## Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site Educational Resource

This resource complements the TR VR 360 virtual tour of the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site (<u>trsite.org</u>) in Buffalo, NY. <u>Click here</u> for access to all of Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site educational resources.



#### **Use and Copyright**

This and all of the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site educational resources are licensed under the <u>Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) license</u>. You are free to share and adapt the material for your purposes as long as you appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may not use the material for commercial purposes.

We encourage educators to modify the resources for your own use to best meet the needs of your students. Follow these steps to create an editable version of this document:

- 1. Make sure you are signed into a Google account when you are on the resource.
- 2. Go to the "File" pull down menu in the upper left-hand corner and select "Make a Copy." This will give you a version of the document that you own and can modify.
  - 2. Go to the "File" pull down menu in the upper left-hand corner and select "Download" and choose the format you would like to work with the document in. Sometimes as a result of downloading and reopening the document formatting can change.



Lesson

**Guiding** What happened in Buffalo, New York September 5-16?

**Questions:** 

Lesson

• <u>Describe</u> what happened in Buffalo, NY from September 5-16.

NYS

**Objectives:** 

4.6 WESTWARD MOVEMENT AND INDUSTRIALIZATION: New York State played an important role in the growth of the United States. During the 1800s, people traveled west looking for opportunities. Economic activities in New York State are varied and have changed over time, with

**Standards:** improvements in transportation and technology.

(Standards: 1, 3, 4; Themes: MOV, TCC, GEO, ECO, TECH)

#### **Works Cited and Editable Images**

- Diary image. Image is in the public domain and courtesy of Wikimedia Commons. <a href="https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:G-C-Woolley-page-of-diary-No2.jpg">https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:G-C-Woolley-page-of-diary-No2.jpg</a>
- Newspaper image- <a href="https://www.flickr.com/photos/62693815@N03/6277209256">https://www.flickr.com/photos/62693815@N03/6277209256</a>
- McKinley Bio source: <a href="https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/presidents/william-mckinley/">https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/presidents/william-mckinley/</a>
- McKinley bio video from the Caton Repository- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AaBQtz1MuvY
- Ida Saxton McKinley. Image is in the public domain and courtesy of Wikimedia Commons..- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:ISMcKinley.jpg
- William McKinley Photograph. Image is in the public domain and courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.- <a href="https://theodorerooseveltcenter.org/Research/Digital-Library/Record/ImageViewer?libID=o284383&imageNo=1">https://theodorerooseveltcenter.org/Research/Digital-Library/Record/ImageViewer?libID=o284383&imageNo=1</a>
- Buffalo Evening News, September 5, 1901- https://buffalonews.com/2018/09/25/gallery6809/#image=1

- The President reviewing troops in the stadium at the Pan-American Exposition, September 5, 1901. <u>Image</u> is from the Ansley Wilcox scrapbook, 1901 from the Buffalo History Museum and hosted by the Theodore Roosevelt Center.
- The President crossing the field in the stadium at the Pan-American Exposition, September 5, 1901. <u>Image</u> is from the Ansley Wilcox scrapbook, 1901 from the Buffalo History Museum and hosted by the Theodore Roosevelt Center.
- A speech given by President McKinley at the Pan-American Exposition on September 5, 1901. <u>Image</u> is from the Ansley Wilcox scrapbook, 1901 from the Buffalo History Museum and hosted by the Theodore Roosevelt Center.
- The Temple of Music auditorium where William McKinley was shot and a photograph of Leon F. Czolgosz the man who shot the President <u>Image</u> is from the Ansley Wilcox scrapbook, 1901 from the Buffalo History Museum and hosted by the Theodore Roosevelt Center.
- The ambulance in which the President was ten from the Temple of Music to the Emergency Hospital and later to the Milburn House where he rested to recover. <a href="Image">Image</a> is from the Ansley Wilcox scrapbook, 1901 from the Buffalo History Museum and hosted by the Theodore Roosevelt Center.
- A photograph of James B. Parker, the African American man who tackled Leon F. Czolgosz stopping him from shooting the President a third time. <u>Image</u> is from the Ansley Wilcox scrapbook, 1901 from the Buffalo History Museum and hosted by the Theodore Roosevelt Center.
- The Milburn House where President McKinley was taken to recover from his wounds. <u>Image</u> is from the Ansley Wilcox scrapbook, 1901 from the Buffalo History Museum and hosted by the Theodore Roosevelt Center.
- Dr. Charles McBurney and Drs. Mynter and Wasdin who cared for the President after he was shot. <u>Image</u> is from the Ansley Wilcox scrapbook, 1901 from the Buffalo History Museum and hosted by the Theodore Roosevelt Center.
- The nurses who took care of President McKinley, Miss Katherine R. Simmons and Miss Barnes. <u>Image</u> is from the Ansley Wilcox scrapbook, 1901 from the Buffalo History Museum and hosted by the Theodore Roosevelt Center.
- A United States Senator and the Secretary of the Interior pictured and happy to hear the President is recovering. <u>Image</u> is from the Ansley Wilcox scrapbook, 1901 from the Buffalo History Museum and hosted by the Theodore Roosevelt Center.
- President McKinley's brother arrives at the Milburn House. <u>Image</u> is from the Ansley Wilcox scrapbook, 1901 from the Buffalo History Museum and hosted by the Theodore Roosevelt Center.
- President McKinley's niece arrives at the Milburn House. <u>Image</u> is from the Ansley Wilcox scrapbook, 1901 from the Buffalo History Museum and hosted by the Theodore Roosevelt Center.
- Policemen guard the front of the Milburn House. <u>Image</u> is from the Ansley Wilcox scrapbook, 1901 from the Buffalo History Museum and hosted by the Theodore Roosevelt Center.
- The fourteenth United States Infantry Corps standing guard in front of the Milburn House. <u>Image</u> is from the Ansley Wilcox scrapbook, 1901 from the Buffalo History Museum and hosted by the Theodore Roosevelt Center.

### Vocabulary

The following words and phrases appear in this lesson and may be a challenge for students to define.

Word or Phrase	Definition

### **Instructional Suggestions**

Make this lesson your own. This resource is meant to be modified for your use considering your students' needs, your style as an educator, and the context in which you teach. The suggestions below are only suggestions.

#### Stations Activity

Arrange the information below into stations that students visit as if they were visiting exhibits at a fair. Have students gather information as they move from station to station, discussing the graphic organizer questions as they go.

# What happened in Buffalo, New York September 5-14?

• **Describe** what happened in Buffalo, NY from September 5-14.

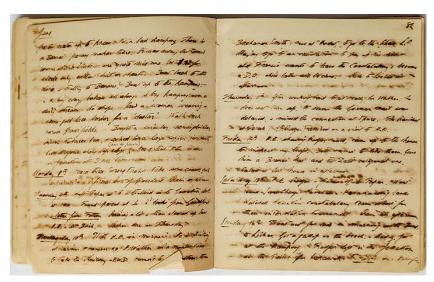
## Introduction

**Objective:** 

→ **Directions:** Answer the questions below.



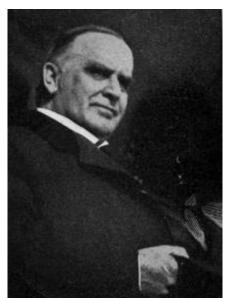
1. What is the **purpose** of a newspaper?



2. What is the **purpose** of a diary?

## Who was William McKinely?

→Directions: Read the information about William McKinely below and answer the accompanying questions.



William McKinley, 1901



Ida Saxton McKinley, 1900

William McKinley was the 25th President of the United States, serving from March 4, 1897 until 1901. He was born on January 29, 1843 in Niles, Ohio. As a child, he loved ice skating and horseback riding. After finishing secondary school, he went to college for one year, but had to leave because he did not have enough money to pay for tuition, so he went home and worked at the post office and as a teacher in a one-room schoolhouse.

In 1861, when McKinley was 18 years old, the Civil War started. He joined the Union army and served throughout the war. When the war ended he went to law school and became a lawyer and then he moved to Caton, Ohio to start a law practice.

He met a woman named Ida Saxton in Caton, the two fell in love and the two were married on January 25, 1871. They had two daughters named Katherine and Ida. Sadly, Ida died when she was only five months old and Katherine died from a disease called typhoid fever when she was 3 ½ years old. The deaths of the children affected the McKinleys for the rest of their lives.

Despite the personal losses to the McKinley family, William McKinley's career was successful. He was elected as a Congressman in 1877, Governor of Ohio in 1891, and President of the United States in 1896. He was re-elected President in 1900 and in September of 1901 traveled to Buffalo, NY to go to the Pan-American Exposition.

1. What personal tragedy did the McKinley experience?

2. What was William McKinley's job in 1901?

# What happened in Buffalo, New York September 5-14, 1901?

→**Directions**: As you examine the documents related to what happened in Buffalo, NY September 5-14, 1901, complete the graphic organizer below.

Dates	What happened in Buffalo on these days?	How do you know? Where did you get your evidence?
September 5, 1901		
September 6, 1901		
September 8, 9, 12, 1901		

September 13 and 14, 1901

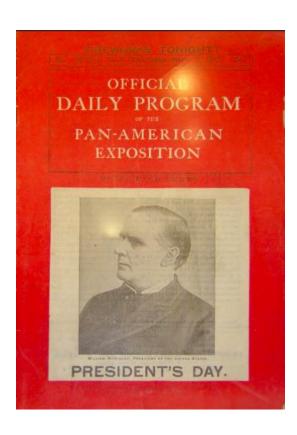
## September 5, 1901



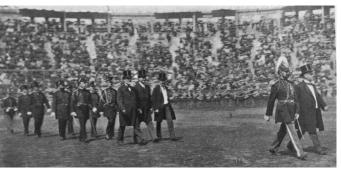
Front page of the Buffalo Evening News, September 5, 1901.



The President reviewing troops in the stadium at the Pan-American Exposition, September 5, 1901.



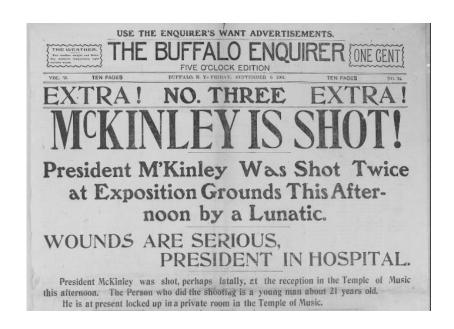
September 6, 1901

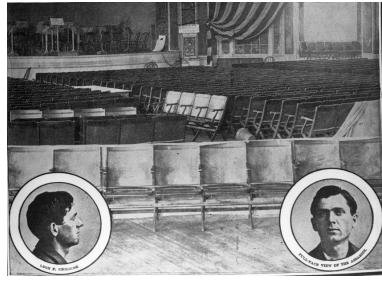


The President crossing the field in the stadium at the Pan-American Exposition, September 5, 1901.



A speech given by President McKinley at the Pan-American Exposition on September 5, 1901.





The Temple of Music auditorium where William McKinley was shot and a photograph of Leon F.

Czolgosz the man who shot the President

After one day in Buffalo, President McKinley visited nearby Niagara Falls, and then returned to the Exposition for a public reception in the Exposition's Temple of Music. The president enjoyed shaking hands and meeting the public although this made his personal aides nervous.

Shortly after 4:00 pm, a young man with a bandaged right hand approached McKinley in the line to meet the president. The president offered his left hand in greeting. At that moment, Leon Czolgosz fired two shots from a gun hidden in his bandaged hand. About to fire a third shot, Czolgosz was knocked to the ground by James Parker, an African-American waiter at the Exposition, and several other men. Upon seeing this, the president is reported to have said, "Let no one hurt him." Czolgosz was taken into custody and removed to police headquarters. Still fully conscious, McKinley was less concerned about his own condition than how the news would affect his ailing wife.

The president was taken by electric ambulance to the small Exposition hospital for evaluation and operated on, but the doctors were unable to locate and remove one of the bullets. Believing it would not harm the President if left in his body, the doctors closed the wound. The president was then moved to a private home to recover. McKinley was returned to the home of John Milburn, president of the Exposition, where he and Mrs. McKinley were guests.



The ambulance in which the President was taken from the Temple of Music to the Emergency Hospital and later to the Milburn House where he rested to recover.

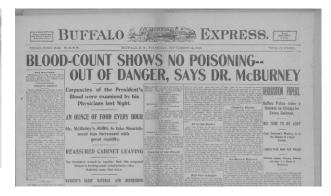


A photograph of James B. Parker, the African American man who tackled Leon F. Czolgosz stopping him from shooting the President a third time.

September 8, 9, 12, 1901









The Milburn House where President McKinley was taken to recover from his wounds



Dr. Charles McBurney and Drs. Mynter and Wasdin who cared for the President after he was shot



The nurses who took care of President McKinley, Miss Katherine R. Simmons and Miss Barnes



A United States Senator and the Secretary of the Interior pictured and happy to hear the President is recovering



President McKinley's brother arrives at the Milburn House



President McKinley's niece arrives at the Milburn House



Policemen guard the front of the Milburn House



The fourteenth United States Infantry Corps standing guard in front of the Milburn House

September 13 and 14, 1901





INGTON AND FROM THAT CITY TO CANTON, OHIO, FOR BURIAL.

PATIENT WAS DOZING EARLY THIS MORNING

Autopsy Was Performed on Strong Control of the Cont the President's Body at the Milburn Home This Afternoon.

SPECIAL AFTER A LONG AND TRYING JOURNEY.

EMMA GOLDMAN SPIRITED AWAY FROM THE MOB.

Justice John R. Hazel to Administer the Oath of Office This Afternoon.

Excited Chicagoans Threatened to Lynch Her When the Presi-dent's Death Was Announced.

FEARLESS ast HONEST.

Vol. Lave-no se

BUSINESS & LOSSITSMAY AMERICAN SUPPRESSION IN 1981.

THE BUFFALO COURIER HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION IN BUFFALO THAN ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER

M'RINLEY'S LAST WORDS.

PASSED AWAY AT 2:15 THIS MORNING

MRS, M'KINLEY BREAKS DOWN AND SHE IS TENDERLY CARRIED FROM THE BEDSIDE

The last coherent statement made by the President was between 10 and 11 deteck last night. He was then informed by Drs. NcBurney, Stockton, Manu and Mynter that there was no hope of saving him, and he was told to prepare for the worst. At that time the family was called into the room.

Mrs. Nickinky was brought in, and for a moment sat on the edge of the hed, but the dictors removed her.
While she held his hard he said! "Gnoot-laye all, good-laye. It is God's will. His will be done, not ours."
During the fast three hours she President manifold words from the byram, "Nearce, My God, to Thee,"

They were faintly audible.

ANXIOUS HOURS AT THE MILBURN HOME

Bartist Arrech at the Nobel's Good Mos is based to the Gerard Message of Nobel.

BODY TO BE TAKEN TO WASHINGTON

AT HAR DOWN TOWNS



THE PARTY RESIDENCE.

BULLETINS OF NIGHT TELL STORY OF THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT

Control of the contro

AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

ATAMARE A

## **Show What You Know: Diary Entries**

From the day President McKinley came to Buffalo for the Pan-American Exposition to the announcement of his death, Buffalonians read about and discussed the news. They also recorded their reactions to the events in diaries and journals.

As a Buffalonian, write four diary entries for the dates given below.

Be sure to:

- <u>Describe</u> what happened between your last diary entry and the date on which you are writing.
- **Express** your thoughts, feelings, and questions about the news.

September 5, 1901
September 6, 1901

September 12, 1901
September 14, 1901