



Teddy's Leadership Ideals

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Introduction:

Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt, was President of the United States from 1901 to 1909. He is well known for leading the "Rough Riders" in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, for reviving the Panama Canal project, and brokering peace in the Russo-Japanese War, for which he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

The following are seven leadership ideals in the life of Teddy Roosevelt.

1. _____.

As assistant Secretary of the Navy, Teddy saw the Spanish-American War coming and prepared our nation's Navy for it.

Some people see a situation as it is but not as it can be —

They are a _____.

Some people see a situation not as it is but as it can be —

They are an _____.

Some people see a situation as it is and as it can be —

They are a _____.

Great leaders see _____ and sense

_____.

Reality:

Somebody told it like it is: An optimist thinks the glass is half-full. The pessimist thinks it's half-empty. The realist knows that before long, he'll have to wash the glass.

"An idealist believes the short run doesn't count. A cynic believes the long run doesn't matter. A realist believes that what is done or left undone in the short run determines the long run."

— Syndey J. Harris

In 1980, in *Managing in Turbulent Times*, Peter Drucker wrote: "A time of turbulence is a dangerous time, but its greatest danger is a temptation to deny reality."

Why We Fail to Confront Reality

1. Leaders surround themselves with people _____ themselves.
2. _____ — we hear what we want to hear.
3. _____.
4. _____ — contrary views not wanted.

Possibility:

The one task a leader can never delegate is _____.

In Doris Kearns Goodwin's biography of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt, *No Ordinary Time*, she notes that Franklin was not the most intelligent president of all time (Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes famously called him a "second-rate intellect but a first rate-temperament.") He was surrounded by leaders who were more educated, more accomplished, more gifted, and more

knowledgeable. But he had one gift that mattered more. *“No factor was more important to Roosevelt’s leadership than his confidence in himself and in the American people,”* she wrote.

The White House Counsel, Sam Rosenman, observed that FDR had a capacity to transmit this confidence to others; to allow *“those who hear it to begin to feel it and take part in it, to rejoice in it—and to return it tenfold by their own confidence.”* Labor Secretary Francis Perkins noted that, like everyone else, she *“came away from an interview with the President feeling better, not because he had solved any problems. . . but because he had made me feel more cheerful, stronger, more determined.”*

The Difference Between Hype and Hope

Hype is based on _____

Hope is based on _____

Hype is about _____

Hope is about _____

Hype relies on sound _____

Hope relies on sound _____

Hype is a result of _____

Hope is a result of _____

Hype is the work of _____

Hope is the work of _____

2. _____

As president he saw the need for the Panama Canal and, even though others had failed to complete it, he dreamed that it was possible.

The first step in accomplishing the impossible is to

"Nothing is so embarrassing as watching someone do something that you said couldn't be done."

— Sam Ewing

"If I had not been willing to risk making mistakes, I would have accomplished nothing worthwhile."

— T.R.

"A dream is an inspiring picture of the future that energizes your mind, will and emotions, empowering you to do everything it takes to achieve it."

— Put Your Dream To the Test

3.

While a member of the civil service commission, he created higher ethical standards for hiring and performance.

Leaders hold _____ to a higher standard than anyone else expects of them, and then they hold

_____ to a higher standard than anyone expects of them, except the leader.

Abraham Lincoln once made these two statements, as he evaluated the decisions he was making in his attempts to heal a war-torn nation:

"I desire so to conduct the affairs of this administration that if at the end, when I come to lay down the reins of power, I have lost every

other friend on earth, I shall at least have one friend left, and that friend shall be down inside of me.

"I do the very best I know how; the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing it to the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me will not amount to anything. If the end brings me out all wrong, then a legion of angels swearing I was right will make no difference."

Whatever you are doing, and in whatever conversation you find yourself engaged give it:

- Your _____,
- Your _____,
- And your _____.

Colin Powell: *"If you are going to achieve excellence in big things, you develop the habit in little matters. Excellence is not an exception, it is a prevailing attitude."*

4. _____ — _____ —
_____.

In his early days in the Navy Department, Roosevelt took the advice of a high officer to have the gunboat Annapolis outfitted with three sails (rigs). As soon as the officer walked out of Roosevelt's office, he moved forward on the project.

Leadership Gold — The best leaders are _____.

Listening is _____
_____.

When Lyndon B. Johnson was a junior senator from Texas, he kept a sign on his office wall that read, "You ain't learnin' nothin' when you're doin' all the talkin'."

When Jesus was a young man, His parents were on a journey and after three days, "... they found Him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the teachers, both listening to them and asking them questions. And all who heard Him were astonished at His understanding and answers." (Luke 2:46–47).

There are four powerful lessons contained in these verses:

1. Jesus _____ and _____ them.
2. He asked _____.
3. He _____ them.
4. He _____ them.

Woodrow Wilson said, "*The ear of the leader must ring with the voices of the people.*"

5. _____
_____.

A newspaper reporter, Jacob Riis, reported how the poor people on New York's East Side lived. Roosevelt was moved by Riis' report and wrote, "*I have read your book and I have come to help.*"

Bad leaders take care of _____.

Good leaders take care of _____.

"How far you go in life depends upon your being tender with the young, compassionate with the aged, sympathetic with the striving and tolerant of the weak — because someday you will have been all of these."

— George Washington Carver

6.

Teddy listened to leaders who were against him, but in the end always took his own course of action.

The more you are what you really are the less you are like somebody else!

Teddy Roosevelt's most famous quote:

"It is not the critic who counts, not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again; who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions, and spends himself in a worthy cause; who, at best, knows in the end the triumph of high achievement; and who, at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat."

Roosevelt, a boxer himself, was the ultimate man of action. Not only was he an effective leader, but he was one of the most flamboyant of all U.S. presidents. British historian Hugh Brogan described him as *"the ablest man to sit in the White house since Lincoln; the most vigorous since Jackson; the most bookish since John Quincy Adams."*

We are all minorities. God only made one of you!

7.

Roosevelt didn't become a great leader overnight, either. His road to the presidency was one of slow, continual growth. As he served in various positions, ranging from New York City Police Commissioner to President of the United States, he kept learning and growing. He

improved himself, and in time he became a strong leader. That was further evidence that he lived by the Law of Process.

Roosevelt's list of accomplishments is remarkable. Under his leadership, the United States emerged as a world power. He helped the country develop a first-class Navy. He saw that the Panama Canal was built. He negotiated peace between Russia and Japan, winning the Nobel Peace Prize in the process. And when people questioned TR's leadership—since he had first become president when McKinley was assassinated — he campaigned and was reelected by the largest majority of any president up to his time.

Ever the man of action, when Roosevelt completed his second term as president in 1909, he immediately traveled to Africa where he led a scientific expedition sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution. A few years later, in 1913, he co-led a group to explore the uncharted River of Doubt in Brazil. It was a learning adventure he said he could not pass up. *"It was my last chance to be a boy,"* he later admitted. He was fifty-five years old.

On January 6, 1919, at his home in New York, Theodore Roosevelt died in his sleep. Then Vice President Marshall said, *"Death had to take him sleeping, for if Roosevelt had been awake, there would have been a fight."* When they removed him from his bed, they found a book under his pillow. Up to the very last, TR was still striving to learn and improve himself.

Answers:

Watch The Future; Follower; Encourager; Leader; Reality; Possibility; Like; Selective Hearing; Wishful Thinking; Fear; Hope; Feeling; Faith; Now; Tomorrow; Bites; Thinking; Wishes; Works; Spin Doctors; Leaders; Dream Great Dreams; Refuse To Believe It; Push For High Standards; Themselves; Their People; Whole Heart; Undistracted Attention; Maximum Energy; Listen; Learn; Lead; Listeners; Wanting To Hear; Listened; Heard; Questions; Understood; Answered; Take Care Of Your People; Themselves; Others; Be Your Own Person; Keep Growing