

Chapter 1 : Woodrow Wilson School - Woodrow Wilson School - A Princeton Profile

Learn more about Woodrow Wilson, former Princeton University president, governor of New Jersey, and 28th president of the United States, on calendrierdelascience.com

Life and Letters , 8 vols. Link, Wilson , 5 vols. Studies of Compromised Leadership Lexington, Ky. A New Look," in Political Science Quarterly 95 , gives the closest look at this important subject. Toward a Reconsideration of Left Revisionist Historiography," in Western Political Quarterly 30 , is the definitive monograph on the antitrust policy of the Wilson administration. Patrick Devlin, Too Proud to Fight: Knock, To End All Wars: Calhoun, Power and Principle: Quirk, An Affair of Honor: The Convention of Aguascalientes Bloomington, Ind. Cuff, The War Industries Board: Woodward, Trial by Friendship: Anglo-American Relations, Lexington, Ky. For other aspects of the home front, see Horace C. Peterson and Gilbert C. Fite, Opponents of War, Madison, Wis. Livermore, Politics Is Adjourned: The indispensable source for Wilson and the Paris Peace Conference is vols. Notes of the Official Interpreter, Paul Mantoux , 2 vols. For the period , see Robert K. Smith, The Aftermath of War: Bagby, The Road to Normalcy: The Presidential Campaign and Election of Baltimore,

Chapter 2 : Woodrow Wilson High School - About

Thomas Woodrow Wilson (December 28, - February 3,) was an American statesman and academic who served as the 28th President of the United States from to A member of the Democratic Party, Wilson served as the President of Princeton University from to , and as Governor of New Jersey from to , before winning the presidential election.

Early life Wilson c. His mother was born in Carlisle , England, the daughter of Rev. There his father grew up and published a pro-tariff and anti-slavery newspaper, The Western Herald and Gazette. Joseph Wilson owned slaves, defended slavery , and also set up a Sunday school for his slaves. Wilson would forever recall standing for a moment at General Robert E. He became minister of the First Presbyterian Church in Augusta, Georgia , and the family lived there until , when Wilson was He later blamed the lack of schools. Wilson attended Davidson College in North Carolina for the "74 school year, cut short by illness, then transferred as a freshman to the College of New Jersey now Princeton University. He graduated in , a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. In his second year, he studied political philosophy and history, was active in the Whig literary and debating society, and wrote for the Nassau Literary Review. While there, he enjoyed frequent trips to his birthplace of Staunton. He visited with cousins, and fell in love with one, Hattie Woodrow, though his affections were unrequited. After less than a year, he abandoned the practice to pursue his study of political science and history. Both parents expressed concern over a potentially premature decision. He studied history, political science and the German language. A Study in American Politics, [22] and received a Ph. While there he met and fell in love with Ellen Louise Axson , the daughter of a minister from Savannah, Georgia ; he proposed to her and they became engaged in Asheville. After graduation, she pursued portrait art and received a medal for one of her works from the Paris International Exposition. She happily agreed to sacrifice further independent artistic pursuits in order to keep her marriage commitment, and in she and Wilson married. He next taught at Bryn Mawr College from until , teaching ancient Greek and Roman history; while there, he refused offers from the universities of Michigan and Indiana. Their second child, Jessie, was born in August Both parties claimed contract violations and the matter subsided. Wilson favored a parliamentary system for the United States and in the early s wrote, "I ask you to put this question to yourselves, should we not draw the Executive and Legislature closer together? Should we not, on the one hand, give the individual leaders of opinion in Congress a better chance to have an intimate party in determining who should be president, and the president, on the other hand, a better chance to approve himself a statesman, and his advisers capable men of affairs, in the guidance of Congress. He critically described the United States government, with frequent negative comparisons to Westminster. Critics contended the book was written without the benefit of the author observing any operational aspect of the U. Congress, and supporters asserted the work was the product of the imagination of a future statesman. The book reflected the greater power of the legislature, relative to the executive, during the post-bellum period. His third book, entitled Division and Reunion, was published in and considered an outstanding contribution to American historical writing. If government behaved badly, Wilson queried, "How is the schoolmaster, the nation, to know which boy needs the whipping? These petty barons, some of them not a little powerful, but none of them within reach [of] the full powers of rule, may at will exercise an almost despotic sway within their own shires, and may sometimes threaten to convulse even the realm itself. Wilson also hoped that the parties could be reorganized along ideological, not geographic, lines. He wrote, "Eight words contain the sum of the present degradation of our political parties: No leaders, no principles; no principles, no parties. Saunders, seemed to indicate that Wilson "was laying the groundwork for the modern welfare state. He thought such attitudes represented the requirements of smaller countries and populations. By his day, he thought, "it is getting to be harder to run a constitution than to frame one. By contrast, he thought the United States required greater compromise because of the diversity of public opinion and the difficulty of forming a majority opinion; thus practical reform of the government was necessarily slow. Yet Wilson insisted that "administration lies outside the proper sphere of politics" [58] and that "general laws which direct these things to be done are as obviously outside of and above administration. Such a line of demarcation is intended to focus responsibility for actions taken on the people or persons in charge. As Wilson

put it, "public attention must be easily directed, in each case of good or bad administration, to just the man deserving of praise or blame. There is no danger in power, if only it be not irresponsible. If it be divided, dealt out in share to many, it is obscured". President of Princeton University See also: The Princeton trustees promoted Professor Wilson to president in June , replacing Francis Landey Patton , whom the trustees perceived to be an inefficient administrator. The curriculum guidelines he developed proved important progressive innovations in the field of higher education. Students were to meet for these in groups of six with preceptors, followed by two years of concentration in a selected major. Wilson aspired, as he told alumni, "to transform thoughtless boys performing tasks into thinking men". Modern medical opinion surmises Wilson had suffered a stroke—he later was diagnosed, as his father had been, with hardening of the arteries. He took a vacation in Bermuda to convalesce. Their visits together became a regular occurrence on his return. Wilson in his letters home to Ellen openly related these gatherings as well his other social events. According to biographer August Heckscher , Ellen could sense a problem. It became the topic of frank discussion between them. Wilson historians have not conclusively established there was an affair; but Wilson did on one occasion write a musing in shorthand—on the reverse side of a draft for an editorial: He proposed moving the students into colleges, also known as quadrangles. Wilson persisted, saying that giving in "would be to temporize with evil". Wilson wanted to integrate a proposed graduate school building into the campus core, while West preferred a more distant campus site. From its outset, Wilson became disenchanted with resistance to his recommendations at Princeton; he ruminated on future political leadership. Prior to the Democratic presidential nominating convention in , Wilson had dropped hints to some influential players in the Democratic Party of his interest in the ticket. While he had no real expectations of being placed on the ticket, he did leave instructions that he should not be offered the vice presidential nomination. He then left for a vacation in Scotland. Party regulars considered his ideas politically as well as geographically detached and fanciful, but the seeds had been sown. Senator James Smith, Jr. Ross, and Richard V. The bosses had chosen their man, but his nomination was not a given—many, including organized labor, felt Wilson was an inexperienced newcomer. He submitted his letter of resignation to Princeton on October Lewis , the State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. Wilson quickly shed his professorial style for more emboldened speechmaking and presented himself as a full-fledged progressive. He attributed the success of Wilson and others against the Taft Republicans in in part to the emergent national progressive message enunciated by Theodore Roosevelt after his presidency. When Martine won the seat, Wilson had positioned himself as a new force in the party in the state. The Geran bill, drafted by Elmer H. Geran, expanded public participation in primaries for all offices including party officials and delegates; it was thus directed at the power of the political bosses. It passed the state assembly, albeit by a narrow margin. Free dental clinics were established, a "comprehensive and scientific" poor law was enacted, and the usage of common drinking cups was prohibited. Trained nursing was also standardized, while contract labor in all reformatories and prisons was abolished, an indeterminate sentence act was passed, and regulation of weights and measures was carried out. Contract labor in penal institutions was abolished. In addition, a law was passed extending the civil service "to employees of the State, counties, and municipalities," [87] labor by women and children was limited, and oversight of factory working conditions was strengthened. In March , Wilson committed himself to try for the Democratic nomination for President when he spoke at an Atlanta meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress; afterwards he said: The establishment of rapport with Bryan, the most recent standard-bearer of the party, was a success. Wilson began a public campaign for the nomination in the South, with a speech to the Pewter Platter Club in Norfolk, Virginia. While he was received enthusiastically, the speech, reformist in nature, was considered provocative and radical by the conservative audience, making the visit on the whole less than positive. Wilson managed to maneuver through the complexities of local politics. For example, in Tennessee the Democratic Party was divided over Prohibition ; Wilson was progressive and sober, but not dry, and appealed to both sides. They united behind him to win the presidential election in the state, but divided over state politics and lost the gubernatorial election. McCombs , who helped Wilson win the governorship, served as convention chairman. The Republicans had set the stage a week earlier at their convention, nominating incumbent William Howard Taft, with Theodore Roosevelt leaving to launch an independent campaign which

would split the party vote. His assistant Tumulty "nearly collapsed" under the strain. The leading contender was House Speaker Champ Clark , a prominent progressive, strongest in the border states. Publisher William Randolph Hearst , a leader of the left wing of the party, supported Clark. William Jennings Bryan, the nominee in , and , played a critical role in his declared opposition to any candidate supported by "the financiers of Wall Street". Marshall as his running mate. In order to further embolden Democrats, especially in New Jersey and New York, Wilson set out to ensure the defeat of local incumbent candidates supported by political machines: He succeeded in both of these efforts and thereby weakened arguments that party control resided with political bosses. His oratory style was, "right out of my mind as it is working at the time". He maintained towards his primary opponent Roosevelt a tone of humorous detachment, describing the Bull Moose party as "the irregular Republicans, the variegated Republicans". Wilson shunned the stump speech campaign routine, and initially was reluctant to conduct an extensive campaign tour, but this changed after Roosevelt went on the offensive. Brandeis , who promoted the concept that corporate trusts be regulated by the government. His campaign increased its focus upon the elimination of monopoly in all forms.

Chapter 3 : Woodrow Wilson - HISTORY

Thomas Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunton, Virginia, on 28 December His father was a Presbyterian minister.

His father was a Presbyterian minister, and his mother was a housemaker. The family moved very often during his youth over the South of United States. During the Civil War, his mother attended to the wounded soldiers, and Wilson witnessed the horrors of war. Wilson was not an excellent student at the school, and most likely suffered from a form of dyslexia. He attended the Davidson College, but in transferred to Princeton University. He studied law at the University of Virginia and later earned Ph. Early career After earning his Ph. He was appointed at Bryn Mawr and later at Wesleyan. However, he dreamed of becoming a professor at Princeton. He reached his goal in , and in became the president of the University. He was one of the most popular teachers on the campus and was widely known for his oratory skills. In , his life came in danger, when Wilson suffered a major stroke. In , he was selected for the governorship of New Jersey and succeeded in his position, which led to him being nominated for the presidency in Wilson ran for the presidential post and won. The election was quite unusual since Wilson ran with the Democratic party, but from the Republican party, there were two candidates- William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. However, his views evolved, and Wilson began to support the cause. In , some of the protests became violent. Women were jailed, some who went on a hunger strike were being force-fed. The 19 Amendment was ratified on August 18, Wilson also launched the New Freedom platform, which came in favor of small business owners and farmers. The Underwood-Simmons Act reduced tax rates and made loans accessible to average Americans. In , Wilson also supported the Clayton Antitrust Act, anti-trust legislation. This gave full support for unions, allowing boycotts, strikes, and picketing. Wilson proposed his Fourteen Points for the treaty of Versailles. The treaty created the League of Nations. However, the Congress did not approve that the U. For his efforts, Wilson was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in During his presidency, several advancements of African Americans were cancelled. During this time, Jim Crow policies were implemented in several government departments, and segregation became more and more pronounced. Wilson himself was never an advocate for these policies. However, he did not oppose them. Wilson believed that segregation is a benefit to African Americans. Upon meeting with the civil-rights leader William Monroe Trotter, Wilson claimed his administration is preventing friction between races. Trotter accused Wilson of lying and called his claim ridiculous. The couple met in and soon married. They had three daughters together. In , Wilson had an affair with a woman on resort while visiting Bermuda. His wife Ellen died of kidney disease during his first year of presidency. The couple married in After his second stroke in , Edith was hiding how severe his illness is and made decisions for him. Wilson left the office in and moved to northwest Washington D. He died on February 3, , in his home, 67 years old at the time.

Chapter 4 : Woodrow Wilson - policy, war, election, foreign

Woodrow Wilson Biography, Life, Interesting Facts Early life. Thomas Woodrow Wilson was born on December 28, , in Staunton, Virginia. His father was a Presbyterian minister, and his mother was a housemaker.

Visit Website Did you know? Woodrow Wilson, who had an esteemed career as an academic and university president before entering politics, did not learn to read until he was 10, likely due to dyslexia. Wilson graduated from Princeton University then called the College of New Jersey in and went on to attend law school at the University of Virginia. After briefly practicing law in Atlanta, Georgia, he received a Ph. Wilson remains the only U. He taught at Bryn Mawr College and Wesleyan College before being hired by Princeton in as a professor of jurisprudence and politics. From to , Wilson was president of Princeton, where he developed a national reputation for his educational reform policies. In , the Democrats nominated Wilson for president, selecting Thomas Marshall , the governor of Indiana , as his vice presidential running mate. The Republican Party split over their choice for a presidential candidate: Conservative Republicans re-nominated President William Taft , while the progressive wing broke off to form the Progressive or Bull Moose Party and nominated Theodore Roosevelt , who had served as president from to With the Republicans divided, Wilson, who campaigned on a platform of liberal reform, won electoral votes, compared to 88 for Roosevelt and eight for Taft. He garnered nearly 42 percent of the popular vote; Roosevelt came in second place with more than 27 percent of the popular vote. He was the last American president to travel to his inauguration ceremony in a horse-drawn carriage. Once in the White House , Wilson achieved significant progressive reform. Congress passed the Underwood-Simmons Act, which reduced the tariff on imports and imposed a new federal income tax. Other accomplishments included child labor laws, an eight-hour day for railroad workers and government loans to farmers. Additionally, Wilson nominated the first Jewish person to the U. Supreme Court , Louis Brandeis , who was confirmed by the Senate in On May 7, , a German submarine torpedoed and sank the British ocean liner Lusitania , killing more than 1, people including Americans. Wilson continued to maintain U. Although the president had advocated for peace during the initial years of the war, in early German submarines launched unrestricted submarine attacks against U. Around the same time, the United States learned about the Zimmerman Telegram, in which Germany tried to persuade Mexico to enter into an alliance against America. The agreement included the charter for the League of Nations , an organization intended to arbitrate international disputes and prevent future wars. Wilson had initially advanced the idea for the League in a January speech to the U. In September of that year, the president embarked on a cross-country speaking tour to promote his ideas for the League directly to the American people. On the night of September 25, on a train bound for Wichita, Kansas , Wilson collapsed from mental and physical stress, and the rest of his tour was cancelled. On October 2, he suffered a stroke that left him partially paralyzed. Both times it failed to gain the two-thirds vote required for ratification. The League of Nations held its first meeting in January ; the United States never joined the organization. The era of Prohibition was ushered in on January 17, , when the 18th Amendment, banning the manufacture, sale and transportation of alcohol, went into effect following its ratification one year earlier. In , Wilson vetoed the National Prohibition Act or Volstead Act , designed to enforce the 18th Amendment; however, his veto was overridden by Congress. Prohibition lasted until , when it was repealed by the 21st Amendment. Also in , American women gained the right to vote when the 19th Amendment became law that August; Wilson had pushed Congress to pass the amendment. He and a partner established a law firm, but poor health prevented the president from ever doing any serious work. Wilson died at his home on February 3, , at age Start your free trial today.

Chapter 5 : Woodrow Wilson - Wikipedia

Woodrow Wilson School placed in the bottom 50% of all schools in Michigan for overall test scores (math proficiency is bottom 50%, and reading proficiency is bottom 50%) for the school year.

Chapter 6 : Woodrow Wilson IBPO - Member public profile

His father, Joseph Ruggles Wilson (), was a Presbyterian minister, and his mother, Janet Woodrow Wilson (), was a minister's daughter and originally from England.

Chapter 7 : Graduate Admissions | Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs

Welcome to the Woodrow IB Parent Organization! Want to make changes to your Directory Entry? Click "Back" below, then "Edit Profile" on your Contact Profile page.

Chapter 8 : Newsela | Presidential Profile: Woodrow Wilson

It's time to clean out your pantry and support Wilson's Student Council with collection canned goods for local families in need as well as The Settlement House.

Chapter 9 : Woodrow Wilson High School Class of , Washington, Dc, DC

Hello Woodrow Team! We have exciting news to share. This Friday, November 2nd, Woodrow Wilson High School will be featured in an episode of Best Schools in Dallas on Facebook.