

Presidential Time Chart

THE YOUNG REPUBLIC (1789-1825)

CHARACTERISTICS: Strengthening of the government, development of a foreign policy of isolationism and neutrality, and the growth of the two party system (development of a distinct cultural style).

<p>George Washington 1789-1797 Federalist</p>	<p>Judiciary Act The Cabinet Hamilton's financial program (Bank of U.S.) Tariff of 1789 Whiskey Tax and Rebellion Neutrality Proclamation (War France v. England) Jay and Pinckney Treaty Farewell Address Growth of Democratic Republican party Treaty of Greenville</p>
<p>John Adams 1797-1801 Federalist</p>	<p>Partisan politics Undeclared war with France XYZ Affair Convention of 1800 Alien, Sedition and Naturalization Acts Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions Revolution of 1800 Judiciary Act, 1801 "midnight judges" Appointment of John Marshall, Chief Justice</p>
<p>Thomas Jefferson 1801-1809 Democratic Republican</p>	<p>pell mell (We are all Federalists...Republicans) Marbury v. Madison (1803) Repeal Judiciary Act and attack on the Judiciary Barbary pirates Louisiana Purchase Essex Junto Burr conspiracy Embargo Act, 1807 Lewis and Clark Impressment of American sailors Chesapeake incident</p>
<p>James Madison 1809-1817 Democratic Republican</p>	<p>War Hawks War of 1812 and Treaty of Ghent Battle of New Orleans Hartford Convention Bank of the U.S. rechartered in 1816</p>

	Tariff of 1816 (1st protective tariff)
James Monroe 1817-1825 Democratic Republican	Missouri Compromise, 1820 The Era of Good Feelings McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819 Rush Bagot, Oregon, and Adams-Onis Treaties Oregon Treaty - joint occupation with England Monroe Doctrine, 1823

AGE OF JACKSON (1825-1849)

CHARACTERISTICS: Growth of sectionalism, growth of nationalism, manifest destiny, extension of democracy, reform era, growth of market economy and manufacturing in the North, improved transportation (roads, canals, and railroads).

John Q. Adams 1825-1829 National Republican	Partisan election of 1824 (Clay, Jackson, Adams, and Crawford) "the corrupt bargain" nationalist objectives partisan campaign of 1828 Tariff of 1828 (Abominations) South Carolina Exposition Erie Canal completed
Andrew Jackson 1829-1837 Democrat	Kitchen cabinet Spoils system Increases powers of the presidency (veto, disregard of John Marshall's decisions on U.S. Bank and Indians) Cherokee Nation v. Georgia/Worcester v. Georgia Trail of Tears Webster Hayne debate Maysville Road veto Peggy Eaton affair Calhoun's resignation Nullification Crisis, 1832-3 Force Act Clay's Compromise Tariff, 1833 Jackson's War on the Bank Third party in presidential election of 1832-beginning of National Nominating Conventions and party platforms Specie Circular Alamo
Martin Van Buren 1837-1841 Democrat	Panic of 1837 Repeal Specie Circular, 1838 Independent Treasury System The Amistad

William H. Harrison 1841 Whig	Oregon Fever
John Tyler 1841-5	"man without a party" Repeal Independent Treasury System Webster-Ashburton Treaty, 1842 Joint Resolution of Texas
James K. Polk 1845-1849 Democrat	Mexican War/Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo Wilmot Proviso Oregon Treaty

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1849-1861)

CHARACTERISTICS: Increased sectional tensions, inability to compromise after 1850, violence between the North and South, weak leadership.

Zachary Taylor 1849-1850 Whig	Gold Rush Slavery question in California Taylor favors admission of California on basis of popular sovereignty
Millard Fillmore 1850-1853 Whig	Compromise of 1850 Young American Spirit Clayton Bulwer Treaty Matthew Perry establishes relations with Japan
Franklin Pierce 1853-1857 Democrat	Republican party organized Kansas Nebraska Act, 1854 Bleeding Kansas Gadsden Purchase, 1853 Ostend Manifesto, 1854 Trade treaty with Japan William Walker in Nicaragua, 1855
James Buchanan 1857-1861 Democrat	Dred Scott Decision, 1857 Troubles in Kansas continue/LeCompton Constitution Lincoln-Douglas Debates John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry Crittenden Compromise

CIVIL WAR PERIOD (1861-1865)

Abraham Lincoln 1861-1865 Republican	Homestead Act, 1862 Morrill Land Grant Acts Tariff Acts raised duties on manufactured duties National Banking Act Civil War
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	Lincoln's 10% Plan (loyalty oaths)
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RECONSTRUCTION (1865-1877)

CHARACTERISTICS: Gilded Age (1865-1900) Reconstruction, materialism, corruption, conservatism, racism, inequality between classes, violence, decline in morality, rapid economic growth (the Industrial Revolution), technological advances, high immigration.

Andrew Johnson 1865-1869 Republican	Seward's Folly, 1867/Purchase of Alaska Amnesty Proclamation 13th and 14th Amendments adopted 1866 Civil Rights Act (adopted over veto) Radical Reconstruction and Impeachment Black Reconstruction in South
Ulysses Grant 1869-1877 Republican	Transcontinental Railroad completed, 1869 15th Amendment adopted Whiskey Ring and Indian Ring Battle of the Little Big Horn Hayes-Tilden election/End of Reconstruction

INDUSTRIALIZATION AND EXPANSION (1877-1900)

CHARACTERISTICS: Gilded Age, Industrial Revolution, but dramatic boom and bust cycles, business consolidation, labor militancy, farmers protest, materialism, corruption, conservatism, racism, violence, decline of morality, Social Darwinism, high immigration, expansionist foreign policy.

Rutherford Hayes 1877-1881 Republican	Compromise of 1877 End of Reconstruction/Return White Supremacy Indian Wars on the Plains Exploitation of mineral wealth and land Cattle Kingdom and Open Range ranching
James A. Garfield 1881 Republican	Assassinated by a disappointed office seeker Republican party splits (Stalwarts, Half-Breeds)
Chester A. Arthur 1881-1885	Pendleton Civil Service Act Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882
Grover Cleveland 1885-1889 Democrat	Dawes Act (1887) Interstate Commerce Act, 1887 U.S. gets right to naval base at Pearl Harbor
Benjamin Harrison 1889-1893 Republican	Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890 Sherman Silver Purchase Act McKinley Tariff Frederick Jackson Turner's Frontier Thesis

	Homestead Strike, 1892
Grover Cleveland 1893-1897 Democrat	Pullman Strike E.C. Knight Case Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896 Cross of Gold Speech, 1896 U.S. arbitrated border dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana, 1895 Queen Liliuokalani deposed by resident US in Hawaii, 1898
William McKinley 1897-1901 Republican	Height of business influence in government Gold Standard Act of 1900 Dingley Tariff Spanish American War, 1898 Teller Amendment, Platt Amendment Acquisition of Hawaii Open Door Policy (China)

PROGRESSIVE ERA (1901-1917)

CHARACTERISTICS: Reform, expansionist foreign policy, and war.

Teddy Roosevelt 1901-1909 Republican	"the square deal" "trust buster" Coal Strike, 1902 Hepburn Act, 1906 National Reclamation Act First Governor's Conference Pure Food and Drug Act Meat Inspection Act Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine "Speak softly and carry a big stick" Panama acquired, 1903 Russo-Japanese War, 1905 Gentleman's Agreement, 1907
William H. Taft 1909-1913 Republican	Payne Aldrich Tariff Mann Elkins Act Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy Challenge of Joseph Cannon "dollar diplomacy" U.S. involvement in Nicaragua 16th and 17th Amendments
Woodrow Wilson 1913-1921 Democrat	Underwood tariff Federal Reserve Act Clayton Antitrust Act

	Federal Trade Commission 18th and 19th Amendments "Moral diplomacy" Attempts to improve relations with Mexico Zimmerman note Lusitania "make the world safe for democracy" World War I Versailles Conference Senate rejects the League of Nations
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POST WORLD WAR I (1918-1929)

CHARACTERISTICS: prosperity, conservatism, pro-business, post-war reaction and fear of foreigners and foreign ideas (fear of communism (Red Scare), strikes(immediate post-war period, absence of reform. Jazz Age and Harlem Renaissance.

Warren G. Harding 1921-1923 Republican	Normalcy Harding Scandals - Teapot Dome Fordney McCumber Tariff (1922) Washington Armament Conference
Calvin Coolidge 1923-1929 Republican	Prosperity Sacco-Vanzetti Case Scopes Trial National Origins Act Veto of McNary Haugen Bill Kellogg-Briand Pact Dawes Plan

The GREAT DEPRESSION (1929-1941) and WORLD WAR II (1941-1945)

CHARACTERISTICS: widespread unemployment, poverty, problems for farmers. New Deal legislation and reform, isolationism and neutrality.

Herbert Hoover 1929-1933 Republican	Stock market crash "prosperity is just around the corner" Agricultural Marketing Act Reconstruction Finance Corporation Hawley Smoot Tariff Bonus Army March on Washington, D.C. The Young Plan Clark Memorandum Japanese invade Manchuria (1931) Stimson Doctrine Moratorium on all international obligations
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<p>Franklin D. Roosevelt 1933-1945 Democrat</p>	<p>The New Deal/ Relief, Recovery, and Reform Relief: Welfare and the dole (FERA) Recovery: NIRA, TVA, AAA, RFC, FHA, CCC, PWA, WPA, Theater Project, Writers' Project, National Youth Administration, and Home Owner's Loan, devalued the dollar; ended gold standard Reform: FDIC, SEC, Social Security Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, and Wagner Act 1938 - Congress of Industrial Organization founded by John L. Lewis Good Neighbor Policy Triumph of Isolationism Nye Investigations U.S. abrogated the Platt Amendment Neutrality Acts Lend Lease Act Destroyers for bases deal with Great Britain Pearl Harbor and World War II Yalta Conference (1945) FDR, Churchill and Stalin</p>
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POST WORLD WAR II (1945-1975)

CHARACTERISTICS: Economic prosperity, conservatism, patriotism, conformism, fear of communism, containment, pro-business, absence of reform except for Civil Rights movement and Johnson years (Great Society).

<p>Harry S. Truman 1945-1953 Democrat</p>	<p>Fair Deal Conservative "Do Nothing Congress" Wanted Civil Rights legislation, against lynching and poll taxes Wanted federal funds for public education Fear of communism - Alger Hiss/Rosenbergs McCarthy Era Taft Hartley Act Potsdam Conference Atomic Bombs United Nations founded Cold War with Soviet Union Marshall Plan U.S. policy of containment Truman Doctrine Berlin Blockade and Airlift Occupation of Germany and Japan Formation of NATO Point Four Korean War (1950-1953) U.S. support of Israel</p>
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	Economic and military assistance to French in Vietnam when China began supplying arms to rebels (1945-1953)
Dwight D. Eisenhower 1953-1961 Republican	McCarthy Era/Army-McCarthy hearings Brown v. Board of Education Montgomery Bus Boycott - Civil Rights movement National Guard to Little Rock Central High Continuation of containment Dulles - liberation Eisenhower Doctrine in Middle East Containment in Southeast Asia Domino theory Suez Crisis Massive foreign aid SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization) Cuba becomes communist Quemoy and Matsu U2 Affair Ends Korean War Continued support South Vietnam

1960s

CHARACTERISTICS: reform, idealism, war, protests, civil unrest.

John F. Kennedy 1961-1963 Democrat	New Frontier, Peace Corps Civil Rights Bill/March on Washington Bay of Pigs invasion Cuban Missile Crisis/Acceleration arms race Alliance for Progress Test Ban Treaty Advisors to Vietnam
Lyndon B. Johnson 1963-1969 Democrat	Great Society Civil Rights Act, 1964 War on Poverty Economic Opportunities Act Job Corps Community Action Programs Head Start Medicare/Medicaid Elementary and Secondary School Act Immigration Act of 1965 Women's movement, Chicano movement, and Red Power movement Student protest - Civil Rights and Vietnam Black power movement Death of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Malcolm X

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964) Tet Offensive Operation Rolling Thunder Americanization of the War Johnson Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine Dominican Republic
<p>Richard M. Nixon 1969-1974 Republican</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fights inflation Devaluation of the dollar New Federalism Busing to achieve school integration slows down Curtails domestic programs Kent State Watergate and impeachment hearings War Powers Resolution Vietnamization New lottery draft system Nixon Doctrine Extends war to Cambodia Increased bombing to No. Vietnam Pentagon Papers 26th Amendment Detente with China and USSR SALT I Treaty Armistice in Vietnam (1973)

POST VIETNAM WAR ERA (1975-2002)

CHARACTERISTICS: conservatism, corruption, crime, violence, racism, global economic competition for the U.S., end of the Post-War economic boom, end of the Cold War, rise of Asian Pacific nations, increased tensions Middle East.

<p>Gerald R. Ford 1974-1977 Republican</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pardoned Nixon Struggles with inflation (WIN) and unemployment Fall of Vietnam Communist takeover of Cambodia
<p>James Carter 1977-1981 Democrat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inflation Tries to move away from Imperial presidency Conserving energy to reduce dependence on OPEC Pardoned all Vietnam draft evaders Panama Treaty Official recognition Communist China SALT II Camp David Accords Iranian Crisis Afghan situation (grain embargo and boycott of Olympics in Moscow)

	Carter Doctrine
Ronald Reagan 1981-1989 Republican	New Federalism Tax cuts and reduction social programs Reaganomics (supply side economics) Increased federal deficit Trade imbalance Hostages returned Russia, the "evil empire" Reagan Doctrine Military buildup and Star Wars research Iran Contra Affair Invasion of Grenada
George H.W. Bush 1989-1993 Republican	Struggled with severe budget deficit Military cutbacks Prolonged recession Rescue of savings and loans End of the Cold War Sent US forces to Panama to overthrow Noriega Persian Gulf War in reaction to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait
William Clinton 1993-2001 Democrat	Reduced federal deficit Failed attempt for major health care reform North American Free Trade Agreement Welfare reform Increase minimum wage Controversies Whitewater, Paul Jones, and Monica Lewinsky Military buildup and war against Iraq Prosperity/low unemployment Impeachment Trial War in Kosovo Contested Presidential Election
George W. Bush 2001- Republican	Tax Cut September 11 Attack on World Trade Center Pentagon War on Terrorism Israel-Palestine Conflict