



American Presidents

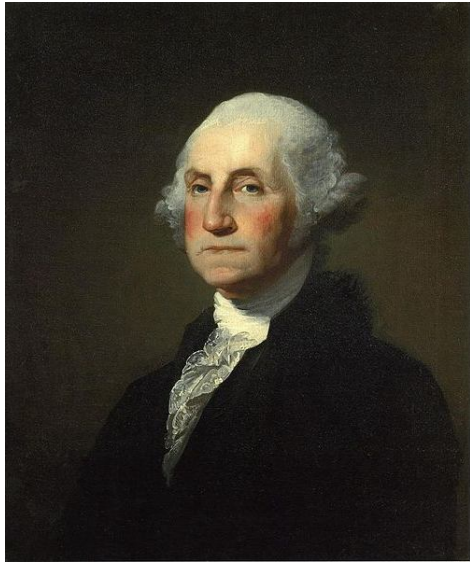


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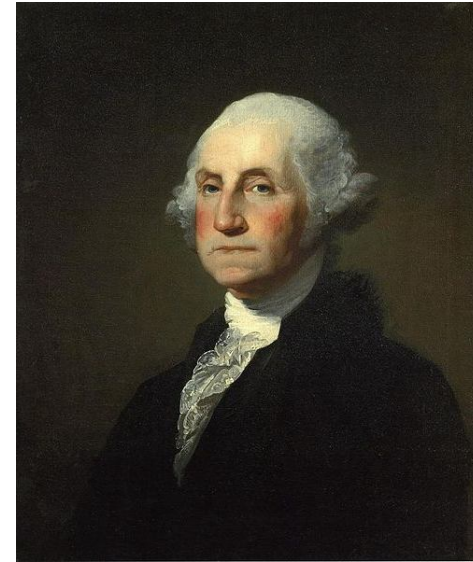


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George Washington



George Washington



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He was the dominant military and political leader of the new United States of America from 1775 to 1799.

He led the American victory over Britain in the American Revolutionary War as commander in chief of the Continental Army in 1775–1783, and he **presided over the writing of the Constitution in 1787.**

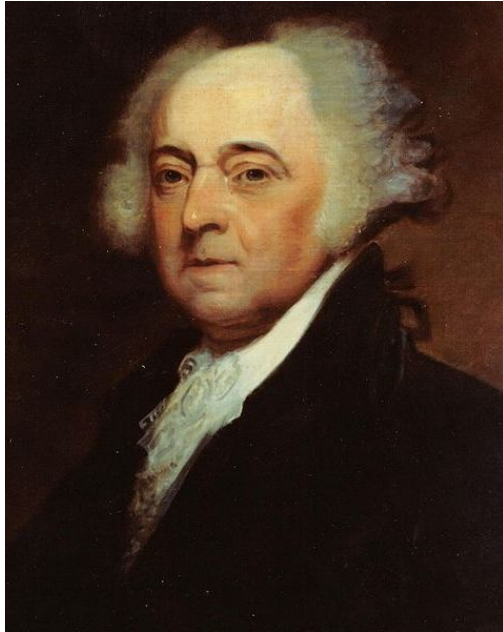
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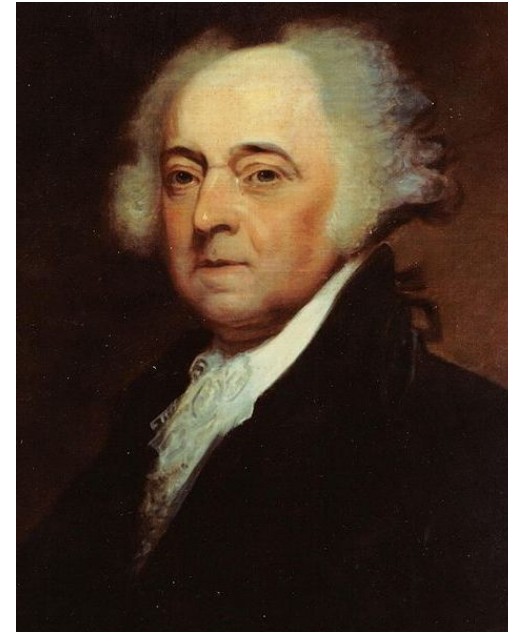
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John Adams



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He was president and an American statesman, diplomat and political theorist. A leading champion of independence in 1776, he was the second President of the United States (1797–1801).

He represented Enlightenment values promoting republicanism. A conservative Federalist, he was one of the most influential Founding Fathers of the United States.

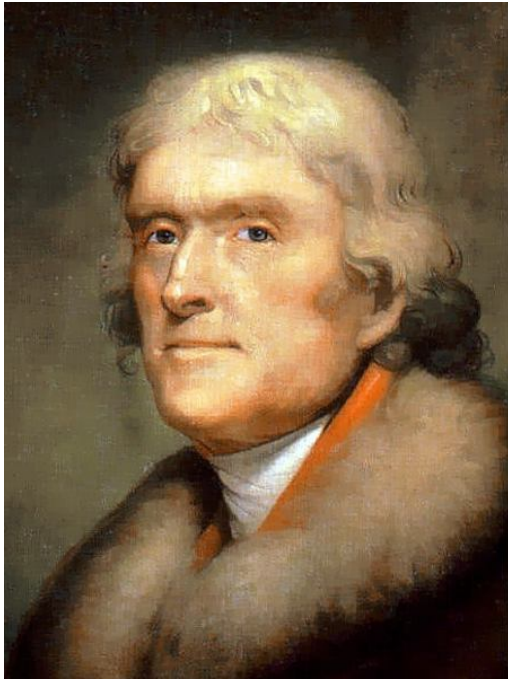
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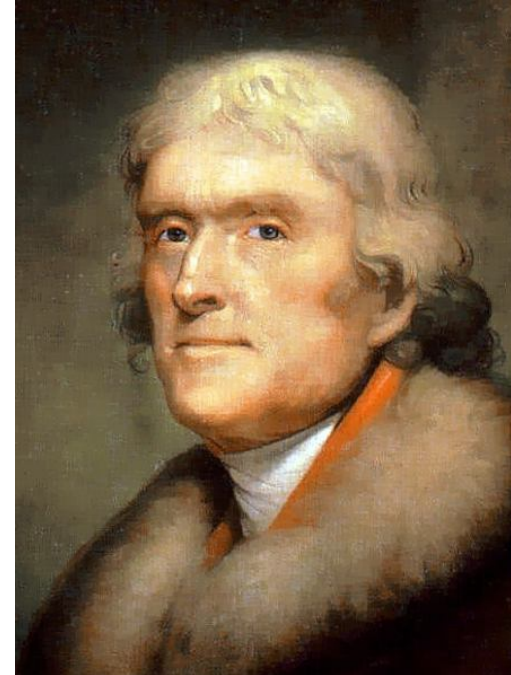
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Thomas Jefferson



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He was the third President of the United States (1801–1809) and the principal author of the Declaration of Independence (1776).

He was an influential Founding Father, **he envisioned America as a great "Empire of Liberty"** that would promote republicanism.

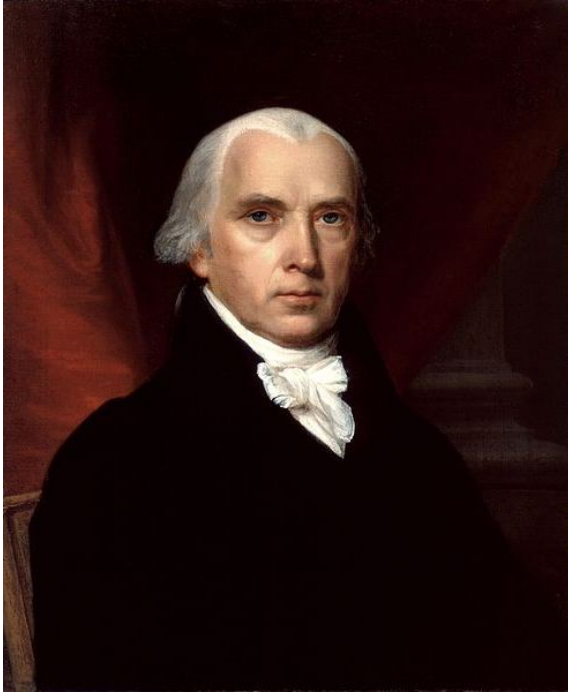
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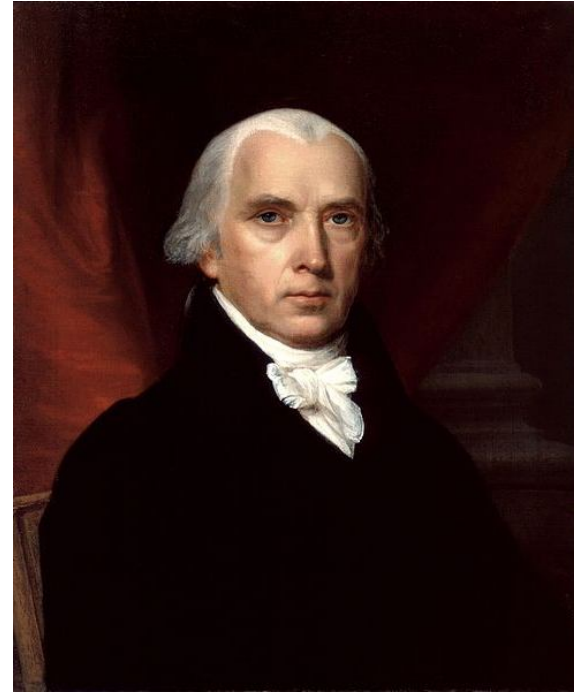
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James Madison



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He was an American politician and political philosopher who served as the fourth President of the United States (1809–1817) and is considered one of the Founding Fathers of the United States.

He was the principal author of the United States Constitution, and is often called the "**Father of the Constitution**".

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He was the fifth President of the United States, serving two terms from 1817 to 1825.

He was the **last president who was a Founding Father of the United States**, and the last president from the Virginia dynasty and the Republican Generation

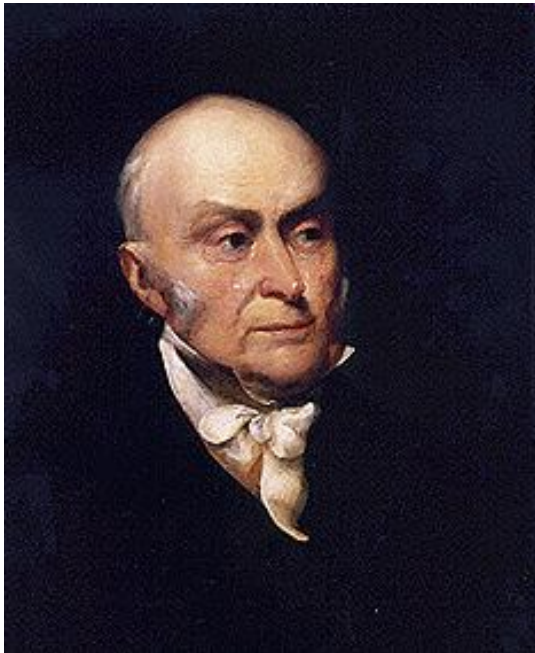
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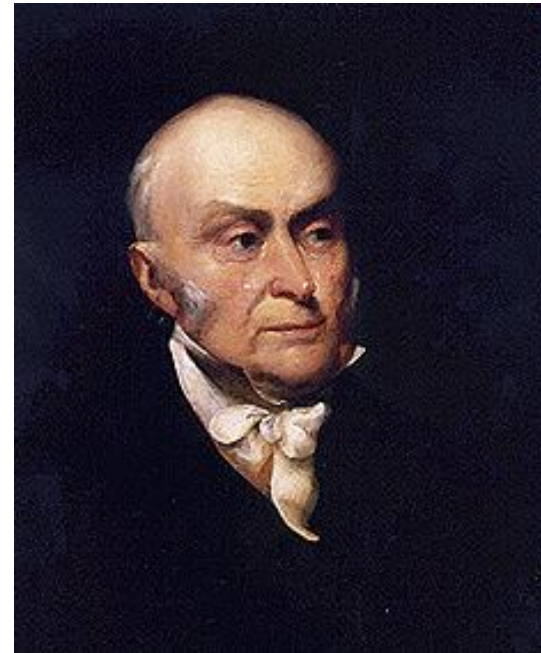
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John Quincy Adams



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He was the sixth President of the United States from 1825 to 1829. He was a member of the Federalist, Democratic-Republican, National Republican, and later Anti-Masonic and Whig parties.

As a diplomat, he was involved in many international negotiations, and helped formulate the Monroe Doctrine as Secretary of State. Historians agree he was **one of the great diplomats in American history**

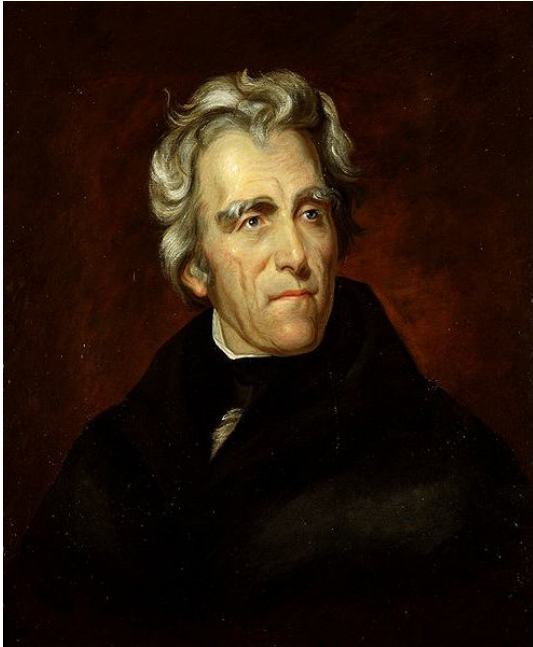
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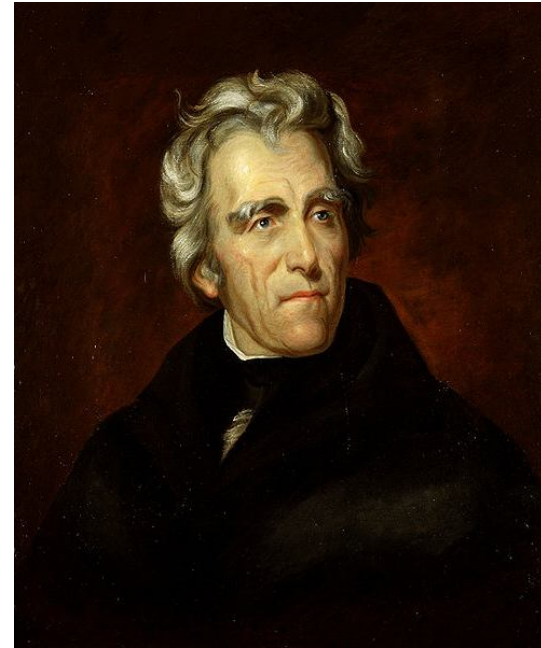
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He was the seventh President of the United States (1829–1837). He was a polarizing figure who dominated the Second Party System in the 1820s and 1830s, his political ambition and widening political participation shaped the modern Democratic Party.

His legacy is now seen as mixed, as **a protector of popular democracy** and individual liberty for American citizens, **checkered by his support for slavery and Indian removal.**

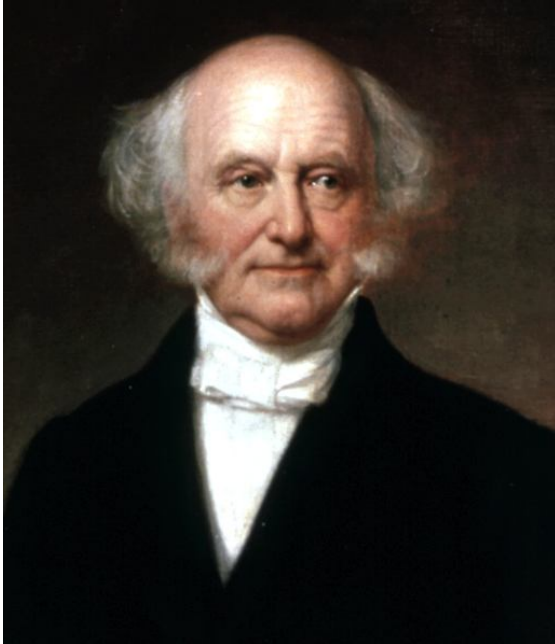
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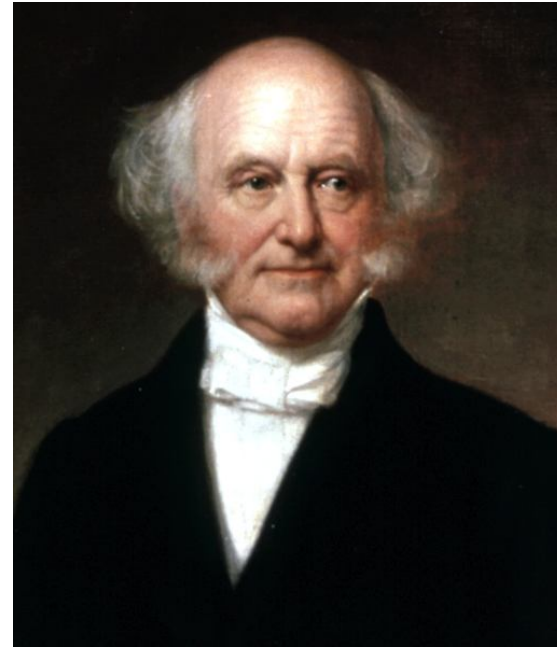
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Martin van Buren



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He was the eighth President of the United States, serving from 1837 to 1841. **He was a key organizer of the Democratic Party**, a dominant figure in the Second Party System, and the first president not of British descent—his family was Dutch.

He was the first president to be born an American citizen, his predecessors having been born British subjects before the American Revolution.

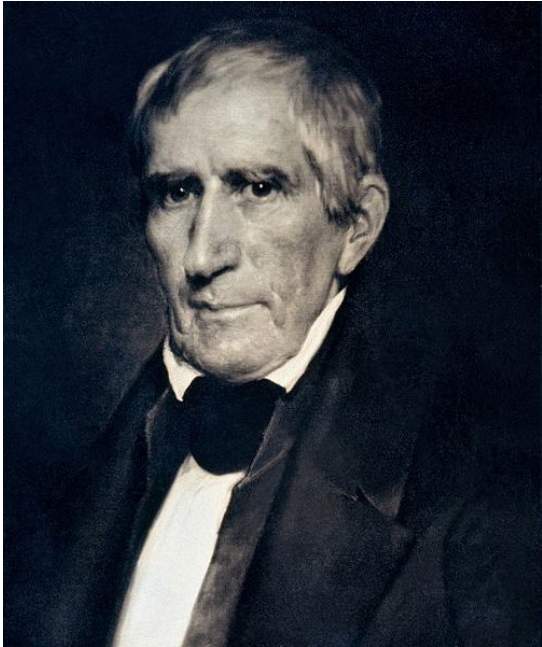
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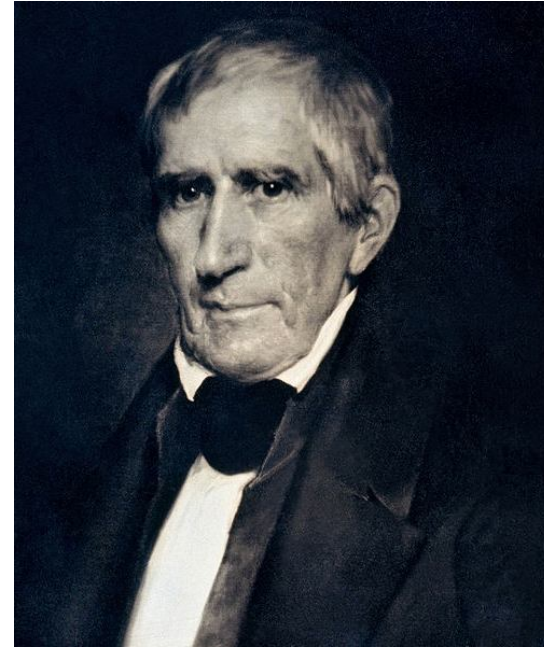
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William Henry Harrison



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He was the ninth President of the United States, and the first president to die in office, and last President to be born before the United States Declaration of Independence.

He died on his 32nd day in office of complications from pneumonia, **serving the shortest tenure in United States presidential history.** His death sparked a brief constitutional crisis which was ultimately resolved.

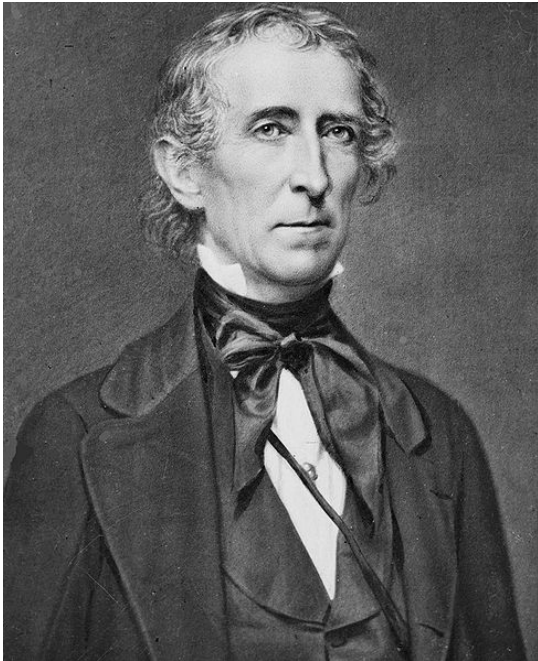
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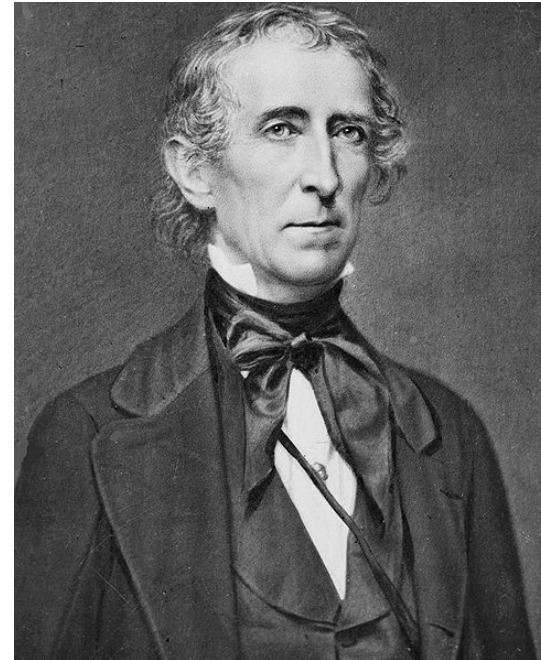
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John Tyler



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He was the tenth President of the United States (1841–1845) and the first to succeed to the office following the death of a predecessor.

Upon the death of President William Henry Harrison, the nation was briefly in a state of confusion regarding the process of succession. **Ultimately the situation was settled with this president becoming President both in name and in fact.** He set a precedent that would govern future successions and **eventually be codified in the Twenty-fifth Amendment.**

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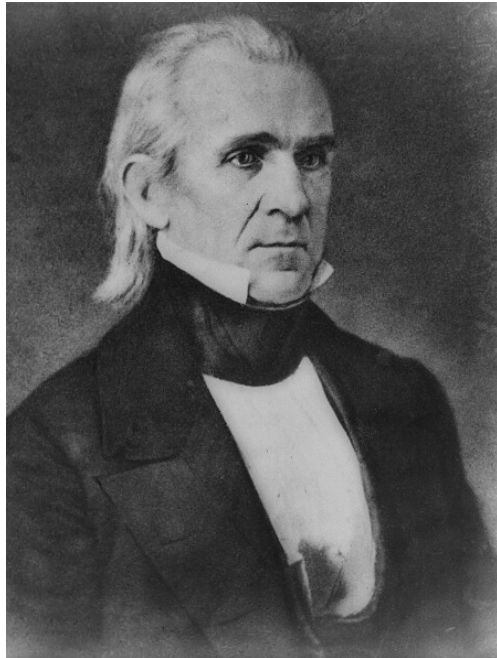


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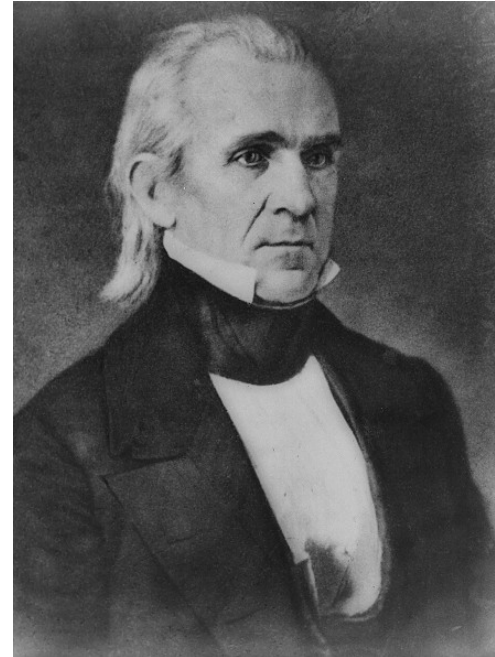
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James K. Polk



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He was the 11th President of the United States (1845–1849). A Democrat, he served as Speaker of the House (1835–1839) and Governor of Tennessee (1839–1841). He was the **surprise ("dark horse") candidate** for president in 1844, defeating Henry Clay of the rival Whig Party by promising to annex Texas.

He was the **last strong pre-Civil War president** and the first president whose photographs while in office still survive.

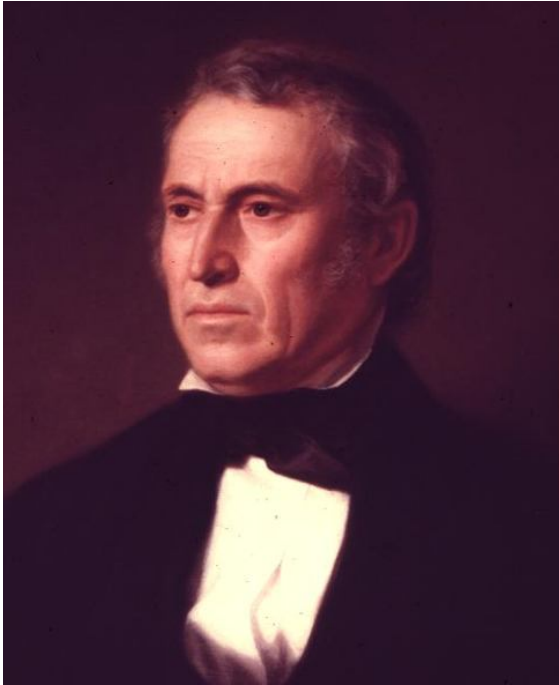
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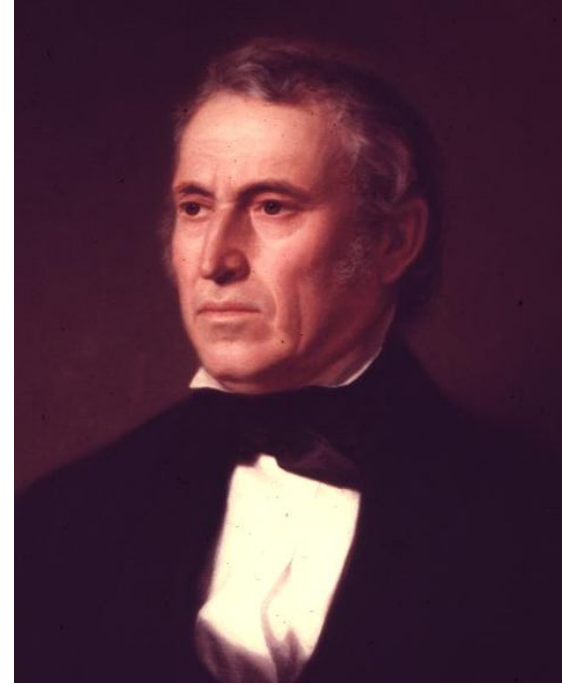
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Zachary Taylor



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He was the 12th President of the United States and an American military leader. Initially uninterested in politics, he nonetheless ran as a Whig in the 1848 presidential election, defeating Lewis Cass. He was the last Whig to win a presidential election.

Known as "Old Rough and Ready," **he had a forty-year military career** in the United States Army, serving in the War of 1812, the Black Hawk War, and the Second Seminole War

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Millard Fillmore



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He was the 13th President of the United States, serving from 1850 until 1853, and the last member of the Whig Party to hold the office of president.

He opposed the proposal to keep slavery out of the territories annexed during the Mexican-American War (to appease the South), and so **supported the Compromise of 1850**, which he signed, including the Fugitive Slave Act ("Bloodhound Law") which was part of the compromise

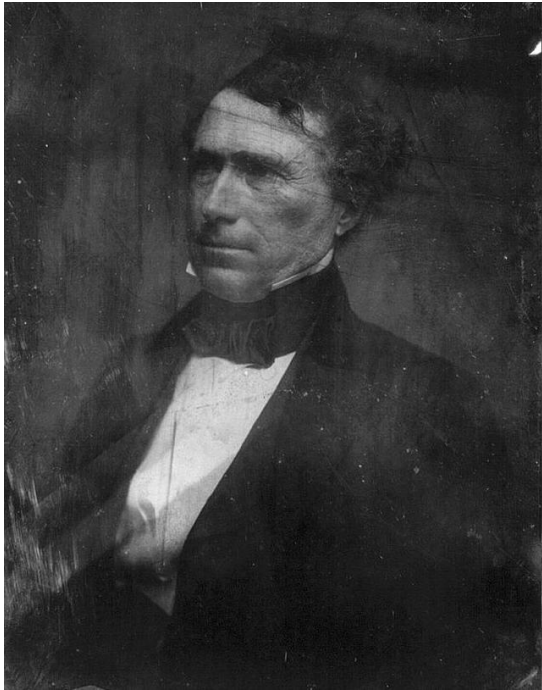
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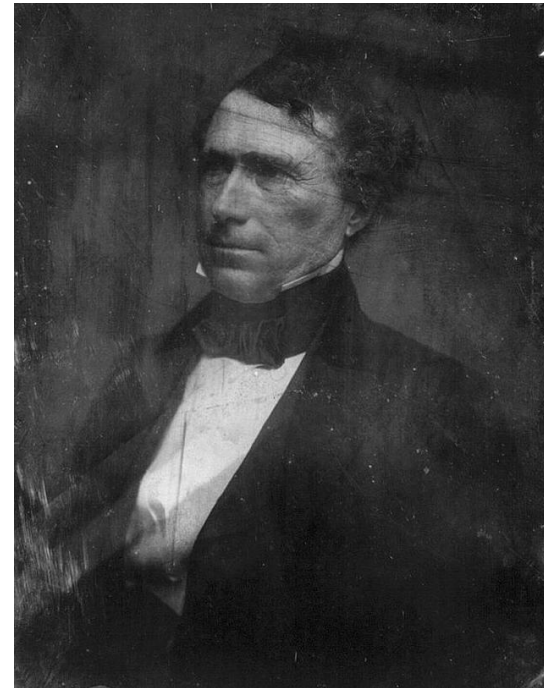
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Franklin Pierce



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He was an American politician and lawyer, and the 14th President of the United States, serving from 1853 to 1857. **He is the only President from New Hampshire.**

He was a Democrat and a "doughface" (a Northerner with Southern sympathies) who served in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate. Later, he took part in the Mexican-American War and **became a brigadier general.**

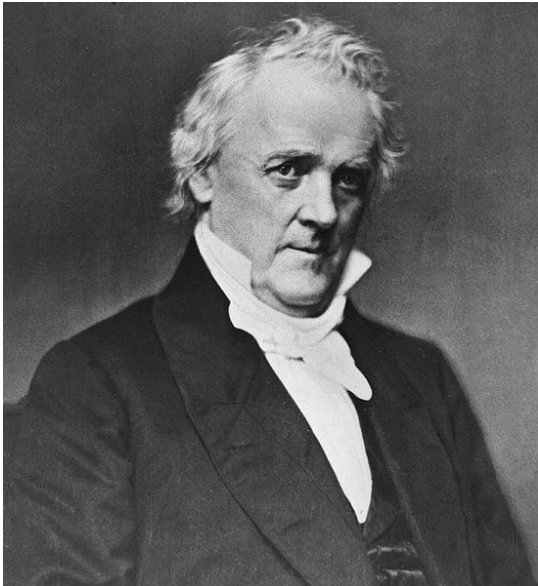
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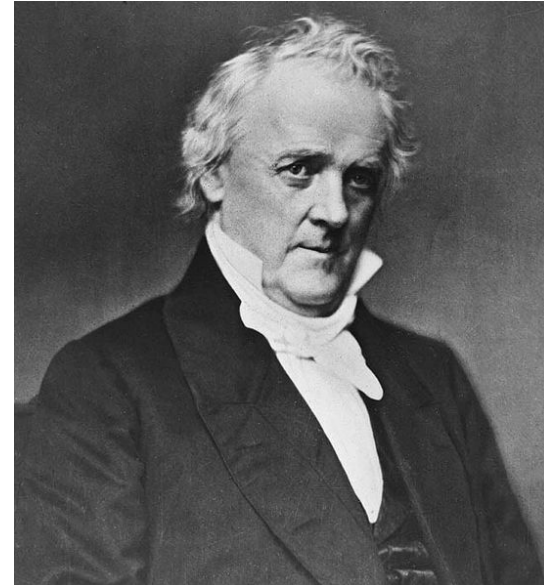
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James Buchanan



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He was the 15th President of the United States from 1857 to 1861. **He is the only president from Pennsylvania**, the only president who remained a life-long bachelor, and the last one born in 18th century.

He was a popular and experienced state politician and a successful attorney before his presidency. He represented Pennsylvania in the U.S. House of Representatives and later the Senate, and **served as Minister to Russia under President Andrew Jackson.**

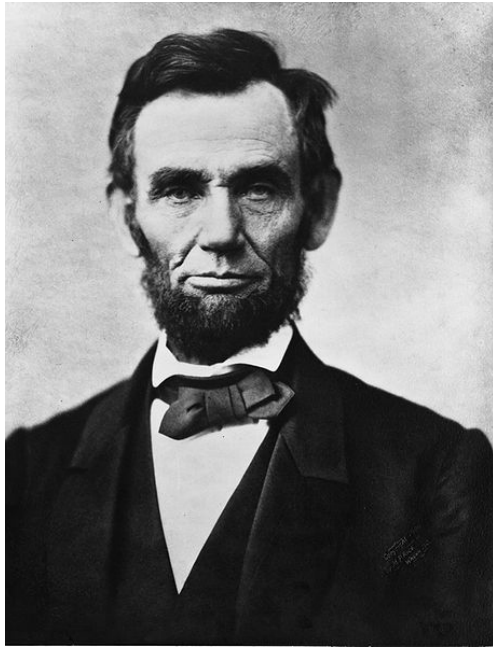
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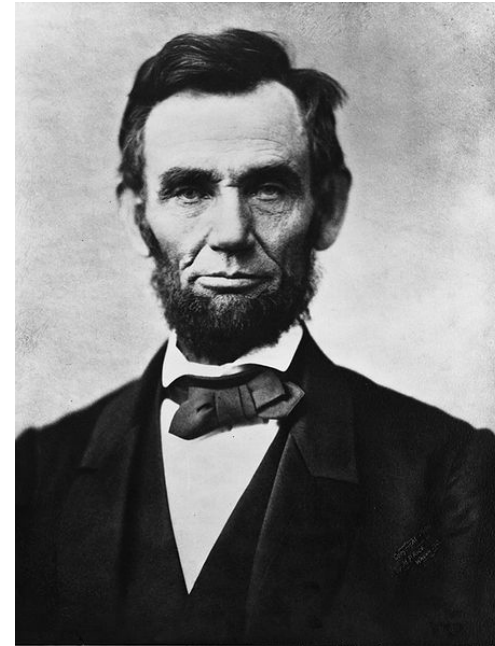
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Abraham Lincoln



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He served as the 16th President of the United States from March 1861 until his **assassination in April 1865**.

He successfully led the country through its greatest constitutional, military and moral crisis—the **American Civil War**--by preserving the Union by force while **ending slavery and promoting economic modernization**.

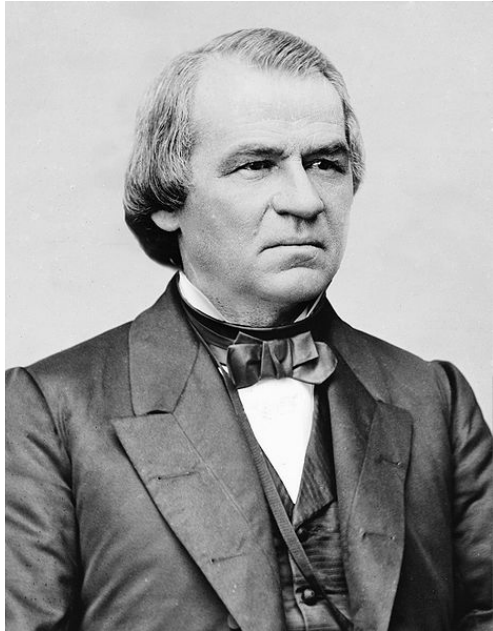
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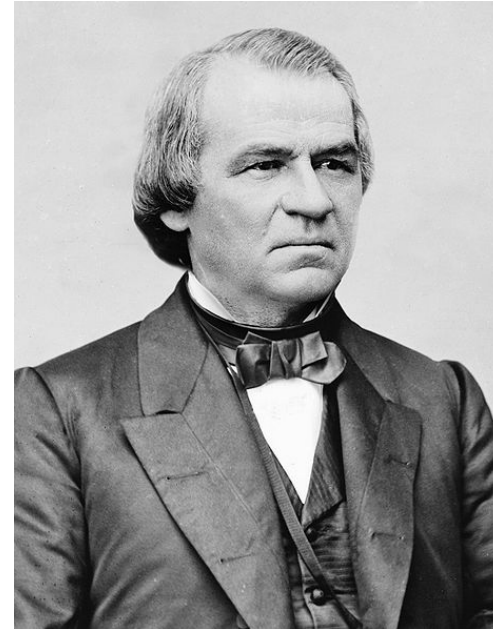
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Andrew Johnson



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He was the 17th President of the United States (1865–1869).

Following the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, He presided over the Reconstruction era of the United States in the four years after the American Civil War.

His tenure was controversial as his positions favoring the white South came under heavy political attack from Republicans.

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Ulysses S. Grant



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He was the 18th President of the United States (1869–1877) as well as military commander during the Civil War and post-war Reconstruction periods.

Under his command, **the Union Army defeated the Confederate military and ended the Confederate States of America.**

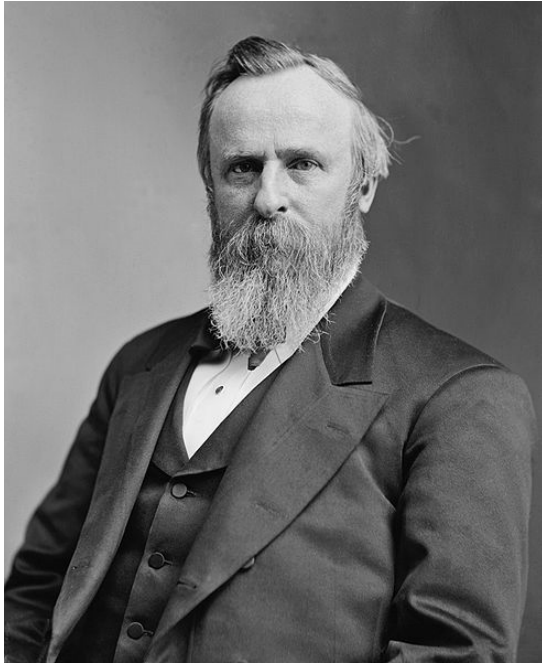
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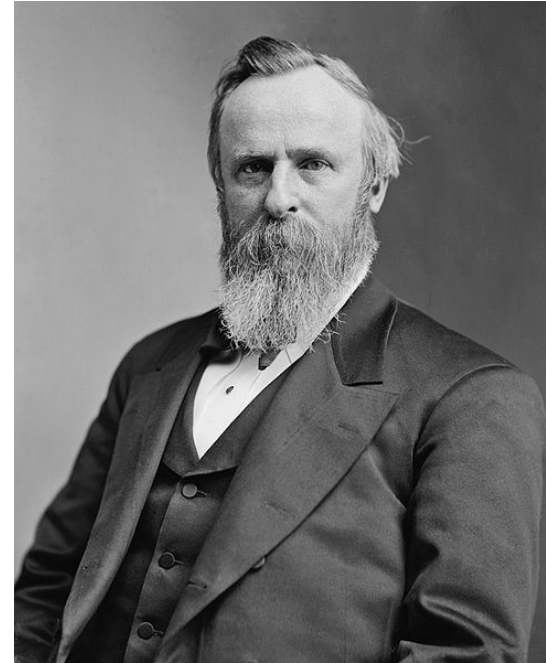
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Rutherford B. Hayes



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He was the 19th President of the United States, serving one term from 1877 to 1881. As president, he oversaw the end of Reconstruction and the United States' **entry into the Second Industrial Revolution.**

He was a reformer who began the efforts that would lead to civil service reform **and attempted, unsuccessfully, to reconcile the divisions that had led to the American Civil War fifteen years earlier.**

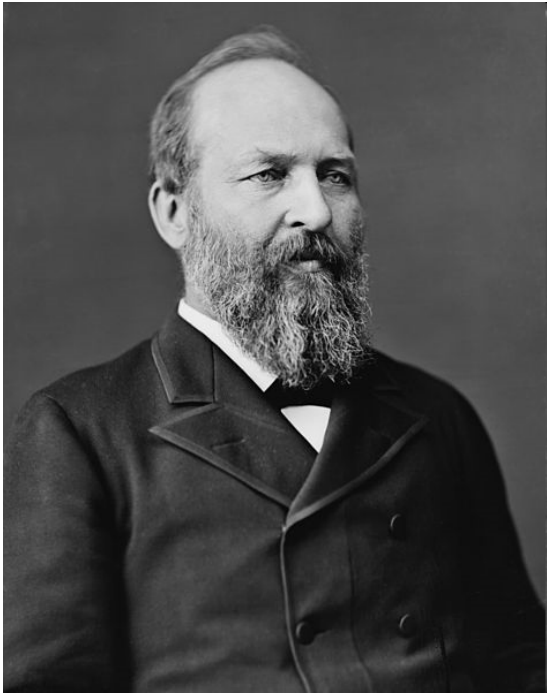
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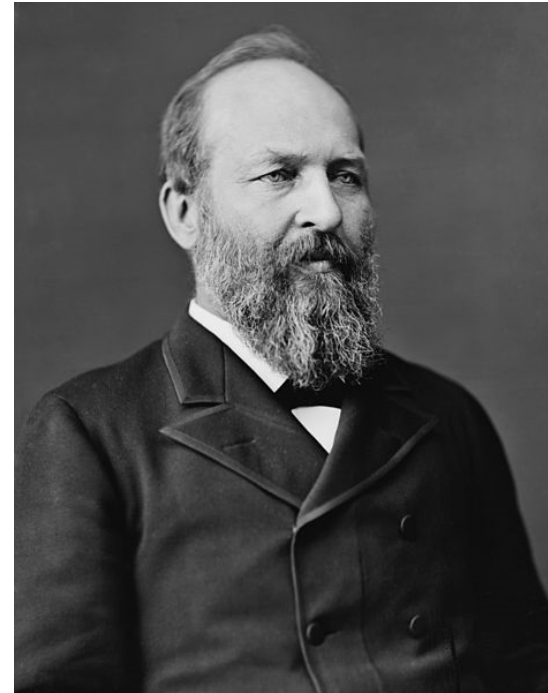
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James A. Garfield



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He served as the 20th President of the United States, from March 4, 1881 **until his assassination on September 19, 1881**. He survived a brief 200 days in office, the **second shortest presidential tenure to that of William Henry Harrison**. He was the only incumbent of the U.S. House of Representatives to be elected President.

He was elected to Congress as a Republican in 1863, **opposing slavery and secession**

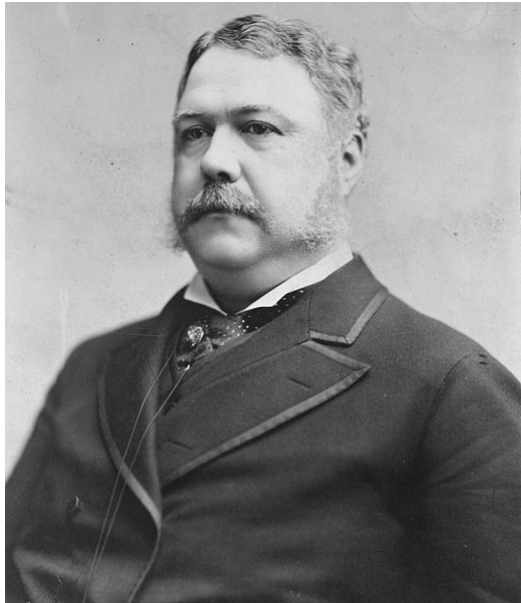
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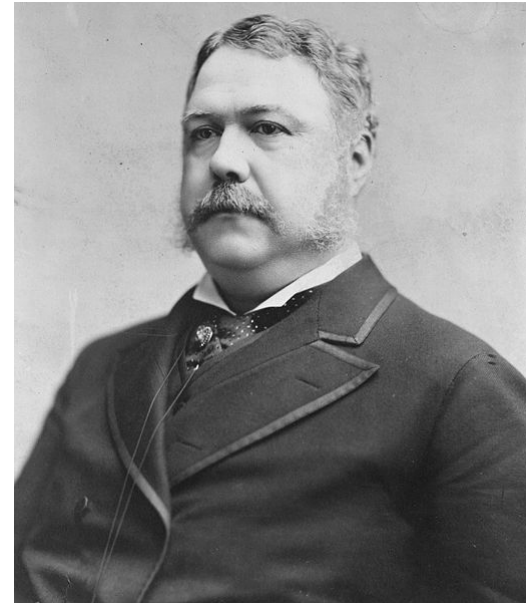
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Chester A. Arthur



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He was an American politician who served as the 21st President of the United States. He was a member of the Republican Party and worked as a lawyer before becoming the 20th Vice President under James Garfield.

While Garfield was mortally wounded by, **he did not die until September 19 of that year, at which time Arthur was sworn in as president**, serving until March 4, 1885.

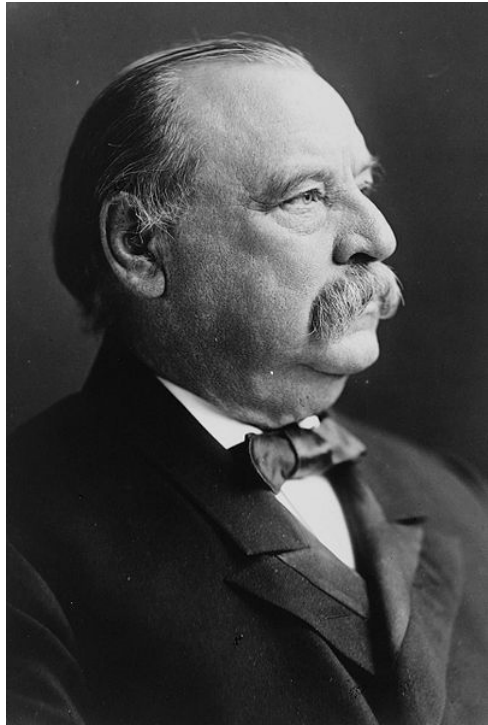
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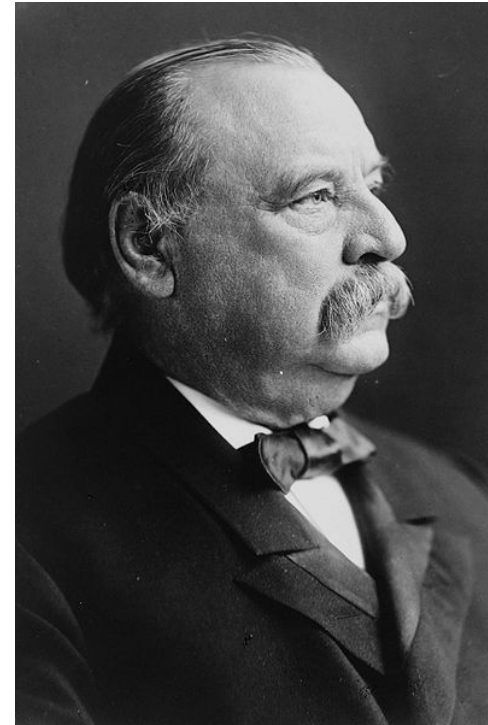
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Grover Cleveland



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He was the 22nd and 24th President of the United States. **He was the only president to serve two non-consecutive terms** (1885–1889 and 1893–1897) and therefore is the only individual to be counted twice in the numbering of the presidents.

As a reformer he worked indefatigably **against political corruption, patronage, and bossism.**

Grover Cleveland

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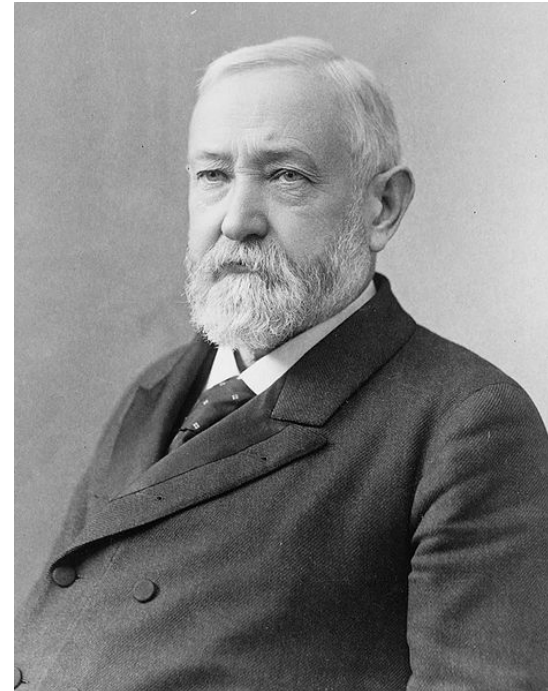
As a reformer he worked indefatigably **against political corruption, patronage, and bossism.**

Grover Cleveland





Benjamin Harrison



Benjamin Harrison



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He was the 23rd President of the United States, serving one term from 1889 to 1893. As a Republican, he was elected to the presidency in 1888, defeating Democratic incumbent Grover Cleveland.

His administration is most remembered for economic legislation, including the McKinley Tariff and the Sherman Antitrust Act, and for **annual federal spending that reached one billion dollars for the first time.**

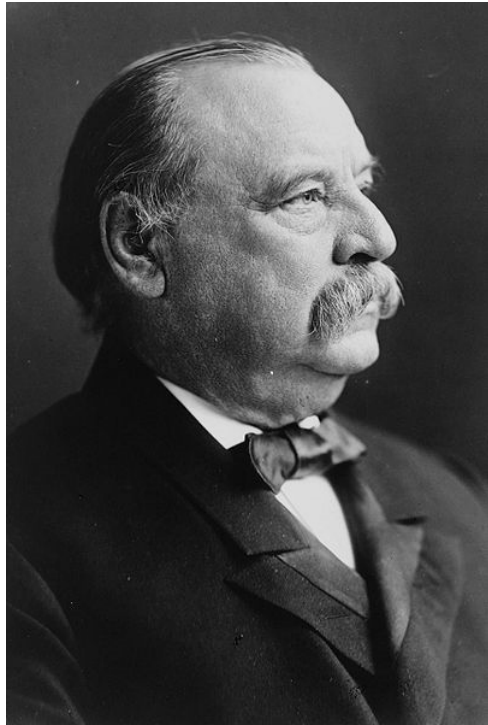
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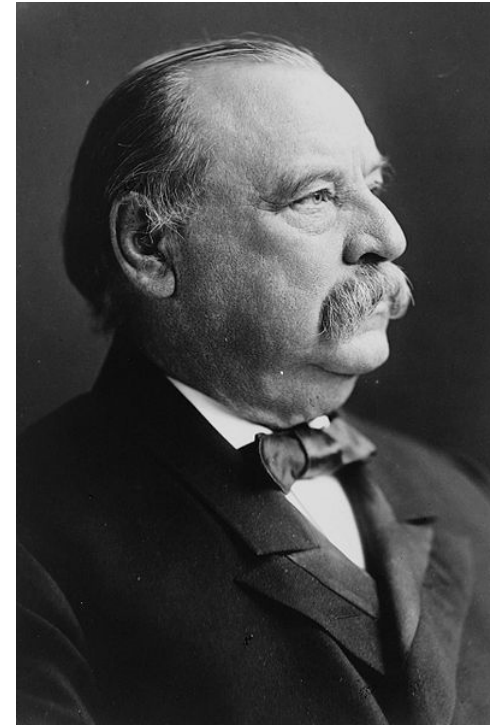
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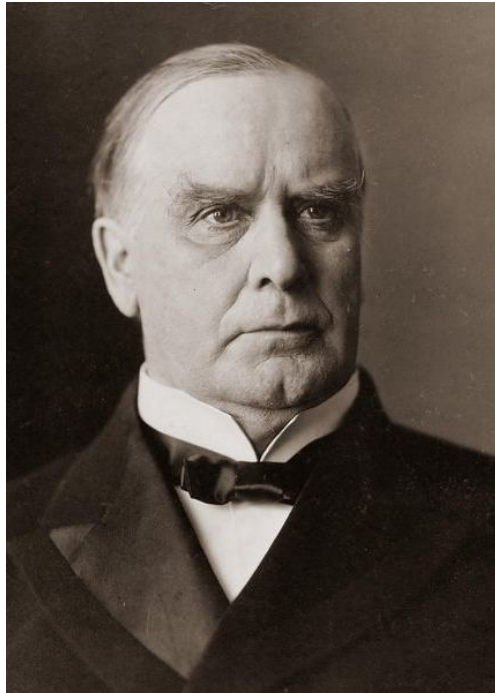
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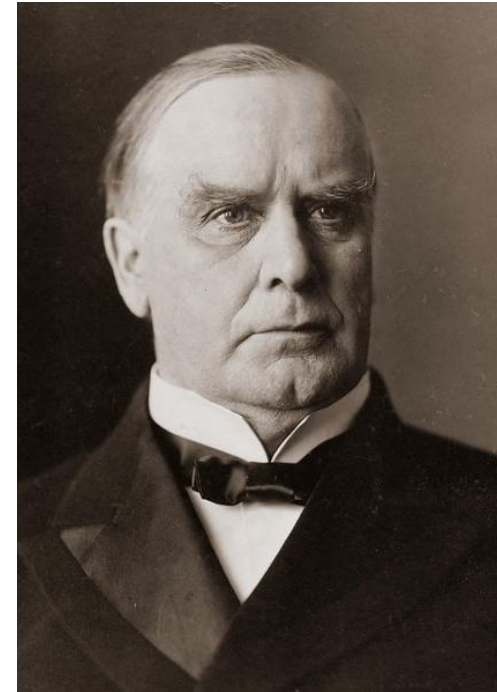
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William McKinley



William McKinley



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He was the 25th President of the United States, and the last veteran of the American Civil War to be elected to that office. **He was the last President of the 19th century and the first of the 20th.**

His signature issue was high tariffs on imports as a formula for prosperity, as typified by his McKinley Tariff of 1890. **He upheld the gold standard, and promoted pluralism among ethnic groups.**

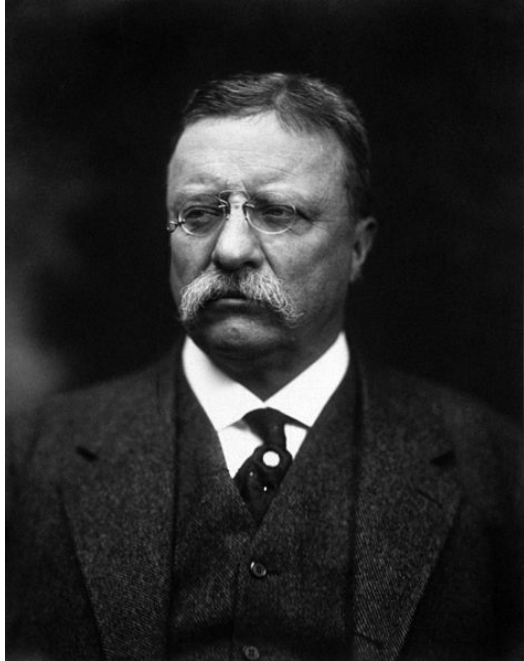
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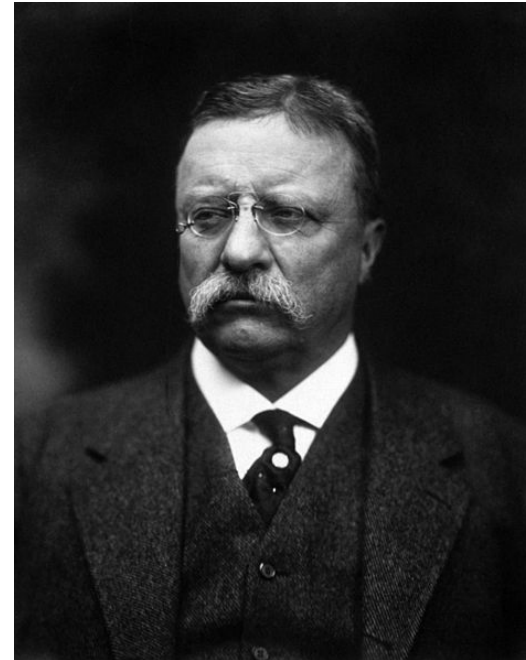
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Theodore Roosevelt



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He was the 26th President of the United States. He is noted for his energetic personality, range of interests and achievements, and leadership of the Progressive Movement.

His achievements as a naturalist, explorer, hunter, author, and soldier are as much a part of his fame as any office he held as a politician.

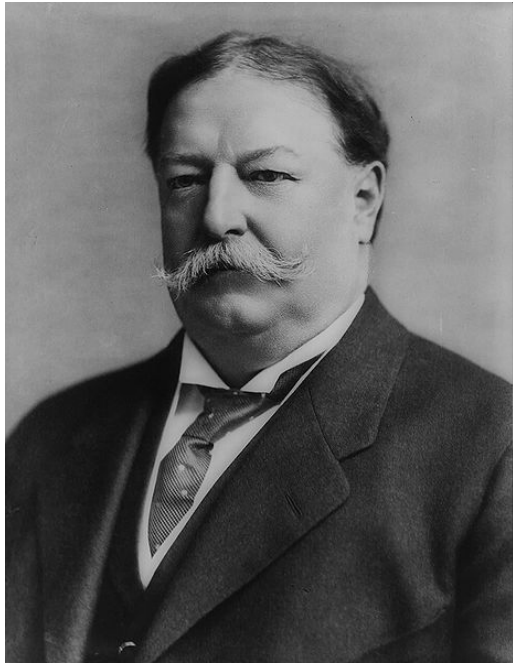
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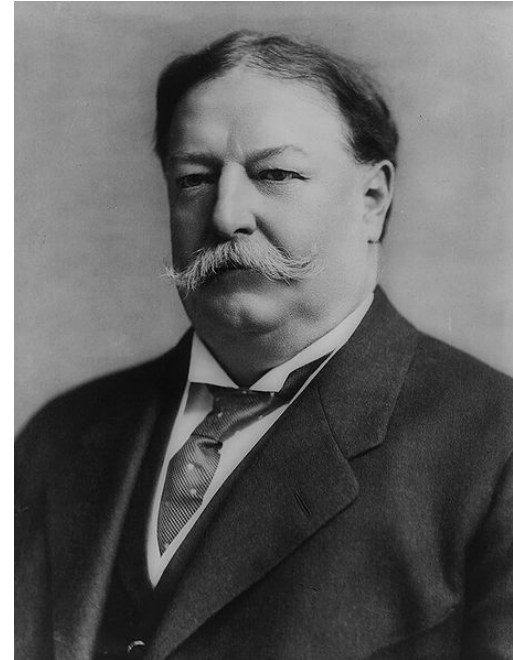
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William Howard Taft



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He was the 27th President of the United States and later the tenth Chief Justice of the United States. **He is the only person to have served in both offices.**

He was responsible for **passage of the Sixteenth Amendment.**

He also sought to further the economic development of underdeveloped nations in Latin America and Asia through "**Dollar Diplomacy**".

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Woodrow Wilson



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He was the 28th President of the United States.

In his first term, he persuaded a Democratic Congress to **pass the Federal Reserve Act**, Federal Trade Commission Act, the Clayton Antitrust Act, the Federal Farm Loan Act and **America's first-ever federal progressive income tax in the Revenue Act of 1913.**

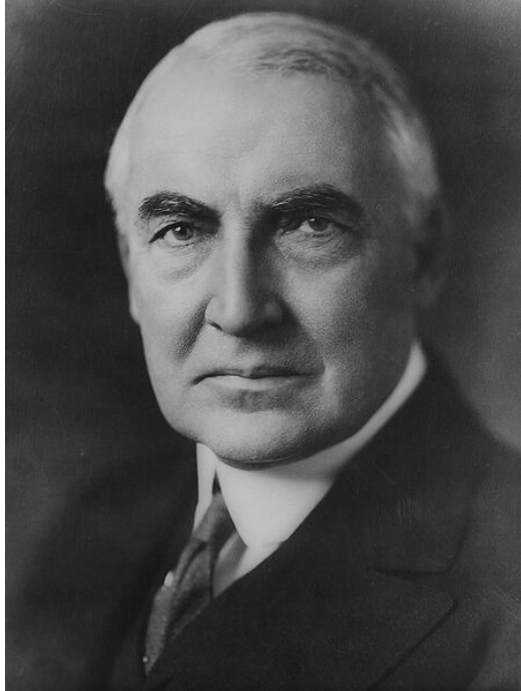
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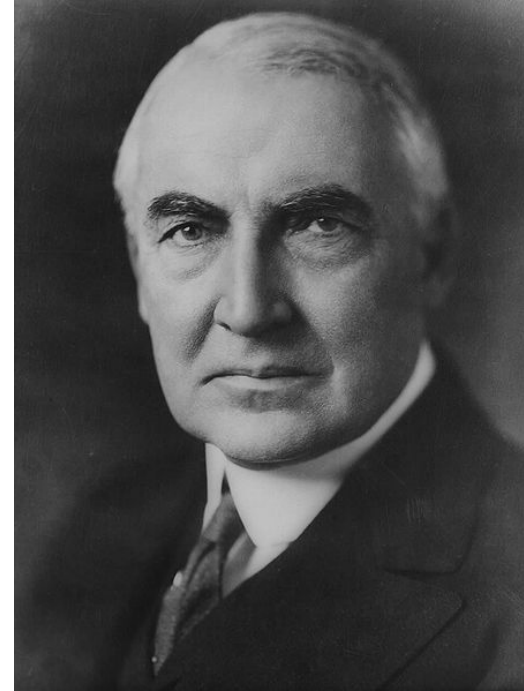
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Warren G. Harding



Warren G. Harding



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He was the 29th President of the United States, from 1921 until his death in 1923. **He the first newspaper publisher to be elected President.**

In the aftermath of World War I, he promised a return of the nation to "normalcy." This "**America first**" **campaign encouraged industrialization and a strong economy independent of foreign influence.**

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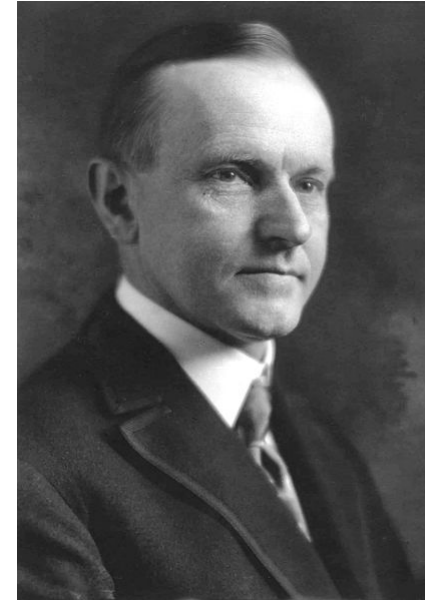
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Calvin Coolidge



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He was the 30th President of the United States (1923–1929). Elected in his own right in 1924, he gained a reputation as a small-government conservative, and also as a man who said very little.

He **restored public confidence in the White House after the scandals of his predecessor's administration**, and left office with considerable popularity.

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He was the 31st President of the United States (1929–1933).

He was one of only two Presidents to have been **elected President without electoral experience or high military rank.**

He was a trained engineer and deeply **believed in the Efficiency Movement**, which held that government and the economy were riddled with inefficiency and waste, and could be improved by experts who could identify the problems and solve them.

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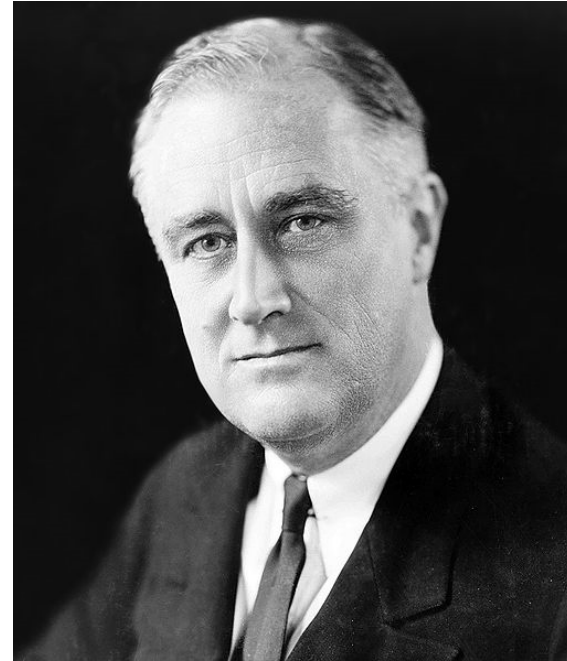
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Also known by his initials “FDR”, he was the 32nd President of the United States and a central figure in world events during the mid-20th century, **leading the United States during a time of worldwide economic crisis and world war.**

The only American president elected to more than two terms, he forged a durable coalition that **realigned American politics for decades.**

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Harry S. Truman



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He was the 33rd President of the United States (1945–1953).

During World War I, he served in combat in France as an **artillery officer in his National Guard unit.**

After his election he was able to pass only one of the proposals in his “Fair Deal” program. **He used executive orders to end racial discrimination in the armed forces and created loyalty checks that dismissed thousands of communist supporters from office.**

Harry S. Truman

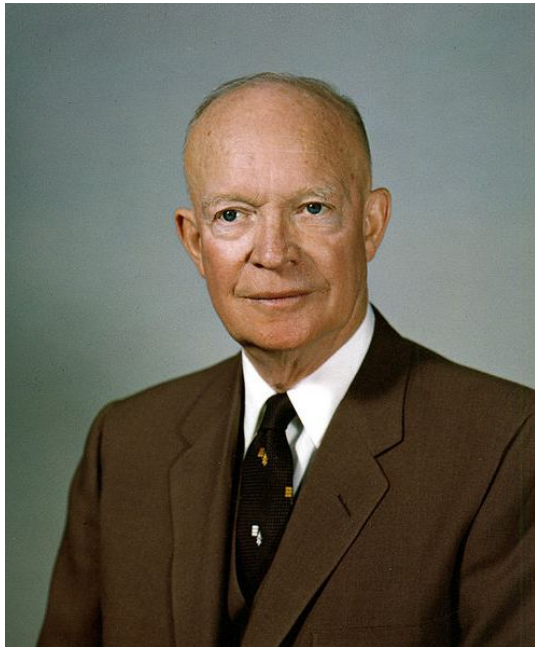
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He was a **five-star general in the United States Army** and the 34th President of the United States, from 1953 until 1961.

During World War II, he served as **Supreme Commander of the Allied forces in Europe**.

He concluded negotiations with China to end the Korean War and maintained pressure on the Soviet Union during the "Cold War" by giving priority to inexpensive nuclear weapons and reducing the other forces to save money.

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Often referred to by his initials "JFK", he was the 35th President of the United States, serving from 1961 until his **assassination in 1963**.

He was the only Catholic, and the first Irish American, president, and is the **only American president to have won a Pulitzer Prize**. Events during his presidency included the Bay of Pigs Invasion, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the building of the Berlin Wall, the Space Race, the African American Civil Rights Movement and early stages of the Vietnam War.

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Lyndon B. Johnson



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He is often referred to as "LBJ", and served as the 36th President of the United States from 1963 to 1969.

He succeeded to the presidency following the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

He was responsible for designing the "**Great Society**" legislation that included laws that upheld civil rights, Public Broadcasting, Medicare, Medicaid, environmental protection, aid to education, and his "War on Poverty."

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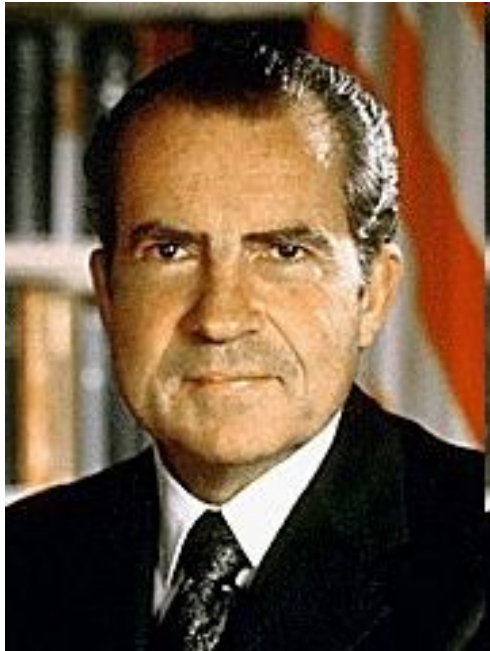
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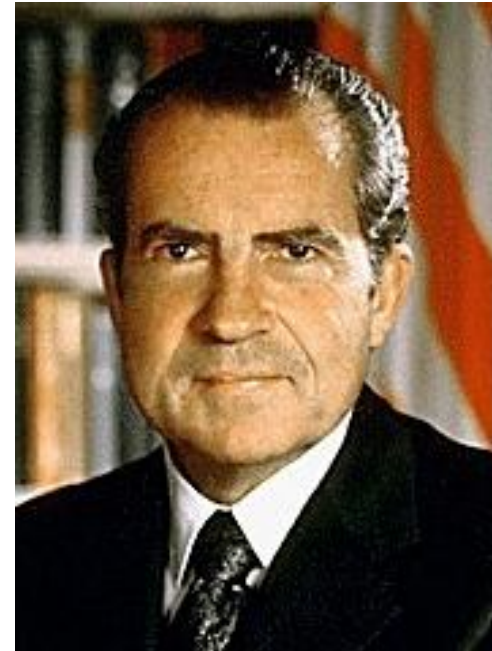
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Richard Nixon



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He was the 37th President of the United States from 1969 to 1974. He was the **only President to resign the office** as well as the only person to be elected twice to both the Presidency and the Vice Presidency.

He waged an unsuccessful presidential campaign in 1960, narrowly losing to John F. Kennedy, and an unsuccessful campaign for Governor of California in 1962; following these losses, he announced his withdrawal from political life. In 1968, however, he ran again for president and was elected.

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He was the 38th President of the United States, serving from 1974 to 1977. As the first person appointed to the vice-presidency under the terms of the 25th Amendment , **he became the only President of the United States who was never elected President or Vice-President.**

As President, he signed **the Helsinki Accords**, marking a move toward **détente** in the Cold War.

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He served as the 39th President of the United States from 1977 to 1981 and was the recipient of the **2002 Nobel Peace Prize**.

He established a **national energy policy that included conservation**, price control, and new technology.

Throughout his career, he strongly emphasized human rights.

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Ronald Reagan



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He was the 40th President of the United States (1981–1989), **and prior to that, an actor.**

As president, he implemented sweeping new political and economic initiatives. His supply-side economic policies, dubbed **"Reaganomics," advocated reducing tax rates to spur economic growth**, controlling the money supply to reduce inflation, deregulation of the economy, and reducing government spending.

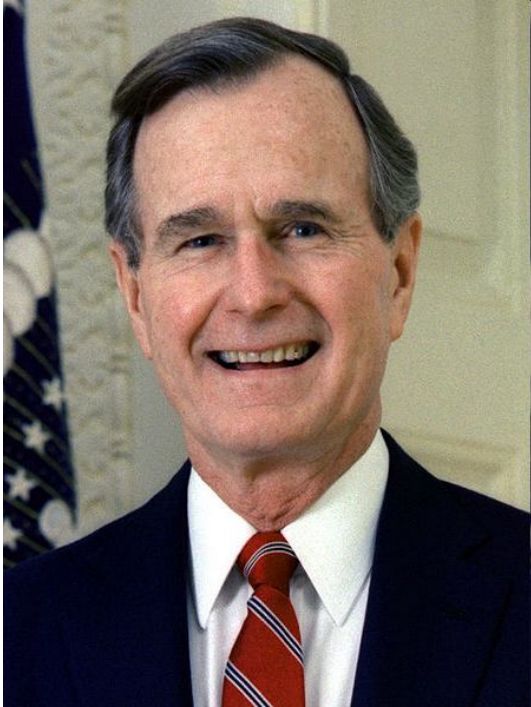
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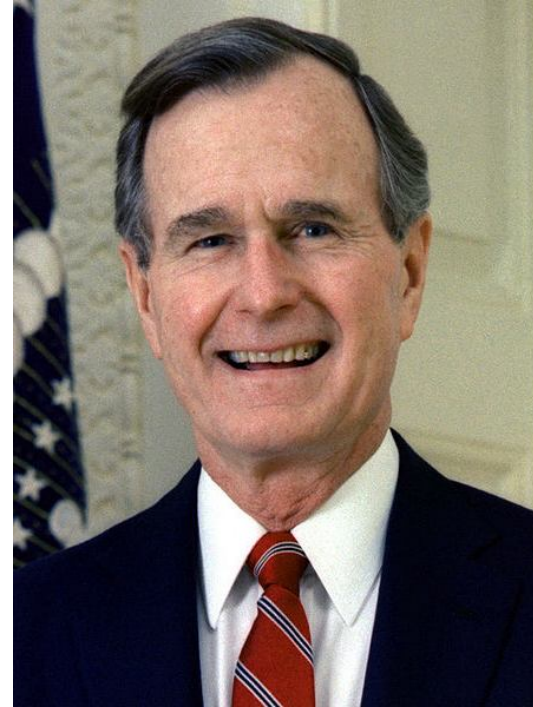
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He was the 41st President of the United States (1989–1993). He previously served as the 43rd Vice President (1981–1989).

During his tenure, he headed administration **task forces on deregulation and fighting drug abuse.**

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Bill Clinton



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He served as the 42nd President of the United States from 1993 to 2001. He became president at the end of the Cold War, and was the first baby boomer president.

He presided over the continuation of an economic expansion that would later become the longest period of peace-time economic expansion in American history.

In 2004, he released his autobiography My Life, and was **involved in his wife Hillary's 2008 presidential campaign**

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George W. Bush



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He was the 43rd President of the United States, serving from 2001 to 2009.

He is the eldest son of President George H. W. Bush, who served as the 41st President, and Barbara Bush, making him one of only two American presidents to be the son of a preceding president.

He was named **Time Person of the Year 2000 and 2004.**

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Barrack Obama



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He is the 44th and current President of the United States. He is the first **African American to hold the office**, from January 2005 until he resigned after his election to the presidency in November 2008.

In the 2008 general election, he defeated Republican nominee John McCain and was inaugurated as president on January 20, 2009.

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