

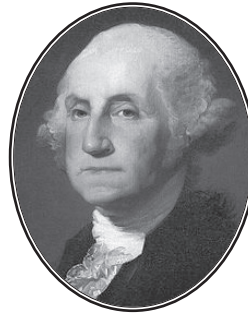
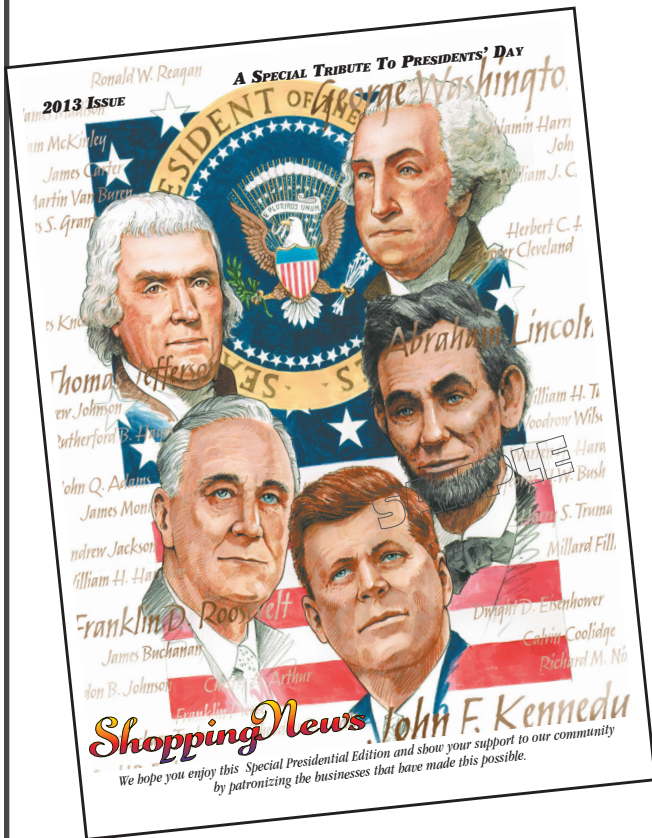
Presidents 2018

The Richland Center Shopping News is once again producing our President's section in time for President's Day.

This educational piece is printed on heavier stock as a booklet and is distributed directly to our local schools for use by the fifth grade teachers.

The teachers use the booklet as a teaching tool in conjunction with President's Day.

The presidents are each featured in order of service. Information includes their name, date and place of birth, date of death, burial site, spouse, occupation, political party, years in office, vice president's name and much, much more.



George Washington

1st President

Born: Feb. 22, 1732

Birthplace: Westmoreland Co., VA

Died: Dec. 14, 1799

Burial Site: Mount Vernon, VA

Spouse: Martha Custis

Occupation: Planter, soldier

Political Party: Federalist

Term: 1789-1797

Vice President: John Adams

George Washington, called the "Father of His Country," was a surveyor, plantation owner, professional soldier and president of the United States.

Born on his father's plantation, he grew up near Fredericksburg, VA, and later at Mount Vernon, the plantation of his half-brother, Lawrence. There he studied mathematics and became a surveyor. Later, he was an officer in the Virginia militia.

After the French and Indian War, Washington managed his lands around Mt. Vernon and served in the Virginia House of Burgesses.

Because of his experience in the French and Indian War, Washington was named commander-in-chief of the Continental Army when the Second Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia in May 1775.

After the war, he hoped to retire, but Virginia sent him to the Constitutional Convention where he was president of that body. When the new Constitution was ratified, the Electoral College unanimously elected Washington the country's first president.

After two terms as president, he retired to Mount Vernon only to be recalled to Philadelphia in 1798 when war with France was expected.

He died of a throat infection Dec. 14, 1799, after he contracted a cold while riding about his estates.

YOUR BUSINESS INFORMATION HERE

Each student receives a copy of the publication which is theirs to take home to share with their parents and siblings.

Cost to sponsor a president is \$60.00.

Deadline Monday, February 5, 2018

Please call Shirley, Mark or Alice to reserve your space!

RICHLAND CENTER
Shopping News

272 North Main Street, P.O. Box 272, Richland Center, WI 53581

Telephone 608-647-2911

Fax 608-647-7238

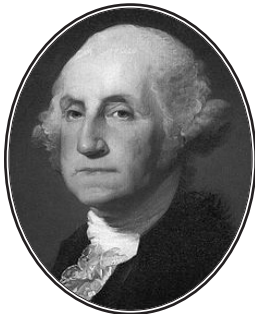
2020 ISSUE

**A SPECIAL
TRIBUTE TO
PRESIDENTS'
DAY**

*A Proud
Salute to Our
Presidents*

ShoppingNews
Results You Can Trust

We hope you enjoy this Special Presidential Edition and show your support to our community by patronizing the businesses that have made this possible.



George Washington

1st President

Born: Feb. 22, 1732

Birthplace: Westmoreland Co., VA

Died: Dec. 14, 1799

Burial Site: Mount Vernon, VA

Spouse: Martha Custis

Occupation: Planter, soldier

Political Party: Federalist

Term: 1789-1797

Vice President: John Adams

George Washington, called the "Father of His Country," was a surveyor, plantation owner, professional soldier and president of the United States.

Born on his father's plantation, he grew up near Fredericksburg, VA, and later at Mount Vernon, the plantation of his half-brother, Lawrence. There he studied mathematics and became a surveyor. Later, he was an officer in the Virginia militia.

After the French and Indian War, Washington managed his lands around Mt. Vernon and served in the Virginia House of Burgesses.

Because of his experience in the French and Indian War, Washington was named commander-in-chief of the Continental Army when the Second Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia in May 1775.

After the war, he hoped to retire, but Virginia sent him to the Constitutional Convention where he was president of that body. When the new Constitution was ratified, the Electoral College unanimously elected Washington the country's first president.

After two terms as president, he retired to Mount Vernon only to be recalled to Philadelphia in 1798 when war with France was expected.

He died of a throat infection Dec. 14, 1799, after he contracted a cold while riding about his estates.



John Adams

2nd President

Born: Oct. 30, 1735

Birthplace: Quincy, MA

Died: July 4, 1826

Burial Site: Quincy, MA

Spouse: Abigail Smith

Occupation: Lawyer, diplomat

Political Party: Federalist

Term: 1797-1801

Vice President: Thomas Jefferson

John Adams, a prosperous farmer's son, was one of the early patriots who was President George Washington's vice-president for both of his terms.

Adams was born in Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1735. A Harvard-educated lawyer, he became identified with the patriot cause. Adams was a delegate to the First and Second Constitutional Congress.

He signed the Declaration of Independence and during the Revolutionary War served as a diplomat in France and Holland. He helped negotiate the treaty of peace which gave this country its independence. From 1785 to 1788, he was minister to the Court of St. James.

Elected vice-president with Washington in 1789 and 1792, he was the choice of the Federalist party to succeed the first president. Thomas Jefferson, an advocate of democracy, opposed him and was named vice-president when Adams became president. At that time, the law gave the offices to the first and second choices of the Electoral College.

He got Congress to appropriate money to complete three new frigates, to build additional ships and provide for a provisional army.

Near the end of Adams's term, the capital was moved to the new city of Washington and he became the first president to occupy the White House.



Thomas Jefferson

3rd President

Born: April 13, 1743

Birthplace: Shadwell, VA

Died: July 4, 1826

Burial Site: Monticello, VA

Spouse: Martha Skelton

Occupation: Lawyer, farmer

Political Party: Democratic-Republican

Term: 1801-1809

Vice President: Aaron Burr &
George Clinton

Thomas Jefferson was best known as author of the Declaration of Independence, but he had a long, successful career as a statesman and politician.

He was a lawyer, governor, minister to France, secretary of state, vice-president and president.

Born in 1743 in Albemarle Co., VA, he inherited some 5,000 acres from his father and a high social standing from his mother.

Jefferson was an eloquent correspondent but historians note that he was no public speaker. He was a brilliant young 33-year-old lawyer when he was chosen by the first Continental Congress to draft the Declaration of Independence.

After four years, the Republican Party won overwhelmingly but the Electoral College found Aaron Burr tied with Jefferson for president. The U.S. House of Representatives chose Jefferson and then added the 12th Amendment to the Constitution which required the Electoral College to vote separately for president and vice-president.

The country's third president also negotiated the Louisiana Purchase, which added Missouri and half the Mississippi Valley to the United States. He encouraged the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Pacific Northwest; started the first national highway; established the Military Academy at West Point; saw the slave trade outlawed; and kept the United States out of the Napoleonic Wars.

James Madison

4th President

Born: March 16, 1751

Birthplace: Port Conway, VA

Died: June 28, 1836

Burial Site: Montpelier, VA

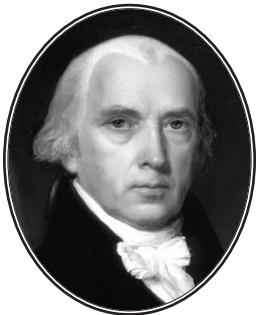
Spouse: Dorothea Payne Todd

Occupation: Planter, lawyer

Political Party: Democratic-Republican

Term: 1809-1817

Vice President: George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry



James Madison, this country's fourth president, was one of the youngest of the Revolutionary patriots. He was author of the "Virginian Plan," which proposed a government of three departments--legislative, executive and judicial--and furnished the bases for the Constitution of the United States as finally adopted.

Born in 1751, Madison was brought up in Orange Co., VA, and attended Princeton University.

Elected to the first Congress, he defended and interpreted the Constitution throughout George Washington's administration. He helped write the Bill of Rights.

Out of his leadership, in opposition to Hamilton's financial proposals, came the development of the Republican or Jeffersonian Party.

Madison was elected president in 1808 and was re-elected in 1812. He took office in the midst of controversies with England, caused by that nation's blockades of France and the impressment of sailors from American ships when they were of British descent. This, and the British failure to recognize the United States' naturalization laws, caused Madison to declare war on Britain. The conflict was to become known as The War of 1812.

During this administration Madison had seen Louisiana and Indiana become states.



James Monroe

5th President

Born: April 28, 1758

Birthplace: Westmoreland Co., VA

Died: July 4, 1831

Burial Site: Richmond, VA

Spouse: Elizabeth Kortwright

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Democratic-Republican

Term: 1817-1825

Vice President: Daniel Tompkins

James Monroe became the United States' fifth president on March 4, 1817, after serving in the Virginia legislature, the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention.

Born in Westmoreland Co., VA, in 1758, he studied law with Thomas Jefferson after attending the College of William and Mary.

Monroe was one of this state's first senators, was governor of Virginia twice, and was minister to both France and England. He served as President Madison's secretary of state and later as secretary of war during the War of 1812.

He helped negotiate the Louisiana Purchase, and when he was president, he bought Florida from Spain for \$5 million (with Spanish claims to the Northwest thrown in for good measure).

He ran against Madison for president in 1810 and was defeated, but came back in 1816 to be elected. He was re-elected to a second term with all but one vote.

Monroe is noted for having a strong cabinet that included John C. Calhoun, as secretary of war, and John Quincy Adams, as secretary of state.

The Monroe Doctrine came into being in 1823, when the President announced his doctrine saying the United States would consider its safety endangered if European powers had authority in this hemisphere or attempted colonization. President Monroe died on July 4, 1831.



John Q. Adams

6th President

Born: July 11, 1767

Birthplace: Quincy, MA

Died: Feb. 23, 1848

Burial Site: Quincy, MA

Spouse: Louisa Johnson

Occupation: Lawyer, statesman

Political Party: Democratic-Republican

Term: 1825-1829

Vice President: John Calhoun

John Quincy Adams was the only son of a president to serve in this nation's highest office. His career and viewpoints were parallel to those of his illustrious father.

He was born in Braintree (now Quincy) MA, on July 11, 1767, and was educated in Paris, at Leyden and Harvard.

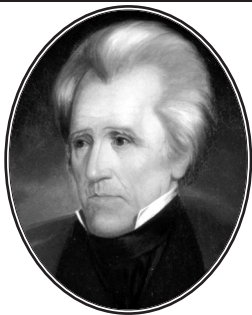
Washington made him minister to Portugal and then to Prussia. He served in the Massachusetts legislature and was elected a U.S. senator from his home state in 1803.

He resigned from the Senate in 1808 to teach rhetoric at Harvard. He was minister to Russia under Madison, then minister to England and secretary of state under Monroe. He negotiated the Florida Purchase and helped write the "Monroe Doctrine."

As secretary of state, he was considered the political heir to the presidency, but the old ways of choosing a president were changed in 1824 to allow for selection by a popular choice.

In the first election, where election was a personal contest, Andrew Jackson won the most popular and electoral votes of the four candidates in the race, but the House of Representatives chose Adams.

Jackson came back in 1828 to ruin Adams' try for a second term. However, he was elected to Congress and served nine consecutive terms before dying Feb. 23, 1848, in the Speaker's Room of the House of Representatives after a stroke.



Andrew Jackson

7th President

Born: March 15, 1767

Birthplace: Waxhaw, SC

Died: June 8, 1845

Burial Site: The Hermitage, Nashville, TN

Spouse: Rachel Robards

Occupation: Lawyer, soldier

Political Party: Democratic

Term: 1829-1837

Vice President: John Calhoun &

Martin Van Buren

The United States' seventh president was a product of western pioneering who came to the White House after a career as a soldier and statesman. He was Andrew Jackson.

Born March 15, 1767, in the Waxhaw district of New Lancaster Co., SC, Jackson joined the militia at 13. He was captured in the Revolutionary War.

He was the first man elected from Tennessee to the House of Representatives and he served briefly in the U.S. Senate. He was also governor of Tennessee, a Supreme Court judge in Tennessee, and the first territorial governor of Florida.

State political factors rallied around Jackson and by 1828, enough had joined "Old Hickory" to win numerous state elections and control of the federal government in Washington.

Jackson, as president, openly rewarded his supporters with offices and declared that "to the victors belong the spoils," from which came the term "spoils system." The system was not new, but the frank admission of it was.

When John Calhoun, his vice-president, advocated refusal by South Carolina to pay tariff duties and talked secession, Jackson defied his partisan friends and declared he would enforce the law with the army if necessary. Calhoun resigned and was sent to the Senate where he fought for secession. Only a compromise by Henry Clay, a western Whig, kept it from happening.

Martin Van Buren

8th President

Born: Dec. 5, 1782

Birthplace: Kinderhook, NY

Died: July 24, 1862

Burial Site: Kinderhook, NY

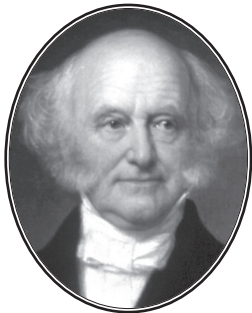
Spouse: Hannah Hoes

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Democratic

Term: 1837-1841

Vice President: Richard M. Johnson



The United States' eighth president, Martin Van Buren, was a small man who came to the White House as an anti-slavery Democrat.

Born in Kinderhook, NY, on December 5, 1782, he was a state senator, attorney general and lawyer in Albany for many years. As a young lawyer, he became involved in New York politics as a leader of the "Albany Regency," an effective New York political organization.

Jackson wanted the "Little Magician" to be his minister to Great Britain, but the Whigs in Congress refused to confirm him so Jackson put him on the Jacksonian ticket in 1832 as vice president. He won the presidency in 1836.

He was immediately confronted with a financial panic when he assumed his duties as the nation's president. Van Buren followed the Jackson program and after much trouble with the termination of the United States Bank Charter, set up the independent United States Treasury.

Inclined more and more to oppose the expansion of slavery, Van Buren blocked the annexation of Texas because it assuredly would add to slave territory--and it might bring war with Mexico.

He remained opposed to the extension of slavery and died during the Civil War before the issue was finally settled. He died July 24, 1862, in Kinderhook.

William H. Harrison

9th President

Born: Feb. 9, 1773

Birthplace: Berkeley, VA

Died: April 4, 1841

Burial Site: North Bend, OH

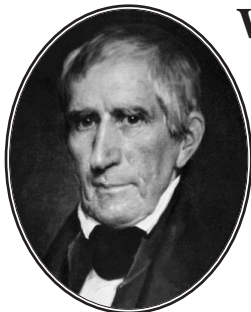
Spouse: Anna Symmes

Occupation: Farmer, soldier

Political Party: Whig

Term: 1841, one month

Vice President: John Tyler



General William Henry Harrison, the hero of frontier days from the Ohio River to the Great Lakes, came to the White House as the oldest man ever elected president up to that time. He died a month after his inauguration.

Born on Feb. 9, 1773, in Berkeley, Charles City Co., VA, he was educated at Hampden Sydney College, studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush, and fought under General Anthony Wayne at Fallen Timber.

"Old Tippecanoe" ran against President Martin Van Buren in 1840 and defeated him. This brave man had been a tough Indian fighter, defeating a savage band of land hungry Shawnees at Tippecanoe Creek in Indiana in 1811.

The Whigs came up with the "Old Tippecanoe" while trying to cash in on the popularity of Andrew Jackson. Harrison was actually a Virginia-born aristocrat.

The Whig party selected Harrison as its presidential candidate in 1840 after a contest with Henry Clay of Kentucky. His election was close in most states, but Harrison won all but a handful of them. After his election, Harrison chose Daniel Webster for secretary of state and prepared to restore the United States Bank, according to the Whig platform.

Harrison caught pneumonia during inaugural ceremonies which included his 105-minute inaugural address, the longest presidential inaugural address, and died April 4, 1841.



John Tyler

10th President

Born: March 29, 1790

Birthplace: Charles City Co., VA

Died: Jan. 17, 1862

Burial Site: Richmond, VA

Spouse: Letitia Christian, Julia Gardiner

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Whig

Term: 1841-1845

Vice President: Samuel L. Southard

John Tyler was the first vice-president to be elevated to the office of president by the death of his predecessor. He became this nation's tenth president when William Henry Harrison died after serving only 31 days of his term.

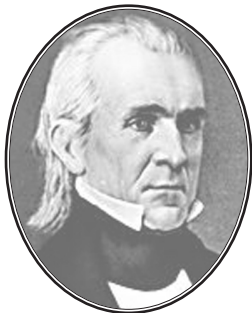
Harrison, a northern Whig, believed in a loose interpretation of the constitution, but Tyler was a southerner who was a staunch defender of states' rights and a strict constructionist.

Born in Greenway, VA, he was a graduate of William and Mary College and had served as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates. He had opposed President Jackson, and as a senator had helped draft the resolution censuring that president for his handling of the United States Bank funds.

Tyler had served frequently in the legislature, been Governor of Virginia, chancellor of William and Mary College, a representative and a senator.

As vice-president, Tyler and Henry Clay had tried to dominate "Old Tippecanoe." But suddenly president Harrison was dead, and "Tyler, too" was in the White House.

Clay tried to keep power in his hands and authored a bill to establish a National Bank with branches in several states. Tyler vetoed it on "states" rights grounds and put in his own "exchequer system."



James K. Polk

11th President

Born: Nov. 2, 1795

Birthplace: Mecklenburg Co., NC

Died: June 15, 1849

Burial Site: Nashville, TN

Spouse: Sarah Childress

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Democratic

Term: 1845-1849

Vice President: George Dallas

James Knox Polk became the United States' 11th President on March 4, 1845. He was often referred to as the first "dark horse" candidate and he was the last of the Jacksonians to sit in the White House.

The Democratic Convention of 1844 required that its presidential candidate get two-thirds of the delegate vote. Former president Martin Van Buren expected and almost won the party support. When he could not get the necessary votes, the convention swung to Polk, who had been a Tennessee legislator, congressman and governor. Polk was a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Soon after taking office, Polk sent troops to the Texas-Mexican border, which was in dispute and clashes there led to war. He declared war on Mexico in 1846 and the U.S. Army fought all the way to Mexico City before the Mexican government agreed to a peace treaty that gave the United States California and the area then called New Mexico (including Arizona and parts of Colorado and Nevada) for \$15 million.

A few months later, the Oregon boundary was agreed to and the march to the Pacific was complete. It was not long before gold was discovered in California and the migration west really started.

He died June 15, 1849, in Nashville, TN, just three months after he retired as president.



Zachary Taylor

12th President

Born: Nov. 24, 1784

Birthplace: Orange Co., VA

Died: July 9, 1850

Burial Site: Louisville, KY

Spouse: Margaret Smith

Occupation: Soldier

Political Party: Whig

Term: 1849-1850

Vice President: Millard Fillmore

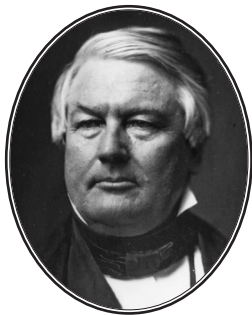
Zachary Taylor, the nation's 12th president, was one of only two Whigs to be elected to serve in the White House. Like Harrison, the only other Whig to hold office, Taylor was a soldier. He was also a farmer.

Born in Orange Co., VA, on Nov. 24, 1784, he was taken to the "new frontier" where he grew up in the remote section of Kentucky.

A Revolutionary patriot, Taylor fought the Indians first along the Wabash and then in the northwest and in Florida. The Mexican War made Zachary a hero after president Polk sent him to Texas to hold the shores of the Rio Grande River. Taylor held it but war resulted and with inferior numbers, "Old Rough and Ready" won battle after battle and virtually ended the war with major victories at Monterey and Buena Vista against Santa Ana. However, president Polk was disturbed by General Taylor's informal habits of command and his Whig Party leanings, and kept him in northern Mexico while sending General Winfield Scott to capture Mexico City.

Taylor tried to run his administration in the same rule-of-thumb fashion that he had fought Indians. He wanted people to determine their own destinies.

After 16 months in office, Taylor fell ill after participating in ceremonies at the Washington Monument and within five days he was dead. He was buried near Louisville, KY.



Millard Fillmore

13th President

Born: Jan. 7, 1800

Birthplace: Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., NY

Died: March 8, 1874

Burial Site: Buffalo, NY

Spouse: Abigail Powers,
Caroline McIntosh

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Whig

Term: 1850-1853

Vice President: Howell Cobb

Millard Fillmore went from a log cabin to the White House to become the United States' 13th president. He was born on a farm in Cayuga Co., NY.

He apprenticed to a tailor because of his limited education and later became a teacher and postmaster in Buffalo, NY, after buying out of his apprenticeship for \$30.

Many details of his career were lost to history when all his private papers were burned by his son.

Fillmore presided over the Senate during the months of the nerve-wracking debates over the compromise of 1850. When he became president, Taylor's cabinet resigned and he appointed Daniel Webster his secretary of state, thus siding with the Whigs who favored the Compromise.

Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, presented five bills to the Senate: 1) admit California as a free state; 2) settle the Texas boundary and compensate her; 3) grant territorial status to New Mexico; 4) place federal officers at the disposal of slave-holders seeking fugitives; and 5) abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Fillmore signed them all into law.

Four years later, he became the nominee of the American party called the "Know Nothings," and made a lively campaign but won only the electoral vote of Maryland.

Franklin Pierce

14th President

Born: Nov. 23, 1804

Birthplace: Hillsboro, NH

Died: Oct. 8, 1869

Burial Site: Concord, NH

Spouse: Jane Appleton

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Democratic

Term: 1853-1857

Vice President: William King



Franklin Pierce, this nation's 14th president, took over the White House at a time of apparent tranquility because of the Compromise of 1850, which seemed to have stemmed the tide of sectionalism.

He was born Nov. 23, 1804, in Hillsboro, NH. He graduated from Bowdoin College and served in the New Hampshire House and in Congress.

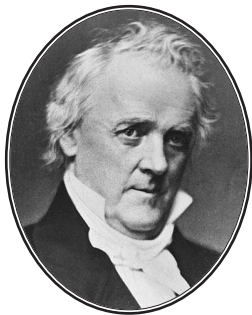
The son of a Revolutionary hero, General Benjamin Pierce, he was a classmate of writers Nathaniel Hawthorne and William Wadsworth Longfellow.

When the Mexican War broke out, Pierce enlisted as a private and did such a good job he came out a brigadier general.

Pierce was a compromise candidate in the 1852 Democratic convention, which nominated him on the 35th ballot. Two months before he took office, his 11 year-old son was killed in a train wreck and Pierce entered the presidency nervously exhausted.

Pierce approved Stephen A. Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska bill, which allowed these territories to decide for themselves about slavery and repealed the "Missouri Compromise."

During the Pierce administration, Commodore Matthew C. Perry visited Japan and made the United States' first treaty with that empire.



James Buchanan

15th President

Born: April, 23, 1791

Birthplace: Franklin Co., PA

Died: June 1, 1868

Burial Site: Lancaster, PA

Spouse: None

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Democratic

Term: 1857-1861

Vice President: John Breckenridge

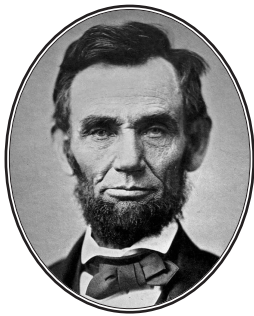
James Buchanan, this nation's 15th president, was criticized as no other president had been because near the close of his administration, the southern states seceded from the union.

Buchanan, who was born April 23, 1791, near Mercersburg, PA, had served long in the U.S. Senate and House and had been minister to Russia and England and secretary of state under President Polk.

Buchanan presided over a nation that was being split apart by the slavery question. His own party disintegrated into sections, a vigorous new Republican party rose, the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision upheld slavery, Minnesota and Oregon came in as free states, the South encouraged filibusters who promised to annex Cuba as a slave state, and John Brown staged his raid at Harper's Ferry.

Buchanan sought compromise, but to no avail. When Republicans won a plurality in the House in 1858, every significant bill they passed fell before southern votes in the Senate or a presidential veto.

President Buchanan said Southern states did not have the right to secede, but also said the federal government could not legally prevent them from doing it. In the end, South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia and the rest of the states that were to make up the Confederacy voted to withdraw from the Union.



Abraham Lincoln

16th President

Born: Feb. 12, 1809

Birthplace: Hardin Co., KY

Died: April 15, 1865

Burial Site: Springfield, IL

Spouse: Mary Todd

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Republican

Term: 1861-1865

Vice President: Hannibal Hamlin,
Andrew Johnson

Abraham Lincoln, the backwoodsman from Illinois, came to the presidency during the "years of crisis" and the Civil War.

Lincoln was elected president with only 40 percent of the popular votes but an electoral majority. His first duties were to prepare for war. He called for volunteers on April 15, 1861, and on July 21, Bull Run was fought.

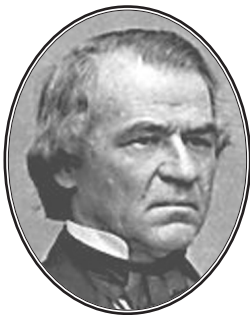
He was a Republican and his years in office were to do much to solidify that party's image as he rallied most of the northern Democrats to the Union cause.

He saw victory and defeat as the North and South struggled in a great Civil War. Through it all, he stood firm on the need for the people to be united as one nation.

Lincoln issued his famous Emancipation Proclamation on Jan. 1, 1863. It declared that slaves in the confederacy were forever free.

The President's Gettysburg Address showed that he had high hopes of reuniting the nation when he said, "this nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people, for people shall not perish from the Earth."

Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865 at Ford's Theatre in Washington by John Wilkes Booth. He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, IL.



Andrew Johnson

17th President

Born: Dec. 29, 1808

Birthplace: Raleigh, NC

Died: July 31, 1875

Burial Site: Greenville, TN

Spouse: Eliza McCardle

Occupation: Tailor

Political Party: Democrat

Term: 1865-1869

Vice President: Lafayette Foster,
Benjamin Wade

Andrew Johnson, President Lincoln's vice-president, was to become the nation's new chief executive when John Wilkes Booth fired his fatal shot at Lincoln.

Born Dec. 29, 1808, in Raleigh, NC, Johnson had been mayor of Greenville, TN, state representative and senator, member of Congress, governor of TN and a U.S. Senator.

He believed in states' rights on the slavery question but considered secession unnecessary and argued against it.

Johnson was selected as candidate for vice-president at the convention of the Union Party which was a coalition of Republican and War Democrats. A month after Lincoln's inauguration, Johnson became president.

General Stanton demanded military districts and control throughout the South. Johnson was having no part of this plan and removed Stanton and replaced him with Ulysses Grant. Congress denied the right of the president to remove a cabinet member and the impeachment of Johnson followed. The Senate voted 35 to 19 against him, one short of the two-thirds vote needed to convict.

He still had a lot of power with Tennesseans and they elected him to the Senate in 1875. He died a few months later of paralysis and was buried at Greenville, TN.

Ulysses S. Grant

18th President

Born: April 27, 1822

Birthplace: Point Pleasant, OH

Died: July 23, 1885

Burial Site: New York City, NY

Spouse: Julia B. Dent

Occupation: Soldier

Political Party: Republican

Term: 1869-1877

Vice President: Schuyler Colfax,
Henry Wilson



Ulysses Simpson Grant, a commander of the Union Army during the Civil War, became the 18th President of the United States.

He quarreled with President Andrew Johnson and became the Radical Republicans' candidate in 1868.

Grant graduated from West Point in 1843 and was sent to the Mexican border, where he distinguished himself and was twice promoted for bravery at Molino del Rey and at Chapultepec. He was stationed in Oregon and California for a time before resigning from the army.

In 1840, Ulysses Grant's father, Jesse Grant, moved to Galena, IL from Georgetown, OH and began a leather business with another man, Eli Collins. Collins and the elder Grant parted company in 1853 as friends. Jesse moved his part of the business up the street to the Nicholas Dowling Iron Store at 213 N. Main St. Grant's two brothers also moved to Galena. They persuaded Ulysses to move there, which he and his family did in 1860. He served as a collection agent, bought and sold stock, weighed hides and made out bills for the goods. The governor of Illinois appointed him to command an unruly volunteer regiment when the Civil War broke out. He easily got his regiment in fighting shape and in no time had obtained the rank of brigadier general of volunteers.

In 1863, he took Vicksburg and Chattanooga, received the thanks of Congress and promotion to lieutenant general and commander of the northern forces. During the next two years, he fought against Lee at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, took Richmond, and forced Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

Grant was re-elected in 1872 and the general's friends in the Republican party came to be known proudly as "the Old Guard." He died July 23, 1885, of throat cancer.

Rutherford B. Hayes

19th President

Born: Oct. 4, 1822

Birthplace: Delaware, OH

Died: Jan. 17, 1893

Burial Site: Fremont, OH

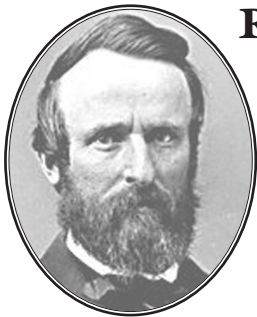
Spouse: Lucy Webb

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Republican

Term: 1877-1881

Vice President: William A. Wheeler



Rutherford B. Hayes was elected the country's 19th president in the most fiercely disputed election in American history.

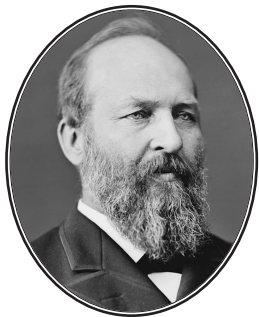
Hayes was a graduate of Kenyon College and Harvard Law School. Before becoming president, Hayes had been city solicitor of Cincinnati, a general in the Union Army, a congressman and governor of Ohio.

The 1876 election found Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate, with 184 electoral votes and Hayes, the Republican candidate with 185 votes. There were four contested states—South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida and Oregon.

The House of Representatives could not reach a decision and a law was passed creating a commission of five representatives, five senators and five Supreme Court judges to settle the contest. This group included eight Republicans and seven Democrats and they decided every contest for Hayes by a vote of eight to seven, and he won by the margin of one electoral vote.

Serious railroad strikes in 1877 disturbed the nation and the first silver bill was passed. Silver dollars were created while Hayes was president.

Hayes had announced in advance that he would serve only one term, and retired to Spiegel Grove, his home in Fremont, Ohio, in 1881. He died of heart disease and was buried in Fremont.



James A. Garfield

20th President

Born: Nov. 19, 1831

Birthplace: Orange, OH

Died: Sept. 19, 1881

Burial Site: Cleveland, OH

Spouse: Lucretia Rudolph

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Republican

Term: 1881, 6-1/2 months

Vice President: Chester A. Arthur

James A. Garfield, the nation's 20th president, was born in a log cabin and worked himself up to the highest office in the land, only to serve a little over six months.

Garfield worked for his education and got it bit by bit while serving as a teacher and a lawyer.

He was a Republican leader in the House when the 1880 Republican convention came around. He favored John Sherman for president against former president, U.S. Grant and James G. Blaine. Garfield was the compromise candidate and at first, he refused because of his support for Sherman.

Garfield defeated the Democratic nominee, General Winfield Scott Hancock, by a scant 10,000 margin.

Garfield was on his way to his beloved alma mater, Williams College in Massachusetts, with only one policeman as a body guard when Charles Guiteau, a disappointed office seeker, shot the president in the waiting room of the Washington train station.

He did not die immediately but was ill for more than two months while doctors tried to locate the bullet in his body. Their futile probing created blood poisoning from which President Garfield finally died.

He died September 19, 1881, at Elberon, NJ, where he had been sent to recover. He was buried in Lake View Cemetery in Cleveland, Ohio.



Chester A. Arthur

21st President

Born: Oct. 5, 1830

Birthplace: Fairfield, VT

Died: Nov. 18, 1886

Burial Site: Albany, NY

Spouse: Ellen Herndon

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Republican

Term: 1881-1885

Vice Presidents: David Davis, Thomas Bayard, George Edmunds

Chester Alan Arthur seemed to grow into his job when he assumed the presidency at the death of James A. Garfield after only six months in office.

He was educated at Union College. He taught school at Pownall, Vermont, and studied law in New York. As a lawyer, Arthur was responsible for a ruling in 1855 that said blacks were to be treated the same as whites on street cars.

Early in the Civil War, he helped organize the New York state militia and was made inspector general and quartermaster general.

Arthur was a leader of the "Stalwart" wing of the Republican party and was nominated as the 1880 vice-presidential candidate to satisfy that wing of the party. Six months later, he became president.

The first Chinese Exclusion Act and the Anti-Polygamy Bill were passed during his term in office, as were new protective tariffs.

Arthur's party was weakened by internal strife. His secretary of the treasury, Charles J. Folger, was beaten for governor of New York by Grover Cleveland.

President Arthur retired to New York after his term ended and he died of Bright's disease at the age of 56. He was buried in Rural Cemetery in Albany, NY.



Grover Cleveland

22nd President

Born: March 18, 1837

Birthplace: Caldwell, NJ

Died: June 24, 1908

Burial Site: Princeton, NJ

Spouse: Frances Folsom

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Democratic

Term: 1885-1889; 1893-1897

Vice Presidents: Thomas Hendricks,
Adlai Stevenson

Grover Cleveland is the only president who has ever been elected to two non-consecutive terms. He was the nation's 22nd and 24th president.

Cleveland was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, NY and became assistant district attorney in 1863 and sheriff in 1869. He was elected New York governor in 1882, just two years before winning the presidency.

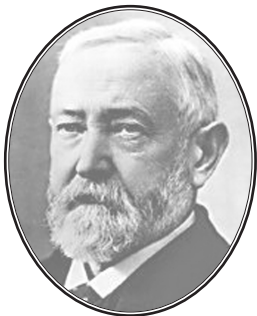
In his first term, he vetoed many bills, especially pension acts and improved the civil service while his partisans clamored for the spoils of office. He opposed silver coinage and, after one term was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, who passed the Sherman Silver Bill and the McKinley Tariff.

In 1892, Cleveland did not want the presidential nomination and the Tammany organization and New York opposed him, but he was nominated and elected by popular demand to a second term.

Cleveland faced acute depression when he returned to office. He blamed it on Harrison's silver bill and had it revoked. Then he sold bonds to maintain the gold standard.

President Cleveland fell out with the Illinois governor when he sent troops to Chicago, against the state's will, to crush a railroad strike and protect the mail. Cleveland died of debility and old age and is buried at Princeton.

Benjamin Harrison



23rd President

Born: August 20, 1833

Birthplace: North Bend, OH

Died: March 13, 1901

Burial Site: Indianapolis, IN

Spouse: Caroline Scott,

Mary Scott Dimmick

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Republican

Term: 1889-1893

Vice President: Levi Morton

President Benjamin Harrison was the grandson of the nation's ninth president, William Henry Harrison. He was nominated on the eighth ballot at the Republican Convention of 1888, and his supporters said he was big enough to wear the hat of his grandfather, "Old Tippecanoe," although he was only 5½ feet tall.

Harrison was a graduate of Miami University and had been a general in the Union Army. He practiced law in Indianapolis and became a colonel of the 70th Volunteer Indiana Infantry at the start of the Civil War.

He was defeated in his efforts to gain the governorship of his state, but the voters did elect him to a term in the U.S. Senate.

Grover Cleveland, his Democrat opponent, won the popular vote count but not the electoral vote.

The McKinley Tariff and the Sherman Anti-Trust Bill were enacted in 1890 as was the Sherman Silver Bill. The Sherman Silver Bill was repealed when Cleveland regained the office in 1894.

The Navy got a helping hand from President Harrison as he got Congress to appropriate funds for expansion and for subsidies in the first peacetime "billion-dollar" money bill, which caused House Speaker Thomas to tell critics that, "This is a billion dollar country." He was defeated in his try for a second term.



Grover Cleveland

24th President

Born: March 18, 1837

Birthplace: Caldwell, NJ

Died: June 24, 1908

Burial Site: Princeton, NJ

Spouse: Frances Folsom

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Democratic

Term: 1885-1889; 1893-1897

Vice Presidents: Thomas Hendricks,
Adlai Stevenson

Grover Cleveland is the only president who has ever been elected to two non-consecutive terms. He was the nation's 22nd and 24th president.

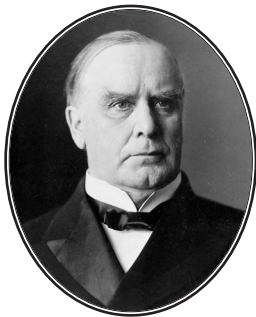
Cleveland was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, NY and became assistant district attorney in 1863 and sheriff in 1869. He was elected New York governor in 1882, just two years before winning the presidency.

In his first term, he vetoed many bills, especially pension acts and improved the civil service while his partisans clamored for the spoils of office. He opposed silver coinage and, after one term was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, who passed the Sherman Silver Bill and the McKinley Tariff.

In 1892, Cleveland did not want the presidential nomination and the Tammany organization and New York opposed him, but he was nominated and elected by popular demand to a second term.

Cleveland faced acute depression when he returned to office. He blamed it on Harrison's silver bill and had it revoked. Then he sold bonds to maintain the gold standard.

President Cleveland fell out with the Illinois governor when he sent troops to Chicago, against the state's will, to crush a railroad strike and protect the mail. Cleveland died of debility and old age and is buried at Princeton.



William McKinley

25th President

Born: Jan. 29, 1843

Birthplace: Niles, OH

Died: Sept. 14, 1901

Burial Site: Canton, OH

Spouse: Ida Saxton

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Republican

Term: 1897-1901

Vice President: Garret Hobart,
Theodore Roosevelt

William McKinley, this nation's 25th president, was a strong advocate of the gold standard and was elected on a "sound money" platform.

McKinley enlisted in the Civil War and rose to the rank of major. At the end of the war, he opened a law office in Canton, OH. He served 15 years in the U.S. House of Representatives and was twice governor of his home state.

McKinley used his wealthy Republican friends and their fear of William Jennings Bryan's silver coinage policy to win the Presidency by the largest majority of popular vote since 1872.

The country was in the last days of the Depression of 1893 when McKinley occupied the White House. But he was to have troubles in other quarters.

That trouble came from Spain in a controversy over that country's treatment of Cuban revolutionists. Flamed by newspaper accounts of the treatment of these revolutionists, and being unable to restrain Congress or the American people, McKinley delivered his message of neutral intervention in April 1898.

The president had been in office not quite six months when he was shot twice by an anarchist named Czolgosz while attending the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, NY. He died eight days later and was buried in Canton after lying in state in Washington.



Theodore Roosevelt

26th President

Born: Oct. 27, 1858

Birthplace: New York City, NY

Died: Jan. 6, 1919

Burial Site: Oyster Bay, NY

Spouse: Alice Lee, Edith Carow

Occupation: Public official, lawyer

Political Party: Republican

Term: 1901-1909

Vice President: John M. Hay

Theodore Roosevelt, the "Rough Rider," was one of the youngest men ever to reach presidential office. He took over the White House when he was only 42.

Roosevelt became one of the country's most active presidents in many years as he vigorously fought trusts and monopolies and pushed for construction of the Panama Canal in Central America.

He was graduated from Harvard, sat in the New York State Assembly, been New York City's police commissioner, and assistant secretary of the Navy, before organizing his U.S. Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders) as a lieutenant colonel.

Roosevelt was New York's governor when he was drafted as McKinley's vice-president.

President Roosevelt, who was an active hunter, horseman and tennis player, also did much for conservation. He added to the country's national forests and reserved lands for public use.

He was easily re-elected in 1904. He tried to recapture the presidency again in 1912 on a Progressive ticket, referred to as the "Bull Moose" ticket.

The former president supported the First World War in an unofficial way and died of inflammatory rheumatism at his home in Oyster Bay. He was buried there.



William H. Taft

27th President

Born: Sept. 7, 1857

Birthplace: Cincinnati, OH

Died: March 8, 1930

Burial Site: Arlington

National Cemetery, VA

Spouse: Helen Herron

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Republican

Term: 1909-1913

Vice President: James S. Sherman

William Howard Taft was this country's "reluctant" president. He never wanted to be president, but when President Theodore Roosevelt decided that his conscientious secretary of war was to be his successor, he could not argue with his commander-in-chief.

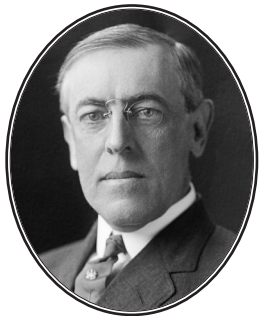
Taft graduated from Yale and the Cincinnati Law School. He became law reporter for Cincinnati newspapers and was an assistant prosecuting attorney and assistant county solicitor.

He was a Superior court judge, a federal judge, U.S. solicitor-general, first civil governor of the Philippines, provisional governor of Cuba and secretary of war before he became president at Roosevelt's insistence.

Early in his administration, Taft called a special session of Congress to revise the tariff downward. Taft rarely exercised his 330 lb. bulk and often caused embarrassment for his supporters by falling asleep.

In 1912, the Republicans renominated Taft and Teddy Roosevelt bolted from the party to lead the Progressives. With Republicans split, Democrat Woodrow Wilson was easily elected president.

Taft became professor of constitutional law at Yale and was chief justice of the United States from 1921-1930. He died of arteriosclerosis at Washington, D.C. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.



Woodrow Wilson

28th President

Born: Dec. 28, 1856

Birthplace: Staunton, VA

Died: Feb. 3, 1924

Burial Site: Washington, D.C.

Spouse: Ellen Axson, Edith Galt

Occupation: Educator, lawyer

Political Party: Democratic

Term: 1913-1921

Vice President: Thomas R. Marshall

Woodrow Wilson, the nation's 28th president, came to the White House after 25 years of teaching and two years as New Jersey's governor.

He was educated at Princeton. Wilson received a doctorate from Johns Hopkins in 1886 and was president of Princeton University for 1902 to 1910.

Wilson was considered a conservative young political science professor and university president who could be elected president of the United States. First, he was persuaded to run for governor of New Jersey, and after he won, his administrations was marked with important reforms.

President Wilson is best remembered for his declaration of war, which put the United States into the First World War, and for his futile fight to get this country to accept and participate in the League of Nations after the war.

German attacks on U.S. shipping finally forced this country into war. U.S. troops were sent to Europe, and the war was soon over. Wilson was to begin his greatest fight-to get the United States to join the League of Nations. Congress refused to ratify the Versailles Treaty. Wilson went on a speaking tour to seek support for the treaty. He was stricken with paralysis and came back to the White House as an invalid.

Warren G. Harding

29th President

Born: Nov. 2, 1865

Birthplace: Corisca, OH

Died: August 2, 1923

Burial Site: Marion, OH

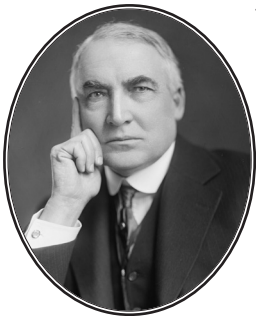
Spouse: Florence DeWolfe

Occupation: Editor

Political Party: Republican

Term: 1921-1923

Vice President: Calvin Coolidge



Warren G. Harding was a compromise candidate who was elected president by the largest majority ever at that time. His supporters thought he was a supporter of the League of Nations, but the new president believed his election was a mandate to stay out of the League.

Harding attended Ohio Central College and worked on the Star newspaper in Marion, Ohio, before buying it and becoming publisher.

He also served as state senator, lieutenant governor, and U.S. senator for one term before becoming president.

Harding was a Republican through and through, and it was easy for his supporters in Congress to get their bills signed into law. They eliminated wartime controls and slashed taxes, established a federal budget system, restored high protective tariffs and imposed tight limitations on immigration.

The president made a trip to the Territory of Alaska during the summer of 1923, making numerous speeches along the way as he became the first United States president to set foot on Canadian soil. Upon his return to this country, he became ill in San Francisco. He died there while scandal was brewing in his administration.

A special train brought his body back to Washington, where he would lie in state. Thousands of silent citizens watched the special train pass their towns.



Calvin Coolidge

30th President

Born: July 4, 1872

Birthplace: Plymouth, VT

Died: Jan. 5, 1933

Burial Site: Plymouth, VT

Spouse: Grace Goodhue

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Republican

Term: 1923-1929

Vice President: Charles G. Dawes

Calvin Coolidge, a silent Vermont Yankee, became president on August 3, 1923, when Warren Harding died in San Francisco. "Silent Cal" was given the oath of office by his father, a notary public, as he stood before a kerosene lamp with his hand on the family Bible.

Coolidge graduated from Amherst and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in Northampton, where he was later to be mayor. He served as a state senator and president of the State Senate, lieutenant governor, and governor for that state.

Coolidge was an isolationist who pushed for a policy of rigid economy in government operations and reduction in taxes. He vetoed soldiers' bonus and pension bills and other measures involving large expenditures. However, toward the close of his term, he got approval of funds for Mississippi River flood control and construction of the Boulder Canyon Dam on the Colorado River.

He became very popular and was re-elected in 1924 with 54% of the vote as he ran against Democrat John W. Davis and Progressive-Socialist Party Senator LaFollette.

President Coolidge firmly declined to be nominated by his party for a second elective term in 1928.

By the time the Great Depression hit the country, Coolidge was in retirement. He died Jan. 5, 1933.



Herbert Hoover

31st President

Born: August 10, 1874

Birthplace: West Branch, IA

Died: Oct. 20, 1964

Burial Site: West Branch, IA

Spouse: Lou Henry

Occupation: Engineer

Political Party: Republican

Term: 1929-1933

Vice President: Charles Curtis

Herbert Clark Hoover, who had been Warren Harding's secretary of commerce, brought to the presidency an unparalleled reputation of public service as an engineer, administrator and humanitarian.

He received a bachelor's degree at Stanford and became a mining engineer. In 1900, Hoover directed food relief for victims of the Boxer Rebellion while chief engineer of the imperial mines in China.

Hoover was in England when the First World War broke out, and it was mainly through his efforts that aid was given to war-devastated Belgium.

Recognized as a world leader, Hoover easily defeated Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, the Democratic choice, in an election that saw the largest total vote up to that time.

He was not to remain popular long because in the financial fall of 1929, when the spiralling stock market suddenly faltered, the United States found itself in the Great Depression. Hoover became the "scapegoat" for the Depression.

Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt was to sweep into office as voters looked for a new president to lead them out of the Depression.



Franklin D. Roosevelt

32nd President

Born: Jan. 30, 1882

Birthplace: Hyde Park, NY

Died: April 12, 1945

Burial Site: Hyde Park, NY

Spouse: Eleanor Roosevelt

Occupation: Farmer, lawyer

Political Party: Democratic

Term: 1933-1945

Vice Presidents: John Garner, Henry Wallace,
Harry Truman

Franklin Delano Roosevelt became president on March 4, 1933, to lead his country out of the Great Depression and through the Second World War.

Roosevelt attended Harvard University and Columbia Law School. He entered public life in 1910 as a member of the New York Senate.

Over the years, he became assistant secretary of the navy under Woodrow Wilson and was the Democratic nominee for vice-president in 1920 with James M. Cox of Ohio.

He was governor of New York for two terms before being elected president by the largest vote, popular and electoral, ever recorded in a presidential election. He was to win re-election by an even larger majority. He was the first president to be re-elected to a third term in 1940. This term marked the United States' entry into the Second World War after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941.

He was re-elected to an unprecedented fourth term in 1944, with Harry S. Truman as his vice-president. He conferred at Yalta in the Crimea with Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin concerning the progress of war.

But Roosevelt was never to see peace restored. He died while visiting at Warm Springs, GA. His body was brought back to Washington, and buried in Hyde Park.



Harry S. Truman

33rd President

Born: May 8, 1884

Birthplace: Lamar, MO

Died: Dec. 26, 1972

Burial Site: Independence, MO

Spouse: Bess Wallace

Occupation: Farmer, businessman

Political Party: Democratic

Term: 1945-1953

Vice Presidents: George Marshall,
Edward Stettinius, Jr.,
James Byrnes

Harry S. Truman, an almost unknown senator and vice-president, who suddenly became president when Franklin D. Roosevelt died after serving only 80 days of his 4th term. He quickly adopted his policy: "the buck stops here."

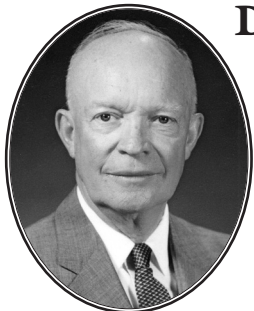
Truman had been a First World War captain, judge of the Jackson County Court, and a U.S. senator for ten years when Roosevelt picked him as a running mate.

He was forced to make some of the most crucial decisions in the history of the United States. After an urgent plea to Japan to surrender after victory in Europe, Truman ordered atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Five days later, Japan surrendered.

Truman won election to a full four-year term in 1948, despite predictions by many that Republican Thomas E. Dewey would sweep the nation.

The Marshall Plan, which helped to rebuild Europe, was adopted during Truman's years in the White House. The Truman Doctrine came into being in 1947, when Russia-backed guerrillas tried to take over Greece, and the president had Congress send aid to that country.

He had the United States enter the Korean Conflict under the flag of the United Nations when the Communist government of North Korea attacked South Korea.



Dwight D. Eisenhower

34th President

Born: Oct. 14, 1890

Birthplace: Denison, TX

Died: March 28, 1969

Burial Site: Abilene, KS

Spouse: Mary Geneva Doud

Occupation: Army officer

Political Party: Republican

Term: 1953-1961

Vice President: Richard Nixon

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the man who had directed Allied operations in Europe during the Second World War, became this nation's 34th president on January 20, 1953.

"I like Ike" became the Republican party's cry after they persuaded Eisenhower to run for president. He retired from active military service on May 31, 1952, and resigned from the army on July 18, before winning a sweeping victory over Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democrat's choice. He won by a greater margin over Stevenson in 1956.

Eisenhower was a graduate of the military academy at West Point and the Army War College. Eisenhower was called to Washington five days after Pearl Harbor to assume staff duties and became supreme commander of Allied Forces on June 25, 1942. He was responsible for planning and carrying out the gigantic Normandy invasion.

After the war, "Ike" was army chief of staff and president of Columbia before President Truman recalled him to military duty to be Supreme commander in Europe of NATO Forces.

Alaska and Hawaii became the Union's 49th and 50th states in 1959, the first new states since 1912.

President Eisenhower died March 28, 1969, in Washington of congestive heart failure at the age of 78. He was buried at Abilene, KS.



John F. Kennedy

35th President

Born: May 29, 1917

Birthplace: Brookline, MA

Died: Nov. 22, 1963

Burial Site: Arlington Nation Cemetery, VA

Spouse: Jacqueline Bouvier

Occupation: Naval officer, author

Political Party: Democratic

Term: 1961-1963

Vice President: Lyndon B. Johnson

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was the youngest man ever to be elected president, and he was the youngest to die in that office after serving just a little more than 1,000 days.

Kennedy's education was obtained in London, England's School of Economics, at Harvard, and at Stanford University.

He enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1941 at the start of World War II, and commanded a PT boat in the South Pacific. Kennedy was cited for bravery when his boat was rammed and sunk.

Kennedy came back from the war to go into politics and become a U.S. representative from the Boston area and later a senator from Massachusetts by defeating Henry Cabot Lodge.

In 1955, while recuperating from a back operation, he wrote **Profiles in Courage**, which won the Pulitzer Prize in history.

In 1956, Kennedy almost won the Democratic nomination for vice president. Four years later, he was a first-ballot nominee for president. He was elected after a highly publicized television debate with the Republican nominee, Richard M. Nixon.

During his first months in office, the first of two Cuban crises occurred. The President ordered a blockade of the island and demanded that Russia remove its missiles and reduce military forces there.

On November 22, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald stood in a window at the Texas Textbook Depository building and shot and killed President Kennedy.



Lyndon B. Johnson

36th President

Born: Aug. 27, 1908

Birthplace: Stonewall, TX

Died: Jan. 22, 1973

Burial Site: Johnson City, TX

Spouse: Claudia (Lady Bird) Taylor

Occupation: Teacher

Political Party: Democratic

Term: 1963-1969

Vice President: Hubert Humphrey

Lyndon Baines Johnson brought a lot of political experience with him to the White House when he became president after John Kennedy was assassinated.

Johnson worked his way through Southwest Texas State Teachers College and taught school for awhile.

His first job in Washington did not come through the election process, but rather through political connections. He was secretary to Rep. R.S. Kleberg from 1932 to 1935. He was then appointed Texas State director of the national Youth Administration by President Franklin Roosevelt.

Johnson sought the Democratic presidential nomination, but lost to Kennedy, who chose him as his running mate.

Johnson won the presidency in his own right in 1964 with 61 percent of the vote and the widest popular margin in American history – more than 15,000,000 votes. He immediately started pushing his Great Society programs that included aid to education, attack on disease, Medicare, urban renewal, beautification, conservation, development of depressed regions, and a fight against poverty.

Vietnam became a thorn in Johnson's side. When his efforts to end the war failed, he did not seek re-election.

He did not live to see peace in Vietnam. He died of a heart attack at his Texas ranch where he was buried after lying in state in Washington, D.C.

Richard M. Nixon

37th President

Born: Jan. 9, 1913

Birthplace: Yorba Linda, CA

Died: April 22, 1994

Burial Site: Yorba Linda, CA

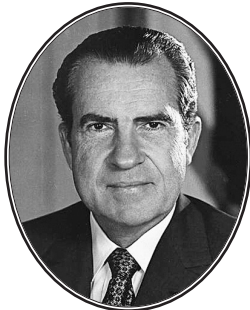
Spouse: Thelma "Pat" Ryan

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Republican

Term: 1969-1974

Vice President: Spiro T. Agnew, Gerald R. Ford



Richard Milhouse Nixon, who had been Dwight Eisenhower's vice president for two terms, made a great political comeback and was sworn in as the nation's 37th president on January 20, 1969.

Nixon had been in the public eye for almost 30 years. A graduate of Whittier College, Nixon attended Duke University Law School and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from California in 1946. He gained some national attention when, as a member of the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, he forced a showdown resulting in the Alger Hiss perjury conviction. He was elected to the Senate in 1950 and was vice president in 1952 and 1956. He was the Republican nominee for president in 1960 and lost to John F. Kennedy by the closest popular vote margin.

Nixon was defeated for the California governorship in 1962, but through his diligent work for the Republican cause, was able to gain the nomination and presidency in 1968 by beating Senator Hubert Humphrey. He completed withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam and won a second term in 1972 after visits to Red China and Russia.

Revelation of taped conversations led the House of Representatives to vote for impeachment indictments against President Nixon. Before the Senate could begin impeachment proceedings, Nixon resigned and Gerald Ford pardoned him after becoming president.

Gerald R. Ford

38th President

Born: July 14, 1913

Birthplace: Omaha, NE

Died: Dec. 27, 2006

Burial Site: Gerald R. Ford Presidential
Museum, Grand Rapids, MI

Spouse: Elizabeth Bloomer

Occupation: Lawyer

Political Party: Republican

Term: 1974-1977

Vice President: Nelson Rockefeller



Gerald R. Ford is this nation's most unique president in that he never came to office by the electoral process. Richard Nixon tapped Ford, House minority leader, to be his vice president after the resignation of Vice President Spiro Agnew, who was under fire for tax evasion.

Ford, a middle-of-the-road Republican, was born July 14, 1914 in Omaha, NE. He graduated from the University of Michigan, where he was selected as most valuable player on that school's football team. Ford, a graduate of the Yale Law School, joined the Navy in 1942 and served for four years during World War II, coming out in 1946 as a lieutenant commander.

He spent 25 years in the House, eight of those years as Republican leader.

President Nixon picked Ford as his vice president in 1973 and he was sworn into office on December 6, 1973, after the Senate and House approved his nomination under the provision of a recently passed constitutional amendment. Ford became president on August 9, 1974, when President Nixon resigned in the face of mounting political pressure resulting from the Watergate investigation. Ford's popularity grew during his first years in office as he directed a dramatic rescue of the merchant vessel Mayaguez and its 39 crew members and the dramatic Apollo-Soyuz "handshake in space."

In 1980, Ford was defeated by Jimmy Carter, who campaigned on the need for change.

James Carter

39th President

Born: October 1, 1924

Birthplace: Plains, GA

Died: December 29, 2024

Burial Site: Plains, GA

Spouse: Rosalynn Smith

Occupation: Farmer, engineer, scientist,
businessman

Political Party: Democratic

Term: 1977-1981

Vice President: Walter Mondale



As the nation's 39th president, Jimmy Carter led America into groundbreaking international accords and achieved some domestic policy successes despite staggering economic difficulties.

James Earl Carter, Jr., the son of a merchant and farmer in Plains, GA, was born in 1924. Carter, who always dreamed of becoming a sailor, graduated from the Naval Academy in 1946. The same year, he married Rosalynn Smith and embarked on seven years of service in the Navy.

At 29, Carter returned to Georgia to take over his family's farm after his father died.

The 1954 Supreme Court decision to desegregate the schools and the resulting backlash pushed Carter, a father of four, to run for the county school board. He won a school board seat and later was elected a state senator. Although Carter lost his bid for governor in 1966, he was elected in 1970.

In 1976, Carter became president of the United States, with Walter Mondale serving as his vice president. Carter, perceived as a Washington outsider by the American public, defeated President Gerald R. Ford.

Carter forged important international bonds. In the Camp David Accord of 1979, he helped Israel and Egypt look past ancient disputes to form peaceful ties. America began a new relationship with Panama by turning the U.S. Canal in that country over to Panamanian control.

Ronald Reagan

40th President

Born: Feb. 6, 1911

Birthplace: Tampico, IL

Died: June 5, 2004

Burial Site: Ronald Reagan Presidential
Library, Simi Valley, CA

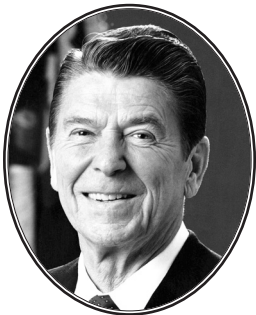
Spouse: Jane Wyman, Nancy Davis

Occupation: Actor

Political Party: Republican

Term: 1981-1989

Vice President: George Bush



President Ronald Reagan, who created the "Reagan Revolution," aimed to strengthen the American economy, build up U.S. military defense and reduce Americans' reliance on government.

On February 6, 1911, Ronald Wilson Reagan was born in Tampico, IL. He attended high school in Dixon and went on to Eureka College, where he studied economics and sociology. After graduating from Eureka, Reagan worked as a radio sports announcer until he landed a Hollywood acting contract in 1937.

Reagan took a strong stance against Communism in his position as president of the Screen Actors Guild. As a television host, he began touring the country and became a spokesman for American conservatism.

In 1966, he was elected governor of California and was re-elected in 1970. When Reagan decided to run for the Republican presidential nomination in 1980, he chose George Bush as his running mate. Reagan won the election in a landslide victory over Jimmy Carter.

During his two terms, Reagan pushed through a Democratic Congress his program for stimulating economic growth, cutting taxes, curbing government expenditures and increasing defense spending.

Reagan left office in 1988 as a popular president, but marred by the budget deficits and savings-and-loan industry scandal that occurred during his administration.

George Bush

41st President

Born: June 12, 1924

Birthplace: Milton, MA

Died: November 30, 2018

Burial Site: George H.W. Bush
Presidential Library, Texas

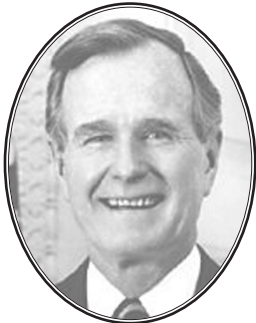
Spouse: Barbara Pierce

Occupation: Businessman

Political Party: Republican

Term: 1989-1993

Vice President: J. Danforth Quayle



George Bush's campaign slogans to build a "kinder and gentler nation" and to allow "no new taxes" ushered the vice president into the White House in 1988.

George Herbert Walker Bush was born in Minton, MA, on June 12, 1924. After graduating from Phillips Academy in Andover, Bush enlisted in the armed forces on his 18th birthday.

Bush became a seaman second class and eventually was the youngest Navy pilot to receive wings. During World War II he flew 58 combat missions and received the Distinguished Flying Cross for his bravery after being shot down at sea.

In 1945, Bush married Barbara Pierce and began what would become a family of six. It was also in 1945 that Bush entered Yale University where he studied economics.

After Bush lost a bid for the Republican nomination in 1980, he accepted Ronald Reagan's invitation to serve as vice president. He served for eight years.

In 1988, he was elected president. In 1990, he agreed to a tax increase, contradicting his famous "read my lips – no new taxes" creed. Bush oversaw allied military success in the Persian Gulf War in 1991 and presided over the downfall of Communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and negotiated deep arms cuts with Russian leader Boris Yeltsin.

After leaving office in 1993, Bush was active in humanitarian activities, often working alongside Clinton, his former opponent. After a long battle with vascular Parkinson's disease, Bush died at his home on November 30, 2018.



William Clinton

42nd President

Born: August 19, 1946

Birthplace: Hope, AR

Spouse: Hillary Rodham Clinton

Occupation: Law school professor

Political Party: Democratic

Term: 1993-2001

Vice President: Albert Gore, Jr.

William Jefferson Clinton became the nation's youngest governor in 40 years when he took office in Arkansas in 1978.

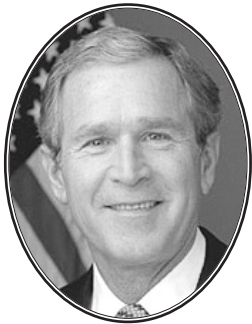
Born in Hope, AR, on August 19, 1946, Clinton received a bachelor's degree from the Georgetown School of Foreign Service in 1968 and studied as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University, 1968-1970. He obtained his law degree from Yale University in 1973.

Unsuccessful in a bid for a U.S. House seat in 1974, he was elected attorney general of Arkansas in 1976. He was elected to the first of five terms as governor at the age of 32, succeeding Democrat David Pryor, who was elected to the U.S. Senate that year.

His campaign to run again for Arkansas' highest office proved successful for Clinton in 1990, as he won re-election by defeating five challengers in the primary and overpowering Republican multimillionaire Sheffield Nelson in the election.

Clinton, named chairman of the centrist Democratic Leadership Council in 1990, resigned that position in August 1991 when it became clear that he was running for president.

Clinton won the presidency in 1992, campaigning on the need for change to rescue the country from an economic recession.



George W. Bush

43rd President

Born: July 6, 1946

Birthplace: New Haven, CT

Hometown: Austin, TX

Spouse: Laura Bush

Occupation: Businessman

Political Party: Republican

Term: 2001-2009

Vice President: Dick Cheney

George W. Bush was born July 6, 1946 and grew up in Midland and Houston, Texas. He received a bachelor's degree from Yale University and an MBA from Harvard Business School. He served as an F-102 pilot for the Texas Air National Guard. He began his career in the oil and gas business in Midland in 1975 and worked in the energy industry until 1986. After working on his father's 1988 presidential campaign, he assembled the group of partners that purchased the Texas Rangers baseball franchise in 1989.

He served as managing general partner of the Texas Rangers until he was elected governor on November 8, 1994.

President Bush has signed into law bold initiatives to improve public schools. He has signed tax relief. He has increased pay and benefits for America's military and is working to save and strengthen Social Security and Medicare.

The attacks of September 11th changed America - and in President Bush's words, "in our grief and anger we have found our mission and our moment." President Bush declared war against terror and has made victory in the war on terrorism and the advance of human freedom the priorities of his Administration.

President Bush and his wife, Laura, a former teacher and librarian, have grown twin daughters, Barbara and Jenna.

Barack H. Obama

44th President

Born: August 4, 1961

Birthplace: Honolulu, Hawaii

Hometown: Chicago, IL

Spouse: Michelle Obama

Occupation: Lawyer & Professor of Law

Political Party: Democratic

Political Term: 2009 - 2017

Vice President: Joe Biden



Barack Obama was born of a father from Kenya and a mother from Kansas in Honolulu, Hawaii on August 4, 1961. Obama was raised by his mother with help from his grandparents.

Barack moved to New York City to attend Columbia University, where he earned his undergraduate degree. He moved to Chicago after college and worked extensively in the inner city to improve living conditions and reduce the unemployment rate in high-crime neighborhoods. He then attended Harvard Law School, graduated Magna Cum Laude, and served as the first African-American president of the Harvard Law Review. After receiving his degree from Harvard Law School, he returned to Chicago and practiced as a civil rights lawyer. He also taught law at the University of Chicago. Obama was elected to the Illinois Senate in 1996, and then to the U.S. Senate in 2004.

On January 20, 2009, he took the oath of office and became the first black United States President.

Obama is married to Michelle Obama, a Chicago native who also graduated from Harvard Law School. Barack and Michelle met in Chicago, where they both worked for the law firm Sidley and Austin. Barack and Michelle have two daughters, Malia and Sasha.

Donald Trump

45th President

Born: June 14, 1946

Birthplace: Richmond Hill, NY

Spouse: Melania Trump

Occupation: Businessman

Political Party: Republican

Term: 2017-2021

Vice President: Mike Pence



Donald J. Trump is the 45th President of the United States. He believes the United States has incredible potential and will go on to exceed even its remarkable achievements of the past. His campaign slogan for President was, "Make America Great Again."

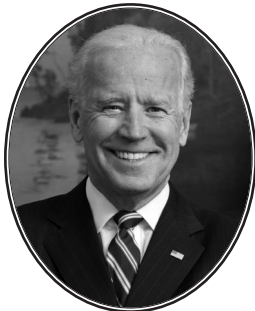
Donald J. Trump defines the American success story. Throughout his life he has continually set the standards of business and entrepreneurial excellence, especially in real estate, sports, and entertainment. Mr. Trump built on his success in private life when he entered into politics and public service. He remarkably won the Presidency in his first ever run for any political office.

A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance, Mr. Trump followed in his father's footsteps into the world of real estate development, making his mark New York City. There, the Trump name soon became synonymous with the most prestigious of addresses in Manhattan and, subsequently, throughout the world.

Mr. Trump is also an accomplished author. He has written more than fourteen bestsellers. His first book, *The Art of the Deal*, is considered a business classic.

Mr. Trump announced his candidacy for the Presidency on June 16, 2015. He then accepted the Republican nomination for President of the United States in July of 2016, having defeated seventeen other contenders during the Republican primaries.

President Trump has been married to his wife, Melania, for twelve years, and they are parents to their son, Barron. Mr. Trump also has four adult children, Don Jr., Ivanka, Eric, and Tiffany, as well as eight grandchildren.



Joseph Biden Jr.

46th President

Born: November 20, 1942

Birthplace: Scranton, PA

Spouses: Neilia Hunter, Dr. Jill Biden

Occupation: Politician

Political Party: Democratic

Term: 2021 - 2025

Vice President: Kamala Harris

Mr. Joe Biden was raised in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and New Castle County, Delaware. Biden studied at the University of Delaware before earning his law degree from Syracuse University in 1968. He was elected a New Castle County Councillor in 1970 and became the sixth-youngest senator in American history when he was elected to the U.S. Senate from Delaware in 1972, at the age of 29.

Biden was a longtime member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and eventually its chairman. He also chaired the Senate Judiciary Committee from 1987 to 1995, dealing with drug policy, crime prevention, and civil liberties issues; led the effort to pass the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act and the Violence Against Women Act; and oversaw six U.S. Supreme Court confirmation hearings, including the contentious hearings for Robert Bork and Clarence Thomas. He ran unsuccessfully for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1988 and again in 2008.

Biden was reelected to the Senate six times, and was the fourth-most senior senator when he resigned to serve as Barack Obama's vice president after they won the 2008 presidential election; Obama and Biden were reelected in 2012. In January 2017, Obama awarded Biden the Presidential Medal of Freedom with distinction.

Biden was elected the 46th president of the United States in November 2020 making him the oldest president in US history. He defeated the incumbent, Donald Trump, becoming the first candidate to defeat a sitting president since Bill Clinton defeated George H. W. Bush in 1992. The election saw the highest voter turnout since 1900 with Biden receiving more than 81 million votes, the most votes ever cast for a candidate in a U.S. presidential election.

Joe married Neilia Hunter August 27, 1966, together they had 3 children Joseph R. "Beau" Biden III, Robert Hunter Biden and Naomi Christina "Amy" Biden. December 18, 1972 Neilia and their one-year-old daughter Naomi were killed in an automobile accident while Christmas shopping in Hockessin, Delaware. In 1975 Biden met his 2nd wife, teacher Jill Tracy Jacobs on a blind date and were married at the United Nations chapel in New York on June 17, 1977. They had one daughter, Ashley Blazer, who was born in 1981. His son, Beau Biden, died of brain cancer in 2015.

Donald Trump

47th President

Born: June 14, 1946

Birthplace: Richmond Hill, NY

Spouse: Melania Trump

Occupation: Businessman

Political Party: Republican

Term: 2025-2029

Vice President: JD Vance



Donald J. Trump has made history as the 47th President of the United States. Remarkably, he is only the second U.S. president ever to serve two non-consecutive terms, following Grover Cleveland over a century ago. Before this, Trump served as the 45th president from 2017 to 2021, during which his leadership and policies became widely discussed and debated.

Trump's journey back to the White House began when he announced his candidacy for the 2024 presidential election on November 15, 2022. His campaign faced serious challenges, including two assassination attempts—one in Pennsylvania and another in Florida—but he continued his efforts undeterred.

In the 2024 election, Trump won with 312 Electoral College votes, defeating Vice President Kamala Harris, who earned 226 votes. His victory was described by many as a remarkable political comeback. Analysts noted that Trump gained strong support from working-class voters, particularly young men, those without college degrees, and Hispanic communities.

Trump's return to the presidency occurred during a time of change, with many voters reacting to global and national issues like rising prices. His campaign and victory were seen by some as part of a larger trend of voters turning away from current leaders around the world.

For more details about his earlier presidency, you can explore his achievements and beliefs under his time as the 45th president of the United States.