



## Summary

Calvin Coolidge's full name was John Calvin Coolidge was the 30th President of America. He was born on July 4, 1872, and, while fulfilling his duty and obligations towards his nation, said goodbye to the world on January 5, 1933.

The big truth of the world is that life is a journey from life to death. In this, some people get to live their lives normally and say goodbye to life, but some make history. And Calvin Coolidge is one of those names who made history. Let us know about his life exploits.

Explore the full [list of Presidents in the United States](#) to understand their legacy and impact.

## Calvin Coolidge's interesting facts



Calvin Coolidge, 30th President of the United

States



<b>FULL NAME</b>	John Calvin Coolidge
<b>BORN</b>	4, July 1872
<b>DEATH</b>	5, January 1933
<b>CAUSE OF DEATH</b>	Coronary Thrombosis
<b>FATHER</b>	John Calvin Coolidge Sr.
<b>MOTHER</b>	Victoria Josephine Moor
<b>WIFE</b>	Grace Goodhue Coolidge
<b>CHILDREN</b>	John (1906-2000) and Calvin Jr. (1906-1924)

## **Calvin Coolidge Presidential Term**

His native Place was Vermont, in the Northeastern United States, a region of New England. He was appointed as a Republican lawyer by the side of New England,



stepped on to Massachusetts politics, and was selected as the 48th governor of their government. Simply put, he was chosen as the CEO of Massachusetts's Government and head of the state cabinet. His spontaneity and the art of solving the matter of the Boston Police strike intelligently pushed him into the limelight.

This made them the beginning of his political career, and he was elected as the 29th president of America just after President Warren G. Harding's unexpected death in 1923. But he again stood for the presidential election with his full rights and won the seat gloriously. Coolidge was marked as a calm and composed person. Even his sense of humor was inconsistent, with no expression. That is why his nickname was "Silent Cal".

He crossed the second term of the Presidency with flexibility due to sincerity and responsibility towards his responsibility. As we studied earlier, he was smart in solving matters ultimately, a key performance indicator in his political career. He did not have to work hard to win the election. His good deeds brought the public automatically into his support. The history records that no one else was president ten years ago.

He was a true patriot. He fulfilled his responsibilities in every manner. He even supported his populace financially by applying fiscal conservatism, and more than this, he was very possessive about taking women's rights to vote. He assured that, in any case, every woman of the country without any interpretations. And against prohibition. He rebooted the public's confidence in the White House even after the announced scandals of the Harding administration. But one more time, he influences the public to invest their belief in the White House.

He applied the Indian Citizenship Act of 1924, in which the government of the U.S. provided citizenship to Native Americans. During his Presidency, he saw meteoric economic growth in the fashion and music industry, which was named the "Roaring Twenties". He was a considerate politician. He earned admiration in people's hearts. He was more admirable for his efficient governance approach and good understanding of business.

Calvin Coolidge had been ranked in half from the lower state by intellectuals for the post of US president. He was admired for his support of Racial Equality during mounting



Racial conflict. And the praises he got from supporters of Libertarian conservatism and laissez-faire economics. On the other hand, an active central government was not considered significantly. Because they believe that his economic policies failed to bring change in the lives of struggling farmers and blue-collar workers, there should be some positive change in their lives. And still, how much Coolidge's policies contributed to the onset of the Great Depression.

## Calvin Coolidge's Early Life and Family



Calvin Coolidge was born on an extraordinary Day. He was the first president born on U.S. Independence Day, which was glorious. He was the elder one of his siblings. There were two. The second one was her sister, Abigail Grace Coolidge.

His father, Coolidge, was involved in many occupations, such as farmer and storekeeper, and earned popularity in all his professions. He also worked at the justice of the peace and, as a tax collector, catered to employment at both offices of the





Vermont General Assembly. When he was 12, it seemed like a mountain of sorrows had fallen on his head.

**Calvin Coolidge's mother died at 39** (March 14, 1885), not confirmed, but considering that she was struggling with tuberculosis. Five years later, his sister died at age 15 (1890), and she suffered from appendicitis. And after that, this feat did not stop there. When Coolidge turned 18, his father remarried a school teacher in his locality, Plymouth, in 1891. John Coolidge Sr. lived till the age of 80.

Calvin Coolidge's earliest American forebear, John Coolidge, journeyed from Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, [England](#), circa 1630 and established his residence in Watertown, Massachusetts. His great-great-grandfather, also named John Coolidge, was not only an American military officer during the Revolutionary War but also one of the inaugural selectmen in Plymouth. Furthermore, Calvin Coolidge's grandfather, **Calvin Galusha Coolidge**, contributed to the Vermont House of Representatives. Among his relatives, Park Pollard, a prominent businessman in Cavendish, Vermont, held the position of the Vermont Democratic Party's chair for an extended period.

In addition, Calvin Coolidge traced his lineage back to Samuel Appleton, an early settler in Ipswich who played a significant role in leading the Massachusetts Bay Colony during King Philip's War. Coolidge's mother was the offspring of Hiram Dunlap Moor, a farmer from Plymouth Notch, and Abigail Franklin.

## **Career and Marriage**



## Calvin-Coolidges & Grace Coolidge Marriage



Calvin Coolidge's father and mother Nurtured and raised him with many good values and advice to contribute to good deeds. His father nurtured him with honesty, industry, thrift, taciturnity, and piety; on the other hand, his mother developed a love for nature and reading habits. Coolidge went to Black River Academy and St. Johnsbury Academy to master in debate. Then, he graduated from Amherst College. Coolidge started building his career in law in 1897, and then he married Grace Anna Goodhue in 1905. His wife was a teacher at the Clarke Institute of Deaf, and he also had two sons.

Beginning his political career as a Republican, Calvin Coolidge served as a city councilman in Northampton, Massachusetts, starting in 1898. He later became mayor in 1909 and served in the Massachusetts state government as a senator (1911–15) and lieutenant governor (1915–18).

After being elected governor in 1918, Coolidge gained national attention in the subsequent year when he deployed the state guard to quell violence resulting from a strike by the Boston police, who had organized a labor union to advocate for improved pay and working conditions. When urged by labor leaders to support the reinstatement of striking police officers who had been terminated, Calvin Coolidge firmly rejected the request, succinctly expressing his stance that "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time."

This resolute position, combined with Coolidge's unwavering stance against the striking Boston police at a time when many Americans viewed organized labor as too radical,



propelled him onto the Republican Party's ticket in 1920 as Harding's vice-presidential running mate.

Coolidge's reserved demeanor contrasted with Harding's outgoing personality, although their policy stances were remarkably similar. Both were aligned with the party's conservative faction known as the Old Guard Republicans, who had remained loyal to President William Howard Taft in the 1912 election when Theodore Roosevelt departed to establish the Bull Moose Party. Pledging a "return to normalcy" for the American people, Harding and Coolidge secured a historic popular vote margin in presidential elections, triumphing over the Democratic ticket of James Cox and Franklin Delano Roosevelt by a commanding 60 to 34 percent. The electoral vote also reflected a decisive victory: 404 to 127.

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## **Presidency**

After assuming the Presidency following Harding's unexpected passing on August 2, 1923, Coolidge was sworn in at 2:47 a.m. on August 3 at his family home in Plymouth, Vermont. His father, a notary public, administered the oath by the light of a kerosene lamp. Coolidge inherited an administration tainted by scandal.

He identified and addressed the wrongdoers with caution, tact, and efficiency, reinstating integrity within the executive branch. Leading by example in personal conduct, Coolidge reassured the American people that a trustworthy figure once again held the Presidency. The transformation of the White House did not escape the observant eye of Alice Roosevelt Longworth, Theodore Roosevelt's daughter, who



remarked that the new atmosphere was "as distinct as a formal New England sitting room is from a clandestine backroom in a speakeasy."

At the 1924 Republican convention, Coolidge secured his nomination with little opposition. He ran under the slogan "Keep Cool with Coolidge" and achieved a resounding victory over Democrat John W. Davis and Progressive Party candidate Robert La Follette. Coolidge garnered approximately 54% of the popular vote, Davis received about 29%, and La Follette nearly 17%. Coolidge secured 382 votes in the electoral college, Davis 136, and La Follette 13. Coolidge's inaugural address, notable for being the first broadcast on national radio, primarily centered on his vision for the United States' role in the global arena.

## Death







Calvin Coolidge died on January 5, 1933, at 12:45 p.m., Coolidge passed away suddenly due to coronary thrombosis at "The Beeches" at 60. Shortly before his passing, Coolidge confided in an old friend, expressing, "I feel I no longer belong to these times." He was laid to rest in Plymouth Notch Cemetery in Plymouth Notch, Vermont. The family home nearby is preserved as one of the original structures within the Calvin Coolidge Homestead District site. To commemorate Coolidge's 100th birthday on July 4, 1972, the State of Vermont dedicated a new visitors' center in the vicinity.

## Calvin Coolidge Quotes

"If you don't say anything, you won't be called on to repeat it."

"The business of America is business."

"Don't expect to build up the weak by pulling down the strong."

"The chief business of the American people is business."

"The man who builds a factory, builds a temple. The man who works there, worships there."

"Collecting more taxes than is absolutely necessary is legalized robbery."

"It takes a great man to be a good listener."

"No person was ever honored for what he received. Honor has been the reward for what he gave."