Supreme Court in and thus was completely neutral on the bitter debates that year. The Progressives suggested Hughes as a compromise candidate, then Roosevelt sent a message proposing conservative Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. The shocked Progressives immediately nominated Roosevelt again, with Parker as the vice presidential nominee. Roosevelt refused to accept the nomination and endorsed Hughes, who was immediately approved by the Republican convention. Some leaders, such as Harold Ickes of Chicago, supported Wilson. No candidates ran as Progressives for governor, senator or representative. From to , the Taft wing controlled the Republican Party and refused to nominate any prominent Progressives to the Republican national ticket. Finally, Frank Knox was nominated for Vice President in The relative domination of the Republican Party by conservatives left many former Progressives with no real affiliation until the s, when most joined the New Deal Democratic Party coalition of President Franklin D.

Chapter 3 : Theodore Roosevelt - Wikipedia

*Speak Softly (Theodore Roosevelt Mystery) [Lauren Alexander] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Teddy Roosevelt, Police Commissioner of New York City, investigates a series of murders that seemed to be connected to narcotics smuggling and two organized crime families.*

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 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.

Chapter 4 : Speak Softly: 11 Teddy Roosevelt Quotes That Inspire

Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt Jr. was the 26th president of the United States. Serving from to , he lived a vigorous lifestyle and his presidency was defined by a rugged individuality.

August 07, Theodore Roosevelt. Serving from to , he lived a vigorous lifestyle and his presidency was defined by a rugged individuality and reform. His combination of masculinity and defiance created a near perfect breeding pond for memorable Teddy Roosevelt quotes that endure to this day. While other presidents have uttered memorable quotes , several Theodore Roosevelt quotes have melded themselves into the American psyche as you will see as you read through our list of his most memorable quips. Born in , Roosevelt suffered from asthma that often left him bedridden or confined to the indoors. His interests did not stop with the physical. He was very intelligent and an avid researcher. His main interests were zoology and military history. He immediately made his reformist leanings known by investigating corporate corruption. During his three terms in the state assembly, Teddy served as Republican party leader and Chairman of the Committee on Affairs of Cities. He left the state assembly in following the deaths of his mother, Martha, and first wife, Alice Hathaway Lee, to try his hand at being a cowboy in North Dakota. While in North Dakota, Roosevelt became a deputy sheriff. In that role he pursued and captured several criminals, adding to his reputation as a hard-bitten outdoorsman. Roosevelt returned to public life in in various roles in New York. In that role he stumped for the build up of the Navy, the construction of large battleships, and the removal of Spain from Cuba. Maine exploded in the port of Havana, Cuba and the declaration of war against Spain, Roosevelt resigned his post with the government, returning to his role as a captain in the New York National Guard. Colonel, Roosevelt secured the best arms for his men and set sail for the battle. He was promoted to Colonel while in Cuba and led his men during several battles. Theodore Roosevelt became president on September 14, following the assassination of President McKinley. He left an indelible mark in American history throughout not just his presidency, but his whole life, leaving the world with many practical, inspirational, and motivational quotes. I pity the creature who does not work, at whichever end of the social scale he may regard himself as being. Such an attitude would, according to my convictions, be fundamentally wrong.

Chapter 5 : Theodore Roosevelt Mystery Series by Jim Connor

Roosevelt's naturalist writings still resonate, his hunting tales tinged by melancholy for ways of life that were already disappearing.

Copy Link TR in France, Library of Congress Theodore Roosevelt came to the presidency intent on expanding U. The former Rough Rider entertained boyishly romantic notions of glory on the battlefield. And it was only near the end of his life, when he experienced great personal tragedy during World War I, that Roosevelt truly realized the brutal nature of war. Two months later, the U. He forever remembered his "crowded hour" in battle as the defining episode of his life and one that helped launch his national political career. In , when negotiations with Colombia for a canal zone lease broke down, Roosevelt quietly supported a revolution in that country. Fighting began on November 3rd. Days later, with tacit support from TR, the independent country of Panama emerged from Colombian control, sporting an American-made declaration of independence, constitution, and flag. Panama rapidly agreed to American terms on a canal zone lease, and the U. Army Corps of Engineers began digging the following year. Under pressure from Roosevelt, the Dominicans requested U. Fond of quoting the African proverb "Speak softly and carry a big stick," the militaristic Roosevelt was also capable of shrewd diplomacy and peace making. When Japan went to war with Russia over control of Manchuria and Korea in , Roosevelt arbitrated the dispute. TR secretly agreed to Japanese annexation of Korea -- in return the Japanese promised to keep their hands off China, Hawaii, and the Philippines. The combatants laid down their arms, Roosevelt won the Nobel Peace Prize -- the first American to win the award -- and the U. In , Roosevelt again brokered peace, this time when France and Germany squabbled over control of Morocco. Many believe that a peaceful resolution to this conflict delayed the start of World War I by a decade. A proponent of U. His joy was short lived. He followed his son to the grave less than six months later, on January 6, [Learn More Related Features](#).

Chapter 6 : The presidency of Theodore Roosevelt (article) | Khan Academy

Get this from a library! Speak softly. [Lawrence Alexander] -- "Alexander has taken a segment of Theodore Roosevelt's life and done wonders with it. As a police commissioner of New York City, Roosevelt was a mover and shaker and not too popular in some quarters.

Chapter 7 : Sept. 3, Roosevelt 'Big Stick' speech at State Fair - racedaydvl.com

Theodore Roosevelt was blessed with a keen and active mind, the boy who would become the nation's 26th president spent his early youth studying natural history. He mastered taxidermy, building his own collection of stuffed birds and mice.

Chapter 8 : TR's Foreign Policy | American Experience | Official Site | PBS

Vice President Theodore Roosevelt delivered his "Speak Softly and Carry a Big Stick" speech at the Minnesota State Fair on Sept. 2, He was 42 years old; in less than two weeks he would.

Chapter 9 : Every-Day Edits: President Theodore Roosevelt | Education World

The widespread use of 'speak softly and carry a big stick' began with American president Theodore Roosevelt. In a letter to Henry L. Sprague, on January 26th , he wrote: "Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far."