

President roosevelt frq essay

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Theodore Roosevelt is considered the first modern President because he significantly expanded the influence and power of the executive office.

From the Civil War to the turn of the twentieth century, the seat of power in the national government existed in the U. S. Congress. As the executive branch gradually increased its power, Roosevelt held on to this trend, believing that the President had the right to use all powers except those that specifically denied him to accomplish his goals. As a result, the President, rather than Congress or the political parties, became the center of the American political ground. Having graduated from an Ivy League school, including fluency in six languages, and winning the Nobel Peace prize and Medal of Honor T.

R. proves to be nothing short of brilliant. Roosevelt grew up with a wealthy father which gave him a good educational and financial background.

With a childhood based off of becoming a burly, brave leader Roosevelt couldn't help but attempt at emulating the footsteps of his father, because settling for inferiority was completely out of the question. This in turn motivated him to become a very successful adult. As he continued on into adulthood he became a well known NYPD Commissioner which eventually helped him in the running for Mayor of New York City. However, he didn't win that election, but instead went on to the Navy and became the Associate Secretary of this particular branch in the military . As you can see, this certainly put Roosevelt as a top of the line roughrider, in that he always knew he could achieve what he wanted. As President, Roosevelt challenged the ideas of limited government and individualism. He advocated

government regulation in order to achieve social and economic justice. He used executive orders to accomplish his goals, especially in conservation, and waged an aggressive foreign policy.

He was also an extremely popular President and the first to use the media to appeal directly to the people. Theodore Roosevelt was strong promoter for environmental conservation. He believed in the need to preserve nature and woodland. He understood that natural resources should be preserved not exploited.

He built several national forests as well as parks. Such as Yosemite, Crater Lake, and Yellowstone. He felt strongly in the protection of nature, because it is all subsequently a part of American culture. In becoming President, Roosevelt came right at the turn of the century, an era in which everything was rapidly converting into complete industrialization. A world of sky scrapers, big cities, and basically the elimination of rural land.

No one in America had ever seen such a drastic change, consequently it was all too overwhelming. Nevertheless, it didn't seem to phase T. R.

in any way. Many of the panics that had taken place prior, due to the sudden new changes, were obstacles that Roosevelt was determined to resolve. He ended up monopolizing large companies in order to receive a significant amount of money all at fixed time. Hence the given name " Trustbuster.

" As well as this T. R. took a big risk in adding the Roosevelt Corollary into the Monroe Doctrine. This gave the United States the right to intervene with other countries as long as best interest was at hand.

It was most definitely forceful, but its diplomacy and preparation were both a huge help for the overall effect. Around the time of Roosevelt's Presidency, the Caribbean was emerging as a good resource in order to attain economic interests. He recognized the power rising from the opportunity and immediately took action. As he did so the greatest achievement of his Presidency emerged; the Panama Canal. This was a canal that connected the Atlantic and Pacific oceans making it relatively easier to get from one side of the country to the other.

Not only was this a valuable opportunity for a helpful resource but also a huge contributor to economic gain. President Theodore Roosevelt's coinage of the term "speak softly and carry a big stick," in many ways says a great deal about who he was. It was in fact his point for any crisis, the way in which he believed that things should always be dealt with. The idea of negotiating peacefully while simultaneously threatening with the "big stick." His usage of this term ties heavily into his involvement in the military. There is also the aspect of it being a quote from an African proverb, which is evidence of Roosevelt's intelligence and reading habits.

Roosevelt believed that the government should use its resources to help achieve economic and social justice. When the country faced a coal shortage in the fall of 1902 because of a strike in Pennsylvania, the President thought he should get involved. As winter approached and heating shortages were impending, he started to formulate ideas about how he could use the executive office to play a role.

Roosevelt called both the mine owners and the representatives of labor together at the White House. When management refused to negotiate, he devised a plan to force the two sides to talk: instead of sending federal troops to break the strike and force the miners back to work, T. R. threatened to use troops to seize the mines.

Faced with Roosevelt's plan, the owners and labor unions agreed to submit their cases to a commission and abide by its recommendations. These things only being a few feats that Teddy was able to achieve. There was the Great White Fleet which was military ships that sailed around the world. The United States becoming a part of the world. The Bull Moose political party being created.

The very first President to win the Nobel Peace Prize, and lastly the development of the idea of national parks and reserves. Roosevelt truly launched the rest of the world into what the 20th century had to offer.