

Presidents



SOURCE: WWW.WHITEHOUSE.GOV

George Washington 1789-97



John Adams 1797-1801



Thomas Jefferson 1801-09



James Madison 1809-17



James Monroe 1817-25



John Quincy Adams 1825-29



Andrew Jackson 1829-37



Martin Van Buren 1837-41



William Henry Harrison 1841



John Tyler 1841-45



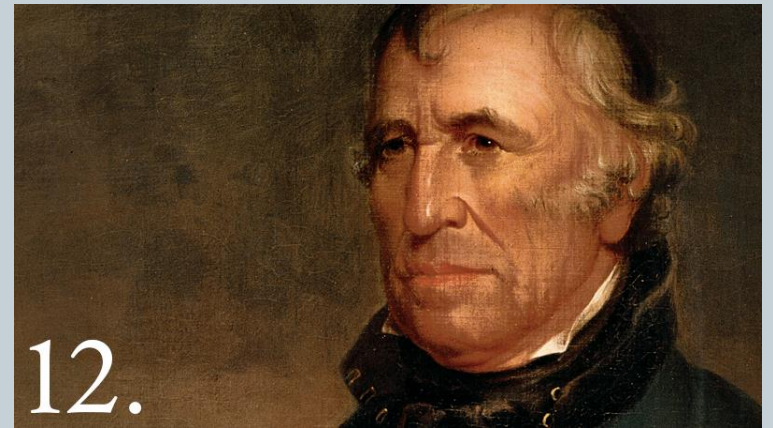
James K. Polk 1845-49



Zachary Taylor 1849-1850



- Whig
- Won fame as general in Mexican-American War, “Old Rough and Ready”
- Declared he was willing to go to war to prevent Southern secession rather than compromise



Millard Fillmore 1850-1853



- Last President from the Whig party.
- Approved the Compromise of 1850, which included the Fugitive Slave Act.
- Later, he joined the Know-Nothing Party.



Franklin Pierce 1853-1857



- Democrat
- Advocated western expansion, upsetting Northerners.
- Supported the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- “Bleeding Kansas” soon followed during his administration
- Treaty of Kanagawa opening trade with Japan

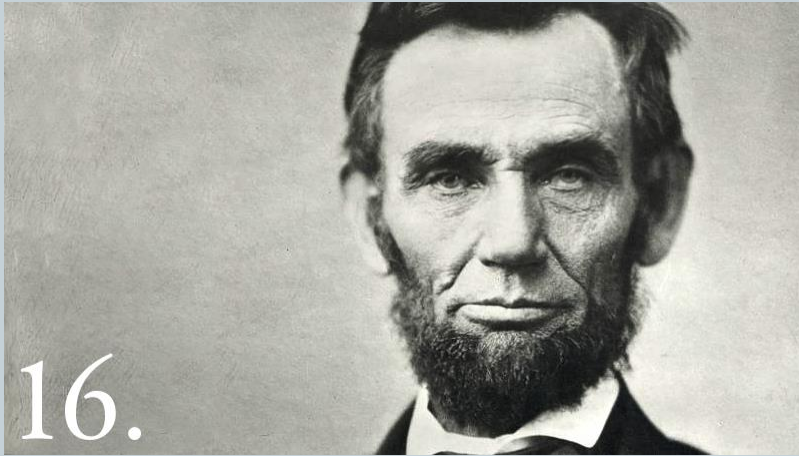


James Buchanan 1857-1861



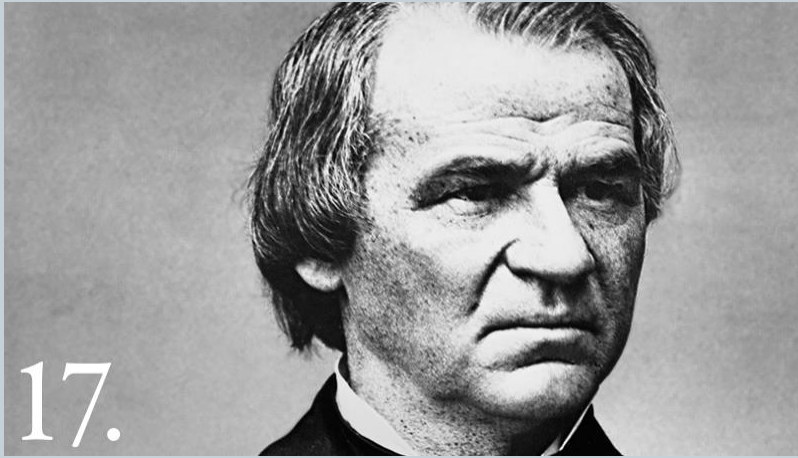
- Democrat
- Only President never to marry
- Though he thought he could maintain compromise between sectional interests, he failed to prevent the South from seceding
- *Dred Scott* decision issued days after his inauguration.

Abraham Lincoln 1861-1865



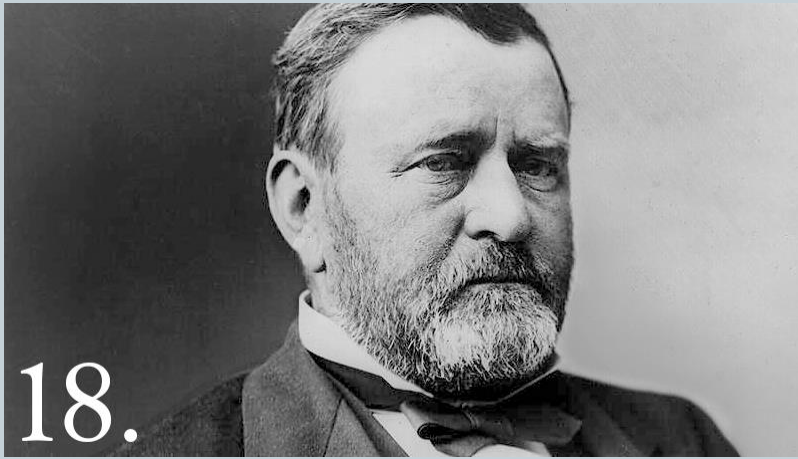
- Republican
- Believed secession was illegal and was willing to use force to prevent it.
- Led nation through Civil War.
- With his Emancipation Proclamation, the Civil War became clearly a war about slavery.

Andrew Johnson 1865-1869



- National Union Party
- War Democrat from Tennessee.
- Oversaw Reconstruction, but was overpowered by Radical Republicans in Congress who had a different vision for Reconstruction.
- 14th Amendment, Civil Rights Act of 1866, Black Codes
- Impeached, charged with violating the Tenure in Office Act, but was acquitted.

Ulysses S. Grant 1869-1877

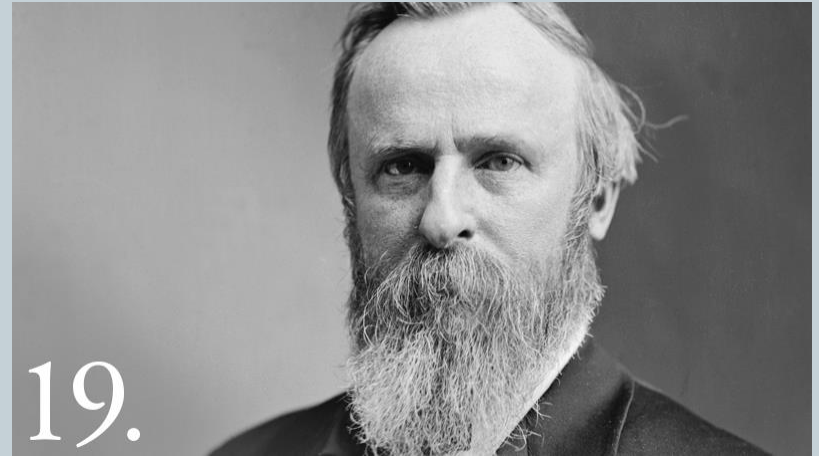


- Republican
- Hero of the Union army.
- Supported Radical Reconstruction.
- Reduced frontier violence but Great Sioux War of 1876
- Supported gold standard
- Panic of 1873 (failure)
- Unable to annex Dominican Republic

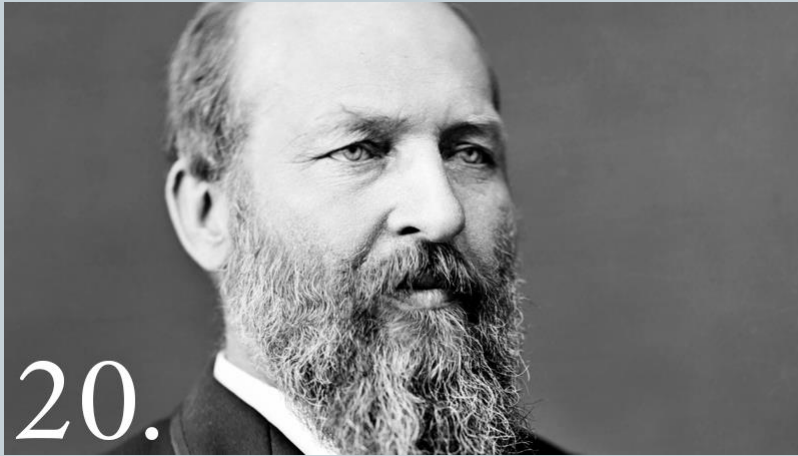
Rutherford B. Hayes 1877-1881



- Republican
- Defeated Samuel J. Tilden in the disputed election of 1876.
- Electoral victory was secured with the promise of ending Reconstruction by withdrawing federal troops from the south.
- Contrary to expectations, he avoided rewarding his supporters according to spoils system.



James A. Garfield 1881

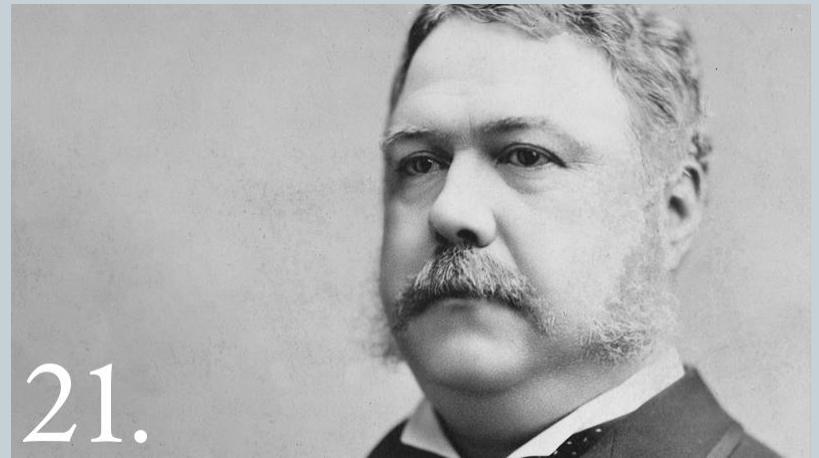


- Republican
- Battled Roscoe Conkling and Stalwart Republicans
- Energized naval power
- Tried to reform the spoils system (ended corruption in Post Office)
- Assassinated

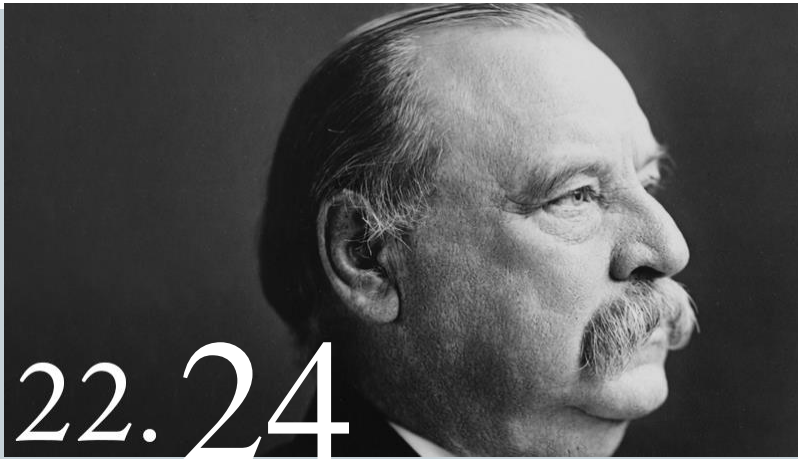
Chester A. Arthur 1881-1885



- Republican
- Initially supported spoils system, but as president established Civil Service (Pendleton Act)
- Tried to lower tariff rates when government was earning surpluses, but signed Tariff Act of 1883
- First federal immigration law

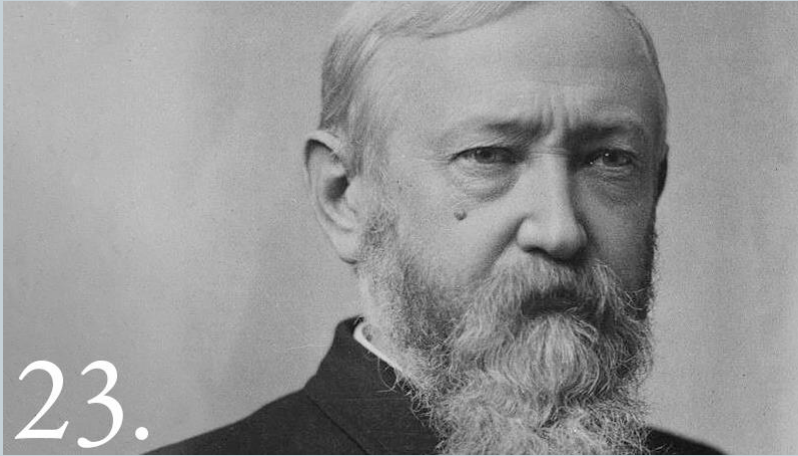


Grover Cleveland 1885-1889, 1893-1897



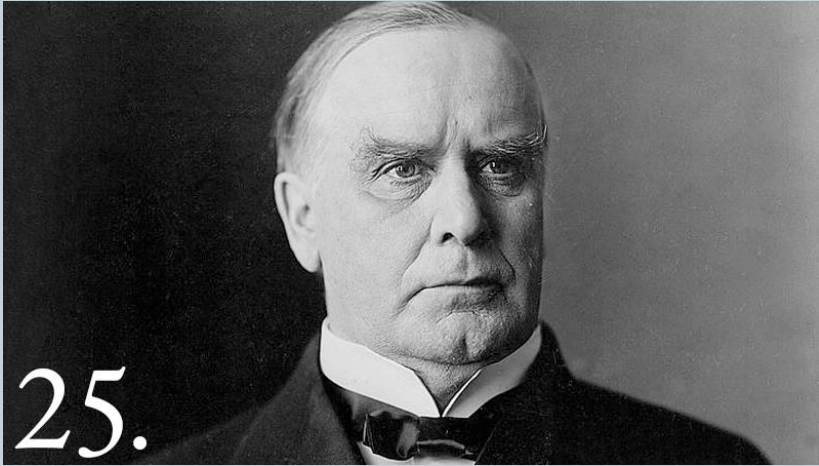
- Democrat
- Only President to serve non-consecutive terms
- Careful never to grant favors to special interest groups—including seed to drought-stricken farmers or pensions to Civil War veterans based on disabilities not caused by the war
- Supported gold standard
- Economic depression in second term—policies dealing with it were unpopular
- Sent federal troops to break railroad strike

Benjamin Harrison 1889-1893



- Republican
- Lost popular vote but won electoral vote
- Advocated for voting rights for African-Americans
- Opposed by western Republicans
- Signed Sherman Anti-Trust Act
- President during first “Billion-Dollar Congress”

William McKinley (1897-1901)



- Republican
- Oversaw victory in Spanish-American War
- Raised protective tariffs
- Open Door Policy
- Increasing involvement in world affairs
- Assassinated

Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909)



- Republican
- Fought in Spanish-American War (led Rough Riders)
- Square Deal, “trust-buster”
- Conservationist--issued executive orders to create wildlife refuges and national parks
- Negotiated peace treaty following Russo-Japanese War



William Howard Taft (1909-1913)



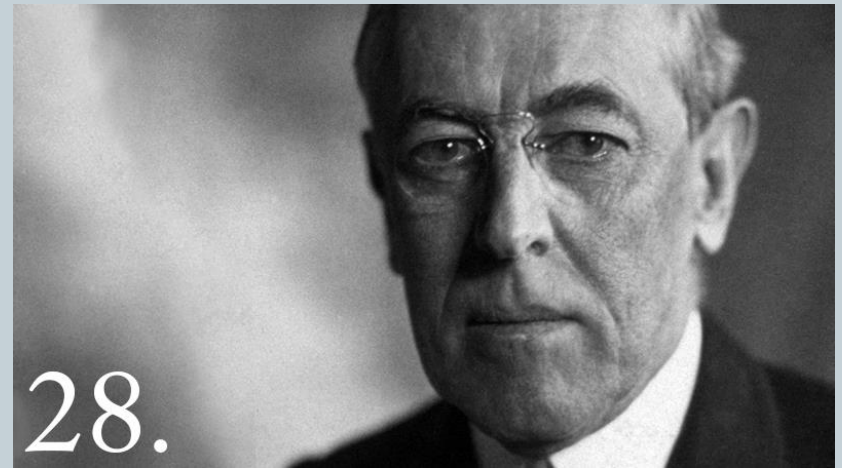
- Republican
- Avoided press in contrast to T. Roosevelt
- Continued Roosevelt's trust-busting



Woodrow Wilson (1913-21)



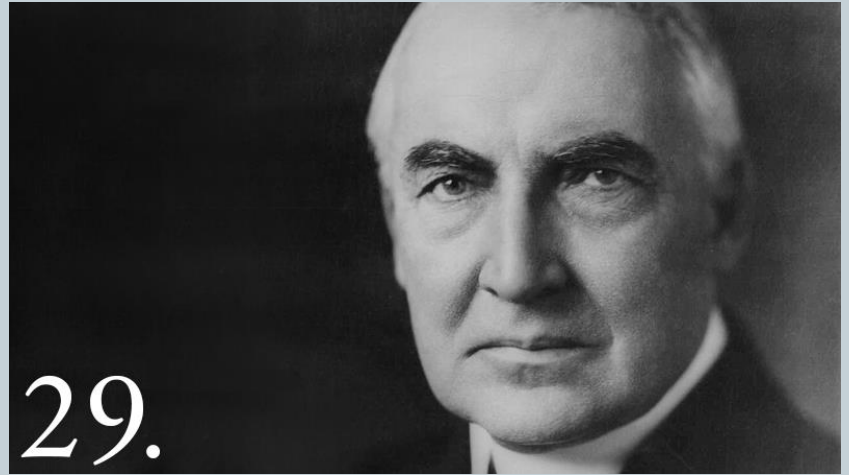
- Democrat
- New Freedom
- WWI
 - Neutrality initially
 - “Make the World Safe for Democracy”
- Fourteen Points
 - League of Nations



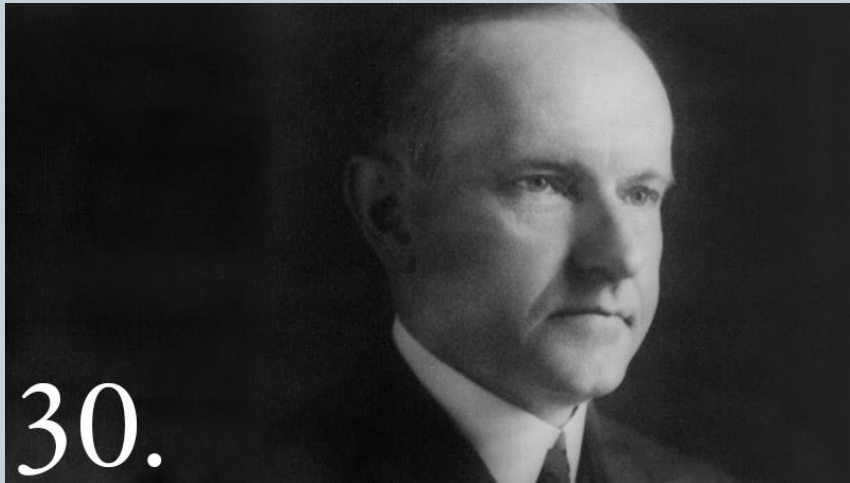
Warren G. Harding (1921-23)



- Republican
- Teapot Dome Scandal
- Sensitive to plights of women, minorities



Calvin Coolidge (1923-29)



30.

- Republican
- “Silent Cal”
- Called for isolationism in foreign policy, tax cuts, frugality
- Roaring Twenties

Herbert Hoover (1929-33)

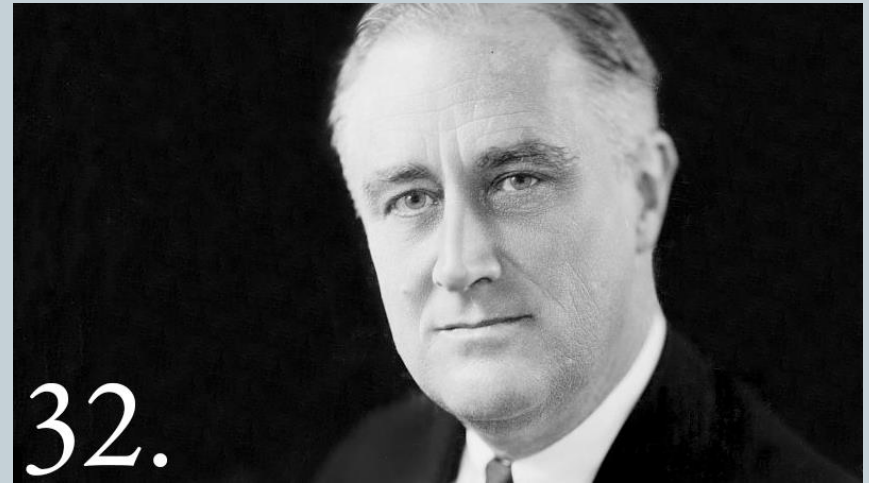


- Republican
- “Great Humanitarian” who fed Europe during WWI as head of Food Administration
- Stock Market Crash, Great Depression
 - Responded with tax cuts, called for public works programs
 - Felt aid should be from local volunteers, not gov’t

Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933-45)



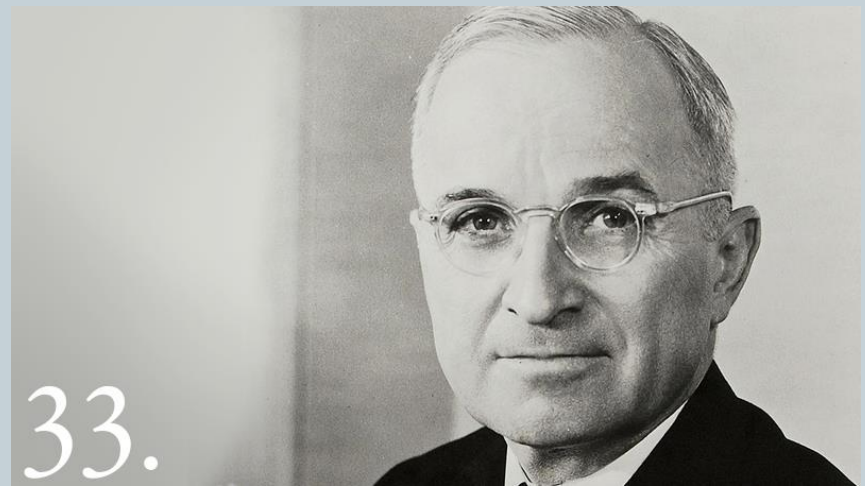
- Democrat (elected 4x)
- New Deal to address Great Depression
 - Alphabet Soup legislation
 - Fireside Chats
 - Supreme Court Packing
- WWII
 - Atlantic Charter
 - Tehran, Yalta Conferences
 - Manhattan Project



Harry S Truman (1945-53)



- Democrat
- Atomic bombing of Japan
- United Nations
- Cold War
 - Containment
 - ✦ Truman Doctrine
 - ✦ Marshall Plan
 - NATO
- Korean War
- Fair Deal--Expanded social security, fair employment, public housing,



Dwight D Eisenhower (1953-61)



- Republican (“I Like Ike”)
- Former SCAP-Europe
- Korean War
 - Negotiated truce
- Cold War
 - McCarthyism
 - Space Race
- Civil Rights
 - Desegregation



John F. Kennedy (1961-63)



- Democrat
- New Frontier
 - “Camelot”
- Cold War
 - Berlin Wall
 - Bay of Pigs, Cuban Missile Crisis
- Civil Rights
- Space Program
- Peace Corps



Lyndon B. Johnson 1963-69



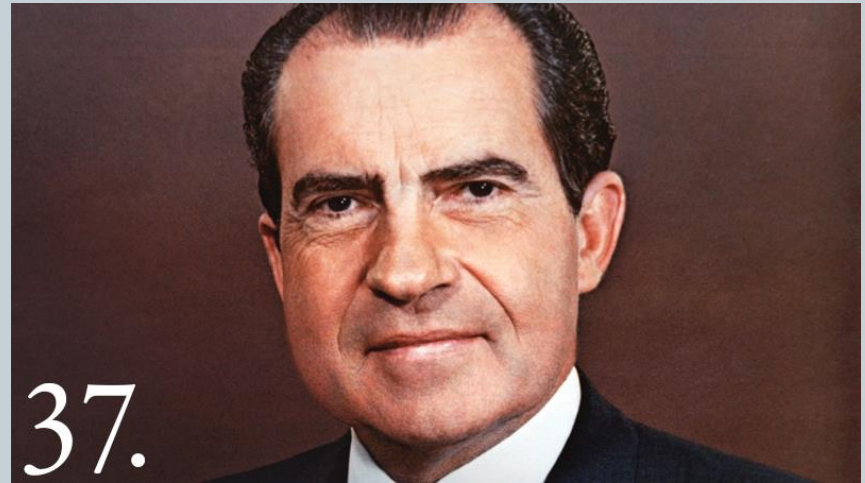
- Democrat
- “Great Society”
- War on Poverty
 - Medicare
- Vietnam War
- Civil Rights
 - Civil Rights Act, Voting Rights Act



Richard M. Nixon (1969-74)



- Republican
- “Silent Majority” (vs. Counterculture)
- Vietnam War
 - Vietnamization
 - Escalation—Cambodia
- Diplomacy with China
- Détente (SALT I)
- Middle East—Yom Kippur War
- Watergate--resignation



Gerald R. Ford (1974-77)



- Republican
- Pardoned Nixon
- Issues included inflation, recession
- International issues: collapse of S. Vietnam, Cambodia; Middle East crisis continued



Jimmy Carter (1977-81)



- Democrat
- Combated inflation and unemployment
- Advocate for human rights
- Camp David Accords (Israel and Egypt)
- Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- Iran Hostage Crisis



Ronald Reagan (1981-89)



- Republican
- “Morning again in America” --prosperity
- “Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!”
- New Conservatism/
Reagan Revolution



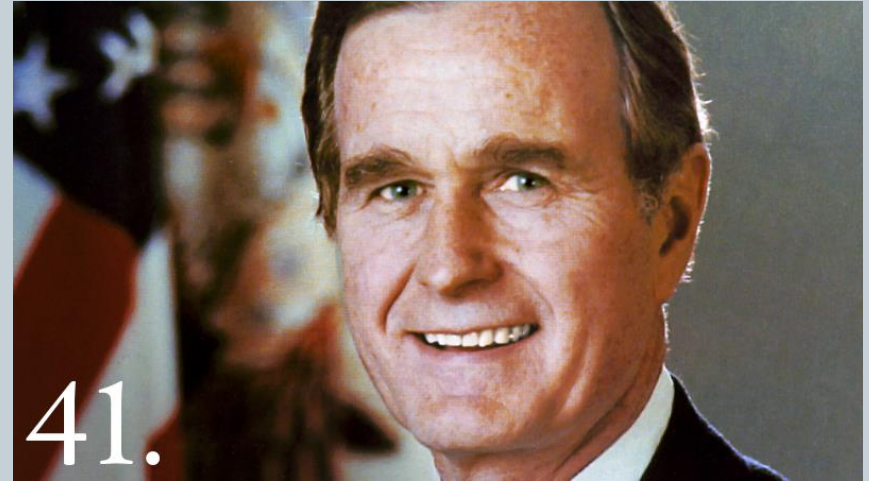
Increased defense spending—end of detente

- Strategic Defense Initiative--
“Star Wars”
- Supported “Contras” in
Nicaragua—Iran-Contra
Scandal

George H.W. Bush (1989-93)



- Republican
- “A kinder, gentler nation”
- “No New Taxes”—
faltering economy
- Collapse of Soviet Union
- Persian Gulf War



Bill Clinton (1993-2001)



- Democrat
- Proposed universal health care (failed)
- Reduced welfare rolls, reduced crime rates
- NAFTA
- With NATO, sent troops to Bosnia
- Did not send troops to Rwanda
- Impeached
 - (Monica Lewinsky)
 - Found not guilty in Senate trial



George W. Bush 2001-09



- Republican
- 9/11 attacks
 - War in Afghanistan
 - War in Iraq
 - Patriot Act
 - War on Terror
- “Compassionate Conservatism”
 - No Child Left Behind
 - Volunteerism



Barack Obama (2009-)



- Democrat
- Affordable Care Act (Obamacare)
- Great Recession
- Immigration—Dream Act
- Race
 - First African-American president
 - Police violence/Black Lives Matter
- End of wars in Afghanistan and Iraq?
 - Attempts to close Guantanamo Bay
 - Rise of ISIS

