

US Presidents

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Layout

Easy

Medium

Hard

George Washington (1789-1797)

- Leader of the Continental Army during the American Revolution
- Victor at the Battle of Yorktown
- Put down the Whiskey Rebellion (part of the Watermelon Army)
- Signed the Pinckney Treaty

- Target of the Conway Cabal conspiracy (to be replaced by Horatio Gates)
- Citizen Genet scandal
- Gave the Neutrality Proclamation

- Surrender at Fort Mifflin (during expedition under Braddock)
- Owned the Pope's Creek Estate
- Overcame the Newburgh Conspiracy

John Adams (1797-1801)

- Father of John Quincy Adams
- President during the XYZ Affair
- Faced the Quasi War
- Signed the Alien and Sedition Acts

- Died on the same day as Thomas Jefferson (July 4, 1836)
- Advocated for fair trials of British involved in the Boston Massacre
- Provoked Marbury v. Madison with the appointment of the "Midnight Justices"

- Author of Thoughts on Government - "Politics is the Science of human Happiness -and the Felicity of Societies depends on the Constitutions of Government under which they live."
- Overcame Fries's Rebellion
- Commissioned the USS Constitution

Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809)

- Main author of the Declaration of Independence
- Made the Louisiana Purchase
- Sent the Lewis and Clark expedition
- Made his home at Monticello
- Founded the University of Virginia
- Authorized the creation of West Point

- Owned the slave Sally Hemings
- Faced the Chesapeake-Leopard Affair
- Faced the Barbary Wars
- Sent Zebulon Pike to visit newly purchased western lands
- Signed the Embargo Act (green snapping turtle and O-Grab-Me cartoon)*
- Act would later be replaced by Nonintercourse Act

- Wrote Notes on the State of Virginia
- Authored the (Kentucky) and Virginia Resolutions with James Madison

James Madison (1809-1817)

- author of the Bill of Rights
- Presidency saw the War of 1812 and passage of the Treaty of Ghent
- wrote 29 of the Federalist Papers (most famously No. 10 and 52)
- The White House was burned down during his Presidency

- refused to approve the "Midnight Justices"
- gave the first State of the Union Address
- authored the Kentucky and (Virginia) Resolutions with Thomas Jefferson
- vetoed the Bonus Bill of 1817 just before leaving office

- passed Macon's Bill No. 2 early in his Presidency
- said factions would be weakened by a large Republic
- faced off against John Randolph in 1808 election

James Monroe (1817-1825)

- "Monroe Doctrine" (advised Europe to not interfere with US relations in Latin America)
- The Clark Memorandum and Roosevelt Corollary expanded his doctrine
- Lack of partisanship issues triggered the "Era of Good Feelings"
- McCulloch v. Maryland

- Gained Florida after the Adams-Onis Treaty
- Passed the Missouri Compromise
- Reduced arms after Rush-Bagot Treaty
- Defeated the last Federalist candidate, Rufus King

- Released Thomas Paine from prison
- Suppressed Gabriel Prosser's slave revolt in Virginia while governor
- Wrote *A View of the Conduct of the Executive*

John Quincy Adams (1825-1829)

- Won the election of 1824 through the "corrupt bargain" (JQA, Clay, Jackson, Crawford)
- Signatory of Adams-Onis Treaty

- Lawyer in Amistad case
- Only ex-President to serve in the House of Representatives
- First American minister to Russia
- Career fight against the Gag Rule to not allow more slave states in the Union

- Appointed Richard Rush to Secretary of the Treasury after William Crawford declined it
- Issued the Report on Weights and Measures
- Opened the Chesapeake and Ohio Canals

Andrew Jackson (1829-1837)

- Nickname "Old Hickory"
- Namesake of Jacksonian Democracy
- Lost the 1824 corrupt bargain
- Nullification Crisis and fight over Tariff of Abominations
- Cabinet members were known as the "kitchen cabinet"
- Overcame the Peggy Eaton Affair
- Signed the Indian Removal Act (led to the trail of tears)
- Worcester v Georgia ruling
- Treaty of Payne's Landing
- Fought in the Seminole War
- Opponent of Nicholas Biddle and the Second Bank of the US
- Defeated the Red Sticks at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend
- Won the Battle of New Orleans
- Used the Rotation of Office and Spoils System
- Passed the Force Bill
- Signed the Specie Circular and sparked the Panic of 1837
- Attempted assassination by Richard Laurence
- Vetoed the Maysville Road Bill
- 1400 lb block of cheese was sent to the White House

Martin van Buren (1837-1841)

- Presidency was shadowed by the effects of the Panic of 1837
- Nicknamed the "Little Magician"
- Had very cool sideburns
- Faced the Second Seminole War
- Faced the Caroline Affair
- Oversaw the Aroostook War
- Resigned after the Petticoat Affair
- Ran in 1848 under the Free Soil party
- Led the Albany Regency political machine
- Criticized in the "Gold Spoon Oration"
- Slave rebellion on the Amistad

William Henry Harrison (1841)

- Ran and became the first Whig candidate to win
- Dies after only 31 days in office from pneumonia
- He gained national fame for his successes at the Battles of Tippecanoe and Thames (much of his Military career was spent fighting Tecumseh and the anti-expansion Native resistance)
- Mocked as "Granny" by his critics
- Ran the "log cabin and hard cider" campaign
- Spent a large amount of time as governor of the Indiana territory
- Ambassador the Gran Colombia under JQA
- Frequent opponent of Jefferson to expand slave trade

John Tyler (1841-1845)

- Yet another whig President
- Took over after WHW's death
- Earned him the nickname of "His Accidency"
- Annexation of Texas extended
- All but one of his cabinet members resigned (Daniel Webster stayed)
- Webster-Ashburton treaty settled a border dispute with Canada
- USS Princeton explosion
- Ignored Dorr's Rebellion
- Elected to the Confederate congress after Presidency
- Passed the Black tariff

James K. Polk (1845-1849)



- Mexican-American War took up a majority of Presidency
- Added states to the Union through the Mexican Cession (regarded as the expansionist president)
- Nickname was Young Hickory
- Regarded as a "dark horse" candidate

- Used the fifty-four forty or fight campaign slogan in reference to the Oregon territory which he acquired
- Passed the Walker tariff
- Sent John Slidell and Nicholas Tryst to negotiate the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo

- Defeated John Bell to win Speaker of the House
- Oversaw the opening of the US Naval Academy
- Smithsonian institutes came to fruition
- First inaugural ceremony to be reported by telegraph

Zachary Taylor (1849-1850)

- Nickname was "Old, rough, and Ready"
- Paved the way for the Compromise of 1850

- Won the 1848 election as a war hero over Lewis Cass (huge proponent of popular sovereignty)
- Huge victory at the Battle of Buena Vista
- Commanded American forces at the Battle of Palo Alto and Battle of Monterrey (Mexican-American War)

- Signage of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty
- Successful at the Battle of Lake Okeechobee
- Died of a sudden stomach illness

Millard Fillmore (1850-1853)

- Elevated to the Presidency after Taylor's death
- Able to get the Compromise of 1850 passed (patched some bitterness during an era of Sectionalism)
- Passed the controversial Fugitive Slave Act

- Supported by longtime editor of the New York Tribune, Horace Greeley
- Sent Commodore Matthew Perry and his fleet to open relations with Japan (later laid out the terms to what would become the Treaty of Kanagawa)

- Third place finish for the Know-Nothing ticket in 1856
- Opposed van Buren's sub-treasury ideas

Franklin Pierce (1853-1857)

- Did not help the slavery argument and possibly made it worse
- Most notable passage was the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- Repealed the Missouri Compromise and allowed popular sovereignty to decide slavery in territories

- Saw the drafting of the Ostend Manifesto
- Saw the Gadsden purchase to make room to finish the South Pacific railroad

- Recognized William Walker's filibuster government in Nicaragua who would be defeated later
- On a trip to Washington DC, the train carrying his son and wife crashed (killing his son)

James Buchanan (1857-1861)

- Regarded as the Bachelor President due to not having a first lady
- Fort Sumter was ill prepared at the start of the Civil War due to disarmament
- Experienced the Panic of 1857 (similar to Jackson tried to reform rather than relieve)
- Dred Scott v. Sanford adjourned
- Faced the Bleeding Kansas issue (fight over the acceptance of slavery and the Lecompton Constitution)
- Vetoes the Homestead Act and Morrill land grant acts
- Brigham Young carried out the Mountain Meadows massacre in Utah and Buchanan responded with force
- Covode committee was established to look into his bribery allegations

Abraham Lincoln (1861-1865)

- Elected in 1860 and became one of the major reasons for Southern Secession
- President during the Civil War
- Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theatre (watching Our American Cousin)
- Issued the Gettysburg Address (Edward Everett gave two hour speech prior to) and Emancipation Proclamation
- Appointed Salmon P. Chase to the Supreme Court
- Gave the Cooper Union speech
- House Divided Speech
- Gave the Peoria Address and debated heavily with Stephen Douglas
- Offered the Spot Resolutions
- Signed the Morrill Land Grant Act
- Pocket-vetoes the Wade-Davis Bill
- Overcame the Trent Affair
- Said "With malice toward none; with charity for all."

Andrew Johnson (1865-1869)

- First President to have impeachment charges brought against him
- Violation of the Tenure of Office Act (removal of Edwin Stanton as Secretary of War)
- Succeeded Hannibal Hamlin as VP under Lincoln
- Myers v. US stated that the law was unconstitutional
- Edmund Ross cast the deciding vote for no impeachment
- Wife was Eliza
- Gave the "Swing Around the Circle" speech
- Purchase of Alaska by Seward took place under his leadership
- Shouted "I am a Plebeian!" during his inaugural address
- Only former President to serve in the Senate

Ulysses S. Grant (1869-1877)

- Successful General during the Civil War (given the nickname "Unconditional Surrender")
- Term was riddled by scandals (Whiskey Ring and Credit Mobilier)
- His Secretary, Orville Babcock, was indicted for his role in the Whiskey Ring (Benjamin Bristow brought the scandal to light)
- punished the KKK with the Force Acts
- Schuyler Colfax and Oakes Ames were indicted in the Credit Mobilier scandal
- Fisk and Gould made an attempt to corner the gold market on Black Friday
- signed the Treaty of Washington to solve the Alabama Claims

Rutherford B. Hayes (1877-1881)

- His presidency marked the end of Reconstruction and began the era known as the "Gilded Age"
- Controversially defeated Samuel Tilden in 1876 via an election committee
- Opposed by the Stalwarts
- Congress overrode his veto of the Bland-Allison Act
- Campaigned on a platform to return to the gold standard
- Wife was known as "Lemonade Lucy" for her support of Temperance
- Appointed John Harlan to the Supreme Court
- Removal of Chester Arthur from New York Customs Office got flack from Roscoe Conkling
- Favored Paraguay in the War of the Triple Alliance

James Garfield (1881)

- Most famously, his death laid out the need for the Pendleton Act (reformed Civil Service by ending the spoils system and requiring entrance exams)
- Defeated Winfield Scott Hancock through the use of a "front-porch" campaign
- Assassinated by Charles Guiteau (shouted "I am a Stalwart!")
- Assassination took place at the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Station
- Faced the Star Route scandal
- Reform the corruption in the US Post Office
- Served as an attorney in the Ex Parte Milligan case
- Wrote a proof of the Pythagorean Theorem
- Wanted a renegotiation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty without the influence of Britain with a constructed canal

Chester Arthur (1881-1885)

- Signed the Pendleton Civil Service Act into law
- Passed the Chinese Exclusion Act
- Vetoes the Rivers and Harbors Act
- Robert Todd Lincoln was his only cabinet member to finish the term with him
- Part of Roscoe Conkling's New York Custom House political machine that opposed Tammany Hall
- Rutherford B. Hayes offered this man the Paris Consulship many times, but he never accepted it
- Favored the Tariff of 1883 which was nicknamed the Mongrel Tariff
- Discriminated polygamists through the Edmunds Act

Grover Cleveland (1885-1889) (1893-1897)

- Put down the Pullman Strike
- Only president to serve non-consecutive terms
- His candidacy was backed by a faction of the rival party known as the Mugwumps
- He was a Bourbon democrat
- Opposed Sherman Silver Purchase Act to prevent the inevitable Panic of 1893
- Attacked in the "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" speech
- Vetoes a Texas Seed Bill
- Defeated James Blaine (regarded as the continental liar from the state of Maine) to win his first term
- Affair with Maria Halpin
- Put down Coxey's Army
- Signed the Dawes Act and Interstate Commerce Act

Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893)

- most notably worked alongside the "Billion Dollar Congress"
- passed the McKinley Tariff and the Sherman Antitrust Act
- signed the Sherman Silver Purchase Act

- two American sailors of the USS Baltimore were stabbed and killed in Chile which was known as the Baltimore Crisis
- signed the Dependent and Disability Pension Act
- wanted to annex Hawaii prior to the takeover by Sanford Dole

- on the rewarding end of the Murchison Letter scandal
- advised by the "Businessman's Cabinet"
- accused of the "Blocks of Five" voting scandal

William McKinley (1897-1901)

- President during the Spanish American War
- Assassinated in 1901 at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo by Leon Czolgosz
- Campaign manager was Mark Hanna who convinced him to run a "front-porch" campaign
- Defeated William Jennings Bryan in 1896
- Signed the Gold Standard Act

- Sponsored the Wilson-Gorman Tariff while in Congress
- USS Maine explosion
- Wife was Ida

- Passed the Dingley Tariff
- Namesake Tariff set a 48% tax on imports
- Allowed John Hay to pursue an "Open Door" policy with China
- Campaigned promising a "full dinner pail"

Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909)

- Nicknamed Teddy
- He famously led the Rough Riders during the Spanish-American War (battle of San Juan Hill)
- He would run on the Bull Moose Third Party ticket
- Passed the Pure Food and Drug Act
- Biggest figure in the "Trust-busting" era
- Negotiated the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth

- He was successful in using his bully pulpit to pass the Square Deal
- Survived an assassination attempt by John Schrank in Milwaukee
- Issued the Roosevelt Corollary where he laid out his "big stick" policy
- Sent the Great White Fleet

- Met with Booker T. Washington in the White House
- Signed the regulatory Elkins and Hepburn Acts
- Ran on the "New Nationalism" campaign platform

William Howard Taft (1909-1913)

- Large fella
- First man to serve as a Supreme Court Justice and President
- Instituted Dollar Diplomacy with Latin American relations

- His Secretary of State, Philander Knox, negotiated the Payne-Aldrich Tariff
- Gave the Winona speech
- He became the first American Governor-General of the Philippines
- Fired Gifford Pinchot (Chief of the Forestry Service) due to his disgruntlement with Richard Ballinger

- Also served as Solicitor General under Harrison
- Began as Hamilton County prosecutor and served on the Judicial Bar in Ohio (Taft family is still a powerful family in Ohio even today)
- Served as the Provisional Governor of Cuba for two weeks

Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921)

- Led the US through World War I and issued the 14 Points in the Treaty of Versailles
- Proposed the League of Nations that the US never joined as a result of pushback from Henry Cabot Lodge
- Ironically used the slogan "he kept us out of war" to win re-election just prior to entering World War
- Served as the President of Princeton University

- Passed the Clayton Antitrust Act
- Creation of the Federal Reserve and Federal Trade Commission
- Ran on the "New Freedom" platform
- Sinking of the Lusitania
- Experienced the raids by Pancho Villa on Columbus, New Mexico

- Signed the Keating-Owen Act
- Passed the Underwood Tariff
- Created the Creel Commission to spread propaganda about the war effort
- First President to institute daylight savings time to ration fuel supplies
- Criticised by John Maynard Keynes (British economist against the League of Nations who wrote "The Economic Consequences of the Peace")

Warren G. Harding (1921-1923)

- ran on the "Return to Normalcy" platform as the US exited World War I
- Presidency was plagued by the Teapot Dome Scandal
- his nomination was backed by politicians who were said to be in "smoke-filled room"

- called the Washington Naval Conference
- dealt with a coal miner strike called the Battle of Blair Mountain
- surrounded by the support of the Ohio Gang

- gave the 1912 nomination speech of William Howard Taft at the RNC
- signed the Fordney-McCumber Tariff and the Budget and Accounting Act

Calvin Coolidge (1923-1929)

- Nicknamed "Silent Cal"
- Kicked off what was known as the "Roaring Twenties"
- Put down the Boston Police Strike (assisted by Edwin Curtis)
- Huge supporter of Laissez-faire economics
- Saw the Kellogg-Briand Pact created

- Ratified the Washington Naval Treaty
- Defeated Robert La Follette and John W. Davis in one election
- His inaugural speech was the first to be broadcast live on radio
- Signed the Indian Citizenship Act
- "I do not choose to run for President in 1928"

- Signed a Bonus Bill for veterans as Governor of Massachusetts, yet his veto for a Bonus Bill as President was overridden
- His inaugural speech was the first to be broadcast live on radio
- Criticized for his handling of the Great Mississippi Flood
- Vetoes the McNary-Haugen Bill

Herbert Hoover (1929-1933)

- Began office just prior to the Great Depression
- Named for many of the shantytowns called "Hoovervilles"
- Put down the Bonus Army and their march on Washington
- Ran on the campaign slogan "A Chicken in Every Pot a Car in Every Garage"

- He led the Belgian Relief Effort during World War I
- Also led the US Food Administration (advocated for meatless Mondays)
- Advocate of the "Own Your Own Home" campaign
- Created the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

- Signed the Hawley-Smoot Tariff
- While a miner in Australia he created the Consolidated Zinc company and wrote *Principles of Mining* (engineer before taking office)
- Dispatched the Clark Memorandum
- Signed the Norris-LaGuardia Act to effectively end "yellow-dog journalism"

Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933-1945)

- Said "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself" and called the attack on Pearl Harbor, a "date which will live in infamy"
- Created the New Deal (Blue Eagle Symbol) programs to help the US reform and recover from the causes and effects of the Great Depression
- Only President to hold 4 terms in office
- Gave the Fireside Chats
- Signed the Wagner Act
- His NIRA was deemed Unconstitutional in the Schechter Poultry Corp. v. US case (sick chicken case)
- Tried to create a court-packing scheme
- Began Japanese internment with executive order 9066
- US v. Butler deemed the AAA unconstitutional
- Survived the Business Plot
- Gave the "Arsenal of Democracy" speech
- Frances Perkins was the first female cabinet member

Harry S. Truman (1945-1953)

- He gave the order to drop the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- The Chicago Tribune printed papers claiming that Thomas Dewey had defeated him in the 1948 election
- He ran on the "fair deal" program
- Vetoed the Taft-Hartley Act although he was overridden
- He faced the Do-Nothing Congress
- His secretary of State was the namesake of the Marshall Plan
- Removed Douglas MacArthur as General of the Army during the Korean War (replaced by Matthew Ridgway)
- Aid was given to Turkey and Greece and was known as the Truman Doctrine
- Rose to power from the Pendergast political machine
- His Presidential library is located in Independence, Missouri
- Seizure of steel mills was deemed unconstitutional in Youngstown Sheet and Tube v. Sawyer

Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953-1961)

- He was the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces and also led the invasion at Normandy
- Championed the Interstate Highway System
- Called the National Guard to Central High School in Little Rock to force integration
- Oversaw Operation Ajax which overthrew Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddegh
- Overthrew Jacobo Arbenz in Operation PBSUCCESS
- Warned about the military-industrial complex in his farewell speech
- Also gave the "Atoms for Peace" speech
- In his "Chance for Peace" speech he stated that humanity was "hanging on a cross of iron"

John F. Kennedy (1961-1963)

- Sadly, he is most well-known for being shot by Lee Harvey Oswald
- First Roman Catholic President
- Promised a man on the moon by the end of the decade
- Famous Nixon-Kennedy debates were the first to be aired on live television
- Authorized the Bay of Pigs invasion
- Presided over the Cuban Missile Crisis
- Founded the Peace Corps
- Ran on the New Frontier campaign front
- Used the Alabama National guard to displace George Wallace from the schoolhouse door
- Said "Ich bin ein Berliner" in an attempt to show support for people of Berlin
- Formed the Alliance for Progress
- His cabinet was made up of men known as the Whiz Kids
- Signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
- Used the Alabama National guard to displace George Wallace from the schoolhouse door
- Wrote *Profiles in Courage*

Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-1969)

- Became president after the assassination of John F. Kennedy (appointed the members of the Warren Commission)
- Signed the Civil Rights Act
- Signed the Voting Rights Act
- Enacted the "Great Society" plan to attack the "War of Poverty"
- Appointed Thurgood Marshall to the Supreme Court

- Voice was used in the Daisy Ad against Barry Goldwater
- Saw the passage of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (Turner Joy)
- Created the department of Housing and Urban Development

- Known for giving "The Treatment" as a senator
- Gave the "Let Us Continue" speech
- Signed the Public Broadcasting Act
- Defeated Coke Stevenson for his Senate seat

Richard Nixon (1969-1974)

- Indicted for the Watergate scandal and forced his resignation
- Signed the Clean Air Act
- Created the EPA

- First president to visit the People's Republic of China
- Gave the "Checkers Speech"
- Participated in the "Kitchen Debates" with Nikita Khrushchev
- Oversaw the Kent State Massacre (protest over the Vietnam War)

- Signed the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty
- Later experienced the Hard Hat Riots (also protest over the Vietnam War)
- Attacked Helen Douglas during a senate race referring to her as "The Pink Lady"
- Forced to accept the Stennis Compromise

Gerald Ford (1974-1977)

- Shortly after taking office he pardoned Nixon
- His campaign platform was to "Whip Inflation Now"
- Survived an assassination attempt by Squeaky Fromme

- Experienced the Mayaguez disaster where 41 marines were killed by member of the Khmer Rouge
- President during the fall of Saigon and the entire state of Vietnam was being dominated by the North
- Served as a member of the Warren Commission

- In a presidential debate he stated that "there is no Soviet domination of Eastern Europe"
- Experienced the Mayaguez disaster
- Signed the Helsinki Accords for the US

Jimmy Carter (1977-1981)

- Peanut farmer from Georgia
- Negotiated the Camp David Accords between Israel and Egypt
- Launched the failed Operation Eagle Claw to save the victims of the Iranian Hostage Crisis
- Created the Departments of Energy and Education
- Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

- Gave up control of the Panama Canal (signed treaty with Omar Trujillo)
- Began the SALT II
- Three Mile Island disaster took place during his presidency
- Won nomination over Ted Kennedy in 1980 in light of the Chappaquiddick incident

- Evacuated the Neighborhood of Love Canal and established the Love Canal Superfund
- Gave the "Malaise" speech (compared the ongoing energy crisis to the "moral equivalent of war")
- He has since joined the ELDERS organization to do humanitarian work worldwide

Ronald Reagan (1981-1989)

- Former California Governor and Movie star turned President
- Man behind Reaganomics that was mocked as "voodoo economics" by George H.W. Bush
- Told Mikhail Gorbachev to "tear" down the Berlin Wall

- Ran the "Morning Again in America" and "Bear in the Woods" ads
- Launched Operation Urgent Fury in Grenada
- Appointed the Tower Commission which cleared him of a role in the Iran-Contra affair
- Proposed the Strategic Defense Initiative
- Survived an assassination attempt by John Hinckley Jr (Press Secretary was James Brady was wounded and paralyzed)

- Launched Operation Urgent Fury in Grenada
- Put down a strike of Air traffic control workers
- Came to prominence with the "A time for choosing" speech
- Violated the Boland amendment to funnel weapons to the Contras to fight the Sandinistas in Nicaragua
- Signed the Goldwater-Nichols Act

George H. W. Bush (1989-1993)

- Famously stated "read my lips, no new taxes"
- Led the US through the First Gulf War
- Initiated and created NAFTA

- Overthrew Manuel Noriega in Operation Just Cause
- Signed the Americans With Disabilities Act
- Ran the Willie Horton ad criticising the granting of "weekend passes" to Willie Horton

- Signed the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
- Compared community service organizations to "a thousand points of light"
- Overcame the Zapata Petroleum scandal

William "Bill" Clinton (1993-2001)

- previously served as Governor of Arkansas
- affair with Monica Lewinsky
- he would later be impeached in 1998

- also endured the Whitewater (investigated by Kenneth Starr)
- Travelgate scandal
- started the "don't ask, don't tell" policy
- signed the Family and Medical Leave Act
- passed the Brady Bill
- Paula Jones also brought suit for sexual harassment while Governor of Arkansas

- pardoned his half-brother Roger
- used the slogan "It's the economy, stupid!" during his campaign
- negotiated the peace accords for the Bosnian War in Dayton, Ohio
- created the wet foot/dry foot policy towards Cuban immigrants

George W. Bush (2001-2009)

- He very skeptically won the 2000 election which came down to a few votes in the State of Florida
- President during the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks
- Ordered the invasion of Afghanistan
- He then declared his "War on Terror"
- Faced the Recession in 2007
- Oversaw Hurricane Katrina

- Created the Department of Homeland Security
- Ordered Operation Enduring Freedom
- Passed the No Child Left Behind Act

- One time a co-owner of the Texas Rangers
- Advised by Karl Rove
- Created the PEPFAR AIDS relief program

Barack Obama (2009-2017)

- Used the campaign slogans of "Hope" "Change" and "Yes we can"
- Former Illinois senator
- Signed the Affordable Care Act
- University of Chicago grad
- Signed the Dodd-Frank Act
- Repealed Don't ask, Don't tell
- Increased involvement in the Afghan war while completely removing troops from Iraq
- Assassinated Osama bin Laden (Operation Neptune Spear)
- Advocated for same-sex and urged the Supreme Court to strike down *US v. Windsor*, *Obergefell v. Hodges* ruled during his term
- Dealt with the Sandy Hook Shooting, San Bernardino, and a slew over other gun violence incidents
- NASA space shuttle program was ended
- Tried to close Guantanamo Bay in first 100 Days but congress failed to appropriate funds
- ACA upheld as a tax in *NFB v. Sebelius*
- Reopened relations with Cuba

Donald J. Trump (2017-)

- former businessman, TV producer, Real Estate agent, and Steak salesmen turned president
- he defeated 16 candidates in the Republican Primary to win the nomination
- fifth President to win the White House despite losing the popular vote
- he is most notably in the news for his handling of the firing FBI director James Comey
- withdrew from both the Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Paris Climate Agreement
- undid much of the work to reestablish relations with Cuba under Obama
- he also has signed an executive order to ban immigrants from "Muslim countries" that has had many ups and downs on Constitutionality
- many also question many of the cabinet heads he selected
- Time magazine's " Person of the Year" in 2016
- reopened the Keystone and Dakota Access pipelines
- Chose Neil Gorsuch to fill Antonin Scalia's seat on the court