

CRITICAL DECISIONS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT GAME

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PRESIDENTIAL DECISION-MAKING: GAME AND STUDY GUIDE OVERVIEW

This PRESIDENTIAL DECISION-MAKING: GAME AND STUDY GUIDE confronts students with a series of issues on which United States Presidents made critical decisions during their administrations. The GAME option rewards student teams which match the historical decision made by the President. The STUDY GUIDE option uses the same decisions as study questions to lead a student through his investigation of this period of U.S. History. It also includes SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS that have a variety of uses. STUDY GUIDE OPTION: Using the materials as a class or home work assignment.

Using the assigned textbook, the student will research the events and issues confronting one of our Presidents. Since the DECISIONS are printed in chronological order, the assignment pulls a student through the assigned reading. Some DECISIONS may require additional research. Students submit their answers to the DECISIONS to the teacher.

GAME OBJECTIVES

By participating in this simulation game, students will:

1. Apply their knowledge of United States History by making DECISIONS based on issues which faced the President.
2. Understand and apply the necessity of compromise in the formation of public policy in democracy.
3. Develop and apply techniques necessary to effective decision-making in a group setting.
4. Acquire historical facts and concepts in a non traditional class activity.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the GAME SUMMARY. As you read, inspect each game item as it is mentioned.
2. Read the HOW TO PLAY section. Play out a few DECISIONS to familiarize yourself with the game procedures.
3. Duplicate the following game materials (minimum of one copy for each team):
 - a. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
 - b. SCORE SHEET
 - c. DECISIONS(questions)- need one per student if it is being used with the STUDY GUIDE option.
4. Duplicate SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS according the uses planned by the teacher.
5. Sections of the class textbook dealing with this period of U.S. History may be assigned for student reading. This will serve as an introduction to the issues and events upon which the game is based. Alternately, playing the game first can serve as an introduction to the assigned reading.

GAME SUMMARY (see HOW TO PLAY Section for details).

1. Divide the class into teams. Students read the BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH and DECISION #1.
2. Based on the facts presented, their acquired knowledge, and their own judgment, students reach a DECISION for their team.
3. These DECISIONS are then evaluated by the teacher using the TEACHER CONFIDENTIAL SHEET.

4. A team making a correct DECISION is rewarded with VICTORY POINTS which are recorded on the SCORESHEET. There is no penalty for incorrect responses. The students may now discuss the DECISION they have made. The game ends with the final DECISION.

HOW TO PLAY

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Divide the class into teams. The number of teams will vary according to the needs of the particular class. Assign each team a name or a number.
2. Distribute the following game materials to each team:
 - a) one SCORESHEET
 - b) one (or more) BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
 - c) one (or more) DECISION #1
3. Write each team name (or number) on the chalkboard.
4. Students write their team name on the SCORESHEET.
5. Students read the BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH to gain an historical perspective on the career and character of the President. This can be assigned as homework..

B. DECISION #1

1. Students read the introductory paragraph to DECISION #1
2. Within their teams, students discuss and make DECISION #1.
3. They record their DECISION by writing the appropriate letter on the SCORESHEET under the category "TEAM ANSWER".
4. The SCORESHEETS are collected by the teacher.
5. The teacher records each team's DECISION on the chalkboard. Referring to the TEACHER CONFIDENTIAL SHEET, the teacher awards 5 VICTORY POINTS to each team which made a correct DECISION. These VICTORY POINTS are also recorded by each team on the SCORESHEET in the columns labeled "VICTORY POINTS" and "TOTAL POINTS."

C. SUBSEQUENT DECISIONS

1. Follow steps "B 1" through "B 5" above in making DECISIONS #2 through the final DECISION.
2. The TOTAL POINTS column of the SCORESHEET is used to maintain a running grand total of the VICTORY POINTS accumulated by each team during the game. The teacher also keeps a record of TOTAL POINTS on the chalkboard.
3. The team with the highest number of TOTAL POINTS after the completion of the final DECISION is the winner.

D. SCORING EXAMPLE

The teams have made the next-to-last DECISION and have been awarded VICTORY POINTS for that DECISION. The chalkboard shows 6 teams (line I) numbered #1 through #6 and their total points through the next-to-last DECISION (line II).

The 6 teams record their choices for the final DECISION and submit their SCORESHEETS to the teacher who enters the DECISIONS on the chalkboard (line III). The teacher consults the TEACHER CONFIDENTIAL SHEET to determine the correct answer. In our example, choice "D" is correct, so teams #1 and #5 are awarded five VICTORY POINTS (line IV).

The new TOTAL POINTS result (line V) show team #5 to be the winning team, with

team #4 finishing second, while teams #1 and #2 tie for third. Ties may be broken by asking a TEST question (see SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS).

| | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| I. | #1 | #2 | #3 | #4 | #5 | #6 |
| II. | 60 | 65 | 60 | 75 | 75 | 55 |
| III. | D | B | C | A | D | C |
| IV. | +5 | | | | +5 | |
| V. | 65 | 65 | 60 | 75 | 80 | 55 |

E. OPTIONAL RULE

Teachers may decide not to collect the SCORESHEETS if they deem the class will record and score themselves truthfully. In this case, the teacher will read the answer after teams have completed the TEAM ANSWER column. This OPTIONAL RULE eliminates the need to use the chalkboard.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

The following materials, while not necessary to the game, provide the student with an enriched learning experience. They may be used either before or after playing the game or completing the STUDY GUIDE.

A. The READING QUESTIONS are based on the BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

They may be used as an assignment to guide the student's reading or as a test of reading comprehension.

B. The TEST questions are based upon the DECISIONS and are useful for evaluating learning gained by playing the game. The READING QUESTIONS and TEST may be combined and administered as a pre and/or post test to more accurately measure learning.

C. RESEARCH LISTS

1. VOCABULARY LISTS I (basic) and II (advanced) may be used to generate assignments or to aid the teacher in preparing the class for the game.
2. The lists of HISTORICAL TERMS and PERSONALITIES may be used as research topics to prepare the class for the game.
3. Items in the four lists marked by an asterisk (*) are from the BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH. The remainder are from the DECISIONS.

D. The two CROSSWORD PUZZLES are designed to reinforce learning. PUZZLE #1 is based on the HISTORICAL TERMS while PUZZLE #2 is based on the PERSONALITIES list. The WORD SEARCH combines words from both VOCABULARY LISTS.

CRITICAL DECISIONS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY CLASSROOM GAMES AND ACTIVITIES for grades 7-12

Critical Decisions of Theodore Roosevelt

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TITLES.

1. Critical Decisions of George Washington
2. Critical Decisions of Thomas Jefferson.
3. Critical Decisions of Abraham Lincoln, 1860-1862.
4. Critical Decisions of Abraham Lincoln, 1862-1865 Theodore Roosevelt
5. Critical Decisions of Woodrow Wilson.
6. Critical Decisions of Harry Truman
7. Critical Decisions of John F. Kennedy

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contacted via email at hsarnoff@gmail.com or at (310)365-5539

SCORESHEET

TEAM NAME: _____

[illegible]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT: A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH



Theodore Roosevelt was born October 27, 1858, the second of four children of a New York City banker and importer. The family's wealth and status provided Theodore with a privileged childhood which included private tutors and trips to Europe. Like most northern businessmen, Roosevelt's father was a staunch Republican.

Young Roosevelt was pampered more than most rich children because of his physical disabilities. He suffered severely as a child from asthma and his frail build and poor eyesight left him vulnerable to the taunts of his peers. He vowed to overcome these handicaps and succeeded with the help of a home gymnasium. This strength of will and need to outperform others are traits which served Roosevelt well all his life. Roosevelt did not neglect intellectual endeavors. He read widely and developed an intense, lifelong interest in natural science, turning his bedroom into a museum of collected specimens.

Pursuing this scientific curiosity at Harvard University, Roosevelt was a serious and successful student, gaining honors upon graduation in 1880. He continued his athletic endeavors by competing on the

college boxing team. Roosevelt found that not all fields met his tastes, for he found the study of law dull. In college, Roosevelt began writing a book about the role of the navy in the War of 1812--the first of more than 30 volumes he would publish.

In 1880, Roosevelt married his college sweetheart, Alice Lee, and began to dabble in politics by joining a local Republican club in New York City. The following year he was elected to the New York State Assembly where he was an outspoken foe of corruption by public officials.

In 1884, both his wife and mother died following long illnesses. Seeking activity and change to combat depression, Roosevelt moved to the Badlands in the wild Dakota Territory to take up the life of a cattle rancher and author. He wrote several books on the history and wildlife of the West before returning to New York in 1886 to campaign unsuccessfully for Mayor.

In 1886, Roosevelt married Edith Carow--a union which produced three sons and two daughters in addition to a son by his first marriage. Roosevelt was an active and indulgent father, initiating his family into the "strenuous life" by organizing hikes and camping trips.

Roosevelt fully committed himself to a political career by accepting (1889) appointment to the U.S. Civil Service Commission. In this job, and later as Police Commissioner of New York City, he continued to fight corruption, often using the press and public opinion to speed reform. Through the aid of his friend, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Roosevelt was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1897. He made many speeches favoring the creation of a big navy and advocating war with Spain over the troubled island of Cuba.

When war came, Roosevelt resigned and organized a volunteer cavalry unit which became known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders," although Colonel Roosevelt was not the ranking officer. This unit saw considerable action during the Spanish-American War, suffering many casualties during a charge up San Juan Hill in Cuba. Roosevelt became a national hero.

Thomas Platt, Republican Senator and political "boss" of New York, saw Roosevelt as a tool to gain the governorship of New York for the Republican Party. Roosevelt won the election and Platt found that he couldn't control the headstrong young hero. Platt and Roosevelt had many battles over politics and corruption in New York State.

As Governor, Roosevelt developed the political philosophy he would follow later as President. Continuing to fight against political corruption, he began to expand the role of government in the regulation and taxation of corporations. More and more, he used the weapons of public opinion and the press against those who opposed him, especially Platt. Remaining loyal to the Republican Party, he traded the conservative philosophy of his father for the more liberal outlook of the Progressives. The transformation was not complete, however, for Roosevelt was slow to recognize the grievances and rights of the workingman and the growing labor union movement. He adopted a West African proverb ("Speak softly and carry a big stick, you will go far") as his personal motto, although he didn't always speak softly.

Thomas Platt wanted to rid New York of this independent and outspoken governor and saw an opportunity in the presidential election of 1900. Platt engineered a movement to nominate Roosevelt for Vice President as running mate for the incumbent President, William McKinley. Reluctant at first, Roosevelt succumbed to the political and popular pressure and accepted the nomination. He threw himself with typical energy into the campaign, making hundreds of speeches across the country. After the victory of the Republican ticket in 1901, Roosevelt anticipated a quiet term as Vice President and planned to resume his law studies. The assassination of McKinley in September, 1901, changed everything.

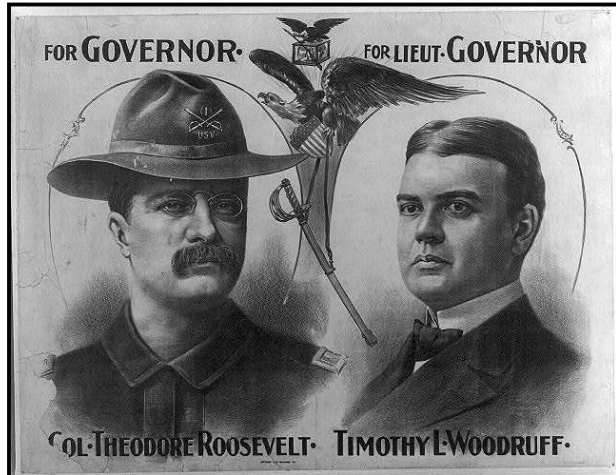
After seven years as President in 1909, Roosevelt was still a young (50) and active man, unwilling to be put out to pasture. He toured Africa and Europe, and when his successor, William Howard Taft, seemed to be unduly influenced by big business interests, re-entered politics in 1910. He spoke out against Taft's "treason," and attempted (unsuccessfully) to replace his former friend as the Republican nominee in the election of 1912. Accepting the Progressive Party nomination, Roosevelt succeeded in unseating Taft by splitting the Republican vote, thus ensuring the election of Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate.

Roosevelt assuaged his defeat on a tour of South America and, again, retired from politics. The entry of the U.S. into World War I (1917), stirred his passion for action yet again. He volunteered to raise a regiment, was turned down by President Wilson, and spent the war speaking in favor of the sale of Liberty Bonds to finance the war effort. In 1919 he died unexpectedly of a blood clot at the age of 60.

Theodore Roosevelt was the first President to do many things: the first elected in the 20th century, the first to ride in an automobile (1902) and an airplane (1910), the first to visit a foreign country (Panama, 1906), and the first American to win the Nobel Peace Prize. He has justly been called our "first modern president" not only for these accomplishments but also for being the first president to exercise a role as world leader, to consciously mobilize public opinion, and the first, since Lincoln, to exercise active leadership of the country.

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT GAME

DECISION #1: VICE PRESIDENT, 1900



Roosevelt is a young, effective, and popular Governor of New York. He often battles with Thomas Platt, the "political boss" of New York. In order to get rid of the troublesome Roosevelt, Platt urges the Republican convention of 1900 to nominate him for Vice President. Should Roosevelt accept?

- A. Yes.
- B. No, he should continue as Governor.
- C. No, because he plans to run for President as an independent candidate.

DECISION #2: PHILOSOPHY OF GOVERNMENT

The President must deal with many problems facing the nation. Which philosophy of government should President Roosevelt follow in confronting these issues?

- A. Work within the limits of constitutional government by recognizing the primacy of Congress in initiating legislation.
- B. Respect the courts as the final interpreter of the Constitution, and follow their leadership.
- C. Take direct action when he feels it is necessary because the President can act more quickly than Congress or the courts.

DECISION #3: NEED FOR A CANAL, 1901



The 1898 Spanish-American War pointed out the need for a canal across Central America to expedite the passage of ships from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean and back. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850) with England provided that such a canal would be neutral, exclusively controlled by neither country. What should Roosevelt do?

- A. Adhere to the treaty and seek England's help in building a canal.
- B. Ignore the treaty and build a U.S. controlled canal.
- C. Seek to negotiate a new treaty freeing the U.S. from these restrictions.

DECISION #4: COAL STRIKE, 1902

Coal miners in Pennsylvania strike, seeking a nine hour workday, a pay increase, and recognition of their union. The mine owners refuse to negotiate and close the mines. The coal shortage, with winter approaching, threatens the entire country. What should Roosevelt do?

- A. Send troops to work the mines and break the strike.
- B. Threaten to take over the mines unless the owners agree to arbitration.
- C. Provide government subsidies to increase the pay of mine workers.



DECISION #5: NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY, 1902

The Northern Securities Company, through purchases and mergers, gains a near monopoly of railroad service in the northern part of the U.S. How should Roosevelt deal with this situation?

- A. Authorize his Attorney General to sue the company under the Sherman Anti-trust Act.
- B. Leave the company alone because "what's good for business, is good for the country."
- C. Encourage the states involved to deal with the issue.

DECISION #6: "TRUST-BUSTING"



The trend in American business is to become bigger and bigger, swallowing up smaller competitors. Which general philosophy should Roosevelt follow in dealing with these "trusts" (big businesses)?

- A. Force their dissolution since "bigness equals badness" in business.
- B. Co-operate in forming trusts since bigger companies can produce goods more cheaply.
- C. Encourage government regulation of big business, recognizing that there are both "good" and "bad" trusts.

DECISION #7: ECONOMIC UNREST, 1903

Big business and labor unions continue to cause problems for the government. What should Roosevelt do?

- A. Set up a cabinet position--the Department of Commerce and Labor.
- B. Ask Congress to establish new courts to handle labor disputes.
- C. Ask Congress to provide the President with the power to control wages and prices.

DECISION #8: FEDERAL LANDS, 1902

"Optimism is a good characteristic, but if carried to an excess, it becomes foolishness. We are prone to speak of the resources of this country as inexhaustible; this is not so."

ROOSEVELT'S
Message to
Congress,
December 3, 1907

For years, the policy of the federal government has been to sell public lands to individuals. Should Roosevelt continue this policy?

- A. Yes--the American economic system is based upon individual ownership and initiative.
- B. No--the government should retain ownership but lease these lands to individuals for their use.
- C. No--the government should set aside these lands as national forests and parks.

DECISION #9: THE NEWLANDS ACT, 1902

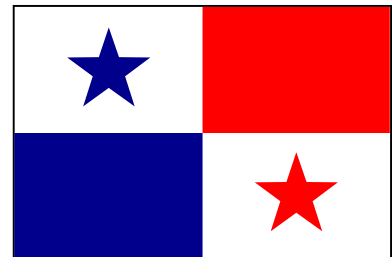
Many acres of semi-desert land in the West are unsuitable for farming. What should the government do with these areas?

- A. Fund irrigation projects to make the land productive.
- B. Add these lands to the national parks.
- C. Sell these lands to individuals at bargain prices.

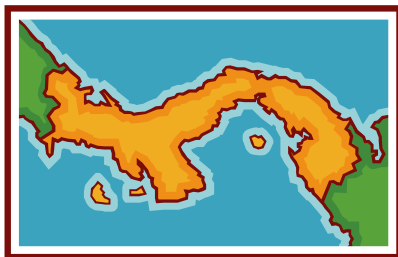
DECISION #10: COLUMBIA TREATY, 1903

The U.S. negotiates a treaty with Columbia (which owns Panama) to lease land in order to build a canal. The Columbian legislature did not ratify this agreement, hoping for better terms. What should Roosevelt do?

- A. Continue to negotiate without changing provisions of the treaty.
- B. Offer Columbia more money for the lease.
- C. Explore the possibility of building the canal across Nicaragua.
- D. Encourage a rebellion in Panama against Columbia.



DECISION #11: PANAMA CANAL



Work begins in 1904 on the canal. Who should be responsible for the actual construction?

- A. The U.S. government
- B. Private companies from the U.S.
- C. Panamanian companies.
- D. The government of Panama.
- E. All of the above.

DECISION #12: VENEZUELA, 1903

Venezuela is unable to repay debts to England, Italy, and Germany. To force collection of these debts, the three countries blockaded Venezuela's coast and threaten further action. What should Roosevelt do?

- A. Join the European nations in their action to ensure that debts are honored.
- B. Warn the three countries that they are violating the Monroe Doctrine and urge arbitration to settle the problem.
- C. Leave the situation alone since the U.S. has no legitimate interests in the problem.

DECISION #13: SLOGAN

Newspapers found Roosevelt one of our most quotable presidents. Which statement of Roosevelt became his most famous slogan?

- A. "Speak softly and carry a big stick."
- B. "Speak loudly to avoid the necessity of acting."
- C. "Actions speak louder than words."
- D. "Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me."



DECISION #14: ROOSEVELT COROLLARY

Like Venezuela, other Latin American countries (notably the Dominican Republic) are deeply in debt to the U.S. as well as to European countries. Which policy should Roosevelt pursue in dealing with these debts, should they become uncollectible?



- A. The U.S. will intervene to ensure payment.
- B. The U.S. will participate in joint intervention with other creditor nations.
- C. The U.S. will not intervene in the economic affairs of independent nations.
- D. The U.S. will urge arbitration to settle such problems.

DECISION #15: ELECTION OF 1904

Roosevelt has served over three years of McKinley's term. Which role should he plan to play in the election of 1904?

- A. Retire from politics and resume his literary career.
- B. Run for election as President in his own right.
- C. Run for Vice President, the post he was elected to in 1900.
- D. Run for election as Governor of New York, the post he held before 1900.

DECISION #16: ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAM



Roosevelt has a series of laws he wants Congress to pass. What should he call his legislative program?

- A. The Fair Deal.
- B. The New Deal
- C. The Square Deal
- D. The No Big Deal

E. Let's Make a Deal

DECISION #17: RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR (1904-1905)

The U.S. was concerned when war broke out between these two countries that have traditional ties of friendship with us. What should President Roosevelt do?

- A. Maintain strict neutrality.
- B. Invite representatives of both countries to meet with him to negotiate a peace.
- C. Offer economic, but not military aid, to both countries.
- D. Cut off economic trade and diplomatic relations with both countries until the war is over.

DECISION #18: THE JUNGLE

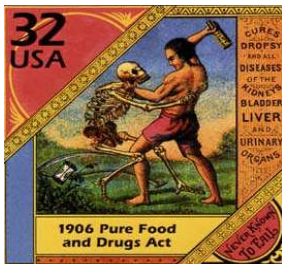
The Jungle, Upton Sinclair's novel of the Chicago stockyards, paints a graphic picture of unsanitary and dangerous conditions in the meat-packing industry. The public is appalled. What action should Roosevelt take?

- A. Close the meat-packing plants until they are cleaned up.
- B. Recommend legislation to Congress for government inspection of meat products.
- C. Leave legislation to the state governments.
- D. Order the Attorney General to bring suit against these companies in federal court.



DECISION #19: THE HEPBURN ACT, 1906

In 1906, Congress passes the Hepburn Act to give additional powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate the railroads. Should Roosevelt sign or veto this proposed law?



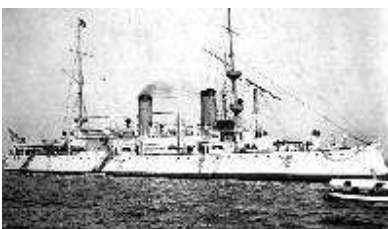
- A. Sign--it is a needed piece of legislation.
- B. Veto--the country already has adequate laws to regulate railroads.
- C. Veto--Congress must pass an even tougher law to be effective.

DECISION #20: FUTURE PLANS

By the election of 1908, Roosevelt would have served 7 1/2 years as President. Reporters are hounding him about his plans for the future. What should he say?

- A. He will run for re-election in 1908.
- B. He will not run for re-election.
- C. He will not comment on his future plans.
- D. He will not campaign, but will run if nominated again.

DECISION #21: GREAT WHITE FLEET, 1907



The Great White Fleet has sixteen battleships --the backbone of our growing navy. How can Roosevelt most

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effectively use this fleet to protect and promote U.S. interests ?

- A . Keep the entire fleet on the East Coast.
- B . Split the fleet--half in the Atlantic and half in the Pacific.
- C . Send the fleet around the world to show off our naval power.
- D . Put the fleet in "mothballs" (drydock storage) to preserve it for future use.

DECISION #22: ELECTION OF 1908



Roosevelt honors his pledge not to seek re-election in 1908. Whom should he support for the presidency?

- A. Charles Fairbanks--his Vice President.
- B. Robert LaFollette--an independent, progressive Senator.
- C. William H. Taft--his Secretary of War, a former judge.
- D. No one--as former President, he should remain above partisan politics.

DECISION #23: RETIREMENT

Roosevelt was still a relatively young man (50) after his tenure as President. What should he do now?

- A . Accept a position in the cabinet.
- B . Accept a position as college president.
- C . Join a law firm.
- D . Go to Africa on a safari.

DECISION #24: ELECTION OF 1912

Roosevelt is dissatisfied with the performance of his protégé, William Howard Taft. What role should he take in the election of 1912?

- A . Support Taft out of loyalty to the Republican Party.
- B . Support Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate.
- C . Oppose Taft for the nomination and, if necessary, run as an independent candidate.



QUESTIONS FROM BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH: THEODORE ROOSEVELT

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE: Write the letter which indicates the correct answer

- _____ 1. As a child Roosevelt had a home: A) tutor B) gymnasium C) science collection D) all three
- _____ 2. After the deaths of his wife and mother, Roosevelt traveled to: A) Europe B) the American West C) Africa D) the Philippines
- _____ 3. Roosevelt never served as: A) Mayor B) Governor C) Assemblyman
- _____ 4. Roosevelt's first political issue was: A) railroads B) big navy C) official corruption D) labor unions
- _____ 5. Roosevelt was appointed to serve as: A) Police Commissioner B) Civil Service Commissioner C) Assistant Secretary of the Navy D) all three
- _____ 6. Roosevelt was most interested in: A) science B) law C) literature D) languages
- _____ 7. Roosevelt favored war against: A) Spain B) England C) China D) all three
- _____ 8. The political boss of New York who unsuccessfully tried to control Roosevelt was: A) Henry C. Lodge B) William McKinley C) Thomas Platt D) Woodrow Wilson
- _____ 9. Roosevelt believed that the government should regulate: A) corporations B) morals C) education D) all three
- _____ 10. Roosevelt ran for Vice President as the running mate of: A) Wilson B) McKinley C) Taft D) Lodge
- _____ 11. Who did Roosevelt run against in the presidential election of 1912? A) Wilson B) Taft C) neither D) both
- _____ 12. Roosevelt did not tour: A) Europe B) Africa C) South America D) Asia
- _____ 13. Roosevelt was the first President to: A) travel abroad B) ride in an automobile C) mobilize public opinion D) all three

II. TRUE-FALSE: Mark "T" or "F."

- _____ 1. Roosevelt was born into a wealthy family.
- _____ 2. Roosevelt turned to books because he was not able to participate in athletics.
- _____ 3. Roosevelt both read and wrote many books.
- _____ 4. Roosevelt turned to politics after he dropped out of college.
- _____ 5. Roosevelt was married twice but had no children.
- _____ 6. Roosevelt believed in leading a physically active life.
- _____ 7. Roosevelt often used public opinion and the press to fight his battles.
- _____ 8. The "Rough Riders" were the political supporters of Roosevelt.
- _____ 9. Like his father, Roosevelt was a conservative Republican.
- _____ 10. "Speak softly, but carry a big stick" was a motto invented by Roosevelt.
- _____ 11. Roosevelt's political enemies encouraged him to become Vice President.
- _____ 12. Roosevelt volunteered to fight in World War I, but was turned down.
- _____ 13. Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
- _____ 14. Roosevelt was a military hero who risked his life in battle.
- _____ 15. Roosevelt always supported the Republican Party.
- _____ 16. Roosevelt has been called our "first modern President."
- _____ 17. Roosevelt retired from active politics after his presidency.

TEST ON DECISIONS: THEODORE ROOSEVELT GAME

I. **MATCHING NAMES:** Write the letter which indicates the correct answer.

- ___ 1. William McKinley
 - ___ 2. Thomas Platt
 - ___ 3. Upton Sinclair
 - ___ 4. William H. Taft
 - ___ 5. Woodrow Wilson
- A. Political boss of New York State
 - B. Author of The Jungle
 - C. Democrat elected President in 1912
 - D. His assassination elevated Roosevelt to the presidency
 - E. Succeeded Roosevelt as President in 1908

II. **MATCHING TERMS:** Write the letter which indicates the correct answer.

- ___ 1. Arbitration
 - ___ 2. Sherman Anti-trust Act
 - ___ 3. Commerce and Labor
 - ___ 4. Newlands Act
 - ___ 5. Monroe Doctrine
 - ___ 6. Square Deal
 - ___ 7. Interstate Commerce Commission
- A. New cabinet position added by Roosevelt in 1903
 - B. Settling a problem through a neutral third party
 - C. Roosevelt's legislative program
 - D. Outlawed monopoly practices by big business
 - E. Provided funds to irrigate semi-desert areas
 - F. Agency which regulated the railroads
 - G. Warned Europeans not to interfere in the America

III. **MULTIPLE CHOICE:** Write the letter which indicates the correct answer.

- ___ 8. To build the Panama Canal, the U.S. first had to negotiate a treaty with: A) France B) Nicaragua C) Venezuela D) England
- ___ 9. Which war pointed out the need for a canal across Central America? A) Spanish-American War B) World War I C) Civil War D) War of 1812
- ___ 10. Roosevelt helped settle a strike affecting: A) railroads B) meat packers C) coal miners D) government workers
- ___ 11. A trust is a: A) big business B) private bank C) government-owned business D) verbal treaty
- ___ 12. Panama was originally a territory of: A) Venezuela B) England C) Columbia D) Nicaragua
- ___ 13. The Panama Canal was built by: A) Panamanian companies B) England C) U.S. companies D) the U.S. government
- ___ 14. Roosevelt urged arbitration to settle the debt problems of: A) Columbia B) Venezuela C) Mexico D) the U.S.

- ___ 15. The policy of the U.S. to intervene, if necessary, in the economic problems of Latin America is called the A) Square Deal B) Roosevelt Corollary C) Big Stick D) Open Door
- ___ 16. Who did the U.S. support in the Russo-Japanese War? A) Russia B) Japan C) neither D) both

IV. TRUE-FALSE: Mark "T" or "F."

- ___ 17. Roosevelt defeated William McKinley in the election of 1900.
- ___ 18. Roosevelt believed that a strong, active president should lead the country.
- ___ 19. Roosevelt believed in leaving business free from government regulation.
- ___ 20. Congress provided Roosevelt with the power to control wages and prices.
- ___ 21. Roosevelt added millions of acres to the national parks and forests.
- ___ 22. Roosevelt encouraged a revolution in Panama in order to build a canal.
- ___ 23. As a rule, Roosevelt refused to talk to newspaper reporters.
- ___ 24. Roosevelt was never elected President by a vote of the people.
- ___ 25. Roosevelt personally helped settle a war between Japan and Russia.
- ___ 26. The Jungle was a book Roosevelt wrote about his travels in Africa.
- ___ 27. Roosevelt promised he would not run for President after seven years in office.
- ___ 28. Roosevelt sent the U.S. navy around the world to show off our military strength.
- ___ 29. After his retirement, Roosevelt refused to participate in partisan politics

RESEARCH LISTS: THEODORE ROOSEVELT GAME

VOCABULARY I

*Status
*Asthma
*Frail
*Vulnerable
*Endeavor
*Strenuous
*Regulation
*Incumbent
*Succumb
*Mobilize
Primary
Interpret
Exclusive
Adhere
Negotiate
Monopoly
Initiative
Lease
Irrigation
Ratify
Legitimate
Intervene
Veto

VOCABULARY•II

*Staunch
*Indulgent
*Advocate
*Transformation
*Grievance
*Unduly
*Assuage
Expedite
Subsidy
Dissolution
Corollary
Graphic
Appalled
Tenure
Protégé

*Derived from BIOGRAPHICAL
SKETCH

HISTORICAL TERMS

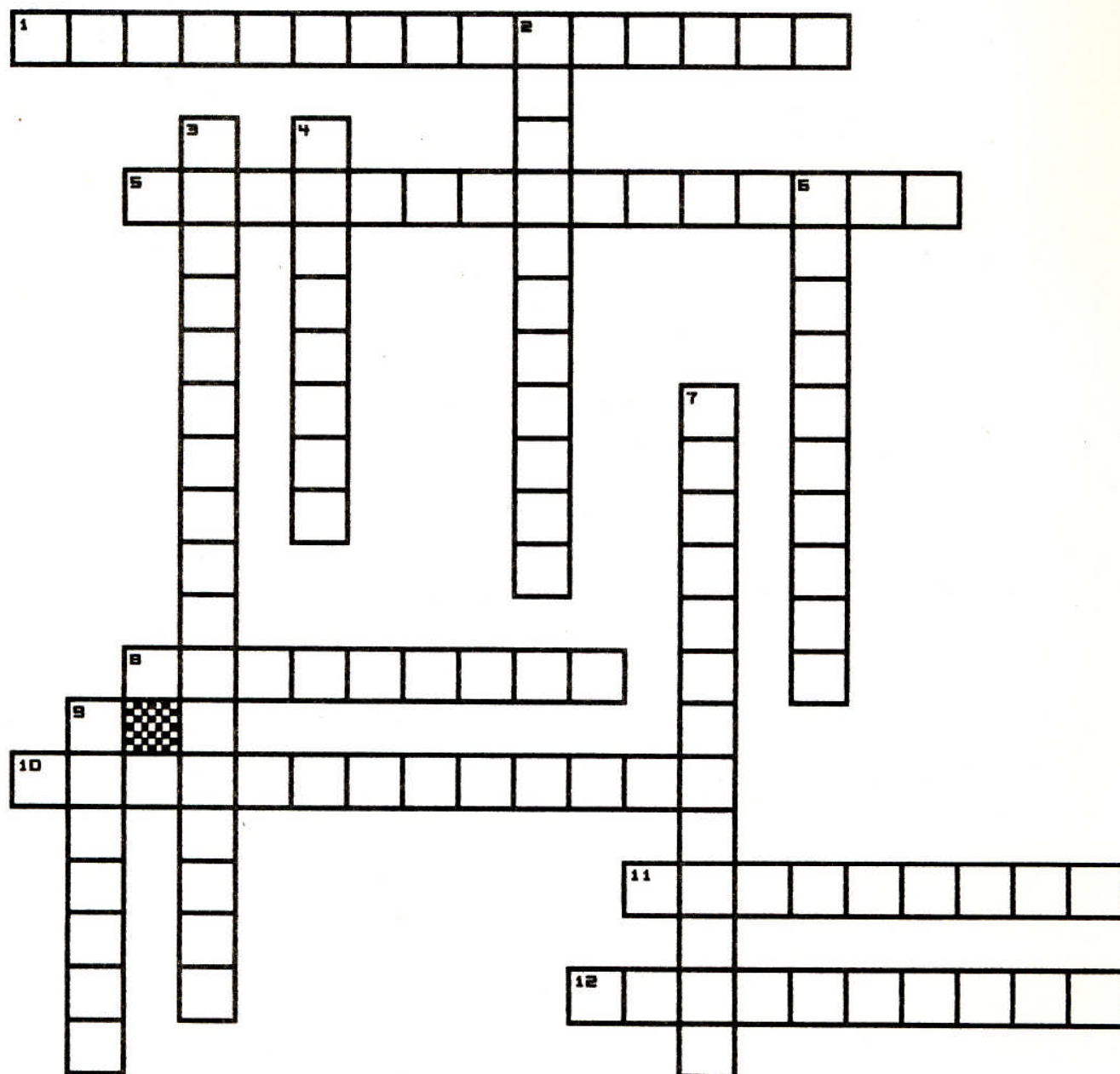
*Civil Service
*Rough Riders
*Corporation
*Progressives
*Liberty Bonds
*Nobel Peace Prize
Clayton-Bulwer Treaty
Arbitration
Sherman Anti-trust Act
Trust
Dep't of Commerce and Labor
Newlands Act
Monroe Doctrine
Roosevelt Corollary
Square Deal Russo-
Japanese War
Hepburn Act
Interstate Commerce Commission

PERSONALITIES

*Henry Cabot Lodge
*Thomas Platt
*William McKinley
*William Howard Taft
*Woodrow Wilson
Upton Sinclair
Charles Fairbanks
Robert LaFollette

*Derived from BIOGRAPHICAL
SKETCH

T. ROOSEVELT:PEOPLE



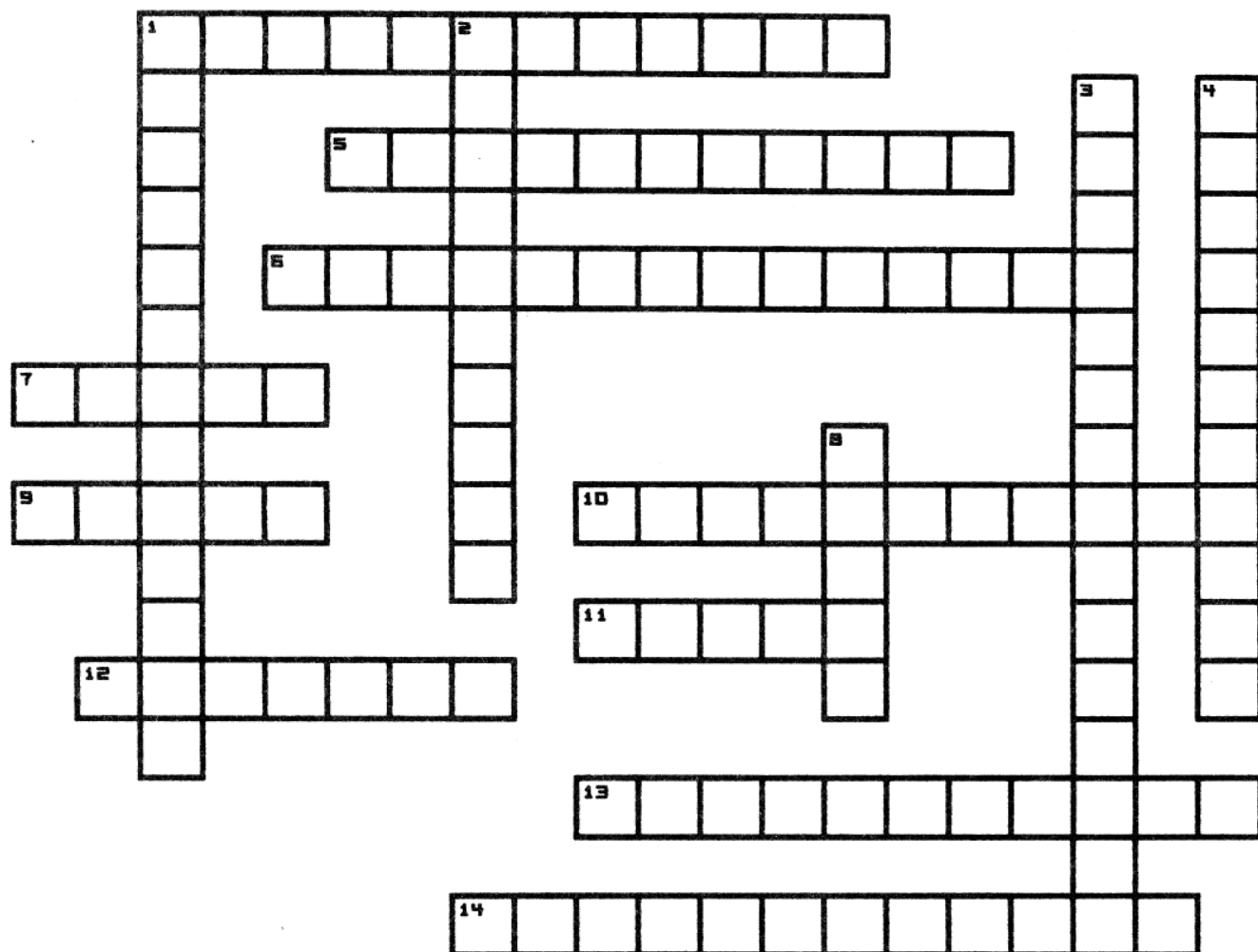
ACROSS CLUES

1. SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS WHO WAS A FRIEND OF T. ROOSEVELT
5. PRESIDENT WHO WAS ASSASSINATED IN 1901
8. THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S VICE PRESIDENT
10. DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1912
11. ROOSEVELT'S SECOND SECRETARY OF STATE
12. ROOSEVELT'S SECOND WIFE

DOWN CLUES

2. REPUBLICAN SENATOR AND "BOSS" OF NEW YORK
3. ROOSEVELT'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1908
4. ROOSEVELT'S FIRST WIFE
6. AN INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE SENATOR
7. AUTHOR OF "THE JUNGLE"
9. ROOSEVELT'S FIRST SECRETARY OF STATE

T. ROOSEVELT:TERMS



ACROSS CLUES

1. ROOSEVELT WAS APPOINTED TO THIS COMMISSION IN 1889
5. A VOLUNTEER CAVALRY UNIT THAT FOUGHT IN THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR
6. THIS DOCTRINE WAS ALMOST VIOLATED BY 3 EUROPEAN NATIONS OVER VENEZUELA
7. ROOSEVELT HELPED SELL THESE DURING WORLD WAR I
9. ANOTHER WORD FOR BIG BUSINESSES THAT ROOSEVELT HELPED TO "BUST"
10. IT WAS DESIGNED TO IRRIGATE SEMI-DESERT LANDS IN THE WEST
11. ROOSEVELT HELPED END THE -JAPANESE WAR
12. THIS WAS AN ACT PASSED TO GIVE ADDITIONAL POWERS TO THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION
13. ROOSEVELT WANTED TO EXPAND THE GOVERNMENTS POWER TO CONTROL AND REGULATE THIS TYPE OF BUSINESS
14. THEY HAD A MORE LIBERAL POLITICAL OUTLOOK

DOWN CLUES

1. AN 1850 TREATY WITH ENGLAND ROOSEVELT RENEGOTIATED
2. ROOSEVELT'S LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM
3. ROOSEVELT WON THIS FOR HIS AID IN ENDING A WAR IN 1905
4. ROOSEVELT USED THIS METHOD TO SETTLE THE COAL STRIKE OF 1902
8. _____ UNIONS WERE GROWING STRONGER WHEN ROOSEVELT WAS PRESIDENT

NAME

** T.ROOSEVELT:WORDSEARCH **

H C U D R T R A N S F O R M A T I O N D
I D O N R J Q P T S U B S I D Y S H S P
A R G R D U T F A S U T A T S U P D T S
S V R O O U X Y M V N F R A I L O V R T
S V W I S L L P T J T E L C C S R P E A
U Y Q Z G O L Y F N B Y G A F Y Q Y N U
A R S L P A E A E H E F X O S O H O U N
G D N O V R T B R S V E T O T T M E O C
E R N V U L M I A Y V M C J W I H D U H
S O Y N Z U F E O P D G B E M S A M S A
M U E Y C Z L J X N A R Q S A Z X T A D
O T P N R X G L L E G I T I M A T E E H
F S I P R O T E G E Y E M W O D Q F B E
R O T O V I Q B R R O V J O O C X J I R
A V K A D V O C A T E A P P B Y M O Z E
I Y R N U B G M P S E N N J N I F A X K
L D Q Q W N I O O P Y C X R L I L T O D
X C K A S R C R U U H E G R A P H I C G
C O R I P T V H T R R J H W F O G X Z J
D X A N R S C X N R A T I F Y W K O A E

LIST OF WORDS

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| STATUS | FRAIL | VETO |
| LEGITIMATE | ADVOCATE | PROTEGE |
| ASSUAGE | GRIEVANCE | IRRIGATION |
| MOBILIZE | ASTHMA | NEGOTIATE |
| COROLLARY | INCUMBENT | PRIMARY |
| MONOPOLY | TENURE | LEASE |
| STRENUOUS | FRAIL | ADHERE |
| STAUNCH | STAUNCH | UNDULY |
| TRANSFORMATION | RATIFY | SUBSIDY |
| GRAPHIC | | |

TEACHER CONFIDENTIAL SHEET: PRESIDENT T.ROOSEVELT

ANSWERS TO DECISIONS

1. A
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. D
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. A
15. B
16. C
17. B
18. B
19. A
20. B
21. C
22. C
23. D
24. C.

ANSWERS TO BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH READING QUESTIONS

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. B
11. D
12. D
13. D
14. T
15. F
16. T
17. F
18. F
19. T
20. T
21. F
22. F
23. F
24. T
25. T
26. T
27. T
28. F
29. T
30. F

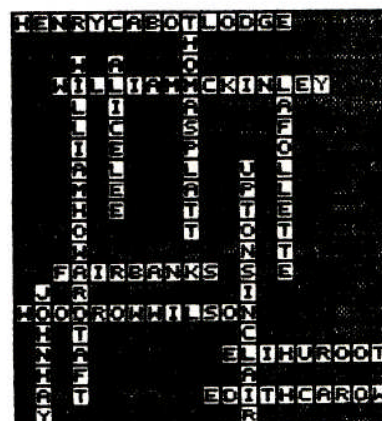
ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. E
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. E
10. G
11. C
12. F
13. D
14. A
15. C
16. A
17. C
18. D
19. B
20. B
21. C
22. F
23. T
24. F
25. F
26. T
27. T
28. F
29. F
30. T
31. F
32. T
33. T
34. F

ANSWERS: T. ROOSEVELT:TERMS



ANSWERS: T. ROOSEVELT:PEOPLE



**** T.ROOSEVELT:WORDSEARCH ****

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. C U . . T R A N S F O R M A T I O N .
I . O N . . . . . S U B S I D Y . . S .
A R . R D . . . . . S U T A T S . . . T S
S . R . O U . Y . . N F R A I L . . R T
S . . I . L L . . . T E . . . . . E A
U . . . G O L Y . N . . G A . . . . N U
A . . . P A E A E . E . . O S . . . U N
G . . O . R T B R S V E T O T T . . O C
E . N . U . M I A Y . . . . . I H . U H
. O . N . U . E O . . G . . . . A M S A
M . E . C . L . . N . R . . . . . T A D
. T . N . . . . L E G I T I M A T E E H
F S I P R O T E G E Y E M . . . . . E
R . T . . . . . R . V . O . . . . . R
A . . A D V O C A T E A . . B . . . . E
I . . . U . . M . . . N . . . I . . .
L . . . . N I . . . . C . . . . L . . .
. . . . . R C . . . . E G R A P H I C .
. . . . . P . . H . . . . . Z .
. . . . . . . . . R A T I F Y . . . . E

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LIST OF WORDS

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| STATUS | FRAIL | VETO |
| LEGITIMATE | ADVOCATE | PROTEGE |
| ASSUAGE | GRIEVANCE | IRRIGATION |
| MOBILIZE | ASTHMA | NEGOTIATE |
| COROLLARY | INCUMBENT | PRIMARY |
| MONOPOLY | TENURE | LEASE |
| STRENUOUS | FRAIL | ADHERE |
| STAUNCH | STAUNCH | UNDULY |
| TRANSFORMATION | RATIFY | SUBSIDY |
| GRAPHIC | | |

WORD LIST: T. ROOSEVELT:TERMS

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| ARBITRATION | HEPBURN | PROGRESSIVES |
| BONDS | LABOR | ROUGHRIDERS |
| CIVILSERVICE | MONROEDOCTRINE | RUSSO |
| CLAYTONBULWER | NEWLANDSACT | SQUAREDEAL |
| CORPORATION | NOBELPEACEPRIZE | TRUST |

WORD LIST: T. ROOSEVELT:PEOPLE

| | | |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| ALICELEE | HENRYCABOTLODGE | UPTONSINCLAIR |
| EDITHCAROW | JOHNHAY | WILLIAMMCKINLEY |
| ELIHUROOT | LAFOLLETTE | WILLIAMHOWARDTAFT |
| FAIRBANKS | THOMASPLATT | WOODROWWILSON |