

Presidents of the United States

George Washington (1732–1799) <i>Years in office:</i> 1789–1797 No political party <i>Elected from:</i> Virginia <i>Vice Pres.:</i> John Adams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commanded the Continental army during the American Revolution • President of the Constitutional Convention • Set precedents that were followed by other Presidents, such as forming a cabinet • Strengthened new government through support of Hamilton's financial policies and use of force against the Whiskey Rebellion • Kept peace through Proclamation of Neutrality and Jay Treaty • Set basis of U.S. foreign policy in his Farewell Address - isolationism
John Adams (1735–1826) <i>Years in office:</i> 1797–1801 Federalist <i>Elected from:</i> Massachusetts <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Thomas Jefferson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Revolution leader who protested Stamp Act • Helped draft Declaration of Independence • President during times of war in Europe • Alien and Sedition Acts contributed to his unpopularity and the fall of his party.
Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826) <i>Years in office:</i> 1801–1809 Democratic-Republican <i>Elected from:</i> Virginia <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Aaron Burr, George Clinton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major author of the Declaration of Independence • Opposed Federalists • Favored limited, decentralized government • Opposed Hamilton's financial plan and Alien and Sedition Acts • Approved the Louisiana Purchase from France, which doubled the size of the nation
James Madison (1751–1836) <i>Years in office:</i> 1809–1817 Democratic-Republican <i>Elected from:</i> Virginia <i>Vice Pres.:</i> George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Called the Father of the Constitution • One author of the Virginia Plan; his journals provide a record of events at the Constitutional Convention. • Wrote 29 of the Federalist Papers • Proposed the Bill of Rights to Congress • Lost popularity over lack of leadership in War of 1812 (a war not spoken of much b/c we lost, our white house was burned. Badly war w/ Britain)
James Monroe (1758–1831) <i>Years in office:</i> 1817–1825 National Republican <i>Elected from:</i> Virginia <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Daniel Tompkins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established U.S. foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere with the Monroe Doctrine • Settled boundaries with Canada (1818) • Acquired Florida (1819)
John Quincy Adams (1767–1848) <i>Years in office:</i> 1825–1829 National Republican <i>Elected from:</i> Massachusetts <i>Vice Pres.:</i> John Calhoun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elected President after election was decided in the House of Representatives • Secretary of state to James Monroe • After leaving office as President, served in House of Representatives; only President to have done so

Andrew Jackson (1767–1845) <i>Years in office:</i> 1829–1837 Democrat <i>Elected from:</i> Tennessee <i>Vice Pres.:</i> John Calhoun, Martin Van Buren	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hero of Battle of New Orleans (War of 1812) • Opposed Calhoun and nullification • Vetted rechartering of Second National Bank • Supported Native American removal policy, <i>included "Trail of Tears"</i> • Associated with mass politics and nominating conventions • Used spoils system
Martin Van Buren (1782–1862) <i>Years in office:</i> 1837–1841 Democrat <i>Elected from:</i> New York <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Richard Johnson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *• First New Yorker to become President • Served as Vice President to Jackson • Opposed Texas annexation • Presidency weakened by economic crisis of the Panic of 1837
William Henry Harrison (1774–1841) <i>Years in office:</i> 1841 Whig <i>Elected from:</i> Ohio <i>Vice Pres.:</i> John Tyler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While governor of Indiana Territory, led military actions against Native Americans in the Battle of Tippecanoe (1811) • Elected as first Whig candidate on the slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" • First President to die in office; served only one month
John Tyler (1790–1862) <i>Years in office:</i> 1841–1845 Whig <i>Elected from:</i> Virginia <i>Vice Pres.:</i> none	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Became President after the death of Harrison • Texas annexed largely because of his influence
James K. Polk (1795–1849) <i>Years in office:</i> 1845–1849 Democrat <i>Elected from:</i> Tennessee <i>Vice Pres.:</i> George Dallas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporter of manifest destiny • Influenced acquisition of Oregon Country and Mexican Cession <i>- Settle Country from sea to shining sea.</i>
Zachary Taylor (1784–1850) <i>Years in office:</i> 1849–1850 Whig <i>Elected from:</i> Louisiana <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Millard Fillmore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Point graduate and military hero of Mexican War, known as Old Rough and Ready • Supported Compromise of 1850 • Died in office
Millard Fillmore (1800–1874) <i>Years in office:</i> 1850–1853 Whig <i>Elected from:</i> New York <i>Vice Pres.:</i> none	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Yorker by birth, became President on death of Taylor • Supported and signed Compromise of 1850 • Supported Fugitive Slave Law • Candidate for the Know-Nothings
Franklin Pierce (1804–1869) <i>Years in office:</i> 1853–1857 Democrat <i>Elected from:</i> New Hampshire <i>Vice Pres.:</i> William King	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Englander who supported Kansas-Nebraska Act • Gadsden Purchase ratified during his presidency • Trade treaty with Japan became effective during his administration, due to the efforts of Commodore Perry

North East Region of U.S.

James Buchanan (1791–1868) <i>Years in office:</i> 1857–1861 Democrat <i>Elected from:</i> Pennsylvania <i>Vice Pres.:</i> John Breckinridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In office when <i>Dred Scott</i> decision and John Brown's raid occurred • Took no action in response to the secession of South Carolina and other southern states
Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865) <i>Years in office:</i> 1861–1865 Republican <i>Elected from:</i> Illinois <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Hannibal Hamlin, Andrew Johnson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Became nationally known as result of Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1858 • First Republican to be elected President • Used war powers of the presidency during Civil War to achieve his goal of preserving the nation • Gave Gettysburg Address; issued Emancipation Proclamation • Assassinated before he could act on his plans of reconstruction
Andrew Johnson (1808–1875) <i>Years in office:</i> 1865–1869 Republican <i>Elected from:</i> Tennessee <i>Vice Pres.:</i> none	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impeached by House after bitter disagreements with Congress over Reconstruction; <u>acquitted</u> by a single vote • 13th and 14th Amendments ratified during his presidency
Ulysses S. Grant (1822–1885) <i>Years in office:</i> 1869–1877 Republican <i>Elected from:</i> Illinois <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Schuyler Colfax, Henry Wilson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil War military leader who served as supreme commander of the Union army • Transcontinental railroad completed and 15th Amendment ratified during his presidency • Crédit Mobilier and the Whiskey Ring scandals marred his presidency.
Rutherford B. Hayes (1822–1893) <i>Years in office:</i> 1877–1881 Republican <i>Elected from:</i> Ohio <i>Vice Pres.:</i> William Wheeler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election decided through compromise, preventing a constitutional crisis after a dispute over electoral votes • Federal troops removed from the South, marking the end of Reconstruction
James A. Garfield (1831–1881) <i>Years in office:</i> 1881 Republican <i>Elected from:</i> Ohio <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Chester A. Arthur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assassinated after four months in office
Chester A. Arthur (1830–1886) <i>Years in office:</i> 1881–1885 Republican <i>Elected from:</i> New York <i>Vice Pres.:</i> none	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vetoed Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) • Supported Pendleton Act (1883), which enacted civil service reform <p><i>For the most part he was a do nothing president.</i></p>

Amendments
 14, 15,
 16–
 Blacks
 14 = free
 15 =
 Citizen
 16 = Vote

Grover Cleveland (1837–1908) <i>Years in office:</i> 1885–1889; 1893–1897 Democrat <i>Elected from:</i> New York <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Thomas Hendricks, Adlai Stevenson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded the civil service Only President to serve two nonconsecutive terms Served as governor of New York
Benjamin Harrison (1833–1901) <i>Years in office:</i> 1889–1893 Republican <i>Elected from:</i> Indiana <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Levi Morton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elected President with most electoral but not popular votes Supported Sherman Antitrust Act
William McKinley (1843–1901) <i>Years in office:</i> 1897–1901 Republican <i>Elected from:</i> Ohio <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Garret Hobart, Theodore Roosevelt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President during a period of expansionism marked by Spanish-American War A high tariff and the Gold Standard Act passed during his administration Assassinated in 1901
Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919) <i>Years in office:</i> 1901–1909 Republican <i>Elected from:</i> New York <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Charles Fairbanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressive governor of New York (1899–1900) Presidential programs called the <u>Square Deal</u> Known as a trustbuster, conservationist, reformer, and nationalist Used the power of presidency to regulate economic affairs of the nation and to expand its role in Asia and Caribbean Issued the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
William Howard Taft (1857–1903) <i>Years in office:</i> 1909–1913 Republican <i>Elected from:</i> Ohio <i>Vice Pres.:</i> James Sherman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy of “dollar diplomacy” gave diplomatic and military support to U.S. business investment in Latin America Continued Progressive Era policies of business regulation, but his tariff and conservation policies, which were conservative, split the party
Woodrow Wilson (1856–1924) <i>Years in office:</i> 1913–1921 Democrat <i>Elected from:</i> New Jersey <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Thomas Marshall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressive Era President whose program was known as New Freedom Reform regulation included Clayton Antitrust Act, Federal Reserve System, Federal Trade Commission Act, and Underwood Tariff Act (which lowered rates) Led the nation during World War I Supported the Treaty of Versailles and League of Nations, which the Senate failed to approve
Warren G. Harding (1865–1923) <i>Years in office:</i> 1921–1923 Republican <i>Elected from:</i> Ohio <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Calvin Coolidge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Led nation into Roaring Twenties on a call for “normalcy” Administration known for corruption and scandals, including the Teapot Dome Scandal Opened Washington Conference on Naval Disarmament in 1921, although he opposed internationalism

Calvin Coolidge (1872–1933) <i>Years in office:</i> 1923–1929 Republican <i>Elected from:</i> Massachusetts <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Charles Dawes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidency marked by conservative, laissez-faire attitudes toward business • Presided over “Coolidge prosperity”
Herbert Hoover (1874–1964) <i>Years in office:</i> 1929–1933 Republican <i>Elected from:</i> New York <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Charles Curtis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used government resources against the Great Depression without success • Supported loans through Reconstruction Finance Corporation • Opposed direct relief • Used federal troops against the World War I veterans’ “Bonus Army”
Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882–1945) <i>Years in office:</i> 1933–1945 Democrat <i>Elected from:</i> New York <i>Vice Pres.:</i> John Garner, Henry Wallace, Harry S Truman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Deal policies and leadership in World War II increased the power of the federal government • Tried to expand number of Supreme Court justices when the Court opposed New Deal programs • Pushed for social welfare legislation, such as the Social Security Act • New Deal programs criticized as both inadequate and too extreme • Urged cooperation in Western Hemisphere under the Good Neighbor Policy • Supported Japanese American internment during World War II • Only President to serve more than two terms
Harry S Truman (1884–1972) <i>Years in office:</i> 1945–1953 Democrat <i>Elected from:</i> Missouri <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Alben Barkley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made decision to drop two atomic bombs on Japan in 1945 to end World War II • Began the policy of containment of communism with the Truman Doctrine • Supported economic recovery in Europe through the Marshall Plan • Continued the New Deal philosophy with his Fair Deal • Entered into the Korean War during his presidency
Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890–1969) <i>Years in office:</i> 1953–1961 Republican <i>Elected from:</i> New York <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Richard M. Nixon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allied commander of forces in Europe during World War II • Issued Eisenhower Doctrine • Approved Saint Lawrence Seaway and 1956 Federal Highway Act • Sent troops to Little Rock to support school desegregation • In office when Alaska and Hawaii became 49th and 50th states
John F. Kennedy (1917–1963) <i>Years in office:</i> 1961–1963 Democrat <i>Elected from:</i> Massachusetts <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Lyndon B. Johnson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted the New Frontier program (which centered on containment), the Peace Corps, and the Alliance for Progress • Successfully resolved the Cuban missile crisis • Assassinated in 1963
Lyndon B. Johnson (1908–1973) <i>Years in office:</i> 1963–1969 Democrat <i>Elected from:</i> Texas <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Hubert Humphrey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted antipoverty programs and civil rights through his Great Society program • Used the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution to expand the Vietnam War • Division over his war policy led to his decision not to seek reelection. • President during a period of active civil rights movements for African Americans and women

Richard M. Nixon (1913–1994) <i>Years in office:</i> 1969–1974 Republican <i>Elected from:</i> New York <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Spiro Agnew, Gerald R. Ford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Vietnamization” policy and increased bombing followed by a 1973 cease-fire in Vietnam • Relaxed relations with USSR and the People’s Republic of China • Resigned as President because of Watergate affair <i>- Senate was readying to begin impeachment process, so he resigned.</i> <i>V.P. @ the time was being charged w/ other criminality, he could not move into office of President</i>
Gerald R. Ford (1913–) <i>Years in office:</i> 1974–1977 Republican <i>Elected from:</i> Michigan <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Nelson Rockefeller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Only President not to be elected by the American public; appointed as Vice President under Nixon and succeeded to the presidency after Nixon’s resignation • Pardoned Nixon
Jimmy Carter (1924–) <i>Years in office:</i> 1977–1981 Democrat <i>Elected from:</i> Georgia <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Walter Mondale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic problems included inflation and oil shortages • Supported international human rights and Panama Canal treaties • Opposed the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan • Greatest success was the Camp David Accords, which led to peace between Egypt and Israel
Ronald Reagan (1911–2004) <i>Years in office:</i> 1981–1989 Republican <i>Elected from:</i> California <i>Vice Pres.:</i> George H.W. Bush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Took a conservative viewpoint on social issues, such as abortion and prayer in school • Based his supply-side economic policy (or “Reaganomics”) on the belief that government can destroy individual initiative • Presidency marked by huge trade and federal budget deficits • Arms control agreement signed with the USSR in 1985, 1986, and 1987 • Foreign policy aimed at keeping communism out of Latin America • Popularity damaged and foreign policy weakened by Iran-Contra scandal
George H.W. Bush (1924–) <i>Years in office:</i> 1989–1993 Republican <i>Elected from:</i> Texas <i>Vice Pres.:</i> J. Danforth Quayle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inherited the budget deficits, savings and loan scandals, and legacy of Iran-Contra Affair from the Reagan administration • In office when cold war ended, and Communist governments in Eastern Europe and Soviet Union fell • Led the United States in the Persian Gulf War against Iraq
William (Bill) Clinton (1946–) <i>Years in office:</i> 1993–2000 Democrat <i>Elected from:</i> Arkansas <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Albert Gore, Jr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic policies centered on health care and social security reform, as well as economic issues, such as reduction of the national deficit • Secured approval of NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) • Participated in air war against Iraq and Serbia * Impeached by the House of Representatives in 1998 on charges of perjury and obstruction of justice, but acquitted by the Senate
George W. Bush (1946–) <i>Years in office:</i> 2001– Republican <i>Elected from:</i> Texas <i>Vice Pres.:</i> Dick Cheney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Took office after a close election in which a dispute over ballot recounts in Florida was ended by the Supreme Court in <i>Bush v. Gore</i>. • Conservative President whose early proposals included a tax cut, education reform, new energy policies, and a missile defense plan. • Declared war on international terrorism and ordered U.S. forces into Afghanistan to defeat Taliban and al Qaeda extremists. • Led the United States into a War against Iraq to end the dictatorship of Saddam Hussein and to eliminate weapons of mass destruction

Obama - 2008 - 2016 -

Regents Examination—~~June 2005~~

This section contains the Regents Examination in United States History and Government that was given in New York State in June 2005.

Circle your answers to Part I on this exam and write your answers to the thematic essay and document-based essay questions on separate sheets of paper. Be sure to refer to the test-taking strategies in the front of this book as you prepare to answer the test questions.