

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

My first thanks goes to the Almighty Allah for giving me the talent, inspiration and ability to write this noble unique book, I owe a great gratitude to the most High the Almighty. "Magnificent be to his Name". I pray for Allah's continuous guidance and blessings so that I may continue to serve the course of Islam and mankind throughout my life.

Secondly, my thanks go to Mr. Alhassan Yusif Ganda, a fourth year student of the University of Ghana, Mr. Abubakar Alhassan, a teacher, my son Muzzammil Aminu Bamba for providing me with information from the internet, Abdul-Karim Yussif and Mukhtar Sha'ayau Bamba for typing and revision.

Thirdly, my thank goes to Alhaji Abdul Rahman Abubakar of the "Yankasa Association of U.S.A., Inc." for providing me with the book "One hundred people who changed America".

Finally, I wish to thank all those who made it possible for this book to reach you wherever you are. May the Almighty Allah bless and reward you all. Aameen

DEDICATION

As a Muslim, a Ghanaian and an African, I dedicate this book to the entire Muslims of the world wherever they are, the entire Ghanaians wherever they found themselves, the entire Africans wherever they are in the world, my father Alhaji Yakubu Bamba, who passed away in 1962 in Madinah Saudi Arabia, my mother Mma Adamah who passed away in 1968, to my youngest son, Abdul-Mannan who passed away when I was deeply writing this noble book on Thursday night of 21st July, 2011 at 9:00pm after only 8 months, 5 days in this world and all my family members, the (Bamba family) wherever they may be. Hoping that they will be proud to have such a great writer in their family who did a good job for the world, which would be remembered for-ever.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

About the Author	12
Foreword.....	16
The Table of Independence Day of the United States of America 1776-2776 A.D.....	18
The U.S.A. National Anthem.....	62
The U.S.A. Pledge of Allegiance.....	62
The U.S.A. Oath of Allegiance.....	62
A Brief History of the U.S.A.....	64
Christopher Columbus.....	64
The British Empire.....	73
American Revolution.....	83
Declaration of Independence.....	97
Independence Day.....	99
American Elections.....	103
1. George Washington.....	105
2. John Adams.....	109

3. Thomas Jefferson.....	111
4. James Madison	115
5. James Monroe.....	118
6. John Quincy Adams.....	124
7. Andrew Jackson.....	127
8. Martin Van Buren.....	132
9. William Henry Harrison.....	135
10. John Tyler.....	137
11. James K. Polk.....	140
12. Zachary Taylor.....	143
13. Millard Fillmore.....	145
14. Franklin Pierce.....	147
15. James Buchana.....	151
16. Abraham Lincoln.....	155
The Civil War Begins.....	157
The Assassination of Lincoln.....	165
17. Andrew Johnson.....	166

18. Ulysses S. Grant.....	171
19. Rutherford B. Hayes.....	177
20. James A. Garfield.....	181
21. Chester Alan Arthur.....	184
22. Grover Cleveland.....	187
23. Benjamin Harrison.....	191
24. Grover Cleveland.....	194
25. William McKinley.....	196
26. Theodore Roosevelt.....	201
27. William Howard Taft.....	206
28. Woodrow Wilson.....	210
29. Warren G. Harding.....	215
30. Calvin Coolidge.....	218
31. Herbert Hoover.....	223
32. Franklin D. Roosevelt.....	226
33. Harry S. Truman.....	232
34. Dwight D. Eisenhower.....	237

35. John F. Kennedy.....	241
36. Lyndon B. Johnson.....	244
37. Richard M. Nixon.....	249
The Watergate Affair	253
Resignation of Nixon	257
38. Gerald R. Ford.....	259
39. James Earl [Jimmy] Carter.....	262
40. Ronald Reagan.....	266
41. George H. W. Bush.....	271
Gulf War.....	273
42. William Jefferson [Bill] Clinton.....	279
43. George W. Bush.....	285
September 11 Attacks.....	287
The War In Afghanistan.....	294
Iraq War.....	300
44. Barack Hussein Obama.....	315
The future American Elections (2012-2189)	317

President of the Continental Congress.....332

List of Presidents of the Continental Congress.....335

List of Presidents of the United States.....337

Important Notes: 93 Important Notes.....354

Four Persons who won the Popular Votes but fail to win the Electoral Vote
.....360

Two Persons Who Contested the U.S. Presidency More than anyone else, without
winning a single electoral vote361

Five Political Parties which won the U.S. Election Since 1789 to
Date.....362

Seventeen States Which Produced the Presidents of the U.S. so Far
.....363

Number of the Presidents of the Parties so Far.....367

Administrations of the Parties So Far.....370

The Presidents who Completed their Full Two Terms.....374

Those who Served One Term.....374

Those who Served more than One Term But Less Than Two Terms
.....375

Those who Served Less Than One Term.....	376
The Only President Who Served More Than Two Terms.....	376
Those Who Were Elected Twice.....	377
Those Who Were Elected Once.....	377
The Only President Who Was Elected Four Times.....	379
Those Who Where Elected Vice Presidents and Succeeded the Presidency after the Death of their Predecessors.....	379
The Only President Who Was elected neither President nor Vice President.....	379
The U.S. Presidents.....	379
List of Presidents who were not elected after completing the term of their Predecessors, those elected after completing the term of their Predecessors, and the only one who inherited the Presidency after the resignation of his Predecessor.....	380
The first President of the United States.....	381
The 44 th Presidents of the United States.....	402
The youngest Person ever to be Elected President.....	403
The youngest Person ever to become President.....	404

The oldest person ever to become President.....404

List of the Inauguration of the U.S. Presidents from the oldest to the youngest.....404

The youngest U.S. President to Marry.....410

The oldest U.S. President to Marry.....410

List of the Presidents of the U.S. by the years of Marriage, beginning from the oldest to the youngest.....410

The only President who never married.....413

The shortest tenure in office of any President.....413

The first U.S. President to die in office.....413

The youngest U.S. President to die.....414

The oldest U.S. President to die.....414

List of the Presidents of the U.S. by the years of death beginning from the oldest to the youngest.....415

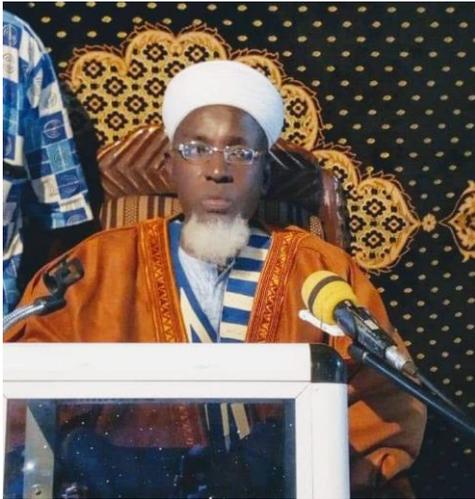
The five living Presidents.....419

The U.S. was born on Thursday..... 420

Give Peace A Chance. (455) Pieces of Advice of Peace.....421

Conclusion.....464

Bibliography471



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Sheikh Muhammad Aminu Yakubu Bamba Al-Faradhi was born in Accra the capital of the Republic of Ghana, then Gold Coast in the middle of the year 1950, he started learning the Alphabets of Arabic and the Holy Quran in a Makaranta (School) at new town in the Capital. His father Alhaji Yakub Bamba sent him to his niece Hajia Habiba and her husband (who is his father's cousin) Alhaji Ahmad Musah in Ejura Ashanti to continue learning the Holy Quran when he was 10 years old, that was in 1960.

In 1963, he was sent to tamale in the northern region of Ghana, to one Mallam called Alhaji Yakubu Ishaq to continue his learning of the Holy Quran.

In January 1966, he was brought back to Ejura at the request of his elder cousin Hajia Habiba, and then sent to L.A. No.1 primary school by her, to fulfill the advice of his departed father. He left the school after only two terms, because of confusion between him and a teacher who wanted to cheat him. So he was absent from

classroom up to the end of the following term, when he was moved to T. I. Ahmadiyah primary school in Ejura Ashanti.

In 1969, he was pulled out from school because of his intelligence, with the reason that he would become a Christian if he continued, because all the teachers at that time were Christians and that was the end of the classroom for then young and intelligent man.

In 1972, he decided to go back to tamale on his own to continue his Arabic and Islamic education and teaching children Arabic Alphabets and recitation of the Holy Quran.

In 1976, he decided to go to Kano in the northern Nigeria to continue his education, where he learnt various courses; Islamic Law, Arabic Language, Arabic Grammar, Etymology, Commentary of the Holy Quran, and the Holy Prophet Mohammed [S.A.W] Traditions. He specialized in Islamic Law of Inheritance. He came back to Ghana in 1983 and established a school in Ejura called Ihya-ud-dini Islamic school popularly known as Mallam Aminu Islamic School in 1984.

The School was adopted by the government in 1998, and is doing well in the West African Examinations.

His duties are; Teaching, Preaching and Writing of several Islamic and knowledgeable Books. He has over Fifty (50) Books to his credit currently, ranging

from prose to poetry or poetical composition. One of his most important books is this book “The Independence Day of the United States of America”.

Praise is only for Allah, the Lord of the worlds. May the almighty Allah bless you all.

Aameen.

FOREWORD

In the name of Allah the most Gracious the ever Merciful.

When I was writing my wonderful book, "The Independence Day of Ghana" in may 2010, I received an invitation from “Yankasa Association of USA, Inc.” based in New York, inviting me to be the “Guest of Honor and main Speaker” in their Annual Maulid (Celebration of the Birth Day of the Holy Prophet Mohammed S.A.W). I then sent my passport to the American Embassy in Accra for Visa.

On Tuesday 22nd June, 2010, 10:58am GMT, I was informed by the secretary of the Association that the Maulid would be celebrated on Saturday, June 26, 2010. I wished them best of luck, because the visa was not ready.

On the following day, Wednesday 23rd June, 2010, it occurred on my mind that the delaying of the visa was good for me and, for the entire Americans, and that I had to surprise the Americans by writing a book on the Independence Day of the United States of America before going to America the following year 2011, if the almighty Allah permits.

The book is titled (The Independence Day of the United States of America from 1776 to 2776 A.D.)

This book contains one thousand Anniversaries of U.S.A., from Thursday 4th July, 1776 to Sunday 4th July, 2776 A.D.

My objective of writing this book has simply been to provide the average American who has no access to the past, present and the future Anniversaries the basic teachings of the day, the date and the year of the Anniversaries for seven hundred and sixty-five (765) years to come. Hoping that this wonderful work will help the reader to know some of the days and the dates that have eluded him, and the coming ones. If you ask an ordinary American about the next year's Independence Day, which day will it fall? He has no answer to give you until the next year's calendar appears. But this valuable book will show you the day directly and beyond.

I hope that this book will benefit you, your children and your children's children for a long time, and it will strengthen the relationship between Ghana and the United States of America, and among the Muslims and the Christians. Thank you!

May the Almighty Allah bless you for using your valuable time to read my book.
Aameen.

Sheikh Aminu Yakubu Bamba Al-Faradhi

Post Office Box 158,

Ejura– Ashanti Region

Ghana - West Africa.

Mob: +233-20-8183525

**THE TABLE OF THE INDEPENDENCE DAY OF U.S.A.
FROM 1776 TO 2776 A.D.**

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
0	4 TH JULY	1776	THURSDAY
1 ST	4 TH JULY	1777	FRIDAY
2 ND	4 TH JULY	1778	SATURDAY
3 RD	4 TH JULY	1779	SUNDAY
4 TH	4 TH JULY	1780	TUESDAY
5 TH	4 TH JULY	1781	WEDNESDAY
6 TH	4 TH JULY	1782	THURSDAY
7 TH	4 TH JULY	1783	FRIDAY
8 TH	4 TH JULY	1784	SUNDAY
9 TH	4 TH JULY	1785	MONDAY
10 TH	4 TH JULY	1786	TUESDAY
11 TH	4 TH JULY	1787	WEDNESDAY
12 TH	4 TH JULY	1788	FRIDAY
13 TH	4 TH JULY	1789	SATURDAY
14 TH	4 TH JULY	1790	SUNDAY
15 TH	4 TH JULY	1791	MONDAY
16 TH	4 TH JULY	1792	WEDNESDAY
17 TH	4 TH JULY	1793	THURSDAY
18 TH	4 TH JULY	1794	FRIDAY
19 TH	4 TH JULY	1795	SATURDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
20 TH	4 TH JULY	1796	MONDAY
21 ST	4 TH JULY	1797	TUESDAY
22 ND	4 TH JULY	1798	WEDNESDAY
23 RD	4 TH JULY	1799	THURSDAY
24 TH	4 TH JULY	1800	FRIDAY
25 TH	4 TH JULY	1801	SATURDAY
26 TH	4 TH JULY	1802	SUNDAY
27 TH	4 TH JULY	1803	MONDAY
28 TH	4 TH JULY	1804	WEDNESDAY
29 TH	4 TH JULY	1805	THURSDAY
30 TH	4 TH JULY	1806	FRIDAY
31 ST	4 TH JULY	1807	SATURDAY
32 ND	4 TH JULY	1808	MONDAY
33 RD	4 TH JULY	1809	TUESDAY
34 TH	4 TH JULY	1810	WEDNESDAY
35 TH	4 TH JULY	1811	THURSDAY
36 TH	4 TH JULY	1812	SATURDAY
37 TH	4 TH JULY	1813	SUNDAY
38 TH	4 TH JULY	1814	MONDAY
39 TH	4 TH JULY	1815	TUESDAY
40 TH	4 TH JULY	1816	THURSDAY
41 ST	4 TH JULY	1817	FRIDAY
42 ND	4 TH JULY	1818	SATURDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
43 RD	4 TH JULY	1819	SUNDAY
44 TH	4 TH JULY	1820	TUESDAY
45 TH	4 TH JULY	1821	WEDNESDAY
46 TH	4 TH JULY	1822	THURSDAY
47 TH	4 TH JULY	1823	FRIDAY
48 TH	4 TH JULY	1824	SUNDAY
49 TH	4 TH JULY	1825	MONDAY
50 TH	4 TH JULY	1826	TUESDAY
51 ST	4 TH JULY	1827	WEDNESDAY
52 ND	4 TH JULY	1828	FRIDAY
53 RD	4 TH JULY	1829	SATURDAY
54 TH	4 TH JULY	1830	SUNDAY
55 TH	4 TH JULY	1831	MONDAY
56 TH	4 TH JULY	1832	WEDNESDAY
57 TH	4 TH JULY	1833	THURSDAY
58 TH	4 TH JULY	1834	FRIDAY
59 TH	4 TH JULY	1835	SATURDAY
60 TH	4 TH JULY	1836	MONDAY
61 ST	4 TH JULY	1837	TUESDAY

62 ND	4 TH JULY	1838	WEDNESDAY
63 RD	4 TH JULY	1839	THURSDAY
64 TH	4 TH JULY	1840	SATURDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
65 TH	4 TH JULY	1841	SUNDAY
66 TH	4 TH JULY	1842	MONDAY
67 TH	4 TH JULY	1843	TUESDAY
68 TH	4 TH JULY	1844	THURSDAY
69 TH	4 TH JULY	1845	FRIDAY
70 TH	4 TH JULY	1846	SATURDAY
71 ST	4 TH JULY	1847	SUNDAY
72 ND	4 TH JULY	1848	TUESDAY
73 RD	4 TH JULY	1849	WEDNESDAY
74 TH	4 TH JULY	1850	THURSDAY
75 TH	4 TH JULY	1851	FRIDAY
76 TH	4 TH JULY	1852	SUNDAY
77 TH	4 TH JULY	1853	MONDAY
78 TH	4 TH JULY	1854	TUESDAY
79 TH	4 TH JULY	1855	WEDNESDAY
80 TH	4 TH JULY	1856	FRIDAY
81 ST	4 TH JULY	1857	SATURDAY
82 ND	4 TH JULY	1858	SUNDAY
83 RD	4 TH JULY	1859	MONDAY
84 TH	4 TH JULY	1860	WEDNESDAY
85 TH	4 TH JULY	1861	THURSDAY
86 TH	4 TH JULY	1862	FRIDAY
87 TH	4 TH JULY	1863	SATURDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
88 TH	4 TH JULY	1864	MONDAY
89 TH	4 TH JULY	1865	TUESDAY
90 TH	4 TH JULY	1866	WEDNESDAY
91 ST	4 TH JULY	1867	THURSDAY
92 ND	4 TH JULY	1868	SATURDAY
93 RD	4 TH JULY	1869	SUNDAY
94 TH	4 TH JULY	1870	MONDAY
95 TH	4 TH JULY	1871	TUESDAY
96 TH	4 TH JULY	1872	THURSDAY
97 TH	4 TH JULY	1873	FRIDAY
98 TH	4 TH JULY	1874	SATURDAY
99 TH	4 TH JULY	1875	SUNDAY
100 TH	4 TH JULY	1876	TUESDAY
101 ST	4 TH JULY	1877	WEDNESDAY
102 ND	4 TH JULY	1878	THURSDAY
103 RD	4 TH JULY	1879	FRIDAY
104 TH	4 TH JULY	1880	SUNDAY
105 TH	4 TH JULY	1881	MONDAY
106 TH	4 TH JULY	1882	TUESDAY
107 TH	4 TH JULY	1883	WEDNESDAY
108 TH	4 TH JULY	1884	FRIDAY
109 TH	4 TH JULY	1885	SATURDAY
110 TH	4 TH JULY	1886	SUNDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
111 TH	4 TH JULY	1887	MONDAY
112 TH	4 TH JULY	1888	WEDNESDAY
113 TH	4 TH JULY	1889	THURSDAY
114 TH	4 TH JULY	1890	FRIDAY
115 TH	4 TH JULY	1891	SATURDAY
116 TH	4 TH JULY	1892	MONDAY
117 TH	4 TH JULY	1893	TUESDAY
118 TH	4 TH JULY	1894	WEDNESDAY
119 TH	4 TH JULY	1895	THURSDAY
120 TH	4 TH JULY	1896	SATURDAY
121 ST	4 TH JULY	1897	SUNDAY
122 ND	4 TH JULY	1898	MONDAY
123 RD	4 TH JULY	1899	TUESDAY
124 TH	4 TH JULY	1900	WEDNESDAY
125 TH	4 TH JULY	1901	THURSDAY
126 TH	4 TH JULY	1902	FRIDAY
127 TH	4 TH JULY	1903	SATURDAY
128 TH	4 TH JULY	1904	MONDAY
129 TH	4 TH JULY	1905	TUESDAY
130 TH	4 TH JULY	1906	WEDNESDAY
131 ST	4 TH JULY	1907	THURSDAY
132 ND	4 TH JULY	1908	SATURDAY
133 RD	4 TH JULY	1909	SUNDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
134 TH	4 TH JULY	1910	MONDAY
135 TH	4 TH JULY	1911	TUESDAY
136 TH	4 TH JULY	1912	THURSDAY
137 TH	4 TH JULY	1913	FRIDAY
138 TH	4 TH JULY	1914	SATURDAY
139 TH	4 TH JULY	1915	SUNDAY
140 TH	4 TH JULY	1916	TUESDAY
141 ST	4 TH JULY	1917	WEDNESDAY
142 ND	4 TH JULY	1918	THURSDAY
143 RD	4 TH JULY	1919	FRIDAY
144 TH	4 TH JULY	1920	SUNDAY
145 TH	4 TH JULY	1921	MONDAY
146 TH	4 TH JULY	1922	TUESDAY
147 TH	4 TH JULY	1923	WEDNESDAY
148 TH	4 TH JULY	1924	FRIDAY
149 TH	4 TH JULY	1925	SATURDAY
150 TH	4 TH JULY	1926	SUNDAY
151 ST	4 TH JULY	1927	MONDAY
152 ND	4 TH JULY	1928	WEDNESDAY
153 RD	4 TH JULY	1929	THURSDAY
154 TH	4 TH JULY	1930	FRIDAY
155 TH	4 TH JULY	1931	SATURDAY
156 TH	4 TH JULY	1932	MONDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
157 TH	4 TH JULY	1933	TUESDAY
158 TH	4 TH JULY	1934	WEDNESDAY
159 TH	4 TH JULY	1935	THURSDAY
160 TH	4 TH JULY	1936	SATURDAY
161 ST	4 TH JULY	1937	SUNDAY
162 ND	4 TH JULY	1938	MONDAY
163 RD	4 TH JULY	1939	TUESDAY
164 TH	4 TH JULY	1940	THURSDAY
165 TH	4 TH JULY	1941	FRIDAY
166 TH	4 TH JULY	1942	SATURDAY
167 TH	4 TH JULY	1943	SUNDAY
168 TH	4 TH JULY	1944	TUESDAY
169 TH	4 TH JULY	1945	WEDNESDAY
170 TH	4 TH JULY	1946	THURSDAY
171 ST	4 TH JULY	1947	FRIDAY
172 ND	4 TH JULY	1948	SUNDAY
173 RD	4 TH JULY	1949	MONDAY
174 TH	4 TH JULY	1950	TUESDAY
175 TH	4 TH JULY	1951	WEDNESDAY
176 TH	4 TH JULY	1952	FRIDAY
177 TH	4 TH JULY	1953	SATURDAY
178 TH	4 TH JULY	1954	SUNDAY
179 TH	4 TH JULY	1955	MONDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
180 TH	4 TH JULY	1956	WEDNESDAY
181 ST	4 TH JULY	1957	THURSDAY
182 ND	4 TH JULY	1958	FRIDAY
183 RD	4 TH JULY	1959	SATURDAY
184 TH	4 TH JULY	1960	MONDAY
185 TH	4 TH JULY	1961	TUESDAY
186 TH	4 TH JULY	1962	WEDNESDAY
187 TH	4 TH JULY	1963	THURSDAY
188 TH	4 TH JULY	1964	SATURDAY
189 TH	4 TH JULY	1965	SUNDAY
190 TH	4 TH JULY	1966	MONDAY
191 ST	4 TH JULY	1967	TUESDAY
192 ND	4 TH JULY	1968	THURSDAY
193 ND	4 TH JULY	1969	FRIDAY
194 TH	4 TH JULY	1970	SATURDAY
195 TH	4 TH JULY	1971	SUNDAY
196 TH	4 TH JULY	1972	TUESDAY
197 TH	4 TH JULY	1973	WEDNESDAY
198 TH	4 TH JULY	1974	THURSDAY
199 TH	4 TH JULY	1975	FRIDAY
200 TH	4 TH JULY	1976	SUNDAY
201 ST	4 TH JULY	1977	MONDAY
202 ND	4 TH JULY	1978	TUESDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
203 RD	4 TH JULY	1979	WEDNESDAY
204 TH	4 TH JULY	1980	FRIDAY
205 TH	4 TH JULY	1981	SATURDAY
206 TH	4 TH JULY	1982	SUNDAY
207 TH	4 TH JULY	1983	MONDAY
208 TH	4 TH JULY	1984	WEDNESDAY
209 TH	4 TH JULY	1985	THURSDAY
210 TH	4 TH JULY	1986	FRIDAY
211 ST	4 TH JULY	1987	SATURDAY
212 ND	4 TH JULY	1988	MONDAY
213 RD	4 TH JULY	1989	TUESDAY
214 TH	4 TH JULY	1990	WEDNESDAY
215 TH	4 TH JULY	1991	THURSDAY
216 TH	4 TH JULY	1992	SATURDAY
217 TH	4 TH JULY	1993	SUNDAY
218 TH	4 TH JULY	1994	MONDAY
219 TH	4 TH JULY	1995	TUESDAY
220 TH	4 TH JULY	1996	THURSDAY
221 ST	4 TH JULY	1997	FRIDAY
222 ND	4 TH JULY	1998	SATURDAY
223 RD	4 TH JULY	1999	SUNDAY
224 TH	4 TH JULY	2000	TUESDAY
225 TH	4 TH JULY	2001	WEDNESDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
226 TH	4 TH JULY	2002	THURSDAY
227 TH	4 TH JULY	2003	FRIDAY
228 TH	4 TH JULY	2004	SUNDAY
229 TH	4 TH JULY	2005	MONDAY
230 TH	4 TH JULY	2006	TUESDAY
231 ST	4 TH JULY	2007	WEDNESDAY
232 ND	4 TH JULY	2008	FRIDAY
233 RD	4 TH JULY	2009	SATURDAY
234 TH	4 TH JULY	2010	SUNDAY
235 TH	4 TH JULY	2011	MONDAY
236 TH	4 TH JULY	2012	WEDNESDAY
237 TH	4 TH JULY	2013	THURSDAY
238 TH	4 TH JULY	2014	FRIDAY
239 TH	4 TH JULY	2015	SATURDAY
240 TH	4 TH JULY	2016	MONDAY
241 ST	4 TH JULY	2017	TUESDAY
242 ND	4 TH JULY	2018	WEDNESDAY
243 RD	4 TH JULY	2019	THURSDAY
244 TH	4 TH JULY	2020	SATURDAY
245 TH	4 TH JULY	2021	SUNDAY
246 TH	4 TH JULY	2022	MONDAY
247 TH	4 TH JULY	2023	TUESDAY
248 TH	4 TH JULY	2024	THURSDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
249 TH	4 TH JULY	2025	FRIDAY
250 TH	4 TH JULY	2026	SATURDAY
251 ST	4 TH JULY	2027	SUNDAY
252 ND	4 TH JULY	2028	TUESDAY
253 RD	4 TH JULY	2029	WEDNESDAY
254 TH	4 TH JULY	2030	THURSDAY
255 TH	4 TH JULY	2031	FRIDAY
256 TH	4 TH JULY	2032	SUNDAY
257 TH	4 TH JULY	2033	MONDAY
258 TH	4 TH JULY	2034	TUESDAY
259 TH	4 TH JULY	2035	WEDNESDAY
260 TH	4 TH JULY	2036	FRIDAY
261 ST	4 TH JULY	2037	SATURDAY
262 ND	4 TH JULY	2038	SUNDAY
263 RD	4 TH JULY	2039	MONDAY
264 TH	4 TH JULY	2240	WEDNESDAY
265 TH	4 TH JULY	2041	THURSDAY
266 TH	4 TH JULY	2042	FRIDAY
267 TH	4 TH JULY	2043	SATURDAY
268 TH	4 TH JULY	2044	MONDAY
269 TH	4 TH JULY	2045	TUESDAY
270 TH	4 TH JULY	2046	WEDNESDAY
271 ST	4 TH JULY	2047	THURSDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
272 ND	4 TH JULY	2048	SATURDAY
273 RD	4 TH JULY	2049	SUNDAY
274 TH	4 TH JULY	2050	MONDAY
275 TH	4 TH JULY	2051	TUESDAY
276 TH	4 TH JULY	2052	THURSDAY
277 TH	4 TH JULY	2053	FRIDAY
278 TH	4 TH JULY	2054	SATURDAY
279 TH	4 TH JULY	2055	SUNDAY
280 TH	4 TH JULY	2056	TUESDAY
281 ST	4 TH JULY	2057	WEDNESDAY
282 ND	4 TH JULY	2058	THURSDAY
283 RD	4 TH JULY	2059	FRIDAY
284 TH	4 TH JULY	2060	SUNDAY
285 TH	4 TH JULY	2061	MONDAY
286 TH	4 TH JULY	2062	TUESDAY
287 TH	4 TH JULY	2063	WEDNESDAY
288 TH	4 TH JULY	2064	FRIDAY
289 TH	4 TH JULY	2065	SATURDAY
290 TH	4 TH JULY	2066	SUNDAY
291 ST	4 TH JULY	2067	MONDAY
292 ND	4 TH JULY	2068	WEDNESDAY
293 RD	4 TH JULY	2069	THURSDAY
294 TH	4 TH JULY	2070	FRIDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
295 TH	4 TH JULY	2071	SATURDAY
296 TH	4 TH JULY	2072	MONDAY
297 TH	4 TH JULY	2073	TUESDAY
298 TH	4 TH JULY	2074	WEDNESDAY
299 TH	4 TH JULY	2075	THURSDAY
300 TH	4 TH JULY	2076	SATURDAY
301 ST	4 TH JULY	2077	SUNDAY
302 ND	4 TH JULY	2078	MONDAY
303 RD	4 TH JULY	2079	TUESDAY
304 TH	4 TH JULY	2080	THURSDAY
305 TH	4 TH JULY	2081	FRIDAY
306 TH	4 TH JULY	2082	SATURDAY
307 TH	4 TH JULY	2083	SUNDAY
308 TH	4 TH JULY	2084	TUESDAY
309 TH	4 TH JULY	2085	WEDNESDAY
310 TH	4 TH JULY	2086	THURSDAY
311 TH	4 TH JULY	2087	FRIDAY
312 TH	4 TH JULY	2088	SUNDAY
313 TH	4 TH JULY	2089	MONDAY
314 TH	4 TH JULY	2090	TUESDAY
315 TH	4 TH JULY	2091	WEDNESDAY
316 TH	4 TH JULY	2092	FRIDAY
317 TH	4 TH JULY	2093	SATURDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
318 TH	4 TH JULY	2094	SUNDAY
319 TH	4 TH JULY	2095	MONDAY
320 TH	4 TH JULY	2096	WEDNESDAY
321 ST	4 TH JULY	2097	THURSDAY
322 ND	4 TH JULY	2098	FRIDAY
323 RD	4 TH JULY	2099	SATURDAY
324 TH	4 TH JULY	2100	SUNDAY
325 TH	4 TH JULY	2101	MONDAY
326 TH	4 TH JULY	2102	TUESDAY
327 TH	4 TH JULY	2103	WEDNESDAY
328 TH	4 TH JULY	2104	FRIDAY
329 TH	4 TH JULY	2105	SATURDAY
330 TH	4 TH JULY	2106	SUNDAY
331 ST	4 TH JULY	2107	MONDAY
332 ND	4 TH JULY	2108	WEDNESDAY
333 RD	4 TH JULY	2109	THURSDAY
334 TH	4 TH JULY	2110	FRIDAY
335 TH	4 TH JULY	2111	SATURDAY
336 TH	4 TH JULY	2112	MONDAY
337 TH	4 TH JULY	2113	TUESDAY
338 TH	4 TH JULY	2114	WEDNESDAY
339 TH	4 TH JULY	2115	THURSDAY
340 TH	4 TH JULY	2116	SATURDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
341 ST	4 TH JULY	2117	SUNDAY
342 ND	4 TH JULY	2118	MONDAY
343 RD	4 TH JULY	2119	TUESDAY
344 TH	4 TH JULY	2120	THURSDAY
345 TH	4 TH JULY	2121	FRIDAY
346 TH	4 TH JULY	2122	SATURDAY
347 TH	4 TH JULY	2123	SUNDAY
348 TH	4 TH JULY	2124	TUESDAY
349 TH	4 TH JULY	2125	WEDNESDAY
350 TH	4 TH JULY	2126	THURSDAY
351 ST	4 TH JULY	2127	FRIDAY
352 ND	4 TH JULY	2128	SUNDAY
353 RD	4 TH JULY	2129	MONDAY
354 TH	4 TH JULY	2130	TUESDAY
355 TH	4 TH JULY	2131	WEDNESDAY
356 TH	4 TH JULY	2132	FRIDAY
357 TH	4 TH JULY	2133	SATURDAY
358 TH	4 TH JULY	2134	SUNDAY
359 TH	4 TH JULY	2135	MONDAY
360 TH	4 TH JULY	2136	WEDNESDAY
361 ST	4 TH JULY	2137	THURSDAY
362 ND	4 TH JULY	2138	FRIDAY
363 RD	4 TH JULY	2139	SATURDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
364 TH	4 TH JULY	2140	MONDAY
365 TH	4 TH JULY	2141	TUESDAY
366 TH	4 TH JULY	2142	WEDNESDAY
367 TH	4 TH JULY	2143	THURSDAY
368 TH	4 TH JULY	2144	SATURDAY
369 TH	4 TH JULY	2145	SUNDAY
370 TH	4 TH JULY	2146	MONDAY
371 ST	4 TH JULY	2147	TUESDAY
372 ND	4 TH JULY	2148	THURSDAY
373 RD	4 TH JULY	2149	FRIDAY
374 TH	4 TH JULY	2150	SATURDAY
375 TH	4 TH JULY	2151	SUNDAY
376 TH	4 TH JULY	2152	TUESDAY
377 TH	4 TH JULY	2153	WEDNESDAY
378 TH	4 TH JULY	2154	THURSDAY
379 TH	4 TH JULY	2155	FRIDAY
380 TH	4 TH JULY	2156	SUNDAY
381 ST	4 TH JULY	2157	MONDAY
382 ND	4 TH JULY	2158	TUESDAY
383 RD	4 TH JULY	2159	WEDNESDAY
384 TH	4 TH JULY	2160	FRIDAY
385 TH	4 TH JULY	2161	SATURDAY
386 TH	4 TH JULY	2162	SUNDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
387 TH	4 TH JULY	2163	MONDAY
388 TH	4 TH JULY	2164	WEDNESDAY
389 TH	4 TH JULY	2165	THURSDAY
390 TH	4 TH JULY	2166	FRIDAY
391 ST	4 TH JULY	2167	SATURDAY
392 ND	4 TH JULY	2168	MONDAY
393 RD	4 TH JULY	2169	TUESDAY
394 TH	4 TH JULY	2170	WEDNESDAY
395 TH	4 TH JULY	2171	THURSDAY
396 TH	4 TH JULY	2172	SATURDAY
397 TH	4 TH JULY	2173	SUNDAY
398 TH	4 TH JULY	2174	MONDAY
399 TH	4 TH JULY	2175	TUESDAY
400 TH	4 TH JULY	2176	THURSDAY
401 ST	4 TH JULY	2177	FRIDAY
402 ND	4 TH JULY	2178	SATURDAY
403 RD	4 TH JULY	2179	SUNDAY
404 TH	4 TH JULY	2180	TUESDAY
405 TH	4 TH JULY	2181	WEDNESDAY
406 TH	4 TH JULY	2182	THURSDAY
407 TH	4 TH JULY	2183	FRIDAY
408 TH	4 TH JULY	2184	SUNDAY
409 TH	4 TH JULY	2185	MONDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
410 TH	4 TH JULY	2186	TUESDAY
411 TH	4 TH JULY	2187	WEDNESDAY
412 TH	4 TH JULY	2188	FRIDAY
413 TH	4 TH JULY	2189	SATURDAY
414 TH	4 TH JULY	2190	SUNDAY
415 TH	4 TH JULY	2191	MONDAY
416 TH	4 TH JULY	2192	WEDNESDAY
417 TH	4 TH JULY	2193	THURSDAY
418 TH	4 TH JULY	2194	FRIDAY
419 TH	4 TH JULY	2195	SATURDAY
420 TH	4 TH JULY	2196	MONDAY
421 ST	4 TH JULY	2197	TUESDAY
422 ND	4 TH JULY	2198	WEDNESDAY
423 RD	4 TH JULY	2199	THURSDAY
424 TH	4 TH JULY	2200	FRIDAY
425 TH	4 TH JULY	2201	SATURDAY
426 TH	4 TH JULY	2202	SUNDAY
427 TH	4 TH JULY	2203	MONDAY
428 TH	4 TH JULY	2204	WEDNESDAY
429 TH	4 TH JULY	2205	THURSDAY
430 TH	4 TH JULY	2206	FRIDAY
431 ST	4 TH JULY	2207	SATURDAY
432 ND	4 TH JULY	2208	MONDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
433 RD	4 TH JULY	2209	TUESDAY
434 TH	4 TH JULY	2210	WEDNESDAY
435 TH	4 TH JULY	2211	THURSDAY
436 TH	4 TH JULY	2212	SATURDAY
437 TH	4 TH JULY	2213	SUNDAY
438 TH	4 TH JULY	2214	MONDAY
439 TH	4 TH JULY	2215	TUESDAY
440 TH	4 TH JULY	2216	THURSDAY
441 ST	4 TH JULY	2217	FRIDAY
442 ND	4 TH JULY	2218	SATURDAY
443 RD	4 TH JULY	2219	SUNDAY
444 TH	4 TH JULY	2220	TUESDAY
445 TH	4 TH JULY	2221	WEDNESDAY
446 TH	4 TH JULY	2222	THURSDAY
447 TH	4 TH JULY	2223	FRIDAY
448 TH	4 TH JULY	2224	SUNDAY
449 TH	4 TH JULY	2225	MONDAY
450 TH	4 TH JULY	2226	TUESDAY
451 ST	4 TH JULY	2227	WEDNESDAY
452 ND	4 TH JULY	2228	FRIDAY
453 RD	4 TH JULY	2229	SATURDAY
454 TH	4 TH JULY	2230	SUNDAY
455 TH	4 TH JULY	2231	MONDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
456 TH	4 TH JULY	2232	WEDNESDAY
457 TH	4 TH JULY	2233	THURSDAY
458 TH	4 TH JULY	2234	FRIDAY
459 TH	4 TH JULY	2235	SATURDAY
260 TH	4 TH JULY	2236	MONDAY
461 ST	4 TH JULY	2237	TUESDAY
462 ND	4 TH JULY	2238	WEDNESDAY
463 RD	4 TH JULY	2239	THURSDAY
464 TH	4 TH JULY	2240	SATURDAY
465 TH	4 TH JULY	2241	SUNDAY
466 TH	4 TH JULY	2242	MONDAY
467 TH	4 TH JULY	2243	TUESDAY
468 TH	4 TH JULY	2244	THURSDAY
469 TH	4 TH JULY	2245	FRIDAY
470 TH	4 TH JULY	2246	SATURDAY
471 ST	4 TH JULY	2247	SUNDAY
472 ND	4 TH JULY	2248	TUESDAY
473 RD	4 TH JULY	2249	WEDNESDAY
474 TH	4 TH JULY	2250	THURSDAY
475 TH	4 TH JULY	2251	FRIDAY
476 TH	4 TH JULY	2252	SUNDAY
477 TH	4 TH JULY	2253	MONDAY
478 TH	4 TH JULY	2254	TUESDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
479 TH	4 TH JULY	2255	WEDNESDAY
480 TH	4 TH JULY	2256	FRIDAY
481 ST	4 TH JULY	2257	SATURDAY
482 ND	4 TH JULY	2258	SUNDAY
483 RD	4 TH JULY	2259	MONDAY
484 TH	4 TH JULY	2260	WEDNESDAY
485 TH	4 TH JULY	2261	THURSDAY
486 TH	4 TH JULY	2262	FRIDAY
487 TH	4 TH JULY	2263	SATURDAY
488 TH	4 TH JULY	2264	MONDAY
489 TH	4 TH JULY	2265	TUESDAY
490 TH	4 TH JULY	2266	WEDNESDAY
491 ST	4 TH JULY	2267	THURSDAY
492 ND	4 TH JULY	2268	SATURDAY
493 RD	4 TH JULY	2269	SUNDAY
494 TH	4 TH JULY	2270	MONDAY
495 TH	4 TH JULY	2271	TUESDAY
496 TH	4 TH JULY	2272	THURSDAY
497 TH	4 TH JULY	2273	FRIDAY
498 TH	4 TH JULY	2274	SATURDAY
499 TH	4 TH JULY	2275	SUNDAY
500 TH	4 TH JULY	2276	TUESDAY
501 ST	4 TH JULY	2277	WEDNESDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
502 ND	4 TH JULY	2278	THURSDAY
503 RD	4 TH JULY	2279	FRIDAY
504 TH	4 TH JULY	2280	SUNDAY
505 TH	4 TH JULY	2281	MONDAY
506 TH	4 TH JULY	2282	TUESDAY
507 TH	4 TH JULY	2283	WEDNESDAY
508 TH	4 TH JULY	2284	FRIDAY
509 TH	4 TH JULY	2285	SATURDAY
510 TH	4 TH JULY	2286	SUNDAY
511 TH	4 TH JULY	2287	MONDAY
512 TH	4 TH JULY	2288	WEDNESDAY
513 TH	4 TH JULY	2289	THURSDAY
514 TH	4 TH JULY	2290	FRIDAY
515 TH	4 TH JULY	2291	SATURDAY
516 TH	4 TH JULY	2292	MONDAY
517 TH	4 TH JULY	2293	TUESDAY
518 TH	4 TH JULY	2294	WEDNESDAY
519 TH	4 TH JULY	2295	THURSDAY
520 TH	4 TH JULY	2296	SATURDAY
521 ST	4 TH JULY	2297	SUNDAY
522 ND	4 TH JULY	2298	MONDAY
523 RD	4 TH JULY	2299	TUESDAY
524 TH	4 TH JULY	2300	WEDNESDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
525 TH	4 TH JULY	2301	THURSDAY
526 TH	4 TH JULY	2302	FRIDAY
527 TH	4 TH JULY	2303	SATURDAY
528 TH	4 TH JULY	2304	MONDAY
529 TH	4 TH JULY	2305	TUESDAY
530 TH	4 TH JULY	2306	WEDNESDAY
531 ST	4 TH JULY	2307	THURSDAY
532 ND	4 TH JULY	2308	SATURDAY
533 RD	4 TH JULY	2309	SUNDAY
534 TH	4 TH JULY	2310	MONDAY
535 TH	4 TH JULY	2311	TUESDAY
536 TH	4 TH JULY	2312	THURSDAY
537 TH	4 TH JULY	2313	FRIDAY
538 TH	4 TH JULY	2314	SATURDAY
539 TH	4 TH JULY	2315	SUNDAY
540 TH	4 TH JULY	2316	TUESDAY
541 ST	4 TH JULY	2317	WEDNESDAY
542 ND	4 TH JULY	2318	THURSDAY
543 RD	4 TH JULY	2319	FRIDAY
544 TH	4 TH JULY	2320	SUNDAY
545 TH	4 TH JULY	2321	MONDAY
546 TH	4 TH JULY	2322	TUESDAY
547 TH	4 TH JULY	2323	WEDNESDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
548 TH	4 TH JULY	2324	FRIDAY
549 TH	4 TH JULY	2325	SATURDAY
550 TH	4 TH JULY	2326	SUNDAY
551 ST	4 TH JULY	2327	MONDAY
552 ND	4 TH JULY	2328	WEDNESDAY
553 RD	4 TH JULY	2329	THURSDAY
554 TH	4 TH JULY	2330	FRIDAY
555 TH	4 TH JULY	2331	SATURDAY
556 TH	4 TH JULY	2332	MONDAY
557 TH	4 TH JULY	2333	TUESDAY
558 TH	4 TH JULY	2334	WEDNESDAY
559 TH	4 TH JULY	2335	THURSDAY
560 TH	4 TH JULY	2336	SATURDAY
561 ST	4 TH JULY	2337	SUNDAY
562 ND	4 TH JULY	2338	MONDAY
563 RD	4 TH JULY	2339	TUESDAY
564 TH	4 TH JULY	2340	THURSDAY
565 TH	4 TH JULY	2341	FRIDAY
566 TH	4 TH JULY	2342	SATURDAY
567 TH	4 TH JULY	2343	SUNDAY
568 TH	4 TH JULY	2344	TUESDAY
569 TH	4 TH JULY	2345	WEDNESDAY
570 TH	4 TH JULY	2346	THURSDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
571 ST	4 TH JULY	2347	FRIDAY
572 ND	4 TH JULY	2348	SUNDAY
573 RD	4 TH JULY	2349	MONDAY
574 TH	4 TH JULY	2350	TUESDAY
575 TH	4 TH JULY	2351	WEDNESDAY
576 TH	4 TH JULY	2352	FRIDAY
577 TH	4 TH JULY	2353	SATURDAY
578 TH	4 TH JULY	2354	SUNDAY
579 TH	4 TH JULY	2355	MONDAY
580 TH	4 TH JULY	2356	WEDNESDAY
581 ST	4 TH JULY	2357	THURSDAY
582 ND	4 TH JULY	2358	FRIDAY
583 RD	4 TH JULY	2359	SATURDAY
584 TH	4 TH JULY	2360	MONDAY
585 TH	4 TH JULY	2361	TUESDAY
586 TH	4 TH JULY	2362	WEDNESDAY
587 TH	4 TH JULY	2363	THURSDAY
588 TH	4 TH JULY	2364	SATURDAY
589 TH	4 TH JULY	2365	SUNDAY
590 TH	4 TH JULY	2366	MONDAY
591 ST	4 TH JULY	2367	TUESDAY
592 ND	4 TH JULY	2368	THURSDAY
593 RD	4 TH JULY	2369	FRIDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
594 TH	4 TH JULY	2370	SATURDAY
595 TH	4 TH JULY	2371	SUNDAY
596 TH	4 TH JULY	2372	TUESDAY
597 TH	4 TH JULY	2373	WEDNESDAY
598 TH	4 TH JULY	2374	THURSDAY
599 TH	4 TH JULY	2375	FRIDAY
600 TH	4 TH JULY	2376	SUNDAY
601 ST	4 TH JULY	2377	MONDAY
602 ND	4 TH JULY	2378	TUESDAY
603 RD	4 TH JULY	2379	WEDNESDAY
604 TH	4 TH JULY	2380	FRIDAY
605 TH	4 TH JULY	2381	SATURDAY
606 TH	4 TH JULY	2382	SUNDAY
607 TH	4 TH JULY	2383	MONDAY
608 TH	4 TH JULY	2384	WEDNESDAY
609 TH	4 TH JULY	2385	THURSDAY
610 TH	4 TH JULY	2386	FRIDAY
611 ST	4 TH JULY	2387	SATURDAY
612 ND	4 TH JULY	2388	MONDAY
613 RD	4 TH JULY	2389	TUESDAY
614 TH	4 TH JULY	2390	WEDNESDAY
615 TH	4 TH JULY	2391	THURSDAY
616 TH	4 TH JULY	2392	SATURDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
617 TH	4 TH JULY	2393	SUNDAY
618 TH	4 TH JULY	2394	MONDAY
619 TH	4 TH JULY	2395	TUESDAY
620 TH	4 TH JULY	2396	THURSDAY
621 ST	4 TH JULY	2397	FRIDAY
622 ND	4 TH JULY	2398	SATURDAY
623 RD	4 TH JULY	2399	SUNDAY
624 TH	4 TH JULY	2400	TUESDAY
625 TH	4 TH JULY	2401	WEDNESDAY
626 TH	4 TH JULY	2402	THURSDAY
627 TH	4 TH JULY	2403	FRIDAY
628 TH	4 TH JULY	2404	SUNDAY
629 TH	4 TH JULY	2405	MONDAY
630 TH	4 TH JULY	2406	TUESDAY
631 ST	4 TH JULY	2407	WEDNESDAY
632 ND	4 TH JULY	2408	FRIDAY
633 RD	4 TH JULY	2409	SATURDAY
634 TH	4 TH JULY	2410	SUNDAY
635 TH	4 TH JULY	2411	MONDAY
636 TH	4 TH JULY	2412	WEDNESDAY
637 TH	4 TH JULY	2413	THURSDAY
638 TH	4 TH JULY	2414	FRIDAY
639 TH	4 TH JULY	2415	SATURDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
640 TH	4 TH JULY	2416	MONDAY
641 ST	4 TH JULY	2417	TUESDAY
642 ND	4 TH JULY	2418	WEDNESDAY
643 RD	4 TH JULY	2419	THURSDAY
644 TH	4 TH JULY	2420	SATURDAY
645 TH	4 TH JULY	2421	SUNDAY
646 TH	4 TH JULY	2422	MONDAY
647 TH	4 TH JULY	2423	TUESDAY
648 TH	4 TH JULY	2424	THURSDAY
649 TH	4 TH JULY	2425	FRIDAY
650 TH	4 TH JULY	2426	SATURDAY
651 ST	4 TH JULY	2427	SUNDAY
652 ND	4 TH JULY	2428	TUESDAY
653 RD	4 TH JULY	2429	WEDNESDAY
654 TH	4 TH JULY	2430	THURSDAY
655 TH	4 TH JULY	2431	FRIDAY
656 TH	4 TH JULY	2432	SUNDAY
657 TH	4 TH JULY	2433	MONDAY
658 TH	4 TH JULY	2434	TUESDAY
659 TH	4 TH JULY	2435	WEDNESDAY
660 TH	4 TH JULY	2436	FRIDAY
661 ST	4 TH JULY	2437	SATURDAY
662 ND	4 TH JULY	2438	SUNDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
663 RD	4 TH JULY	2439	MONDAY
664 TH	4 TH JULY	2440	WEDNESDAY
665 TH	4 TH JULY	2441	THURSDAY
666 TH	4 TH JULY	2442	FRIDAY
667 TH	4 TH JULY	2443	SATURDAY
668 TH	4 TH JULY	2444	MONDAY
669 TH	4 TH JULY	2445	TUESDAY
670 TH	4 TH JULY	2446	WEDNESDAY
671 ST	4 TH JULY	2447	THURSDAY
672 ND	4 TH JULY	2448	SATURDAY
673 RD	4 TH JULY	2449	SUNDAY
674 TH	4 TH JULY	2450	MONDAY
675 TH	4 TH JULY	2451	TUESDAY
676 TH	4 TH JULY	2452	THURSDAY
677 TH	4 TH JULY	2453	FRIDAY
678 TH	4 TH JULY	2454	SATURDAY
679 TH	4 TH JULY	2455	SUNDAY
680 TH	4 TH JULY	2456	TUESDAY
681 ST	4 TH JULY	2457	WEDNESDAY
682 ND	4 TH JULY	2458	THURSDAY
683 RD	4 TH JULY	2459	FRIDAY
684 TH	4 TH JULY	2460	SUNDAY
685 TH	4 TH JULY	2461	MONDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
686 TH	4 TH JULY	2462	TUESDAY
687 TH	4 TH JULY	2463	WEDNESDAY
688 TH	4 TH JULY	2464	FRIDAY
689 TH	4 TH JULY	2465	SATURDAY
690 TH	4 TH JULY	2466	SUNDAY
691 ^S	4 TH JULY	2467	MONDAY
692 ND	4 TH JULY	2468	WEDNESDAY
693 RD	4 TH JULY	2469	THURSDAY
694 TH	4 TH JULY	2470	FRIDAY
695 TH	4 TH JULY	2471	SATURDAY
696 TH	4 TH JULY	2472	MONDAY
697 TH	4 TH JULY	2473	TUESDAY
698 TH	4 TH JULY	2474	WEDNESDAY
699 TH	4 TH JULY	2475	THURSDAY
700 TH	4 TH JULY	2476	SATURDAY
701 ST	4 TH JULY	2477	SUNDAY
702 ND	4 TH JULY	2478	MONDAY
703 RD	4 TH JULY	2479	TUESDAY
704 TH	4 TH JULY	2480	THURSDAY
705 TH	4 TH JULY	2481	FRIDAY
706 TH	4 TH JULY	2482	SATURDAY
707 TH	4 TH JULY	2483	SUNDAY
708 TH	4 TH JULY	2484	TUESDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
709 TH	4 TH JULY	2485	WEDNESDAY
710 TH	4 TH JULY	2486	THURSDAY
711 TH	4 TH JULY	2487	FRIDAY
712 TH	4 TH JULY	2488	SUNDAY
713 TH	4 TH JULY	2489	MONDAY
714 TH	4 TH JULY	2490	TUESDAY
715 TH	4 TH JULY	2491	WEDNESDAY
716 TH	4 TH JULY	2492	FRIDAY
717 TH	4 TH JULY	2493	SATURDAY
718 TH	4 TH JULY	2494	SUNDAY
719 TH	4 TH JULY	2495	MONDAY
720 TH	4 TH JULY	2496	WEDNESDAY
721 ST	4 TH JULY	2497	THURSDAY
722 ND	4 TH JULY	2498	FRIDAY
723 RD	4 TH JULY	2499	SATURDAY
724 TH	4 TH JULY	2500	SUNDAY
725 TH	4 TH JULY	2501	MONDAY
726 TH	4 TH JULY	2502	TUESDAY
727 TH	4 TH JULY	2503	WEDNESDAY
728 TH	4 TH JULY	2504	FRIDAY
729 TH	4 TH JULY	2505	SATURDAY
730 TH	4 TH JULY	2506	SUNDAY
731 ST	4 TH JULY	2507	MONDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
732 ND	4 TH JULY	2508	WEDNESDAY
733 RD	4 TH JULY	2509	THURSDAY
734 TH	4 TH JULY	2510	FRIDAY
735 TH	4 TH JULY	2511	SATURDAY
736 TH	4 TH JULY	2512	MONDAY
737 TH	4 TH JULY	2513	TUESDAY
738 TH	4 TH JULY	2514	WEDNESDAY
739 TH	4 TH JULY	2515	THURSDAY
740 TH	4 TH JULY	2516	SATURDAY
741 ST	4 TH JULY	2517	SUNDAY
742 ND	4 TH JULY	2518	MONDAY
743 RD	4 TH JULY	2519	TUESDAY
744 TH	4 TH JULY	2520	THURSDAY
745 TH	4 TH JULY	2521	FRIDAY
746 TH	4 TH JULY	2522	SATURDAY
747 TH	4 TH JULY	2523	SUNDAY
748 TH	4 TH JULY	2524	TUESDAY
749 TH	4 TH JULY	2525	WEDNESDAY
750 TH	4 TH JULY	2526	THURSDAY
751 ST	4 TH JULY	2527	FRIDAY
752 ND	4 TH JULY	2528	SUNDAY
753 RD	4 TH JULY	2529	MONDAY
754 TH	4 TH JULY	2530	TUESDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
755 TH	4 TH JULY	2531	WEDNESDAY
756 TH	4 TH JULY	2532	FRIDAY
757 TH	4 TH JULY	2533	SATURDAY
758 TH	4 TH JULY	2534	SUNDAY
759 TH	4 TH JULY	2535	MONDAY
760 TH	4 TH JULY	2536	WEDNESDAY
761 ST	4 TH JULY	2537	THURSDAY
762 ND	4 TH JULY	2538	FRIDAY
763 RD	4 TH JULY	2539	SATURDAY
764 TH	4 TH JULY	2540	MONDAY
765 TH	4 TH JULY	2541	TUESDAY
766 TH	4 TH JULY	2542	WEDNESDAY
767 TH	4 TH JULY	2543	THURSDAY
768 TH	4 TH JULY	2544	SATURDAY
769 TH	4 TH JULY	2545	SUNDAY
770 TH	4 TH JULY	2546	MONDAY
771 ST	4 TH JULY	2547	TUESDAY
772 ND	4 TH JULY	2548	THURSDAY
773 RD	4 TH JULY	2549	FRIDAY
774 TH	4 TH JULY	2550	SATURDAY
775 TH	4 TH JULY	2551	SUNDAY
776 TH	4 TH JULY	2552	TUESDAY
777 TH	4 TH JULY	2553	WEDNESDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
778 TH	4 TH JULY	2554	THURSDAY
779 TH	4 TH JULY	2555	FRIDAY
780 TH	4 TH JULY	2556	SUNDAY
781 ST	4 TH JULY	2557	MONDAY
782 ND	4 TH JULY	2558	TUESDAY
783 RD	4 TH JULY	2559	WEDNESDAY
784 TH	4 TH JULY	2560	FRIDAY
785 TH	4 TH JULY	2561	SATURDAY
786 TH	4 TH JULY	2562	SUNDAY
787 TH	4 TH JULY	2563	MONDAY
788 TH	4 TH JULY	2564	WEDNESDAY
789 TH	4 TH JULY	2565	THURSDAY
790 TH	4 TH JULY	2566	FRIDAY
791 ST	4 TH JULY	2567	SATURDAY
792 ND	4 TH JULY	2568	MONDAY
793 RD	4 TH JULY	2569	TUESDAY
794 TH	4 TH JULY	2570	WEDNESDAY
795 TH	4 TH JULY	2571	THURSDAY
796 TH	4 TH JULY	2572	SATURDAY
797 TH	4 TH JULY	2573	SUNDAY
798 TH	4 TH JULY	2574	MONDAY
799 TH	4 TH JULY	2575	TUESDAY
800 TH	4 TH JULY	2576	THURSDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
801 ST	4 TH JULY	2577	FRIDAY
802 ND	4 TH JULY	2578	SATURDAY
803 RD	4 TH JULY	2579	SUNDAY
804 TH	4 TH JULY	2580	TUESDAY
805 TH	4 TH JULY	2581	WEDNESDAY
806 TH	4 TH JULY	2582	THURSDAY
807 TH	4 TH JULY	2583	FRIDAY
808 TH	4 TH JULY	2584	SUNDAY
809 TH	4 TH JULY	2585	MONDAY
810 TH	4 TH JULY	2586	TUESDAY
811 TH	4 TH JULY	2587	WEDNESDAY
812 TH	4 TH JULY	2588	FRIDAY
813 TH	4 TH JULY	2589	SATURDAY
814 TH	4 TH JULY	2590	SUNDAY
815 TH	4 TH JULY	2591	MONDAY
816 TH	4 TH JULY	2592	WEDNESDAY
817 TH	4 TH JULY	2593	THURSDAY
818 TH	4 TH JULY	2594	FRIDAY
819 TH	4 TH JULY	2595	SATURDAY
820 TH	4 TH JULY	2596	MONDAY
821 ST	4 TH JULY	2597	TUESDAY
822 ND	4 TH JULY	2598	WEDNESDAY
823 RD	4 TH JULY	2599	THURSDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
824 TH	4 TH JULY	2600	FRIDAY
825 TH	4 TH JULY	2601	SATURDAY
826 TH	4 TH JULY	2602	SUNDAY
827 TH	4 TH JULY	2603	MONDAY
828 TH	4 TH JULY	2604	WEDNESDAY
829 TH	4 TH JULY	2605	THURSDAY
830 TH	4 TH JULY	2606	FRIDAY
831 ST	4 TH JULY	2607	SATURDAY
832 ND	4 TH JULY	2608	MONDAY
833 RD	4 TH JULY	2609	TUESDAY
834 TH	4 TH JULY	2610	WEDNESDAY
835 TH	4 TH JULY	2611	THURSDAY
836 TH	4 TH JULY	2612	SATURDAY
837 TH	4 TH JULY	2613	SUNDAY
838 TH	4 TH JULY	2614	MONDAY
839 TH	4 TH JULY	2615	TUESDAY
840 TH	4 TH JULY	2616	THURSDAY
841 ST	4 TH JULY	2617	FRIDAY
842 ND	4 TH JULY	2618	SATURDAY
843 RD	4 TH JULY	2619	SUNDAY
844 TH	4 TH JULY	2620	TUESDAY
845 TH	4 TH JULY	2621	WEDNESDAY
846 TH	4 TH JULY	2622	THURSDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
847 TH	4 TH JULY	2623	FRIDAY
848 TH	4 TH JULY	2624	SUNDAY
849 TH	4 TH JULY	2625	MONDAY
850 TH	4 TH JULY	2626	TUESDAY
851 ST	4 TH JULY	2627	WEDNESDAY
852 ND	4 TH JULY	2628	FRIDAY
853 RD	4 TH JULY	2629	SATURDAY
854 TH	4 TH JULY	2630	SUNDAY
855 TH	4 TH JULY	2631	MONDAY
856 TH	4 TH JULY	2632	WEDNESDAY
857 TH	4 TH JULY	2633	THURSDAY
858 TH	4 TH JULY	2634	FRIDAY
859 TH	4 TH JULY	2635	SATURDAY
860 TH	4 TH JULY	2636	MONDAY
861 ST	4 TH JULY	2637	TUESDAY
862 ND	4 TH JULY	2638	WEDNESDAY
863 RD	4 TH JULY	2639	THURSDAY
864 TH	4 TH JULY	2640	SATURDAY
865 TH	4 TH JULY	2641	SUNDAY
866 TH	4 TH JULY	2642	MONDAY
867 TH	4 TH JULY	2643	TUESDAY
868 TH	4 TH JULY	2644	THURSDAY
869 TH	4 TH JULY	2645	FRIDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
870 TH	4 TH JULY	2646	SATURDAY
871 ST	4 TH JULY	2647	SUNDAY
872 ND	4 TH JULY	2648	TUESDAY
873 RD	4 TH JULY	2649	WEDNESDAY
874 TH	4 TH JULY	2650	THURSDAY
875 TH	4 TH JULY	2651	FRIDAY
876 TH	4 TH JULY	2652	SUNDAY
877 TH	4 TH JULY	2653	MONDAY
878 TH	4 TH JULY	2654	TUESDAY
879 TH	4 TH JULY	2655	WEDNESDAY
880 TH	4 TH JULY	2656	FRIDAY
881 ST	4 TH JULY	2657	SATURDAY
882 ND	4 TH JULY	2658	SUNDAY
883 RD	4 TH JULY	2659	MONDAY
884 TH	4 TH JULY	2660	WEDNESDAY
885 TH	4 TH JULY	2661	THURSDAY
886 TH	4 TH JULY	2662	FRIDAY
887 TH	4 TH JULY	2663	SATURDAY
888 TH	4 TH JULY	2664	MONDAY
889 TH	4 TH JULY	2665	TUESDAY
890 TH	4 TH JULY	2666	WEDNESDAY
891 ST	4 TH JULY	2667	THURSDAY
892 ND	4 TH JULY	2668	SATURDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
893 RD	4 TH JULY	2669	SUNDAY
894 TH	4 TH JULY	2670	MONDAY
895 TH	4 TH JULY	2671	TUESDAY
896 TH	4 TH JULY	2672	THURSDAY
897 TH	4 TH JULY	2673	FRIDAY
898 TH	4 TH JULY	2674	SATURDAY
899 TH	4 TH JULY	2675	SUNDAY
900 TH	4 TH JULY	2676	TUESDAY
901 ST	4 TH JULY	2677	WEDNESDAY
902 ND	4 TH JULY	2678	THURSDAY
903 RD	4 TH JULY	2679	FRIDAY
904 TH	4 TH JULY	2680	SUNDAY
905 TH	4 TH JULY	2681	MONDAY
906 TH	4 TH JULY	2682	TUESDAY
907 TH	4 TH JULY	2683	WEDNESDAY
908 TH	4 TH JULY	2684	FRIDAY
909 TH	4 TH JULY	2685	SATURDAY
910 TH	4 TH JULY	2686	SUNDAY
911 ST	4 TH JULY	2687	MONDAY
912 ND	4 TH JULY	2688	WEDNESDAY
913 RD	4 TH JULY	2689	THURSDAY
914 TH	4 TH JULY	2690	FRIDAY
915 TH	4 TH JULY	2691	SATURDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
916 TH	4 TH JULY	2692	MONDAY
917 TH	4 TH JULY	2693	TUESDAY
918 TH	4 TH JULY	2694	WEDNESDAY
919 TH	4 TH JULY	2695	THURSDAY
920 TH	4 TH JULY	2696	SATURDAY
921 ST	4 TH JULY	2697	SUNDAY
922 ND	4 TH JULY	2698	MONDAY
923 RD	4 TH JULY	2699	TUESDAY
924 TH	4 TH JULY	2700	WEDNESDAY
925 TH	4 TH JULY	2701	THURSDAY
926 TH	4 TH JULY	2702	FRIDAY
927 TH	4 TH JULY	2703	SATURDAY
928 TH	4 TH JULY	2704	MONDAY
929 TH	4 TH JULY	2705	TUESDAY
930 TH	4 TH JULY	2706	WEDNESDAY
931 ST	4 TH JULY	2707	THURSDAY
932 ND	4 TH JULY	2708	SATURDAY
933 RD	4 TH JULY	2709	SUNDAY
934 TH	4 TH JULY	2710	MONDAY
935 TH	4 TH JULY	2711	TUESDAY
936 TH	4 TH JULY	2712	THURSDAY
937 TH	4 TH JULY	2713	FRIDAY
938 TH	4 TH JULY	2714	SATURDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
939 TH	4 TH JULY	2715	SUNDAY
940 TH	4 TH JULY	2716	TUESDAY
941 ST	4 TH JULY	2717	WEDNESDAY
942 ND	4 TH JULY	2718	THURSDAY
943 RD	4 TH JULY	2719	FRIDAY
944 TH	4 TH JULY	2720	SUNDAY
945 TH	4 TH JULY	2721	MONDAY
946 TH	4 TH JULY	2722	TUESDAY
947 TH	4 TH JULY	2723	WEDNESDAY
948 TH	4 TH JULY	2724	FRIDAY
949 TH	4 TH JULY	2725	SATURDAY
950 TH	4 TH JULY	2726	SUNDAY
951 ST	4 TH JULY	2727	MONDAY
952 ND	4 TH JULY	2728	WEDNESDAY
953 RD	4 TH JULY	2729	THURSDAY
954 TH	4 TH JULY	2730	FRIDAY
955 TH	4 TH JULY	2731	SATURDAY
956 TH	4 TH JULY	2732	MONDAY
957 TH	4 TH JULY	2733	TUESDAY
958 TH	4 TH JULY	2734	WEDNESDAY
959 TH	4 TH JULY	2735	THURSDAY
960 TH	4 TH JULY	2736	SATURDAY
961 ST	4 TH JULY	2737	SUNDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
962 ND	4 TH JULY	2738	MONDAY
963 RD	4 TH JULY	2739	TUESDAY
964 TH	4 TH JULY	2740	THURSDAY
965 TH	4 TH JULY	2741	FRIDAY
966 TH	4 TH JULY	2742	SATURDAY
967 TH	4 TH JULY	2743	SUNDAY
968 TH	4 TH JULY	2744	TUESDAY
969 TH	4 TH JULY	2745	WEDNESDAY
970 TH	4 TH JULY	2746	THURSDAY
971 ST	4 TH JULY	2747	FRIDAY
972 ND	4 TH JULY	2748	SUNDAY
973 RD	4 TH JULY	2749	MONDAY
974 TH	4 TH JULY	2750	TUESDAY
975 TH	4 TH JULY	2751	WEDNESDAY
976 TH	4 TH JULY	2752	FRIDAY
977 TH	4 TH JULY	2753	SATURDAY
978 TH	4 TH JULY	2754	SUNDAY
979 TH	4 TH JULY	2755	MONDAY
980 TH	4 TH JULY	2756	WEDNESDAY
981 ST	4 TH JULY	2757	THURSDAY
982 ND	4 TH JULY	2758	FRIDAY
983 RD	4 TH JULY	2759	SATURDAY
984 TH	4 TH JULY	2760	MONDAY

ANNIVERSARY	DATE	YEAR	DAY
985 TH	4 TH JULY	2761	TUESDAY
986 TH	4 TH JULY	2762	WEDNESDAY
987 TH	4 TH JULY	2763	THURSDAY
988 TH	4 TH JULY	2764	SATURDAY
989 TH	4 TH JULY	2765	SUNDAY
990 TH	4 TH JULY	2766	MONDAY
991 ST	4 TH JULY	2767	TUESDAY
992 ND	4 TH JULY	2768	THURSDAY
993 RD	4 TH JULY	2769	FRIDAY
994 TH	4 TH JULY	2770	SATURDAY
995 TH	4 TH JULY	2771	SUNDAY
996 TH	4 TH JULY	2772	TUESDAY
997 TH	4 TH JULY	2773	WEDNESDAY
998 TH	4 TH JULY	2774	THURSDAY
999 TH	4 TH JULY	2775	FRIDAY
1000 TH	4 TH JULY	2776	SUNDAY

We have come to the end of one thousand years long journey of the United States of America's Independence, which is Sunday 4th July, 2776 A.D. if the world exists up to that time. Hoping that the Americans who are alive at that time, especially the Muslims among them, will remember me in their prayers as an illustrious Muslim son of Ghana with big brain, who did a good work for their beloved country.

THE USA NATIONAL ANTHEM

The Star - Spangled Banner (the national anthem) by Francis Scott Key (1779 – 1843)

Oh, say can you see, by the dawn's early light,

What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming;

Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight o'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming;

And the rockets red glare, the bombs bursting in air,

Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;

Oh, say does that Star - Spangled Banner yet wave?

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

THE USA PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and the republic for which it stands, one nation, under god, indivisible, with liberty, and justice, for all.

THE USA OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state of sovereignty of whom

or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the constitution, and laws, of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform noncombatant service in the armed forces of the united states when required by the law; that I will perform work of national importance, under civilian direction, when required by law; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation, or purpose of evasion; so help me god.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF AMERICA

- Christopher Columbus was an Italian-Spanish navigator who sailed west across the Atlantic Ocean in search of a route to Asia, but achieved fame by making land fall in the Americas instead.
- On Friday, October 12th, 1492, two world's unknown to each other met for the first time on a small island in the Carribean Sea. While on a voyage from Spain in search of a direct sea route from Europe to Asia, Christopher Columbus unintentionally discovered the Americas. However, in four separate voyages to the Carribean from 1492 to 1504, he remained convinced that he had found the lands that Marco Polo reached in his overland travels to China at the end of the 13th century. To Columbus it was only a matter of time before a passage was found through the Carribean Islands to the fabled cities of Asia.
- Columbus was not the first European to reach the Americas. Vikings from the Scandinavia had briefly settled on the North American coast, in what is now New Found Land and Labrador, Canada in the 10th or early 11th century. However, Columbus explorations had a profound impact on the world. They led directly to the opening of the western hemisphere to the European colonization.
- Christopher Columbus (31st October 1451–20th May 1506) was an explorer, colonizer, and navigator from the Republic of Genoa, in Northern Italy, whose

voyages across the Atlantic ocean led to general European awareness of the American continents in the western hemisphere. With his four voyages of exploration and several attempts at establishing a settlement on the Island of Hispaniola, all funded by Isabella I of Castile, he initiated the process of Spanish colonization which foreshadowed general European colonization of the “new world”.

- Although Columbus was not the first explorer to reach the Americas from Europe (he was preceded by Norse led by Leif Ericson), the voyages of Columbus molded the future of European colonization and encouraged European exploration of foreign lands for centuries to come.
- Columbus’s initial 1492 voyage came at a critical time of emerging modern western imperialism and economic competition between developing kingdoms seeking wealth from the establishment of trade routes and colonies. In this sociopolitical climate, Columbus’s far-fetched scheme won the attention of Isabella I of Castile. Severely underestimating the circumference of the earth, he estimated that a westward route from Iberia to the Indies would be shorter than the overland trade route through Arabia. If true, this would allow Spain entry into the lucrative spice trade heretofore commanded by the Arabs and Italians. Following his plotted course, he instead landed within the Bahamas archipelago at a locale he named San Salvador. Mistaking the lands he

encountered for Asia, he referred to the inhabitants as “Indios” (Spanish for “Indians”).

- Between 1492 and 1503, Columbus completed four round-trip voyages between Spain and the Americas, all of them under the sponsorship of the crown of Castile. These voyages marked the beginning of the European exploration and colonization of the American continents, and are thus of enormous significance in western history. Columbus himself always insisted, in the face of mounting evidence to the contrary, that the lands that he visited during those voyages were part of the Asian continent, as previously described by Marco Polo and other European travelers. Columbus’s refusal to accept that the lands he had visited and claimed for Spain were not part of Asia might explain, in part, why the American continent was named after the Florentine explorer Amerigo Vespucci and not after Columbus.
- On the evening of Friday 3rd August 1492, Columbus departed from Palos de La Frontera with three ships; one large carrack, Santa Maria, nicknamed Gallegan (the Galician), and two smaller caravels, pinto (the painted) and Santa Clara, nicknamed Nina after her owner Juan de La Cosa and the Pinzon brothers (Martin Alonso and Vicente Yanez, but the monarchs forced the Palos inhabitants to contribute to the expedition. Columbus first sailed to the Canary Islands, which were owned by Castile, where he restocked the provisions and made repairs.

- On Thursday, 6th September 1492, he departed San Sebastian De La Gomera for what turned out to be a five-week voyage across the ocean.
- Land was sighted Friday, 12th October 1492 at 2am, by a Sailor named Rodrigo de Tirana (also known as Juan Rodriguez Bermejo) aboard Pinta. Columbus called the Island (in what is now the Bahamas) San Salvador, the natives called it Le Guanahani. Exactly which island in the Bahamas this corresponds to is an unresolved topic; prime candidates are Samara Cay, Plana Cays, or San Salvador Island (so named in 1925 in the belief that it was Columbus's San Salvador). The indigenous people he encountered, the Lucayan, Taino or Arawak, were peaceful and friendly. From the 12th October 1492 entry in his journal he wrote of them: "many of the men I have seen have scars on their bodies, and when I made signs to them to find out how this happened, they indicated that people from other nearby Islands come to San Salvador to capture them; they defend themselves the best they can. I believe that people from the mainland came here to take them as slaves. They ought to make good and skilled servants for they repeat very quickly whatever we say to them. I think they can very easily be made Christians, for they seem to have no religion. If it pleases our lord, I will take six of them to your highness when I depart, in order that they may learn our language". He remarked that their lack of modern weaponry and even metal-forged swords of pikes was a tactical

vulnerability, writing, “I could conquer the whole of them with 50 men, and govern them as I pleased”.

- Columbus left Cadiz on Tuesday, 24th September 1493 for his second voyage to find new territories, with 17 ships carrying supplies, and about 1,200 men to colonize the region. The colonists included priests, farmers and soldiers. This was part of a new policy-not just “colonies of exploitation”, but “colonies of settlement” and conversion of the natives of Christianity. The crew members may have included free black Africans who arrived in the new world about a decade before the slave trade began.
- On Sunday, 13th October 1493, the ships left the Canary Islands as they had on the first voyage, following a more southerly course. On Sunday, 3rd November 1493, Columbus sighted a rugged island that he named Dominica (Latin for Sunday); later that day, he landed at Marie-Ga-lante, which he named Santa Maria la Galante.
- On Friday, 22nd November Columbus returned to Hispaniola, where he intended to visit Fuertede la Navidad(Christmas Fort), built during his first voyage, and located on the northern coast of Haiti. Columbus found Fuertede la Navidad in ruins, destroyed by the native Taino people. Among the ruins were the corpses of eleven of the first thirty-nine Spanish to have attempted New World colonization. Columbus then moved more than 100 kilometers eastwards, establishing a new settlement, which he called La Isabela, likewise

on the northern coast of Hispaniola, in the present-day Dominican Republic. However, La Isabela proved to be a poorly chosen location, and the settlement was short-lived.

- He left Hispaniola on Thursday, 24th April 1494, arrived at Cuba (naming it Juana) on Wednesday 30th April. He explored the southern coast of Cuba, which he believed to be a peninsula rather than an island, and several nearby islands, including the Isle of Pines (Isla de las Pinas, later known as La Evangelista, The Evangelist). He reached Jamaica on Monday 5th May. He retraced his route to Hispaniola, arriving on Wednesday 20th August, before he finally returned to Spain.
- On Wednesday, 30th May 1498, Columbus left with six ships from Sanlucar, Spain, for his third trip to the New World.

Columbus led the fleet to the Portuguese island of Porto Santo, his wife's native land. He then sailed to Madeira and spent some time there with the Portuguese captain Joao Goncalves da Camara before sailing to the Canary Islands and Cape Verde. Columbus landed on the south coast of the island of Trinidad on Tuesday 31st July. From 4th August through 12th August he explored the Gulf of Paria which separates Trinidad from Venezuela. He explored the mainland of South America, including the Orinoco River. He also sailed to the islands of Chacachacare and Margarita Island and sighted and named Tobago (Bella Forma) and Grenada (Concepcion).

- Columbus returned to Hispaniola on Sunday 19th August to find that many of the Spanish settlers of the new colony were discontented, having been misled by Columbus about the supposedly bountiful riches of the new world. An entry in his journal from September 1498 reads, “From here one might send, in the name of the Holy Trinity, as many slaves as could be sold...” Since Columbus supported the enslavement of the Hispaniola natives for economic reasons, he ultimately refused to baptize them, as Catholic law forbade the enslavement of Christians.

He had some of his crew hanged for disobeying him. A number of returning settlers and sailors lobbied against Columbus at the Spanish court, accusing him and his brothers of gross mismanagement. On his return he was arrested for a period.

- Before leaving for his fourth voyage, Columbus wrote a letter to the Governors of the Bank of St. George, Genoa dated at Seville, on Saturday, 2nd April 1502. He wrote “Although my body is here my heart is always near you.”

Columbus made a fourth voyage nominally in search of the Strait of Malacca to the Indian Ocean. Accompanied by his brother Bartolomeo and his 13-year-old son Fernando, he left Cadiz (modern Spain), on Wednesday, 11th May 1502, with the ships Capitana, Gallega, Vizcaina and Santiago de Palos. He sailed to Arzila on the Moroccan coast to rescue Portuguese soldiers whom he had heard were under siege by the Moors. On Wednesday, 15th June they landed at Carbet on the island of Martinique (Martinica). A hurricane was

brewing, so he continued on, hoping to find shelter on Hispaniola. He arrived at Santo Domingo on Wednesday 29th June but was denied port, and the new governor refused to listen to his storm prediction. Instead, while Columbus's ships sheltered at the mouth of the Rio Jaina, the first Spanish treasure fleet sailed into the hurricane. Columbus's ships survived with only minor damage, while twenty-nine of the thirty ships in the governor's fleet were lost to the 1st July storm. In addition to the ships, 500 lives (including that of the governor, Francisco de Bobadilla) and an immense cargo of gold were surrendered to the sea.

After a brief stop at Jamaica, Columbus sailed to Central America, arriving at Guanaja (Isla de Pinos) in the Bay Islands off the coast of Honduras on Saturday 30th July. Here Bartolomeo found native merchants and a large canoe, which was described as "long as a galley" and was filled with cargo. On Sunday 14th August he landed on the continental mainland at Puerto Castilla, near Trujillo, Honduras. He spent two months exploring the coasts of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, before arriving in Almirante Bay, Panama on Sunday 16th October.

- Christopher Columbus was born between Wednesday 25th August and Sunday 31st October 1451 in Genoa, part of modern Italy. His father was Domenico Colombo, a middle-class wool weaver who worked both in Genoa and Savona and who also owned a cheese stand at which young Christopher worked as a helper. Christopher's mother was Susanna Fontanarossa. Bartolomeo,

Giovanni Pellegrino and Giacomo were his brothers. Bartolomeo worked in a cartography workshop in Lisbon for at least part of his adulthood.

- In one of his writings, Columbus claims to have gone to the sea at the age of 10. In 1470 the Columbus family moved to Savona, where Domenico took over a tavern. In the same year, Columbus was on a Genoese ship hired in the service of Rene I of Anjou to support his attempt to conquer the kingdom of Naples.
- In 1473 Columbus began his apprenticeship as business agent for the important Centurione, Di Negro and Spinola families of Genoa. Later he allegedly made a trip to Chios, a Genoese colony in Aegean Sea. In May 1476, he took part in an armed convoy sent by Genoa to carry a valuable cargo to northern Europe. He docked in Bristol, England; Galway, Ireland and was possibly in Iceland in 1477. In 1479 Columbus reached his brother Bartolomeo in Lisbon, while continuing trading for the Centurione family. He married Filipa Moniz Perestrelo, daughter of the Porto Santo governor and Portuguese nobleman of Genoese origin Bartolomeu Perestrello. In 1479 or 1480, his son Diego Columbus was born. Between 1482 and 1485 Columbus traded along the coasts of West Africa, reaching the Portuguese trading post of Elmina at the Guinea coast. Some records report that Filipa died in 1485. It is also speculated that Columbus may have simply left his wife. In either case Columbus found a mistress in Spain in 1487, a 20 year-old orphan named Beatriz Enriquez de Arana.

- Biographical facts on Columbus vary from author to author. However, most scholars generally agree that he was born in the Italian port city of Genoa, on the Ligurian Sea (an arm of Mediterranean Sea) between August 25th and October 31st 1451. His name in Italian was Cristoforo Colombo which is translated into English as Christopher Columbus, into Spanish as Cristobal Colon. Columbus used the Portuguese version of his name while in Portugal and Spanish version after moving to Spain in 1485. He died on Wednesday, 20th May 1506, at the age of 54, in Valladolid, crown of Castile, in present-day Spain.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- The British Empire comprised the dominions, colonies, protectorates, mandates and other territories rule or administered by the United Kingdom. It originated with the overseas colonies and trading posts established by England in the late 16th and early 17th Centuries. At its height it was the largest empire in history and, for over a century, was the foremost global power. (1) By 1922 the British Empire held sway over about 458 million people, one-quarter of the world's population at the time, (2) and covered more than 13 million square miles (34 million km²), almost a quarter of the Earth's total land area. (3) As a result, its political, linguistic and cultural legacy is widespread. At the peak of its power, it was often said that "the sun never sets on the British Empire

“because its span across the globe ensured that the sun was always shining on at least one of its numerous territories.

- During the Age of Discovery in the 15th and 16th centuries, Spain and Portugal pioneered European exploration of the globe, and in the process established large overseas empires. Envious of the great wealth these empires bestowed, England, France and the Netherlands began to establish colonies and trade networks of their own in the Americas and Asia. (4) A series of wars in the 17th and 18th centuries with the Netherlands and France left England (Britain, following the 1707 Act of Union with Scotland) the dominant colonial power in North America and India. The loss of the Thirteen Colonies in North America in 1783 after a war of independence deprived Britain of some of its oldest and most populous colonies. British attention soon turned towards Africa, Asia and the Pacific. Following the defeat of Napoleonic France in 1815, Britain enjoyed a century of almost unchallenged dominance, and expanded its imperial holdings across the globe. Increasing degree of autonomy was granted to its white settler colonies, some of which were reclassified as dominions.
- The foundation of the British Empire was laid when England and Scotland were separate kingdoms. In 1496 King Henry VII of England, following the successes of Spain and Portugal in overseas exploration, commissioned John Cabot to lead a voyage to discover a route to Asia via the North Atlantic. [5] Cabot sailed in 1497, five years after the discovery of America, and although

he successfully landfall on the coast of Newfoundland (mistakenly believing, like Christopher Columbus, that he had reached.

- No further attempts to establish English colonies in the Americas were made until well into the reign of Elizabeth I, during the last decades of the 16th century. The Protestant Reformation had made enemies of England and Catholic Spain. In 1562, the English Crown sanctioned the privateers John Hawkins and Francis Drake to engage in slave-raiding attacks against Spanish and Portuguese ships off the coast of West Africa with the aim of breaking into the Atlantic trade system. This effort was rebuffed and later, as the Anglo-Spanish Wars intensified, Elizabeth lent her blessing to further piratical raids against Spanish ports in the Americas and shipping that was returning across the Atlantic, laden with treasure from the New World. At the same time, influential writers such as Richard Hakluyt and John Dee (who was the first to use the term “British Empire”) were beginning to press for the establishment of England’s own empire. By this time, Spain was entrenched in the Americas, Portugal had established trading posts and forts from the coasts of Africa and Brazil to China, and France had begun to settle the plantations of Ireland.
- Though a relative latecomer in comparison to Spain and Portugal, England had been engaged during the 16th century in the statement of Ireland, drawing on precedents dating back to the Norman invasion in 1171. Several people who help establish the plantations of Ireland also played a part in the early colonization of North America, particularly a group known as the “West

Countrymen”, which included Humphrey Gilbert, Walter Raleigh, Francis Drake, John Hawkins, Richard Grenville and Ralph Lane.

In 1578, Queen Elizabeth I granted a patent to Humphrey Gilbert for discovery and overseas exploration. That year, Gilbert sailed for the West Indies with the intention of engaging in piracy and establishing a colony in North America, but the expedition was aborted before it had crossed the Atlantic. In 1583 he embarked on second attempt, on this occasion to the island of Newfoundland whose harbor he formally claimed for England, although no settlers were left behind. Gilbert did not survive the return journey to England, and was succeeded by his half-brother; Walter Raleigh, who was granted his own patent by Elizabeth in 1584. Later that year, Raleigh founded the colony of Roanoke on the coast of present-day North Carolina, but lack of supplies caused the colony to fail.

- In 1603, King James VI of Scotland ascended to the English throne and in 1604 negotiated the Treaty of London, ending hostilities with Spain. Now at peace with its main rival, English attention shifted from preying on other nations’ colonial infrastructure to the business of establishing its own overseas colonies. The British Empire began to take shape during the early 17th century, with the English settlement of North America and the smaller islands of the Caribbean, and the establishment of private companies, most notably the English East India Company, to administer colonies and overseas trade. This period, until the loss of the Thirteen Colonies after the American War of

Independence towards the end of the 18th century, has subsequently been referred to as the “First British Empire”. Americas, Africa and the slave trade

Main articles: British colonization of the Americas, British America, British North America, and Thirteen

- England’s first permanent settlement in the Americas was founded in 1607 in Jamestown, led by Captain John Smith and managed by the Virginia Company. Bermuda was claimed by England after the 1609 shipwreck there of the Company’s flagship and in 1615 was turned over to the newly formed Somers Isles Company. The Virginia Company’s charter was revoked in 1624 and direct control of Virginia was assumed by the crown, thereby founding the Colony of Virginia. The New found land Company was created in 1610 with the aim of creating a permanent settlement on New found land, but was largely unsuccessful. In 1620, Plymouth was founded as a haven for puritan religious separatists, later known as the pilgrims. Fleeing from religious persecution would become the motive of many English would be colonists to risk the arduous trans-Atlantic voyage. Maryland was founded as haven for Roman Catholic (1634) Rhode Island (1636) as a colony tolerant of all religions and Connecticut (1639) for Congregationalist. The province of Carolina was founded in 1663. With the surrender of Fort Amsterdam in 1664, England gained control of the Dutch colony of New Netherland, renaming it New York. This was formalized in negotiations following Second Anglo-Dutch War, in exchange for Suriname. In 1681, the colony of

Pennsylvania was founded by William Penn. The American colonies were less financially successful than those of the Caribbean, but had large areas of good agricultural lands and attracted far larger numbers of English emigrants who preferred their temperate climates.

- In 1670, King Charles II granted a charter to the Hudson's Bay Company, granting it a monopoly on fur trade in what was then known as Rupert's land, a vast stretch of territory that would later make up a large proportion of Canada. Forts and trading posts established by the company were frequently the subject of attacks by the French, who had established their own fur trade colony in adjacent New France.
- Two years later, the Royal African Company was inaugurated, receiving from King Charles a monopoly of the trade to supply slaves to the British colonies of the Caribbean. From the outset, slavery was the basis of the British Empire in the West Indies. Until the abolition of the slave trade in 1807, Britain was responsible for the transportation of 3.5 million African slaves to the Americas, a third of all slaves transported across the Atlantic. To facilitate this trade, forts were established on the coast of West Africa such as James Island, Accra and Bunce Island. In the British Caribbean, the percentage of the population of black people rose from 25% in 1650 to around 80% in 1780, and in the Thirteen Colonies from 10% to 40% over the same period (the majority in southern colonies). For the slave traders, the trade was extremely profitable, and became a major mainstay for such western British cities as Bristol and

Liverpool, which formed the third corner of the so-called triangular trade with Africa and the Americas. For the transported, harsh and unhygienic conditions on the slaving ships and poor diets meant that the average mortality rate during the middle passage was one in seven.

- At the end of 16th century, England and the Netherlands began to challenge Portugal's monopoly of trade with Asia, forming private joint-stock companies to finance the voyages –the English, later British East India Company and Dutch East India Company, chartered in 1600 and 1602 respectively. The primary aim of these companies was to tap into the lucrative spice trade, an effort focused mainly on two regions; the East Indies archipelago, and an important hub in the trade network, India. There, they competed for trade supremacy with Portugal and with each other. Although England would ultimately eclipse the Netherlands as a colonial power, in the short term the Netherlands' more advanced financial system and the three Anglo-Dutch Wars of the 17th century left it with a stronger position in Asia. Hostilities ceased after the Glorious Revolution of 1688 when the Dutch William of Orange ascended the English throne, bringing peace between the Netherlands and England. A deal between the two nations left the spice trade of the East Indies archipelago to the Netherlands and the textiles industry of India to England, but textiles soon overtook spices in terms of profitability, and by 1720, in terms of sales, the British company had overtaken the Dutch. Global struggles with France

- Peace between England and the Netherlands in 1688 meant that the two countries entered the Nine Years' War as allies, but the conflict waged in Europe and overseas between France, Spain and the Anglo-Dutch alliance left the English a stronger colonial power than the Dutch, who were forced to devote a larger proportion of their military budget on the costly land war in Europe. The 18th century would see England (after 1707, Britain) rise to be the world's dominant colonial power, and France becoming its main rival on the imperial stage. Defeat of French fire ships at Quebec in 1759.

The death of Charles II of Spain in 1700 and his bequeathal of Spain and its colonial empire to Philippe of Anjou, a grandson of the king of France, raised the prospect of the unification of France, Spain and their respective colonies, an unacceptable state of affairs for England and the other powers of Europe. In 1701, England, Portugal and the Netherlands sided with Holy Roman Empire against Spain and France in the war of Spanish succession, which lasted until 1714. At the concluding Treaty of Utrecht, Philip renounced his and his descendants' right to French throne and Spain lost its empire in Europe. The British Empire was territorially enlarged: from France, Britain gained Newfoundland and Acadia, and from Spain, Gibraltar and Minorca. Gibraltar which is still a British territory to this day became a critical naval base and allowed Britain control the Atlantic entry and exit point to the Mediterranean. Minorca was returned to Spain at the Treaty of Amejins in 1802, after changing

hands twice. Spain also ceded the rights to the lucrative asiento (permission to sell slaves in Spanish America) to Britain.

- The seven years' War, which began in 1756, was the first war waged on a global scale, fought in Europe, India, North America, the Caribbean, the Philippines and coastal Africa. The Signing of Treaty of Paris (1763) had important consequences for the future of the British Empire. In North America, France's future as a colonial power there was effectively ended with the recognition of British claims to Rupert's lands, the ceding of New France to Britain (leaving a sizable French-speaking population under British control) and Louisiana to Spain. Spain ceded Florida to Britain. In India, the Carnatic War had left France still in control of its enclaves but with military restrictions and an obligation to support British client states, ending French hopes of controlling India. The British victory over France in Seven Years' War therefore left Britain as world's most powerful maritime power.
- During the 1770s, relations between the Thirteen Colonies and Britain became increasingly strained, primarily because of resentment of the British Parliament's attempts to govern and tax American colonists without their consent, summarized at the time by the slogan "No taxation without representation". Disagreement over the American colonists' guaranteed Rights as Englishmen resulted in the American Revolution and the outbreak of the America War of Independence in 1775. The following year, the colonists declared the independence of the United State. With assistance from France,

Spain and the Netherlands the United States would go on to win the war in 1783. Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The loss of the American colonies marked the end of the “first British Empire”

- The loss of such a large portion of British America, at the time Britain’s most populous overseas possession, is seen by historians as the event defining the transition between the “first” and “second” empires, in which Britain shifted its attention away from the Americas to Asia, the Pacific and later Africa. Adam Smith’s *Wealth of Nations*, published in 1776, had argued that colonies were redundant, and that free trade should replace the old mercantilist policies that had characterized the first period of colonial expansion, dating back to the protectionism of Spain and Portugal. The growth of trade between the newly independent United States and Britain after 1783 seemed to confirm Smith’s view that political control was not necessary for economic success. Tensions between the two nations escalated during the Napoleonic Wars, as Britain tried to cut off American trade with France, and boarded American ships to impress into the Royal Navy men of British birth. The U.S. declared war, the War of 1812, in which both sides tried to make major gains at the other’s expense. Both failed and the Treaty of Ghent, ratified in 1815, kept the pre-war boundaries.
- Event in America influenced British policy in Canada, where between 40,000 and 100,000 defeated Loyalists had migrated from America following independence. The 14,000 Loyalists who went to the Saint John and Saint Croix

River valleys, then part of Nova Scotia, felt too far removed from the provincial government in Halifax, so London split off New Brunswick as a separate colony in 1784. The Constitutional Act of 1791 created the provinces of Upper Canada (mainly English-speaking) and Lower Canada (mainly French-speaking) to defuse tensions between the French and British communities, and implemented governmental systems similar to those employed in Britain, with the intention of asserting imperial authority and not allowing the sort of popular control of government that was perceived to have led to the Ame.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

- The American Revolution was the political upheaval during the last half of the 18th century in which thirteen colonies in North America joined together to break free from the British Empire, combining to become United State of America. They first ejected the authority of the Parliament of Great Britain to govern them from overseas without representation, and the expelled all royal officials by 1774 each colony had established a Provincial Congress, on an equivalent governmental institution to form individual self-governing states. The British responded by sending combat troops to re-impose direct rule through representatives sent in 1775 to the Second Continental Congress, the new states joined together at first to defend their respective self-governance and manage the armed conflict against the British known as the American Revolutionary War (1775-83, also American War of Independence).

Ultimately, the states collectively determined that the British monarchy, by acts of tyranny, could no longer legitimately claim their allegiance. They then severed ties with the British Empire in July 1776, when the Congress issued the United State Declaration of Independence, rejecting the monarchy on behalf of the new sovereign nation. The war ended with effective American victory in October 1781, following by formal British abandonment of any claims to the United States with the Treaty of Paris in 1783

- The American Revolution was the result of a series of social, political, and intellectual transformations in early American society and government, collectively referred to as the American Enlightenment. Americans rejected the oligarchies common in aristocratic Europe at the time, championing instead the development of republicanism based on the Enlightenment understanding of liberalism. Among the significant results of the revolution was the creation of a democratically-elected representative government responsible to the will of the people. However, sharp political debates erupted over the appropriate level of democracy desirable in the new government, with a number of founders fearing mob rule.
- Many fundamental issues of national governance were settled with the ratification of the United States Constitution in 1788, which replaced the relatively weaker first attempt at a national government adopted in 1781, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union. In contrast to the loose confederation, the constitution established a strong federated government. The

United States Bill of Right (1791), comprising the first 10 constitutional amendments, quickly followed. It guaranteed many “natural rights” that were influential in justifying the revolution, and attempted to balance a strong national government with relatively broad personal liberties. The American shift to liberal republicanism, and the gradually increasing democracy, caused an upheaval of traditional social hierarchy and gave birth to the ethic that has formed a core of political values in the United States. The American Revolution was predicated by a number of ideas and events that combined led to a political and social separation of colonial possessions from the home nation and a coalescing of those former individual colonies into an independence nation.

- The American revolutionary era began in 1763, after a series of victories by British forces at the conclusion of the French and Indian War ended the French military threat to British North American colonies. Adopting the policy that the colonies should pay an increased proportion of the costs associated with keeping them in the Empire, Britain imposed a series of direct taxes followed by other laws intended to demonstrate British authority, all of which proved extremely unpopular in America. Because the colonies lacked elected representation in the governing British Parliament, many colonists considered the laws to be illegitimate and a violation of their rights as Englishmen in 1772, groups of colonists began to create Committees of correspondence which would lead to their own Provincial Congresses in most of the colonies.

In the course of two years, the Provincial Congresses or their equivalents rejected the Parliament and effectively replaced the British ruling apparatus in the former colonies, culminating in 1774 with the coordinating First Continental Congress. In response to protests in Boston over Parliament's attempts to assert authority, the British sent combat troops, dissolved local governments, and imposed direct rule by Royal officials. Consequently the colonies mobilized their militias and fighting broke out in 1775. First ostensibly loyal to King George III the repeated pleas by the First Continental Congress for royal intervention on their behalf with parliament resulted in the declaration by the King that the states were "in rebellion" and the members of Congress were traitors in 1776, representatives from each of the original 13 states voted unanimously in the Second Continental Congress to adopt a declaration of independence, which now rejected the British monarchy in addition to its Parliament. The declaration established the United States which was originally governed as a loose confederation through a representative democracy selected by state legislatures.

- A motivating force behind the revolution was the American embrace of a political ideology called "republicanism", which was dominant in the colonies by 1775. The republicanism was inspired by the "country party" in Britain, whose critique of British government emphasized that corruption was a terrible reality in Britain. Americans feared the corruption was crossing the Atlantic; the commitment of most Americans to republican values and to their rights,

energized the revolution, as Britain was increasingly seen as hopelessly corrupt and hostile to American interests. Britain seemed to threaten the established liberties that Americans enjoyed. The greatest threat to liberty was depicted as corruption not just in London but at home as well. The colonists associated it with luxury and, especially, inherited aristocracy which they condemned.

- The founding fathers were strong advocates of republican values, particularly Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, George Washington, Thomas Paine, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and Alexander Hamilton, which required men to put civic duty ahead of their personal desires. Men had a civic duty to be prepared and willing to fight for the rights and liberties of their countrymen and countrywomen John Adams, writing to Mercy Otis Warren in 1776, agreed with some classical Greek and Roman thinkers in that “Public virtue cannot exist without private, and public Virtue is the only Foundation of Republics” He continued:
 - “There must be a positive Passion for the public good, the public interest, Honor, Power, and Glory established in the minds of the people, or there can be no Republican Government nor any real liberty and this public passion must be superior to all private passions. Men must be ready, they must pride themselves, and be happy to sacrifice their private pleasures. Passions, and interests, nay their private friendships and dearest connections, when they stand in competition with the rights of society “For women” “republican motherhood” became the ideal, exemplified by Abigail Adams and Mercy Otis

Warren the first duty of the republican woman was to instill republican values in her children and to avoid luxury and ostentation

- Thomas Paine's best-seller pamphlet *Common Sense* appeared in January 1776, after the Revolution had started. It was widely distributed and loaned, and often read aloud in taverns, contributing significantly to spreading the ideas of republicanism and liberalism bolstering enthusiasm for separation from Britain, and encouraging recruitment for the Continental Army. Paine provided a new and widely accepted argument for independence, by advocating a complete break with history. *Common Sense* is oriented to the future in a way that compels the reader to make an immediate choice. It offered a solution for Americas disgusted and alarmed at the threat of tyranny.
- The revolution was in some ways incited by a number of pieces of legislation originating from the British parliament that, for Americans, were illegitimate acts of a government that had no right to pass laws on Englishmen in the Americas who did not have elected representation in that government. For the British policy makers saw these laws as necessary to rein in colonial subjects who, in the name of economic development that was designed to benefit the home nation, had been allowed near-autonomy for too long
- 1733-1763: Navigation Acts, Molasses Act and Royal Proclamation Eastern North America in 1775. The British Province of Quebec, the thirteen colonies on the Atlantic coast and the Indian reserve as defined by the Royal

Proclamation of 1763. The 1763 “Proclamation line” is the border between the red and the pink areas, while the orange area represents the Spanish claim.

- The British Empire at the time operated under the mercantile system, where all trade was concentrated inside the Empire, and trade with other empires was usually illegal. That is, American merchants were not allowed to trade with the French, Dutch or Spanish empires. Britain implemented mercantilism through the Navigation Acts, which Americans avoided as often as they could. The royal officials responded to smuggling with open-ended search warrants (Writs of Assistance). In 1761, Boston lawyer James Otis argued that the writs violated the constitutional rights of the colonists. He lost the case, but John Adams later wrote, “Then and there the child independence was born”
- In 1762, Patrick Henry argued the Parson’s cause in the colony of Virginia, where the legislature has passed a law and it was vetoed by the king. Henry argued that a king by disallowing Acts of this salutary nature, from being the father of his people, degenerated into a Tyrant and forfeits all right to his subject’s obedience”.
- Following their victory in the French and Indian War in 1763, Great Britain took control of the French holdings in North America outside the Caribbean. The British sought to maintain peaceful relations with those Indian tribes that had allied with the French and keep them separated from the American frontiersmen. To this end the Royal Proclamation of 1763 restricted settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains as this was designated an Indian reserve.

Disregarding the proclamation, some groups of settlers continued to move west and establish farms. The proclamation was soon modified and was no longer a hindrance to settlement, but the fact that it had been promulgated without their prior consultation angered the colonists.

- Britain did not expect the colonies to contribute to the interest or the retirement of debt incurred during its wars, but they did expect a portion of the expenses for colonial defense to be paid by the Americans. Estimating the expenses of defending the continental colonies and the British West Indies to be approximately £200,000 annually, the British goal after the end of this war was that the colonies would be taxed for £78,000 of this amount. The colonists objected chiefly on the grounds not that the taxes were high (they were low) but that they had no representation in the Parliament. Parliament insisted it had the right to levy any tax without colonial approval, to demonstrate that it had authority over colonies.
- The colonists did not object to the principle of contributing to the cost of their defense (colonial legislatures spent large sums raising and outfitting militias during the French and Indian war), but they disputed the need for the crown to station regular British troops in North America. In the absence of a French threat, colonists believed the colonial militias (which were funded by taxes raised by colonial legislatures) to be sufficient to deal with any trouble with natives on the frontier. Officer positions were in high demand among the British aristocracy, the rank of captain or major sold for thousands of pounds

and could be resold once an officer purchased an even higher rank. The British wanted all the commissions for themselves, and were unwilling to commission colonial officers (who would pay nothing for their commissions) and further asserted that officers with colonial commissions must submit to the authority of any regular British officer, regardless of rank. This effectively negated the will or the legal authority of the colonies to contribute to defense through their militias. With some 1,500 well-connected British officers who would have become redundant in the aftermath of the Seven Years War, London would have had to discharge them if they did not assign them to North America. Therefore the main reason for parliament imposing taxes was to prove its supremacy, and the main use of the tax funds would be patronage for ambitious British officers. The slogan “No taxation without representation” summed up the American position. London responded that the colonists were “virtually represented”; but most Americans rejected this.

- In 1764, parliament enacted the Sugar Act and the Currency Act, further vexing the colonists. Protests led to a powerful new weapon, the systematic boycott of British goods. The following year, the British enacted the Quartering Acts, which required British soldiers to be quartered at the expense of residents in certain areas. Colonists objected to this, as well.
- In 1765 the Stamp Act was the first direct tax levied on the colonies by British Prime Minister George Grenville and the parliament. All official documents, newspapers, almanacs, and pamphlets, decks of playing cards, were required to

have the stamps. The colonists still considered themselves loyal subjects of the British Crown, with the same historic rights and obligations as subjects in Britain. Nevertheless representatives of all 13 colonies protested vehemently, as popular leaders such as Patrick Henry in Virginia and James Otis in Massachusetts rallied the people in opposition. A secret group, the “Sons of Liberty” formed in many towns and threatened violence if anyone sold the stamps, and no one did. In Boston, the Sons of Liberty burned the records of the vice-admiralty court and looted the home of the chief justice, Thomas Hutchinson. Several legislatures called for united action, and nine colonies sent delegates to the Stamp Act Congress in New York City in October 1765. Moderates led by John Dickinson drew up a “Declaration of Rights and Grievances” stating that taxes passed without representation violated their Rights of Englishmen. Colonists emphasized their determination by boycotting imports of British merchandise. In London, the Rockingham government came to power and parliament debated whether to repeal the stamp tax or send an army to enforce it. Benjamin Franklin made the case for repeal, explaining the colonies had spent heavily in manpower, money and blood in defense of the empire in series of wars against the French and Indians, and that further taxes to pay for those wars were unjust and might bring about a rebellion. Parliament agreed and repealed the tax, but in the Declaratory Act of March 1766 insisted that parliament retained full power to make laws for the colonies “in all cases whatsoever”

- In 1767, the parliament passed the Townshend Acts, which placed a tax on a number of essential goods including paper, glass, and tea. Angered at the tax increases, colonists organized a boycott of British goods. In Boston on Monday March 5th, 1770, a large mob gathered around a group of British soldiers. The mob grew more and more threatening, throwing snowballs, rocks and debris at the soldiers. One soldier was clubbed and fell. All but one of the soldiers fired into the crowd. 11 people were hit; three civilians were killed at the scene of the shooting, and two died after the incident. The event quickly came to be called the Boston Massacre. Although the soldiers were tried and acquitted (defended by John Adams), the widespread descriptions soon became propaganda to turn colonial sentiment against the British. This in turn began a downward spiral in the relationship between Britain and the Province of Massachusetts. Two ships in a harbor, one in the distance. Onboard, men stripped to the waist and wearing feathers in their hair are throwing crates into the water. A large crowd, mostly men, is standing on the dock, waving hats and cheering. A few people wave their hats from windows in a nearby building. This 1846 lithograph by Nathaniel Currier was entitled “The Destruction of Tea at Boston Harbor” the phrase “Boston Tea Party” had not yet become standard.
- In June 1772, in what became known as the Gaspee Affair, a British warship that had been vigorously enforcing unpopular trade regulations was burned by American patriots. Soon afterward, Governor Thomas Hutchinson of

Massachusetts reported that he and the royal judges would be paid directly from London, thus bypassing the colonial legislature.

- On Thursday December 16th, 1773, a group of men, led by Samuel Adams and dressed to evoke American Indians, boarded the ships of the government-favored British East India Company and dumped an estimated £10,000 worth of tea from its holds (approximately £636,000 in 2008) into the harbor. This event became known as the Boston Tea Party and remains a significant part of American patriotic lore.
- In 1764, the United State began to feel the first of the pains that would result in the separation of the colonies from the Great Britain. Parliament increased the amount of tariffs those in the American colonies would need to pay for any goods and services imported in the continent from any country other than Britain known as the sugar act. This act of parliament incensed many Americans to the point of demonstrations.
- The Quartering act which forced Americans to supply housing to the British soldiers and the Stamp Act, which required Americans to pay extra taxes on paper goods from legal documents to playing cards, were also widely unpopular.
- A group known as the sons of liberty was formed in response, which stage demonstrations throughout the colonies on behalf of the citizens “No Taxation without Representation” became the rallying cry of the colonies that refused to pay taxes if the Crown would not allow them a seat in Parliament. Throughout

the 1760s and the early 1770s, the pattern of taxation, protest and political conflict continued.

- When troops arrived in the Boston in March of 1770, the mounting tension between citizens and the soldiers became violent. For reasons that still remain unclear, the British soldiers fired into the angry mob surrounding them, killing three citizens, including a freed black man named Cripus Attucks.
- Although troops eventually withdrew, the Boston Massacre (as it became known) was the bloody beginning to the uprising that would become the American Revolution.
- Boycotts were held on British tea due to taxes which gave businesses in England an unfair advantage. These boycotts resulted in the 1775 Boston Tea Party, when citizens dressed as Native Americans boarded tea ships and began throwing the tea into Boston Harbor.
- When England finally attempted to destroy ammunition in Concord belonging to the American militia on Wednesday, April 19th, 1775, a stray British bullet was the “shot heard round the world” the first round fired in the American Revolution. American independence has its roots in this historic date.
- The conflict that would ensue is one of the most harrowing stories of American history. Thousands of lives were lost on either side as the colonies and the Crown struggled for control of the territory.

- The continental congress made treaties with the Indians in an attempt to gain more support for the cause. An Olive Branch petition was drafted in 1775, offering to make peace with the King and attempted to reconcile. However, King George rejected the petition and declared the colonies in revolt against the Crown.
- On Tuesday, July 2nd 1776, the Second Continental Congress signed and resolved the declaration of independence, which was dated July 4th, 1776 and sent to the king of England. Conflict would continue between the colonist who, in their minds were now free from the tyranny of the Crown and the British troops.
- Britain attempted to make peace with the colonies in 1778, but they were resolute that America was now free nation. By the battle of York town in 1781, all hope in a British victory in America had been crushed by militia formed by the states. Peace negotiations began in France in 1782, and the United States army disbanded and soldiers returned home. War ceased in 1783 when the articles of peace were ratified in France. In 1783 when America had finally gained its hard-fought independence from Britain.
- One of the greatest moments in America history was when the colonies publicly and officially declared their independence from England and America became its own nation.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- The Declaration of the Independence was on Thursday 4th, July 1776, but did America truly gain independence from Britain on this day? There are varying opinions on the subject although it is certain that by declaring and maintaining its independence America finally severed the ties that bound them to their motherland. A detailed picture of American independence however, begins well before the July 4th, 1776 date and ends several years later.
- During the American Revolution, the legal separation of the Thirteen Colonies from Great Britain occurred on Tuesday July 2nd, 1776, when the Second Continental Congress voted to approve a resolution of independence that had been proposed in June by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia. After voting for independence, Congress turned its attention to the Declaration of Independence, a statement explaining this decision, which had been prepared by a Committee of Five, with Thomas Jefferson as its principal author. Congress debated and revised the declaration, finally approving it on Thursday July 4th. A day earlier, John Adams had written to his wife Abigail:

The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn act of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells,

bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forever more.

- Adams's prediction was off by two days. From the outset, Americas celebrated independence on Thursday July 4th, the date shown on the much-publicized Declaration of Independence, rather than on July 2nd, the date the resolution of independence was approved in a closed session of Congress.
- Historians have long disputed whether Congress actually signed the Declaration of Independence on July 4th, even though Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin all later wrote that they had signed it on that day. Most historians have concluded that the Declaration was signed nearly a month after its adoption, on Friday August 2nd, 1776, and not on July 4th as is commonly believed.
- In a remarkable coincidence, both John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, the only signers of the Declaration of Independence later to serve as presidents of the United States, died on the same day Tuesday July 4th, 1826, which was the 50th anniversary of the declaration. Although not a signer of the Declaration of Independence, James Monroe, the Fifth President of the United States, died on Monday July 4th, 1831. Calvin Coolidge, the Thirtieth President, was born on Thursday July 4th, 1872, and thus was the only President to be born on Independence Day.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

- Independence Day, commonly known as the Fourth of July, is a federal holiday in the United States commemorating the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4th, 1776, declaring independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain. Independence Day is commonly associated with fireworks, parades, barbecues, carnivals, fairs, picnics, concerts, baseball games, family reunions, political speeches and ceremonies, and various other public and private events celebrating the history, government, and traditions of the United States. Independence Day is the national day of the United States.
- In 1777, thirteen gunshots were fired, once at morning and again as evening fell, on July 4th in Bristol, Rhode Island. Philadelphia celebrated the first anniversary in a manner a modern American would find quite familiar: an official dinner for the Continental Congress, toasts, 13-gun salutes, speeches, prayers, music, parades, troop reviews, and fireworks. Ships were decked with red, white, and blue bunting.

*In 1778, General George Washington marked July 4th with a double ration of rum for his soldiers and an artillery salute. Across the Atlantic Ocean, Ambassadors John Adams and Benjamin Franklin held a dinner for their fellow Americans in Paris, France.

*In 1780, July 4th fell on a Sunday. The holiday was celebrated on Monday, July 5th.

*In 1781, the Massachusetts General Court became the first state legislature to recognize July 4th as a state celebration.

- In addition to a fireworks show, Miami lights one of its tallest buildings with the patriotic red, white and blue color scheme on Independence Day.
- Independence Day is a national holiday marked by patriotic displays. Similar to other summer-themed events, Independence Day celebrations often take place outdoors. Independence Day is a federal holiday, so all non-essential federal institutions (like the postal service and federal courts) are closed on that day. Many politicians make it a point on this day to appear at a public event to praise the nation's heritage, laws, history, society, and people.
- Families often celebrate Independence Day by hosting or attending a picnic or barbecue and take advantage of the day off and, in some years, long weekend to gather with relatives. Decorations (e.g. streamers, balloons, and clothing) are generally colored red, white, and blue, the colors of the American flag. Parades often are in the morning, while fireworks displays occur in the evening at such places as parks, fairgrounds, or town squares.
- Independence Day fireworks are often accompanied by patriotic songs such as the national anthem "The Star-Spangled Banner" "God Bless America", "America the Beautiful", "My Country, 'Tis of Thee", "This land is Your Land", "Stars and Stripes Forever", and, regionally, "Yankee Doodle" in

northeastern states and “Dixie” in southern states. Some of the lyrics recall images of the Revolutionary War of 1812.

- Firework shows are held in many states, and many fireworks are sold for personal use or as an alternative to a public show. Safety concerns have led some states to ban fireworks or limit the sizes and types allowed. Illicit traffic transfers many fireworks from less restrictive states. A salute of one gun for each state in the United State, called a “salute to the union” is fired on Independence Day at noon by any capable military base.
- In 2009, New York City had the largest fireworks display in the country, with over 22 tons of pyrotechnics exploded. Other major displays are in Chicago on Lake Michigan; in San Diego over Mission Bay; in Boston on the Charles River, in St. Louis on the Mississippi River, in San Francisco over the San Francisco Bay, and on the National Mall in Washington D.C July 4th party table arrangement
- During the annual Windsor-Detroit International Freedom Festival, Detroit, Michigan hosts one of the world’s largest fireworks displays, over the Detroit River, to celebrate Independence Day in conjunction with Windsor, Ontario’s celebration of Canada Day.
- While the official observance always falls on July 4th, participation levels may vary according to which day of the week the 4th falls on. If the holiday falls in the middle of the week, some fireworks displays and celebration may take place during the weekend for convenience again varying by region.

- The first week of July is typically one of the busiest Americans travel periods of the year, as many people utilize the holiday for extended vacation trips.
- Held since 1785, the Bristol Fourth of July parade in Bristol, Rhode Island is the oldest continuous Independence Day Celebration in the United State. Since 1912, the Rebuild Society, a Danish-American friendship organization, has held a July 4th weekend festival that serves as a homecoming for Danish-Americans in the Rebuild section of Denmark.
- Since 1916, Nathans Hot Dog Eating Contest in Coney Island, Brooklyn, New York City supposedly started as a way to settle a dispute among four immigrants as to who was the most patriotic. Since 1959, the international freedom festival is jointly held in Detroit, Michigan and Windsor, Ontario during the last week of June each year as a mutual celebration of Independence Day celebration and Canada day (July 1st). It culminates in a large fireworks display over the Detroit River. Numerous major and minor league baseball games are played on Independence Day. The famous Macy's fireworks display usually held over the East River in New York City has been televised nationwide on NBC since 1976. In 2009, fireworks display was returned to the Hudson's River for the first time since 2000 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Henry Hudson's exploration of that river. Since 1970, the annual 10 kilometer Peachtree Road Race is held in Atlanta, Georgia. The Boston Pops Orchestra has hosted a music and fireworks show over the Charles River Esplanade called the "Boston Pops Fireworks Spectacular" annually since 1973. The event was broadcast nationally

from 1987 until 2002 on the A&E Network, and has aired since 2003 on CBS. On the capitol lawn in Washington DC “A capital Fourth” a free concert precedes the fireworks and attract over a million people annually.

AMERICAN ELECTIONS

- The United State presidential election of 1789 was the first presidential election in the United State of America.
- The election took place following the ratification of the United State constitution in 1788. In this election George Washington was elected for the first of his two terms as president of the United States, and John Adams became the first Vice President of the United States.
- Before this election, the United State had no chief executive under the previous system-the Articles of confederation-the national government was headed by the confederation congress which had a ceremonial presiding officer and several executive departments, but no independent executive branch.
- Under the United States Constitution, the president of the United States is the head of states and the head of government of the United States.
- As chief of the executive branch and head of federal government as a whole, the presidency is the highest political office in the United States by influence and recognition. The president is also the commander-in-chief of the United States Armed Forces.

- The president is indirectly elected to four-year term by an Electoral College (or by the House of Representatives should the Electoral College fail to award an absolute majority of Votes to any person). Since the ratification of the Twenty-second Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1951, no person may be elected to the office of the president more than twice. Also, no person who served more than two years of a term to which someone else was elected may be elected more than once. Upon death, resignation, or removal from office of an incumbent president, the Vice President assumes the office.
- In the first American election the enormously popular Washington essentially ran unopposed. The only real issue to be decided was who would be chosen as vice president. Under the system then in place, each elector cast two votes; if a person received a vote from a majority of the electors, that person becomes president, and the runner-up becomes Vice President. All 69 electors cast one vote each for Washington. Their other votes were divided among eleven other candidates: John Adams received the most, becoming vice president.
- The twelfth Amendment, ratified in 1804 would change this procedure, requiring each elector to cast distinct votes for president and vice president. The election of 1804 was the first one in which the electors voted for president and vice president.
- The election of 1804 was the first one in which the electors voted for president and vice president on separate ballots.

GEORGE WASHINGTON: (1732-1799)

First president of the United States (1789-1797) and one of the most important leaders in the United States history. He was commander in chief of the army in the American Revolution and the first elected president of the United State. His role in gaining independence for the American colonies and later unifying them under the new U.S federal government cannot be overestimated. Laboring against great difficulties, he created the continental Army, which fought and won the American Revolution (1775-1783), out of what was little more than an armed mob. After an eight-year struggle, his design for victory brought final defeat to the British at Yorktown, Virginia and forced Great Britain to grant independence to its overseas possession.

- As “father” of the United State and his name and likeness appear on everything from the one dollar bill to monuments and schools. The nation’s capital is named after him.
- He was a land surveyor. His teeth were so bad that he only had one real one remaining in his mouth when he was inaugurated as president; his sets of false teeth were made of everything from hippo ivory to other human teeth-but no wooden ones!
- The first American election was held on Wednesday, 7th January, 1789. Voters cast ballots to choose states electors; only white men who owned property were allowed to vote.

As it did in 1789, the United States still uses the Electoral College system, established by U.S constitution which today gives all American citizens over the age of 18 the right to vote for electors, who in turn vote for the president.

- George Washington, as the only nominee, won the popular vote by 100%. 38,818 votes, as expected.
- On Wednesday, 4th February 1789, all the 69 electors voted for him to become the first President of the United State of America. He was an independent candidates, he has no party.
- On Thursday, April 30th 1789, George Washington was inaugurated after a unanimous Electoral College vote. His Vice was John Adams, the first vice president of the United States.
- Adams' term as Vice President is sometimes listed as starting on either March 4th, or April 6th. March 4th is the official start of the first Vice Presidential term. April 6th is the date on which Congress counted the electoral votes and certified a Vice President. April 21st is the date on which Adams took the oath of office, whilst the President inaugurated nine days later.
- On Friday, 2nd November 1792, the second American election was held, and once again, George Washington, the only nominee was elected by a 100%. 13,332 votes.

- On Wednesday, 5th December 1792, all the 132 electors cast their votes in the several States for him to become president for his second term in office as president of the United States.
- On Wednesday, 13th February 1793, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. John Adams scored the highest vote among the candidates for Vice Presidency. He scored 77 out of 132 votes to become Vice President once again. The President and the Vice President's party this time was Federalist Party.
- On Monday, March 4th 1793, George Washington took the oath of office to begin his second term as President of the United States of American.
- His two terms of office ended on Saturday, 4th March 1797. He served the U.S. as President for Seven Years, Ten Months, Four Days: Eight Years exclude 57 days. = 94 months, 4 days. = 409 weeks, 2 days. = 2,865 days. = 68,760 hours. = 4,125,600 minutes. = 247,536,000 seconds.
- George Washington was born at Westmoreland county Virginia on Friday, 22nd February 1732. He married Martha Dandridge Custis on Saturday January 6th, 1759. He died on Saturday, 14th December 1799 10:00pm at Mount Vernon Virginia U.S.A. He was 67 Years, 9 Months, 22 Days Old.
- On Friday, 4th November 1796, the third American election was held. The United States Presidential election of 1796 was the first contested American

Presidential election and the only one to elect a President and Vice President from opposing tickets.

- With incumbent President George Washington having refused a third term in office, incumbent vice president John Adams of Massachusetts was a candidate for the Presidency on the Federalist Party ticket, with former Governor Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina as the next most popular Federalist. Their opponents were former Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson of Virginia along with Senator Aaron Burr of New York on the Democratic-Republican ticket. At this point each from any party ran alone, as the formal position of “running mate” had not yet been established.
- John Adams of Federalist Party won the popular vote with 35,726 votes, 53.4%. He defeated Thomas Jefferson of Democratic-Republican Party, who had 31,115 votes, 46.6%.
- On Wednesday, 7th December 1796, the electors cast their votes, and John Adams had 71 votes, Thomas Jefferson had 68 votes, Thomas Pinckney of Federalist Party had 59 votes, whilst Aaron Burr of Democratic-Republican had 30 votes.

Although Adams won, Thomas Jefferson received more electoral votes than Pinckney and was elected to become John Adams’ Vice President, and the second Vice President of the United States of America.

- On Wednesday, February 8th, 1797, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

- On Saturday March 4th, 1797, John Adams of the Federalist Party was inaugurated as the second President of the United States of America, while Thomas Jefferson of the Democratic-Republican took the oath of office as the second Vice President of the United States.

JOHN ADAMS: (1735-1826)

Second President of the United States (1797-1801) and one of the great figures in American history. In the years before the American Revolution (1775-1783) he joined with other Patriots in resisting British rule. When the Revolution began, Adams was among the first to propose American Independence. He served on the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence and helped persuade the second Continental Congress to adopt the declaration.

Adams' revolutionary credentials secured his two terms Vice President and his own election in 1796 as the second President. During his one term, he encountered ferocious attacks by the Jeffersonian Republican, as well as the dominant faction in his own Federalist Party led by his bitter enemy Alexander Hamilton. Adams signed the controversial Alien and Sedition Acts and built up the army and navy especially in the face of an undeclared naval war called the Quasi War with France 1798-1800. The major accomplishment of his Presidency was his peaceful resolution of the conflict in the face of Hamilton's opposition.

In 1800 Adams was defeated for re-election by Thomas Jefferson and retired to Massachusetts. He later resumed his friendship with Jefferson. He and his wife Abigail Adams, founded an accomplished family line of politicians, diplomats and historians now referred to as the Adams' Political Family. Adams was the father of John Quincy Adams, the sixth president of the United States. His achievements have received greater recognition in modern times, though his contributions were not initially as celebrated as those of the founders.

- On Friday, 31st October 1800, the fourth American election was held. This time around, Thomas Jefferson of the Democratic-Republican Party defeated John Adams of the Federalist Party in the popular vote. He won 41,330 votes, 61.4% whilst John Adams had 25,952 votes, 38.6%.
- On Wednesday, 3rd December 1800, the electors cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and his vice.
- On Tuesday, February 11th, 1801, the electoral ballots were opened and counted. The incumbent Vice President Thomas Jefferson of the Democratic-Republican had 73 of the votes of the electors. Aaron Burr also of the Democratic-Republican had 73 votes. The incumbent President John Adams of the Federalist Party had 65 votes, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney also of the Federalist Party had 64 votes, while John Jay also of the Federalist Party had 1 vote.
- A tie in the Electoral Vote for President (at the time, each Elector voted for two persons for president) resulted in the U.S. House of Representative (voting by State-and not as individual congressmen) –after 36 ballots held over several

days-electing Thomas Jefferson President (the other candidate in the electoral vote tie, Aaron Burr, became Vice President under the constitutional provisions of the time).

1. John Adams' term of office which started on Saturday 4th March, 1797, 12:00 pm. ended on Wednesday March 4th, 1801, 12:00pm. He served the U.S. as President for four years =48 month =208 weeks, 5 days = 1,460 days = 35,040 hours. = 2,102,400 minutes = 126,144,000 seconds.
- John Adams was born at Braintree, Massachusetts on Sunday, October 30th, 1735. He married Abigail Smith on Thursday, October 25th, 1764. He died on Tuesday, July 4th, 1826 in Braintree (now Quincy) Massachusetts. 6:20 pm. He was 90 Years, 8 Months, 5 Days Old.
 - On Wednesday, March 4th, 1801, Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated as the third President of the United States of America. Aaron Burr also took the oath of office to become the third Vice President of the United States.

THOMAS JEFFERSON: (1743-1826)

The third President of the United States (1801-1809) and the author of the Declaration of Independence. He was one of the most brilliant individuals in history. His interests were boundless, and his accomplishments were great and varied. He was philosopher, educator, naturalist, politician, scientist, architect, inventor, pioneer in scientific farming, musician and writer, and he was the

foremost spokesman for democracy of his day. He was responsible for Louisiana Purchase, a deal to buy land that doubled the size of the United States, Called the “father of archaeology” because he discovered a superior technique of digging. Appears on the nickel and the \$2 Bill.

A strong believer in religious freedom and what he called “the natural rights of man,” he served the country he helped found. He was a governor of Virginia, secretary of state, Vice President, and the third President of United States. But he will always be most famous as the author of Declaration of Independence.

- On Friday, 2nd November 1804, the fifth American election was held. This election was the first one in which the electors voted for President and Vice President on separate ballots.

- The Presidential Candidates were:
 1. Thomas Jefferson of Democratic - Republican Party
 2. Charles C. Pinckney of the Federalist Party

The Vice Presidential Candidates were:

1. George Clinton of the Democratic-Republican Party
 2. Rufus King of the Federalist Party
- Thomas Jefferson won the popular vote with 104,110 votes, 72.8%. While Charles C. Pinckney had 38,919 votes, 27.2%.

- On Wednesday, 5th December 1804, the electors cast their votes in the several States. The incumbent Thomas Jefferson had 162 out of the 176 votes casted, whilst Charles C. Pinckney had only 14 votes. George Clinton also won 162 votes to become the vice President. He defeated Rufus King who had only 14 votes.
- On Wednesday, 13th February 1805, the electoral votes tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress and confirmed the victory of Thomas Jefferson and his Vice George Clinton.
- On Monday, 4th March 1805, Thomas Jefferson took the oath of office to begin his second term as the President of the United States of America.
- His two terms of office ended on Saturday March 4th, 1809. He served the United State as president for exactly Eight Years = Ninety Six (96) months = Four hundred and seventeen (417) weeks, three days = Two thousand, nine hundred and twenty two (2,922) days = Seventy thousand, one hundred and twenty eight (70,128) hours = Four million, two hundred and seven thousand, six hundred and eighty (4,207,680) minutes = Two hundred and fifty two million, four hundred and sixty thousand, eight hundred (252,460,800) seconds.
- Thomas Jefferson was born in Shadwell, Goochland country, Virginia, on Saturday, 13th April 1743. He married Martha Wayles Skelton on Wednesday, 1st January 1772. He died on Tuesday, July 4th, 1826, 12:30pm. In Monticello (near Charlotte ville, Virginia) He was 83 Years, 2 Months, 21 Days Old. He

and John Adams died on the same day, the United States 50th Anniversary Day. He died at 12:30pm and Adams died at 6:20pm.

- On Friday, 4th November 1808, the American sixth election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. James Madison of the Democratic-Republican Party
2. Charles C. Pinckney of the Federalist Party
3. George Clinton of the Democratic-Republican Party

The Vice Presidential Candidates were:

- George Clinton of the Democratic-Republican Party.
 - Rufus King of the Federalist Party.
 - John Langdon, Independent (no party)
 - James Madison of the Democratic-Republican Party
 - James Monroe of the Democratic-Republican Party
- James Madison won the popular vote with 124,732 votes, 64.7%. While Charles C. Pinckney had 62,431 votes, 32.4%.
 - On Wednesday, 7th December 1808, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
 - On Wednesday, 8th February 1809, the electoral ballots were opened and counted. James Madison had 122 out of 175 votes casted to become the President of the United States. Charles C. Pinckney had 47 votes and George Clinton had 6 votes for Presidency.

- George Clinton won the Vice Presidency votes, he had 113 votes out of the 175 votes casted to become the vice president. He once again defeated Rufus King, who had 47 votes casted, John Langdon had 9 votes, James Madison had 3 votes and James Monroe also had 3 votes.
- On Saturday March 4th, 1809, James Madison was inaugurated as the fourth President of the United States of America.

JAMES MADISON: (1751-1836)

Fourth President of the United States of America (1809-1817) and one of the founding fathers. In a distinguish public Carrier that covered more than 40 years, he worked for American Independence, helped to establish the government of the new nation, and went on to participate in that government as congressman, secretary of state and ultimately President.

Madison's work on the constitution of the United States gave him his best opportunity to exercise his great talents and is generally considered his most valuable contribution. His intense concern for the religious and intellectual freedom led him to seek the strongest possible safeguards of individual liberty. More than any other person, Madison can be considered responsible for making the Bill of Rights part of the Constitution. He was the principal author of the United States Constitution and is often called the "Father of the Constitution". In 1788, he wrote over a third of the Federalist Papers, the most

influential commentary on the constitution. The first President to have served in the United States Congress, he was a leader in the first United States Congress, drafting many basic laws and was responsible for the first ten amendments to the constitution and thus is also known as the “Father of the Bill of Rights”.

- On Friday, 30th October 1812, the seventh American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. James Madison of the Democratic-Republican Party.
2. De Witt Clinton of the Federalist Party.

The Vice Presidential Candidates were:

1. Elbridge Gerry of the Democratic-Republican Party
2. Jared Ingersoll of the Federalist Party.

- The incumbent President James Madison won the popular vote with 140,431 votes, 50.4% and Bill Clinton had 132,781 votes, 47.6%.
- On Wednesday, 2nd December 1812, the electors cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 10th February 1813, the electoral vote tabulated by a joint sessions of congress.

James Madison had 128 out of 217 votes casted to become the President of the United States for the second term in office.

De Witt Clinton had 86 votes casted. Elbridge Gerry won the Vice Presidency votes, he had 131 votes to become the vice President whilst Jared Ingersoll had 86 votes out the 217 votes casted.

- On Thursday, 4th March 1813, James Madison took the oath of office to begin his second term as President of the United State of America.
- His two term of office ended-without a Vice President on Tuesday March 4th, 1817. He served the United States as President for eight years= 96 months = 417 weeks, 3 days = 2,922 days = 70,128 hours = 4,207,680 minutes = 252,460,800 seconds.
- James Madison was born at Port Conway, Virginia on Tuesday, 16th March 1751. He married Dolly Payne Todd on Monday, September 15th, 1794. He died on Tuesday June 28th, 1836, 6.00am at Montpelier Estate, Orange, Virginia. He was 85 Years, 3 Months 12 Days Old.
- On Friday, 1st November 1816, the eighth American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. James Monroe of the Democratic - Republican Party.
2. Rufus King of the Federalist Party.

The Vice Presidential Candidates were:

1. Daniel D. Tompkins of the Democratic-Republican Party.
2. John E. Howard of the Federalist Party.
3. James Ross, independent (no party)

4. John Marshall of the Federalist Party.

5. Robert G. Harper, independence (no party)

- James Monroe won the popular votes with 76,592 votes, 68.2%. While Rufus king had 34,740 votes, 30.9%
- On Wednesday, 4th December 1816, the electors cast their vote in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 12th February 1817, the electoral votes were tabulated by a joint session of congress. James Monroe won 183 out of the 217 votes casted to become the President of the United States. Rufus king had only 34 votes casted.
- Daniel D. Tompkins won the Vice Presidency votes, he had 183 votes, to become the Vice President John E. Howard had only 22 votes, James Ross had 5 votes, John Marshall had 4 votes and Robert G. Harper had 3 votes,
- On Tuesday, March 4th, 1817, James Monroe was inaugurated as the fifth President of the United States of America.

JAMES MONROE: (1758-1831)

Fifth President of the United States of America (1817-1825) and the latest of the so-called Virginia Dynasty of the U.S. Presidents. He succeeded his lifelong friends Thomas Jefferson and James Madison in the nation's highest office. Monroe was a man of good intellectual capabilities sound judgment and highest integrity. In more

than 40 years of public service, he never stinted of his energies in doing what he considered his public duty. Monroe was the eighth United States secretary of war, the seventh United States secretary of state, the last president who was a founding father of the United States and the last President from the Virginia Dynasty and the Republican Generation.

His Presidency was marked both by an “Era of Good feelings” – a period of relatively little partisan strife – and later by the panic of 1819 and a fierce national debate over the admission of the Missouri Territory. Monroe is the most noted for his proclamation of the Monroe doctrine in 1823, which stated that the United States would not tolerate further European intervention in the Americas.

Monroe fought in the American Revolutionary war. After studying law under Thomas Jefferson from 1780-1783, he served in the Continental Congress. As an anti-Federalist delegate to the Virginia convention of the United States constitution, Monroe opposed ratification, claiming it gave too much power to the central government. Nonetheless, Monroe took an active part in the new government and in 1790 he was elected to the senate, where he joined the Jeffersonians. He gained experience as an executive, as the Governor of Virginia and rose to national prominence when as a diplomat in France he helped negotiate the Louisiana Purchase in 1803.

During the war of 1812, Monroe held the critical roles of secretary of state and the secretary of war under President James Madison. Facing little opposition from the

fractured Federalist Party, Monroe was easily elected president in 1816, winning over 80 percent of the electoral vote. As President, he sought to ease partisan tensions and embarked on a tour of the country. He was well received everywhere, as nationalism surge, partisan fury subsided and the Era of Good feelings ensured. The panic of 1819 struck and dispute over the admission of Missouri embroiled the country in 1820. Nonetheless, Monroe won near-unanimous re-election. In 1823, he announced the Monroe Doctrine, which became a landmark in American Foreign Policy. Following his retirement in 1825, he was plagued by financial difficulties.

On Friday, 3rd November 1820, the ninth American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. James Monroe of the Democratic-Republican Party
2. John Quincy Adams, Independent (no party).

The Vice Presidential Candidates were:

1. Daniel D. Tompkins of the Democratic-Republican Party.
 2. Richard Stockton, Independent (no party)/Federalist
 3. Daniel Rodney, Independent (no party)/Federalist
 4. Richard Rush, Independent (no party)/Federalist
 5. Robert G. Harper, Independent (no party)/Federalist
- James Monroe won the popular vote by a 100%, 108,359 votes.

- On Wednesday, 6th December 1820, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 14th February 1821, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. James Monroe won almost all the electors votes casted. He had 231 out of the 232 votes casted to become the President of the United States of America for the second time. He won near-unanimous re-election. John Quincy Adams had only one electoral vote, while 3 votes were not casted.
- Daniel D. Tompkins once again won the Vice Presidency votes, he had 218 votes to become the Vice President Richard Stockton had only 8 votes, Daniel Rodney had 4 votes, Richard Rush had one vote, and Robert G. Harper also had one vote, whilst 3 vote were not casted.
- On Sunday, March 4th, 1821, James Monroe took the oath of office to begin his second term as the President of the United States of America.
- His two terms of office which started on Tuesday, 4th March 1817-12:00pm, ended on Friday, 4th March 1825-12:00pm. He served the U.S. as President for Eight Years = 96 months= 417 weeks, 3 days= 2,922 days= 70,128 hours= 4,207,680 minutes= 252,460,800 seconds.
- James Monroe was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia on Friday, April 28th, 1758. He married Elizabeth on Thursday, 16th February 1786. He died on Monday July 4th, 1831, the 55th Anniversary day of the United States of

America at 3:15pm in New York City. He was 73 Years, 2 Months 6 Days Old.

- On Friday, 29th October 1824, the tenth American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. John Quincy Adams, Independent (no party) Dem-Rep.
2. Andrew Jackson, Independent (no party) Dem-Rep.
3. William H. Crawford, Independent (no party) Dem-Rep.
4. Henry Clay, Independent (no party) Dem-Rep.

The Vice Presidential Candidates were:

1. John C. Calhoun, Independent (no party) Dem-Rep.
 2. Nathan Sanford, Independent (no party) Dem-Rep.
 3. Nathaniel Macon, Independent (no party) Dem-Rep.
 4. Andrew Jackson, Independent (no party) Dem-Rep.
 5. Martin Van Buren, Independent (no party) Dem-Rep.
 6. Henry Clay, Independent (no party) Dem-Rep.
- In the popular votes, John Quincy Adams had 113,122 votes, 30.9% and Andrew Jackson had 151,271 votes, 41.3%
 - On Wednesday, 1st December 1824, the electors cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

- On Wednesday, February 9th, 1825, the electoral vote tabulated by a joint session of congress. John Quincy Adams had 84 votes, out of the 261 votes casted, Andrew Jackson had 99 votes, William H. Crawford had 41 votes and Henry Clay had 37 votes.
- In this election, no candidate having received a majority of the Electoral Vote for President (by now, under terms of the 12th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, Electors voted separately for the President and Vice President: John Calhoun had already received a majority of the electoral vote for vice President), the U.S. House of Representatives, voting (by state-and not as individual Congressmen) on a single ballot, elected-as President John Quincy Adams, who had finished second to Andrew Jackson in the electoral vote for President.
- John C. Calhoun won the vice Presidency votes, he had 182 out of the 260 votes casted, to become the Vice President. Nathan Sanford had 30 votes, Nathaniel Macon had 24 votes, Andrew Jackson had 13 votes, Martin Van Buren had 9 votes and Henry Clay had 2 votes, while one vote not casted.
- On Friday, March 4th, 1825, John Quincy Adams who was elected as President by the U.S. House of Representatives-was inaugurated as the sixth President of the United States of America.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS: (1767-1848)

Sixth President of the United States (1825-1848). He was also an American Diplomat and served in both the Senate and House of Representatives. He was a member of Federalist, Democratic-Republican, National Republican and later Anti Masonic and Whig Parties.

Adams was the son of President John Adams and Abigail Adams. The name “Quincy” came from Abigail’s maternal grandfather, colonel John Quincy, after whom Quincy, Massachusetts is named. As a diplomat, Adams involved in many international negotiations and helped formulate the Monroe doctrine as secretary of states.

Historians agree he was one of the great diplomats in American history. As President, he proposed a program of modernization and educational advancement, but was stymied by congress, controlled by his enemies.

Adams lost his 1828 bid for re-election to Andrew Jackson. In doing so, he became the first President since his father to serve a single term. As President, he represent a vision of national greatness resting on economic growth and strong federal government but his Presidency was not a success as he lacked political adroitness, popularity or a network of supporters and ran afoul of politicians eager to undercut him.

Adams is best known as a diplomat who shaped America's foreign policy in line with deeply conservative and ardently nationalist commitment to America's Republican values.

Adams devoted his life and his greatest ability to serving the people of the United States. Of the 81 years he lived, 50 were spent in public office. His service ended only with his death at the United States Capital in Washington D.C.

- On Friday, 31st October 1828, the eleventh American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Andrew Jackson of the Democratic Party.
2. John Quincy Adams of the National Republican Party.

The Vice Presidential Candidates were:

1. John C. Calhoun of the Democratic Party.
 2. Richard Rush of the National Republican Party.
 3. William Smith of the Democratic Party.
- Andrew Jackson won the popular vote with 642,553 votes, 56.0% and John Quincy Adams had 500,897 votes, 43.6%.
 - On Wednesday, 3rd December 1828, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.

- On Wednesday, 11th February 1829, the electoral vote was tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. Andrew Jackson, who lost the 1824 election by the U.S. House of Representatives vote-defeated the incumbent President by receiving a majority of the electoral vote for President, he had 178 out of the 261 votes casted to become the President of the United States of America. Adams had 83 votes.
- John C. Calhoun once again won the Vice Presidency votes, he had 171 votes, to become the Vice President, Richard Rush had 83 votes, while William Smith had only 7 votes.
- John Quincy Adams' term of office which started on Friday, March 4th, 1825, 12:00pm., ended like his father on Wednesday, 4th March 1829, 12:00pm. He served the U.S. as President like his father for four years = 48 months = 208 weeks, 5 days = 1,461 days = 35,064 hours = 2,103,840 minutes = 126,230,400 seconds.

NOTES:

- John Quincy Adams and his father John Adams served the United States as Presidents for only one term each.
- They were both defeated in their re-elections by those they defeated in their previous elections.
- They both served the nation as Presidents for the same years, the same months and the same weeks.

- They both started their terms on the 4th March, and ended their terms on the same day: Wednesday, 4th March, because the years they ended their term has the same calendar.
- Quincy Adams was sworn in as President exactly 28 years after his father was sworn in as President, and ended his term exactly 28 years after his father has ended his term. Because the day on which a leap year starts repeats itself after 28 years.
- John Adams died during his son's term of office, he died exactly one year four months after his son was sworn in as President.
- John Quincy Adams was born in Braintree, Massachusetts on Saturday, 11th July 1767. He married Louisa Catherine Johnson on Wednesday, July 26th, 1797. He died on Wednesday, February 23rd, 1848, 7:20pm., at Washington D.C. he was 80 Years, 7 Months, 12 Days Old.
- On Wednesday, March 4th, 1829, Andrew Jackson was inaugurated as the seventh President of the United States of America.

ANDREW JACKSON: (1767-1845)

Seventh President of the United States (1829-1837) and the First Westerner to be elected President. His election marked the end of a political era dominated by the planter aristocracy of Virginia and the commercial aristocracy of New England. Jackson himself was an aristocrat, but from a rougher mold than his

predecessors. He fought his way to the leadership and the wealth in a frontier society, and his success established a bond between him and the common people that was never broken. Small farmers, laborers, mechanics, and many other Americans struggling to better themselves looked to Jackson for leadership.

Based in frontier Tennessee, Jackson was a politician and army general who defeated the British at the battle of New Orleans (1815) and the Creek Indians at the battle of Horse-shoe Bend (1814). A polarizing figure who dominated the Second party system in the 1820s and 1830s, he destroyed the national bank and relocated most Indians tribes to the west. His enthusiastic followers created the Modern Democratic Party, and the 1830-1850 periods later became known as the era of Jacksonian Democracy.

He was a rich slave owner who appealed to the masses of Americans and fought against what he denounced as a closed undemocratic aristocracy. He expanded the spoil system during his Presidency to strengthen his political base, regardless of the cost of inefficiency and bias. Whigs and moralists denounced his aggressive enforcement of the Indian Removal Act, which resulted in the forced relocation of Native American tribe to Indian Territory (now Oklahoma). His legacy is now seen as mixed by historians.

- On Friday, 2nd November 1832, the twelfth American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

- 1- Andrew Jackson of the Democratic Party.
- 2- Henry Clay of the National Republican Party.
- 3- John Floyd, Independent (no party).
- 4- William Wirt of Antimasonic party.

The Vice Presidential Candidates were:

- 1- Martin Van Buren of the Democratic Party.
 - 2- John Sergeant of the National Republican Party.
 - 3- Henry Lee, Independent (no party).
 - 4- Amos Ellmaker of Antinasonic party.
 - 5- William Wilkins, Independent (no party).
- Andrew Jackson once again won the popular vote with 701,780 votes, 54.2%. Henry Clay had 484,205 votes, 37.4%. Whilst William Wirt had 100,715 votes, 7.8%.
 - On Wednesday, 5th December 1832, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
 - On Wednesday, 13th February 1833, the electoral ballots were opened and counted by a Joint Session of Congress. The incumbent President Andrew Jackson had 219 out of 286 votes casted to become the President of the United States for his second term. Henry Clay had 49 votes, John Floyd had 11 votes and William Wirt had 7 votes.

Martin Van Buren won the Vice Presidency votes, he had 189 votes to become the Vice President. John Sergeant had 49 votes, Henry Lee had 11 votes, Amos Ellmaker had 7 votes, whilst William Wilkins had 30 votes.

- On Monday, 4th March 1833, Andrew Jackson took the oath of office to begin his second term as President of the United States of America.
- His two terms of office ended on Saturday, 4th March 1837. He served the United States as President for eight years= 96 months= 417 weeks, 3 days= 2,922 days= 70,128 hours= 4,207,680 minutes= 252,460,800 seconds.
- Andrew Jackson was born in Waxhaw, North Carolina on Sunday, March 15th, 1767. He married Rachel Donnelson Robards in August 1791 and a second ceremony on Friday, January 17th, 1794. He died on Sunday, 8th June 1845. 6:00pm in Nashville, Tennessee, He was 78 Years, 2 Months, 24 Days Old.
- On Friday, 4th November 1836, the thirteenth (13th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Martin Van Buren of the Democratic Party.
2. William H. Harrison of the Whig Party.
3. Hugh L. White of the Whig Party.
4. Daniel Webster of the Whig Party
5. W.P. Mangum, Independent (no party).

The Vice Presidential Candidates were:

- 1- Richard M. Johnson of the Democratic Party.
 - 2- Francis Granger of the Whig party
 - 3- John Tyler of the Whig Party.
 - 4- William Smith, Independent (no party)
- Martin Van Buren won the popular vote with 764,176 votes, 50.8%. William Henry Harrison had 550,816 votes, 36.6%., and Hugh L. White had 146,107 votes, 9.7%.
 - On Wednesday, 7th December 1836, the electors cast their votes in the several states to elect President and Vice President.
 - On Wednesday, 8th February 1837, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. The incumbent Vice President Martin Van Buren received a majority of the electoral vote he had 170 out of the 294 votes casted to become the president of the United States. William H. Harrison had 73 votes, Hugh L. White had 26 votes, Daniel Webster had 14 votes and W.P. Mangum had 11 votes.
 - In the vice Presidency votes, Richard M. Johnson had 147 votes, Francis Granger had 77 votes, John Tyler had 47 votes and William Smith had 23 votes.
 - In this election, no candidate having received a majority of the electoral vote for Vice President (Martin Van Buren had already received a majority of the electoral vote for President), the U.S. Senate (voting as individual Senators-not by State) elected, as Vice President, Richard Mentor Johnson.

- On Saturday, March 4th, 1837, Martin Van Buren was inaugurated as the eighth President of the United States of America.

MARTIN VAN BUREN: (1782-1862)

Eighth President of the United States (1837-1841) and the first President born after the U.S. won its Independence. He was regarded by his contemporaries such as a witty and artful politician that they dubbed him the “Little Magician” and the “Red Fox of Kinderhook”. However, these unflattering nicknames could not obscure his statesmanlike qualities or his valuable contributions to the political development of the nation. He was a political broker, pragmatic in his approach to problems and constantly concerned about winning elections. He was a key organizer of the Democratic Party, a dominant figure in the second party system, and the first President not of British descent, his family was Dutch. He was the first President to be born an American citizen, his predecessors having been born British subjects before the American Revolution. He is also the only President not to have spoken English as his first language having grown up speaking Dutch, and the first president from New York.

As Andrew Jackson’s secretary of state and then Vice President, he was a key figure in building the organizational structure for Jacksonian democracy, particularly in New York State.

As President, he did not want the United States to annex Texas, which would eventually happen during the Polk Administration. His administration was largely characterized by the economic hardship of his time, the panic of 1837.

He was scapegoated for the depression and called “Martin Van Ruin” by his political opponents. Van Buren was voted out of office after four years losing to Whig candidate William Henry Harrison. In 1848, he ran for President on a third-party ticket, the Free Soil Party.

- On Friday, 30th October 1840, the fourteenth (14th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Martin Van Buren of the Democratic Party.
2. William Henry Harrison of the Whig Party.

The Vice Presidential Candidates were:

1. Richard M. Johnson of the Democratic Party.
 2. John Tyler of the Whig Party.
 3. L.W. Tazewell, Independent(no party)
 4. James K. Polk of the Democratic Party.
- William H. Harrison won the popular vote with 1,275,390 votes, 52.9%.
Martin Van Buren had 1,128,854 votes, 46.8%.

- On Wednesday, 2nd December 1840, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 10th February 1841, the electoral vote was tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

William H. Harrison defeated the incumbent President by receiving a majority of the electoral vote for President, he had 234 out of the 294 votes casted to become the President of the United States. Martin Van Buren had 60 votes.

- John Tyler also had 234 votes to defeat Richard Johnson for Vice Presidency to become the Vice President. Richard Johnson had 48 votes; L.W Tazawell had 11 votes, while James K. Polk had only one vote.
- Martin Van Buren's term of office which started on Saturday, March 4th, 1837, ended on Thursday, March 4th, 1841. He served the U.S. as President for four years =48 months =208 weeks, 5 days = 1,461 days =35,064 hours. =2,103,840 minutes =126,230,400 seconds.
- Martin Van Buren was born on Thursday, December 5th, 1782 in Kinderhook, New York. He married Hannah Hoes on Saturday, 21st February 1807. He died on Thursday, 24th July 1862, 2:00am, in Kinderhook, New York. He was 79 Years, 7 Months, 19 Days Old.
- On Thursday, March 4th, 1841, William Henry Harrison was inaugurated as the ninth President of United States of America.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON: (1773-1841)

Ninth President of the United States of America (1841). He was one of the important figures in the early westward expansion of the U.S. Harrison took million of acres of land from native America by treaty or conquest. His exploit on frontier, especially his defeat of the shawnee at the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, obscured his Virginia plantation background. It was not the wealthy planter and slave owner whom the people elected to the Presidency. Instead, they elected the legendary old Tippecanoe, pictured as a log cabin dweller and a drinker of hard cider. The popular appeal of this misleading characterization won Harrison the political eminence he had vigorously sought. Unfortunately, he did not live to enjoy it. He was the first President to die during his term of office, and his administration, which lasted exactly one month, was the shortest in U.S. history. He was an America Military Officer and Politician, the oldest President elected until Ronald Regan in 1980, and last President to be born before the United States Declaration of Independence. Harrison died on his 31st day in office of complications from pneumonia, serving the shortest tenure in United States President History. His death sparked a brief constitutional crisis, but that crisis ultimately resolved many questions about Presidential succession left unanswered by the constitution until passage of the 25th amendment.

Before election as President, Harrison served as the first territorial congressional delegate from the Northwest Territory governor of the Indiana Territory and later as a U.S. Representative and Senator from Ohio. He originally gained national fame for

leading U.S. Forces against American Indians at the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, where he earned the nickname “Tippecanoe” (for “old Tippecanoe”). As a general in the subsequent war of the 1812, his notable contribution was a victory at the battle of the Thames in 1813, which brought an end to hostilities in his region.

After the war, Harrison moved to Ohio, where he was elected to the United States Congress, and in 1824 he became member of Senate. There he served a truncated term before being appointed as minister plenipotentiary to Columbia in May 1828. In Colombia, he spoke with Simon Bolivar about the finer point of democracy before returning to his farm in Ohio, where he lived in relative retirement until he was nominated for Presidency in 1836.

Defeated, he retired again to his farm before being elected President in 1840.

- His term of office which began on Thursday March 4th, 1841, 12:00pm ended on Sunday April 4th, 1841, 12:30am.
- He served the U.S. as President for only 30 days, $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours = four weeks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ days = $732\frac{1}{2}$ hours = 43,950 minutes = 2,637,000 seconds.
- William Harrison was born in Berkeley (Charles City County) Virginia, on Tuesday, 9th February 1773. He married Anna Tuthill Symmes on Wednesday, November 25th, 1795. He died on Sunday, 4th April 1841, 12:30am in Washington D.C. He was 68 Years, One Month, 26 Days Old.

- On Sunday, April 4th, 1841, John Tyler the incumbent Vice President was sworn in by his decision as the tenth President of the United States of America.

JOHN TYLER: (1790-1862)

Tenth President of the United States (1841-1845) and the first Vice President to become President upon the death of the Chief Executive. Since the Constitution of the United States was vague of the subject, Tyler made the decision to have himself sworn in as the president instead of considering himself acting President and calling for new elections. This action was bitterly denounced in Tyler's own day, but it set a precedent that has been followed ever since. John Tyler was the first to succeed to the office following the death of a predecessor.

A longtime Democratic-Republican, Tyler, was nonetheless elected Vice President on the Whig ticket. Upon the death of President William Henry Harrison on April 4th, 1841 only a month after his inauguration, the nation was briefly in a state of confusion regarding the process of succession. Ultimately the situation was settled with Tyler becoming President both in name and in fact. Tyler took the oath of office on Tuesday April 6th, 1841, setting a precedent that would govern future successions and eventually be codified in the twenty-fifth amendment.

Once he became President; he stood against his party's platform and vetoed several of their proposals. As a result most of his cabinet resigned and the Whigs expelled him from their party.

Arguably the most famous and significant achievement of Tyler's administration (aside from setting the President for Vice President Succession) was the annexation of the Republic of Texas in 1845.

Tyler was the first President born after the adoption of constitution, the only President to have held office of the President Pro tempore of the Senate and the only former President elected to office in the government of the confederacy during the civil war.

- On Friday, 1st November 1844, the fifteenth (15th) American election was held. The incumbent President John Tyler, who was expelled by Whigs from their party decided not to contest.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. James K. Polk of the Democratic Party.
2. Henry Clay of the Whig Party.

The Vice Presidential Candidates were:

- 1- George M. Dallas of Democratic Party.
- 2- The Frelinghuysen of the Whig party.

- James K. Polk won the popular vote with 1,339,494 votes, 49.5% while Henry Clay had 1,300,004 votes 48.1%.
- On Wednesday, 4th December 1844, the Electors cast their vote in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 12th February 1845, the electoral vote tabulated by joint session of congress. James K. Polk received a majority of the Electoral Vote, he had 170 out of the 275 votes casted to become the President of the United States, and Henry Clay had 105 votes.
- George M. Dallas won the Vice Presidency votes, he had 170 votes to become the Vice President, and Theo Frelinghuysen had 105 votes.
- John Tyler's term of office which started on Sunday, 4th April 1841, ended on Tuesday, 4th March 1845. He served the U.S. as President for 3 years, eleven months =47 months =204 weeks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ days =1,430 $\frac{1}{2}$ days =34,331 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours = 2,059,890 minutes =123,593,400 seconds.
- John Tyler was born in Greenway (Charles City County) Virginia, on Monday, 29th March 1790. He married Letitia Christian on Monday, March 29th, 1813; Julia Gardiner on Wednesday, 26th June 1844. He died on Saturday, 18th January 1862 at 12:15am, in Richmond Virginia. He was 71 Years, 9 Months, 20 Days Old.

- On Tuesday March 4th, 1845, James K. Polk was inaugurated as eleventh President of United States of America.

JAMES K. POLK: (1795-1849)

Eleventh President of the United States (1845-1849). He was one the nation's most successful presidents. During his one term in office, the United State expanded westward to the Pacific Ocean, California and the New Mexico territory were won in the Mexican war (1846-1848) and the Oregon Country was required through negotiation with Great Britain. He succeeded in putting the economic principles of Democratic Party into law. However he failed to prevent his party split over the slavery issue.

James Knox Polk was the surprise "dark horse" candidate for President in 1844, defeating Henry Clay of the rival Whig Party by promising to annex Texas. Polk was a leader of Jacksonian democracy during the second party system. Polk was the last strong pre-civil war President and the first President whose photographs while in office still survive. He is noted for foreign policy successes. He threatened war with Britain over the issue of which country owned the Oregon Country, then backed away and split the ownership of the region with Britain. When Mexico rejected American annexation of Texas, Polk led the nation to a sweeping victory in Mexican-American war, which gave the United States most of its present southwest. He

secured passage of the walker tariff of 1846, which had low rates that pleased his native south and he established a treasury system that lasted until 1913.

Polk over saw the opening of the U.S. Naval Academy and Smithsonian Institution, the ground breaking for the Washington Monument, and issuance of the first postage stamps in the United States.

He promised to serve only one term and did not run for re-election. He died of cholera three months after his term ended.

Scholars have ranked him favorable on the list of greatest President for his ability to set an agenda and achieve all of it. Polk has been called the “least known consequential President of the United States”.

- His one term of office which started on Tuesday, March 4th, 1845, ended on Sunday, March 4th, 1849. He served the United States as President for four years = 48 months = 208 weeks, 5 days = 1,461 days = 35,064 hours = 2,103,840 minutes = 126,230,400 seconds.
- James Knox Polk was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on Monday, November 2nd, 1795. He married Sarah Childress on Thursday, January 1st 1824. He died in Nashville, Tennessee on Friday, 15th June 1849, 3:15pm. He was 53 Years 7 Months, 13 Days Old.
- On Tuesday, 7th November 1848, the Sixteenth (16th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Zachary Taylor of the Whig Party.
2. Lewis Cass of the Democratic Party.
3. Martin Van Buren of the Free soil party.

The Vice Presidential Candidates were:

1. Millard Fillmore of the Whig party.
 2. William O. Butler of the Democratic Party.
- Zachary Taylor won the popular vote with 1,361,393 votes, 47.3%. While Lewis Cass had 1,223,460 votes 42.5%, while Martin Van Buren, former President had 291,501 votes, votes 10.1%.
 - On Wednesday, 6th December 1848, the electors cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.
 - On Wednesday, 14th February 1849, the electoral vote was tabulated by a joint session of congress. Zachary Taylor received a majority of the electoral vote he had 163 out of the 290 votes casted to become the President of the United States of America. Lewis Cass had 127 votes, and Martin Van Buren had no vote.
 - Millard Fillmore also received a majority of the vote to become the Vice President; he had 163 votes, while William O. Butler had 127 votes.

- On Sunday, March 4th, 1849, Zachary Taylor was inaugurated as the twelfth (12th) President of the United States of America.

ZACHARY TAYLOR: (1784-1850)

Twelfth President of the United States (1849-1850). He was a career army officer who was elected on the strength of the victories he won in the Mexican war (1846-1848). As a soldier he was a courageous and inspired leader who could always be found where the fighting was thickest. He never lost a battle. His men admired him and called him “Old Rough and Ready”. As an American military leader, initially uninterested in politics, Taylor nonetheless ran as a Whig in the 1848 Presidential election, defeating Lewis Cass. Taylor was the last president to hold slaves while in office and the last Whig to win a Presidential election.

Known as “Old Rough and Ready”. Taylor had a forty year military career in the United States army, serving in the war of 1812, the Black Hawk War. He achieved fame leading American troops to victory in the Battle of Palo Alto and the Battle of Monterrey during the Mexican-American War. As President, Taylor angered many southerners by taking a moderate stand on the issues of slavery. He urged settlers in New Mexico and California to bypass the territorial stage and draft constitutions for state hood, setting the stage for compromise of 1850.

Taylor died just 16 months in to his term, the second President to die in office, the third shortest tenure of any president. He is thought to have died of gastroenteritis. Only President William Henry Harrison and James Garfield served less time. Taylor was succeeded by his Vice President Millard Fillmore.

- His term of office which started on Sunday, March 4th, 1849, ended suddenly on Tuesday July 9th, 1850. He served the United States as President for one year, 4 months, 5 days= 16 months, 5 days= 70 weeks, 2 days= 492 days = 11,808 hours= 708,480 minutes= 42,508,800 seconds. Plus 10 hours, 35 minutes. Because, he died exactly 10:35pm in his 493rd day in office.
- Zachary Taylor was born on Wednesday, November 24th, 1784 at Orange County Montebello near Barboursville, Virginia. He married Margaret Mackail Smith on Thursday June 21st, 1810. He died on Tuesday, 9th July 1850, at 10:35pm., in Washington D.C., he was 65 Years, 7 Months, 15 Days Old.
- On Tuesday, 9th July 1850, Millard Fillmore was inaugurated the thirteenth President of the United States of America.

MILLARD FILLMORE: (1800-1874)

Thirteenth (13th) President of the United States of America (1850-1853) and the second Vice President to finish the term of a deceased President. He succeeded Zachary Taylor at critical moment in United States' history.

Millard Fillmore was the last member of the Whig Party to hold the office of the President. As Zachary Taylor's Vice President, he assumed the Presidency after Taylor's death.

Fillmore opposed the proposal to keep slavery out of the territories annexed during the Mexican-America war (to appease the south) and so supported the compromise of 1850, which he signed including the fugitive slave act ("Bloodhound Law") which was part of the compromise. On the foreign policy front, he furthered the rising trade with Japan and clashed with the French over Napoleon III's attempt to annex Hawaii, and with the French and the British over the attempt of Narciso Lopez to invade Cuba. After his presidency, he joined the Know-Nothing Movement; throughout the civil war, he opposed President Lincoln and during Re-construction supported President Johnson. Fillmore co-founded the University of Buffalo and helped found the Buffalo historical society.

- His term of office which started on Tuesday, July 9th, 1850, ended on Friday, March 4th, 1853. He served the United States as President for two years, 7 months, 25 days= 31 months, 25 days= 138 weeks, 3 days = 969 days =23,256

hours= 1,395,360 minutes= 83,721,600 seconds. Minus 10 hours, 35 minutes, which was served by President Taylor before his death, in the President Fillmore's first day in office.

- Millard Fillmore was born on Tuesday, 7th January 1800 at Locke Township (now Summer Hill) Cayuga County, New York. He married Abigail Powers on Sunday, 5th February 1826; Caroline Carmichael Meintosh on Wednesday, 10th February 1858. He died on Sunday, March 8th, 1874, 11:10pm at Buffalo, New York. He was 74 Years, 2 Months, One Day Old.
- On Tuesday, 2nd November 1852, the seventeenth (17th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Franklin Pierce of Democratic Party
2. Winfield Scott of the Whig Party.

The Vice Presidential Candidates were:

- William R. King of the Democratic Party.
- William A. Graham of the Whig Party.
- Franklin Pierce won the popular vote with 1,607,510 votes 50.8% and Winfield Scott had 1,386,942 votes 43.9%.
- On Wednesday, 1st December 1852, electors cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and Vice President.

- On Wednesday, 9th February 1853, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. Franklin Pierce received a majority of the electoral votes, he had 254 out of the 296 votes casted to become the President of United States of America. While Winfield Scott had only 42 votes.
- William R. King also had 254 votes in the Vice Presidency votes to become the Vice President, while William A, Graham had only 42 votes.
- On Friday, March 4th, 1853, Franklin Pierce was inaugurated as the fourteenth (14th) President of the United States of America.

FRANKLIN PIERCE: (1804-1869).

Fourteenth (14th) President of the United States (1853-1857). He came to office in the decade before the civil war. Although his roots and home were in the Northern, largely antislavery, State of New Hampshire, Pierce sided with the south on the slavery issue. His chief aim being to uphold the Constitution of the United States as a sacred and therefore unchangeable document and to avoid Civil War at all costs.

Franklin Pierce is the only President from New Hampshire, Pierce was a Democrat and a “dough face” (a Northerner with Southern Sympathies) who served in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate. Later, Pierce took part in the Mexican-American War and became a brigadier general. His private law practice in his home state, New Hampshire, was so successful that he was offered several important positions, which he turned down. Later, he was nominated as the Party’s candidate

for President on the 49th ballot at the 1852 Democratic National Convention. In the Presidential election, Pierce and his running mate William R. King won by a landslide in the Electoral College. They defeated the Whig party ticket of Winfield Scott and William A. Graham by a 50% to 44% margin in the popular vote, and 254 to 42 in the electoral vote.

His amiable personality and handsome appearance caused him to make many friends, but he suffered tragedy in his personal life. As President he made many divisive decisions which were widely criticized and earned a reputation as one of the worst President in U.S. history. Pierce's popularity in the North declined sharply after he came out in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, repealing the Missouri compromise and renewed the debate over expanding slavery in the West. Pierce's credibility was further damaged when several of his diplomats issued the Ostend Manifesto. Historian David Potter concludes that the Ostend manifesto and the Kansas-Nebraska Act were "the two great calamities of the Franklin Pierce administration. Both brought down an avalanche of public criticism more importantly, they permanently discredited manifest destiny and popular sovereignty as political doctrines.

Abandoned by his party, Pierce was not re-nominated to run in 1856 Presidential election and was replaced by James Buchanan as the Democratic Candidate. After losing the democratic nomination Pierce continued his life long struggle with alcoholism as his marriage to Jane Means Appleton Pierce fell apart. His reputation was destroyed during the American civil war when the confederacy and personal

correspondence between Pierce and Confederate President Jefferson Davis was leaked to the press. He died in 1869 from cirrhosis.

Philip B. Kunhardt and Peter W. Kunhardt reflected the views of many historians when they wrote in the American President that Pierce was “a good man who did not understand his own shortcomings. He was genuinely religious, loved his wife and reshaped himself so that he could adapt to her ways and show her true affection”. He was one of the most popular men in New Hampshire, polite and thoughtful, easy and good of the political game, charming, fine and handsome. However, he has been criticized as timid and unable to cope with a changing America.

- His term of office which started on Friday, March 4th, 1853, ended on Wednesday, 4th March 1857. He served the United States as President for four years =48 months =208 weeks, 5days =1,461days =35,064 hours =2,103,840 minutes =126,230,400 seconds.
- Franklin Pierce was born in Hillsborough (now Hillsboro), New Hampshire, on Friday 23rd November 1804. He married Jane Means Appleton on Monday, November 10th, 1834. He died in Concord, New Hampshire, on Friday 8th October 1869. 4:49 am. He was 64years, 10 Months, 15 Days Old.
- On Tuesday, 4th November 1856, the Eighteenth (18th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. James Buchanan of the Democratic Party.
2. John C. Fremont of the Republican Party.
3. Millard Fillmore of the American Party.

The Vice Presidential Candidates were:

1. John C. Breckinridge of the Democratic Party.
 2. William L. Dayton of the Republican Party.
 3. A.J. Donelson of the American Party.
- James Buchanan won the popular vote with 1,836,072 votes, 45.3%. John C. Fremont had 1,342,345 votes, 33.1%, and Millard Fillmore had 873,053 votes, 21.6%.
 - On Wednesday, 3rd December 1856, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
 - On Wednesday, 11th February 1857, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. James Buchanan received a majority of the electoral vote, he had 174 out of the 296 votes casted to become the President of the United States of America, while John C. Fremont had 114 votes and Millard Fillmore, the former President had only 8 votes.
 - John C. Breckinridge won the Vice Presidency votes with 174 to become the Vice President. William L. Dayton had 114 votes and A.J. Donelson had only 8 votes.

- On Wednesday, March 4th, 1857, James Buchanan was inaugurated as the fifteenth (15th) President of the United States of America.

JAMES BUCHANAN: (1791-1868)

Fifteenth (15th) President of the United States (1857-1861). He was a prominent figure in American political life for nearly half a century, holding some of the nation's highest offices. As a President he played a role in the split that developed in his own Democracy party. The split allowed the election of Republican Abraham Lincoln as President in 1860.

He is the only President from Pennsylvania, the only President who remained a life-long bachelor and the last one born in the 18th century.

Buchanan was a popular and experienced state politician and a successful attorney before his Presidency. He represented Pennsylvania in the U.S. House of Representatives and later the Senate and served as Minister to Russia under President Andrew Jackson. He also was secretary of state under President James K. Polk. After turning down an offer for an appointment to the Supreme Court, President Franklin Pierce appointed him Minister to the United Kingdom, in which capacity he helped draft the controversial Ostend Manifesto.

After unsuccessfully seeking the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1844, 1848, and 1852, "Old Buck" was nominated in 1856 election.

Throughout most of Franklin Pierce's term he was stationed in London as a Minister to England and therefore was not caught up in the crossfire of sectional politics that dominated the country. Buchanan was viewed by many as a compromise between the two sides of the slavery question. His subsequent election victory took place in a three man race with John C. Fremont and Millard Fillmore. As President he was often called a "dough face" a Northerner with Southern sympathies, who battled with Stephen A. Douglas for the control of the Democratic Party. Buchanan's efforts to maintain peace between the North and the South alienated both sides, and the Southern States declared their secession in the prologue to the American Civil War. Buchanan's view of record was that secession was illegal, but that going to war to stop it was also illegal. Buchanan, first and foremost an attorney was noted for his mantra, acknowledge by the law.

When he left office, popular opinion had turned against him and the Democratic Party had split in two.

Buchanan had once aspired to a Presidency that would rank in history with that of George Washington. However, his inability to impose peace on sharply divided partisans on the brink of the civil war has led to his consistent ranking by historians as one of the worst Presidents. Buchanan biographer Philip Klein puts these rankings into context: "Buchanan assumed leadership when an unprecedented wave of angry passion was sweeping over the nation. That he held the hostile sections in check during these revolutionary times was in itself a remarkable achievement. His

weaknesses in the stormy years of his Presidency were magnified by enraged partisans of the North and South. His many talents, which in a quieter era might have gained for him a place among the great Presidents, were quickly overshadowed by the cataclysmic events of Civil War and by the towering Abraham Lincoln”.

- His one term of office which started on Wednesday, 4th March 1857, ended on Monday, 4th March 1861. He served the United States as President for four years =48 months =208 weeks, 5 days =1,461 days =35,064 hours. =2,103,840 minutes =126,230,400 seconds.
- James Buchanan was born in Cove Gap (Near Mercersburg) Pennsylvania on Saturday, April 23rd, 1791. He never married. The White House hostess was his niece Harriet Lane. He died on Monday, June 1st, 1868, 8:30a.m., at Wheatland (Near Lancaster) Pennsylvania. He was 77 Years, One Month, 9 Days Old.
- On Tuesday, 6th November 1860, the nineteenth (19th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Abraham Lincoln of the Republican Party.
2. John C. Breckinridge of the Democratic Party.
3. John Bell of the Const. Union Party.
4. Stephen A. Douglas of the Democratic Party.

The Vice Presidential Candidates were:

1. Hannibal Hamlin of the Republican Party.
 2. Joseph Lane of the Democratic Party.
 3. Edward Everett of the Const. Union Party.
 4. H.V. Johnson of the Democratic Party.
- Abraham Lincoln won the popular vote with 1,865,908 votes, 39.8%. Stephen A. Douglas had 1,380,201 votes, 29.5%. John C. Breckinridge had 848,019 votes, 18.1% and John Bell had 590,901 votes, 12.6%.
 - On Wednesday, 5th December 1860, the electors cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.
 - On Wednesday, 13th February 1861, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. Abraham Lincoln received a majority of the electoral votes, he had 180 out of the 303 votes casted to become the President of the United States. John C. Breckinridge had 72 votes. John Bell had 39 votes, and Stephen A. Douglas had 12 votes.
 - Hannibal Hamlin also received a majority of the electors votes for Vice Presidency, he had 180 votes to become the Vice President. Joseph Lane had 72 votes, Edward Everett had 39 votes, while H.V. Johnson had only 12 votes.
 - On Monday, March 4th, 1861, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as the sixteenth (16th) President of the United States of America.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: (1809-1865)

Sixteenth (16th) President of the United States (1861-1865) and one of the great leaders in American history. A humane far-sighted statesman in his lifetime, he became a legend and a folk hero after his death.

He was born in a log cabin and went to school for less than one year. But despite his humble background, Abraham Lincoln became one of the great Presidents of the United States. As the 16th President, Lincoln led America through its darkest days during the Civil War and issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which called for an end to slavery. He ended slavery and held the nation together during the Civil War, America's biggest and bloodiest crisis.

He successfully led the country through its greatest Constitutional, Military and Moral Crisis-the American Civil War-by preserving the union by force while ending slavery and promoting economic modernization. Reared in a poor family on the western frontier, he was mostly self-educated. He became a country lawyer, an Illinois States legislator, and a one term member of the United States House of Representatives but failed in two attempts at a seat in the United States Senate. He was an affectionate, though often absent, husband and father of four children.

Lincoln was an outspoken opponent of the expansion of the slavery in the United States, which he deftly articulated in his campaign debates and speeches.

In congress, Lincoln had opposed the spread of slavery beyond the Southern States. Then in 1854, congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The act created the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It is said: The new territories could decide for themselves if they wanted slavery. This outraged Lincoln, and he began to speak out often against slavery. In 1858, Lincoln ran for the U.S. Senate. His opponent was Senator Stephen A. Douglas, the author of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. In a series of famous debates, the two men argued over whether slavery should be allowed in Kansas and Nebraska. Douglas argued for slavery and Lincoln argued against it.

Lincoln lost that election to Douglas. But the debates earned him a national reputation. The Republican Party, which opposed slavery, chose Lincoln as the Presidential candidate in the election of 1860. Lincoln campaigned against the spread of slavery. But he also said he would not outlaw slavery in the South.

In the 1860 election, Lincoln was elected President of the United States. After Lincoln's victory became clear Southern States began to secede or leave the Union. Many people in these states owned slaves. They believed Lincoln was attacking their way of life. The states that seceded formed the confederacy. The states that did not secede-generally Northern States-became known as the Union.

THE CIVIL WAR BEGINS:

Lincoln refused to recognize the confederacy as separate from the rest of the country. Tension between the confederacy and the union grew. The crisis exploded in April 1861. Confederate soldiers attacked Fort Sumter in Charlestown, South Carolina. The civil war had begun. Most people in the North believed the war would be brief. But the South raised a good army and won the first battles. The Union Army soon had to draft men to fight. The war became unpopular in the North. Riots against the army broke-out in several cities. After war began, following declarations of secession by southern slave states, he concentrated on both the military and political dimensions of the war effort, seeking to reunify the nation. He vigorously exercised unprecedented war powers, including the arrest and detention without trial of thousands of suspected secessionist. He issued his Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 and promoted the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution abolishing slavery. In January 1863, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed all the slaves in rebellious states.

The Emancipation Proclamation hurt the confederacy. It deprived the South of the slave labor it needed to grow food for the confederate army. It helped prevent the South from winning allies in Europe, where slavery was seen as wrong. Many freed slaves joined the Union Army.

- Lincoln met with his cabinet for the first reading of the Emancipation Proclamation draft on Tuesday, July 22nd, 1862 congress, moved to free the

slaves by passing the Second Confiscation Act. The goal was to weaken rebellion which was led and controlled by slave owners. This did not abolish the legal institution of slavery (the 13th amendment did that) but it shows Lincoln had the support of congress in liberating the slaves owned by rebels. Lincoln implemented the new law by his “Emancipation Proclamation”

Lincoln is well known for ending slavery in the United States. In 1861-62, Lincoln made it clear that the North was fighting the war to preserve the Union and abolish slavery. Freeing the slaves became, in late 1862, a war measure to weaken the rebellion by destroying the economic base of its leadership class.

Abolitionist criticized Lincoln for his slowness but on Friday, August 22nd, 1862, Lincoln explained:

“I would save the Union, I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored; the nearer the Union will be “the Union as it was”. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that”.

The Emancipation Proclamation, announced on Monday September 22nd, 1862, and put in effect on Thursday January 1st, 1863, freed slaves in territories not under Union control. As Union armies advanced south, more slaves were liberated until all of them in confederate hands were freed (over three million).

Lincoln later said: “I never, in my life, felt more certain that I was doing right, than I do in signing this paper”. The proclamation made abolishing slavery in the rebel states an official war goal. Lincoln then threw his energies into passage of the 13th Amendment to permanently abolish slavery throughout the nation.

Lincoln had for some time been working on plans to set up colonies for the newly freed slaves. He remarked upon colonization favorable in the Emancipation Proclamation, but all attempts at such a massive undertaking failed. As Frederick Douglass observed Lincoln was, “the first great man that I talked with in the United States freely who in no single instance reminded me of the difference between himself and myself of the difference of color.”

Lincoln closely supervised the war effort, especially the selection of top generals, including Ulysses S. Grant. He brought leaders of various factions of his party into his cabinet and pressured them to co-operate. He defused a confrontation with Britain in the Trent affair late in 1861. Under his leadership, the Union took control of the border slave states at the start of the war and tried repeatedly to capture the confederate capital at Richmond. Each time a general failed, Lincoln substituted another until finally Grant succeeded in 1865. A shrewd politician deeply involved with patronage and power issues in each state, he reached out to war democrats and managed his own re-election in the 1864 Presidential election.

As the leader of the moderate faction of the Republican Party, Lincoln came under attack from all sides. Radical Republicans wanted harsher treatment of the south

democrats desired more compromise, and secessionists saw him as their enemy. Lincoln fought back with patronage by pitting his opponents against each other, and by appealing to the American people with his powers of oratory; for example his Gettysburg address of 1863 became one of the most quoted speeches of American history. It was an iconic statement of America's dedication to the principles of nationalism, equal rights, liberty and democracy. At close of war, Lincoln held a moderate view of reconstruction, seeking to speedily reunite the nation through a policy of generous reconciliation in the face of lingering and bitter divisiveness. Just six days after the decisive surrender of the commanding general of the confederate army, Lincoln fall victim to an assassin, the first U.S. President to suffer such a fate. Lincoln has consistently been ranked by scholars as one of the greatest U.S. Presidents.

- The commander of Fort Sumter, South Carolina sent a request for provisions to Washington and the execution of Lincoln's order to meet that request was seen by the secessionist as an act of war.

On Friday April 12th, 1851, confederates forces fired on union troops at Fort Sumter, forced them to surrender, and began the war.

Historian Allan Nevins argued that the newly inaugurated Lincoln miscalculated in believing that he could preserve the Union and future general William Tecumseh Sherman then a civilian visited Lincoln in the white house during inauguration week and was "Sadly disappointed" at Lincoln's seeming

failure to realize that “the country was sleeping on a volcano” and the south was “preparing the war”.

Donald concluded Lincoln fairly estimated the events leading to the initiation of the war. “His repeated efforts to avoid collision in the months between inauguration and the firing on Fort Sumter showed he adhered to his vow not to be the first to shed fraternal blood. But he also vowed not to surrender the forts. The only resolution of these contradictory positions was for the confederates to fire the first shot; they did just that.

On Monday April 15th, 1861, Lincoln called on the states to send detachments totaling 75,000 troops to recapture forts, protect the capital and “Preserve the Union”, which in his view still existed intact despite the actions of the choose sides. Virginia declared it secession after which the confederate capital was moved from Montgomery to Richmond. North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas also voted for secession over the next two months. Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland threatened secession, but neither they nor the slave state of Delaware seceded.

Troops headed south towards Washington D.C. to protect the capital in response to Lincoln’s call. On Friday April 19th, 1861, angry secessionist mobs in Baltimore that controlled the rail links attacked union troops travelling to the capital. George William brown, the mayor of Baltimore and other suspect Maryland politicians were arrested and imprisoned as Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus. John Merryman, a leader in the secessionist group in

Maryland, asked Chief Justice Roger Taney to issue a writ of habeas corpus saying Lincoln action of holding Merryman without a hearing was unlawful. Lincoln ignored it.

Abraham Lincoln, despite being little prepared for it by prior military experience, was first and foremost a war President.

The nation was at peace for less than six weeks of his Presidency that was entirely “bounded by the parameters of war”. Lincoln was called on to handle both the political and military aspects of the war and his leadership has to be evaluated based on his ability to balance these inseparable parts of the union’s efforts. He was successful war President to the extent that he was able to control the revolutionary forces unleashed by his election and southern secession, maintain the democratic principles that were the bedrock of the nation and achieve a military victory. His assassination near the end of the war left the final challenge of reconstructing the nation to others, but Lincoln as early as 1863 established principles that he felt should shape this process.

Lincoln ran on a political platform opposing the policies of the Pierce and Buchanan administrations that would have preserved slavery for the foreseeable future. While acknowledging that only a state could outlaw slavery within its own borders, the Republican insistence on keeping slavery out of all territories would ultimately lead to the end of slavery in the entire nation since in the minds of both most northerners and most southerners the survival of slavery depended on its ability to expand. By his nature, Lincoln was open to

political compromise but from his election to his assumption of office he led his party in standing firm against any compromise on the territorial issues. After being sworn in as President he likewise refused to accept any resolution that would accept southern secession from the union.

- In November 1863, Lincoln spoke at the dedication of a national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, one of the civil war's bloodiest battle had been fought at Gettysburg. The main speaker at the dedication spoke for two hours. Lincoln spoke afterwards, it took him just two minutes to give the Gettysburg address. In the speech, Lincoln tied the union war effort to the principles of American democracy.

Despite Lincoln's efforts, the Civil War continued. None of Lincoln's generals seemed able to defeat the south. In early 1864, Lincoln put general Ulysses S. Grant in charge of union forces. "At least", Lincoln said, "a general who will fight". Grant's victories on the battlefield helped Lincoln win re-election later that year.

- On Tuesday, 8th November 1864, the twentieth (20th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

- 1- Abraham Lincoln of the Republican National Union.
- 2- George B. McClellan of the Democratic Party.

The Vice Presidential Candidates were:

1. Andrew Johnson of the Democratic National Union

2. G.H. Pendleton of the Democratic Party.

- Abraham Lincoln once more won the popular vote with 2,218,388 vote 55.0%. While George B. McClellan had 1,812,807 vote, 45.0%.
- On Wednesday, 7th December 1864, the electors cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 8th February 1865, the electoral vote was tabulated by a joint session of congress.

Abraham Lincoln as expected scored the highest vote of the electoral vote, he scored 212 out of the 233 votes casted, to become President for his second term of office as the President of the United States. George B. McClellan had only 21 votes.

- Andrew Johnson also received a majority of the Electors votes for Vice Presidency, he scored 212 votes to become the vice president. Whilst G.H. Pendleton had only 21 votes.
- On Saturday, March 4th, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was sworn in as the President of the United States of America for the second time to begin his second term in office.

- Under General Grant, the Union army finally defeated the rebellious South. The most powerful confederate General, Robert E. Lee, surrendered his army to Grant in Virginia in April 1865. The civil war was over.

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN

- Five days after the Civil War ended, on Friday, 14th April 1865, Abraham and Mary Lincoln attended a play at Ford's theater in Washington D.C. during the play, an actor and southern sympathizer named John Wilkes Booth crept up behind the President and shot him. Lincoln died the following morning, Saturday 15th April, 1865.

Lincoln's coffin was put on a special train and sent back to Springfield, Illinois for burial. Thousands of people lined the route to view Lincoln's coffin and mourn his death.

- Abraham Lincoln served as the 16th President of the United States from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865. This American lawyer became one of America's greatest Presidents. He is the tallest President at 6'4". An eleven year old Grace Bedell wrote a letter asking him to grow a beard and he did. He was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth on April 14th, 1865 at Ford's theatre in Washington D.C. and died the following day April 15th, 1865. He was the first President to be assassinated and the third to die in office.
- His term of office which started on Monday, March 4th, 1861, ended suddenly exactly six weeks after his second inauguration on Saturday, 15th April, 1865.

He served the United States as President for four years, six weeks= 49 months, 11 days = 214 weeks, 5 days = 1,503 days =36,072 hours = 2,164,320 minute. = 129,859,200 seconds.

- Abraham Lincoln was born in Hardin County, (now Larue) Kentucky on Sunday, 12th February 1809. He married Mary Todd on Friday, November 4th, 1842. He died at Peterson's boarding house in Washington D.C. on Saturday, 15th April 1865, 7:22 am. He was 56 Years, 2 Months, 3 Days Old.
- On Saturday April 15th, 1865, Andrew Johnson of the Democratic National Union Party was inaugurated as the seventeenth (17th) President of the United States of America.

ANDREWS JOHNSON: (1808-1875)

Seventeenth (17th) President of the United States (1808-1875). He was the first U.S. President to be impeached. The House of Representatives charged him with misbehavior in office, and he escaped conviction in his senate trial by only one vote. Johnson became President at a critical time in American history. He succeeded Abraham Lincoln when Lincoln was assassinated in April 1865, only a few days after the civil war ended. In addition to these trying circumstances, Johnson also had trouble cooperating with other political leaders while proceeding to accomplish his aims;

With the assassination of Lincoln, the Presidency fell upon an old-fashioned southern Jacksonian Democrat of pronounced States' right views. Although an honest and honorable man Andrew Johnson was one of the most unfortunate of Presidents.

Arrayed against him were the radical Republicans in congress, brilliantly led and ruthless in their tactics, Johnson was no match for them.

Born in Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1808, Johnson grew up in poverty. He was apprenticed to a tailor as a boy, but ran away. He opened a tailor shop in Greeneville, Tennessee, married Eliza McCardle, and participated in debates at the local academy.

Entering politics, he became an adept stump speaker, championing the common man and vilifying the plantation aristocracy. As a member of the House of Representative and the Senate in the 1840s and 50s, he advocated a homestead bill to provide a free form for the poor man.

During the secession crisis, Johnson remained in the Senate even when Tennessee seceded, which made him a hero in the North and a traitor in the eyes of most southerners.

In 1862, President Lincoln appointed him Military Governor of Tennessee and Johnson used the State as a laboratory for reconstruction. In 1864, the Republicans contending that their National Union Party was for all loyal men, nominated Johnson, a southerner and a Democrat, for vice president.

After Lincoln's death, President Johnson proceeded to reconstruct the former confederate States while congress was not in session in 1865. He pardoned all who would take an oath of allegiance, but required leaders and men of wealth to obtain special Presidential pardons.

By the time congress met in December 1865, most Southern States were reconstructed, slavery was being abolished, but "black codes" to regulate the freed men were beginning to appear.

Radical Republicans in congress moved vigorously to change Johnson's program. They gained the support of Northerners who were dismayed to see Southerners keeping many pre war leaders and imposing many pre war restrictions upon Negroes. The Radicals first step was to refuse to seat any Senator or Representative from the old confederacy. Next, they passed measures dealing with the former slaves. Johnson vetoed the legislation. The Radicals mustered enough votes in congress to pass legislation over his veto, the first time that congress had overridden a President on an important bill. They passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which established Negroes as American citizens and forbade discrimination against them.

A few months later congress submitted to the States the Fourteenth Amendment, which specified that no state should "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law".

All the former confederate States except Tennessee refused to ratify the amendment; further, there were two bloody race riots in the South. Speaking in

the Middle West, Johnson faced hostile audiences. The Radical Republicans won an overwhelming victory in congressional elections that fall.

In March 1867, the Radicals effected their own plan of reconstruction, again plan of placing Southern States military rule.

They passed laws placing restrictions upon the President. When Johnson violated one of these, the Tenure of Office Act, by dismissing Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, the House voted eleven articles of impeachment against him. He was tried by the Senate in the spring of 1868 and acquitted by one vote. In 1875, Tennessee returned Johnson to the Senate. He died a few months later.

- His term of office which started on Saturday April 15th, 1865, ended on Thursday March 4th, 1869. He served the United States as President for four years exclude six weeks: 3 years, 10 months, 17 days.= 46 months, 17 days= 202 weeks, 5 days = 1,419 days = 34,056 hours = 2,043,360 minutes = 122,601,600 seconds.
- Andrew Johnson was born in Raleigh, North Carolina on Thursday, 29th December 1808. He married Eliza McCardle on Saturday, 5th May 1827. He died in Carter's station, near Elizabethton, Tennessee, on Saturday, 31st July 1875, 2:00am. He was 66 Years, 7 Months, 2 Days Old.
- On Tuesday, 3rd November 1868, the twenty-first (21st) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Ulysses S. Grant of the Republican Party.
2. Horatio Seymour of the Democratic Party.

The Vice Presidential Candidates were:

1. Schuyler Colfax of the Republican Party
2. Francis P. Blair, Jr. of the Democratic Party

- Ulysses S. Grant won the popular vote with 3,013,650 votes, 52.7%. While Horatio Seymour had 2,708,744 votes 47.3%.
- On Wednesday, 2nd December 1868, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President
- On Wednesday, 10th February 1869, the electoral vote tabulated by a joint session of congress. Ulysses S. Grant received a majority of the electoral vote. He had 214 votes of the electors to become the President of the United States of America, while Horatio Seymour had 80 votes. Votes not counted, 23.
- Schuyler Colfax also received a majority of the electors' vote to become the Vice President; he had 214 votes, whilst Francis P. Blair, Jr. had 80 votes. Votes not counted 23.
- On Thursday, March 4th, 1869. Ulysses Simpson Grant was inaugurated as the eighteenth (18th) President of the United States of America.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT: (1822-1885)

Eighteenth (18th) President of the United States (1869-1877). Grant was a puzzling figure in American public life. He was a failure in his early ventures into both business and military life. In four years of commanding Union forces he climbed to the highest rank in the U. S. Army and directed the strategy that successfully concluded the civil war 1865. His two terms in office as President of the U. S. are considered by many historians to be the most corrupt in the country's history.

He graduated from West Point in 1843 and served without particular distinction in the Mexican War. He resigned from the army in 1854, after warnings from his commanding officer about his drinking habits, and for the next six years held a wide variety of jobs in the Middle West. With the outbreak of the Civil War, he sought to command and soon, to his surprise, was made a Brigadier General. His continuing successes in the western theaters, culminating in the capture of Vicksburg, Miss, in 1863, brought him national fame and soon the command of all the Union armies. Grant's dogged implacable policy of concentrating on dividing and destroying the confederate armies brought the war to an end in 1865. The next year, he was made full general.

In 1868, as Republican Candidate for President, Grant was elected over the Democrat, Horatio Seymour. From the start, Grant showed his unfitness for the office. His cabinet was weak, his domestic policy was confused, and many of his intimate associates were corrupt. The notable achievement in foreign affairs was the

settlement of controversies with Great Britain in the Treaty of London (1871), negotiated by his able secretary of state, Hamilton Fish.

Running for re-election in 1872, he defeated Horace Greeley, the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate. The panic of 1872 graft scandals close to the presidency created difficulties for his second term.

After retiring from office, Grant toured Europe for two years and returned in time to accede to a third term boom, but was beaten in the convention of 1880. Illness and bad business judgment darkened his last years, but he worked steadily at the Personal Memoirs, which were to be successful when published after his death.

- On Tuesday 5th November 1872, the twenty-second (22nd) American election was held.

NOTE: The constitution specifies that the President and Vice President be chosen through the votes cast by electors chosen by the states, rather than by a direct popular vote, as you can see in the results of the 1876 election. At first, some electors were chosen by state legislatures, but by 1836 all states but South Carolina chose electors through a statewide popular vote. Today, all states but Maine and Nebraska have a winner-takes-all system in which all of a given state's electors vote for the winner of that state's popular vote.

- The Presidential Candidates for the 1872 election were:

1. Ulysses S. Grant of the Republican Party.

2. Horace Greeley of the Democratic Liberal Republican Party.

3. Thomas A. Hendricks of the Democratic Party.

4. B. Gratz Brown of the Democratic Liberal Republican Party.

5. Charles J. Jenkins of the Democratic Party.

6. David Davis of the Democratic Party.

- Ulysses S. Grant once more won the popular vote with 3,597,132 votes, 55.6%, while Horace Greeley had 2,834,125 votes, 43.8%.
- On Wednesday, 4th December 1872, the electors cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 12th February 1873, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

Ulysses S. Grant received a majority of the electoral vote, he had 286 votes to become the President of the United States, Horace Greeley had 66 votes, Thomas A. Hendricks had 42 votes, B. Gratz Brown had 18 votes, Charles J. Jenkins had 2 votes, while David Davis had only one vote.

- Henry Wilson of the Republican Party also received a majority of 286 votes of the electoral vote to become the Vice President. B. Gratz Brown of the Democratic Liberal Republican had 47 votes, while 19 votes went to the remaining candidates: George Julian of DLR 5 votes, Alfred Colquitt of DLR

5 votes, John Palmer of DLR 3 votes, Thomas Bramlette of DLR 3 votes, William Groesbeck of DLR 1 vote, Willis Machen of DLR 1 vote and N. P. Banks also of DLR had one vote.

- On Tuesday, 4th March 1873, Ulysses Simpson Grant was sworn in to begin his second term as the President of the United States of America.
- His two terms of office which started on Thursday, March 4th, 1869, ended on Sunday, March 4th, 1877. He was the first President to serve two terms since the seventh President Andrew Jackson, whose two terms ended in March 1837 that was four decades between the two. He served the United States as President for eight years = 96 months = 417 weeks, 3 days = 2,922 days = 70,128 hours = 4,207,680 minutes = 252,460,800 seconds.
- Ulysses Simpson Grant was born in Point Pleasant, Ohio, on Saturday, 27th April 1822. He married Julia Boggs Dent on Tuesday, August 22nd, 1848. He died in Mount McGregor, (Wilton) near Saratoga, New York, on Thursday, July 23rd, 1885, 8:06am. He was 63 Years, 2 Months, 26 Days Old.
- On Tuesday, 7th November 1876, the twenty-third (23rd) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Rutherford B. Hayes of the Republican Party.

2. Samuel J. Tilden of the Democratic Party.

3. Peter Cooper of the Greenback Party.

Samuel J. Tilden won the popular vote with 4,285,992 votes, 51.0%. Rutherford B. Hayes had 4,033,768 votes 47.9%, and Peter Cooper had 81,737 votes, 0.9%.

- On Wednesday, 6th December 1876, the electors cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Thursday, 1st February 1877, the electoral vote was tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

Samuel J. Tilden and his Vice Presidential candidate Thomas A. Hendricks of Democratic Party had 184 votes. Rutherford B. Hayes and his Vice Presidential candidate William A. Wheeler of the Republican Party had 165 votes while Peter Cooper and his Vice Presidential candidate Samuel F. Cary of the Greenback Party had no vote.

- The U.S. Presidential election of 1876 was one of the most disputed and controversial Presidential elections in American history. Samuel J. Tilden of New York outpolled Ohio's Rutherford B. Hayes in the popular vote and had 184 electoral votes, to Hayes' 165 with 20 votes uncounted. These 20 electoral votes were in dispute in three states: Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina; each party reported its candidate had won the state, while in Oregon one elector was declared illegal (as an "elected or appointed official) and replaced.

The 20 disputed electoral votes were ultimately awarded to Hayes after a bitter legal and political battle giving him the victory.

The 1876 election was dead locked, however, Tilden had 184 electoral votes, one vote short of the required majority.

Four States; Oregon, South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida had disputed elections and those states held 20 electoral votes. The dispute in Oregon was settled fairly quickly in favor of Hayes. But the election was still undecided. The issues in the three Southern States posed a considerable problem.

Disputes in the State houses meant each state had to send two sets of results, one Republican and one Democratic, to Washington, somehow the federal government would have to determine which results were legitimate and who won the Presidential election.

Disputed electoral votes coming out of several states made it impossible for Congress via the ordinary constitutional machinery to determine just who had been elected both President and Vice President.

- The electoral votes of four states were disputed, Congress referred the matter to the Electoral Commission.
- On Friday, 2nd March 1877, the Electoral Commission under the Federal Government gave the decision to Rutherford Hayes. In all, Rutherford B. Hayes and his running mate Henry William A. Wheeler of the Republican

Party had 185 of the Electoral votes to become the President and Vice President. While Samuel J. Tilden and his running mate Thomas A. Hendricks had 184 votes each.

- The election of 1876 brought Rutherford B. Hayes to the White House under a cloud. Samuel J. Tilden won the popular vote with over 252,224 votes and may have been cheated out of victory.

The election of 1876 was intensely fought and had a highly controversial outcome. The candidate who clearly won the popular vote, and who may have won the Electoral College tally was denied victory. Amidst accusations of fraud and illicit deal-making, Rutherford B. Hayes triumphed over Samuel J. Tilden, and the results were the most disputed American election until the recounts of the year 2000.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES: (1822-1893)

Nineteenth (19th) President of United States (1877-1881). He achieved the presidency in the closest electoral contest in U. S. history, winning over Samuel J. Tilden by one electoral vote. During his term of office, Hayes supported measures he felt right and just, without fear of making political enemies. While his achievements as a President was not as dramatic as his election. He helped heal the wounds of the Civil War (1861-1865) by taking the last federal troops out of the South and thus ending the post-war period known as Reconstruction.

As President, he oversaw the end of Reconstruction and the United States entry into the second Industrial Revolution. Hayes was a reformer who began the efforts that would lead to civil service reform and attempted, unsuccessfully to reconcile the divisions that had led to the American civil war fifteen years earlier.

Born in Delaware, Ohio, Hayes practiced law in Lower Sandusky (now Fremont) and was city solicitor of Cincinnati from 1858 to 1861. When the Civil War began, Hayes left a successful political career to join the Union Army. Wounded five times, most seriously at the Battle of South Mountain, he earned a reputation for bravery in combat and was promoted to the rank of Major General. After the war, he served in the U. S. congress from 1865 to 1867 as a Republican. Hayes left congress to run for Governor of Ohio and was elected to two terms, serving from 1867 to 1871.

After his second term had ended, he resumed the practice of law for a short time and returned to politics in 1875 to serve a third term as governor.

In 1876, Hayes was elected President in one of the most contentious and hotly disputed elections in American history.

Although he lost the popular vote to Democrat Samuel J. Tilden, Hayes won the Presidency by the narrowest of margins after a Congressional Commission awarded him twenty disputed electoral votes.

The result was the compromise of 1877 in which the Democrats acquiesced to Hayes' election and Hayes accepted the end of military occupation of the South.

Hayes believed in meritocratic government, equal treatment without regard to race, and improvement through education. He ordered federal troops to quell the Great Railroad Strike of 1877 and ordered them out of Southern capitals as reconstruction ended. He implemented modest civil service reforms that laid the groundwork for further reform in the 1880s and 1890s.

Acknowledging his role as a compromise candidate when he was nominated at the Republican Convention, Hayes delivered a letter at the end of the convention indicating he would only serve one term if elected. Hayes kept his pledge not to run for re-election. He retired to his home in Ohio and became an advocate of social and educational reform.

- His one term of office which started on Sunday, March 4th, 1877, ended on Friday, March 4th, 1881. He served the United States as President for four years = 48 months = 208 weeks, 5 days = 1,461 days = 35,064 hours = 2,103,840 minutes = 126,230,400 seconds.
- Rutherford B. Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio, on Friday, 4th October 1822. He married Lucy Ware Webb on Thursday, 30th December 1852. He died on Tuesday, 17th January 1893, 11:00pm at Spiegel Grove in Fremont, Ohio. He was 70 Years, 3 Months, 13 Days Old.
- On Tuesday, 2nd November 1880, the twenty-fourth (24th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. James A. Garfield of the Republican Party.
2. Winfield S. Hancock of the Democratic Party
3. James B. Weaver of the Greenback Party.

James A. Garfield won the popular vote with 4,449,053 votes 48.3%. Winfield S. Hancock had 4,442,035 votes, 48.2% and James B. Weaver had 308,578 votes, 3.3%.

- On Wednesday, 1st December 1880, the electors cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 9th February 1881, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

James A. Garfield and his Vice Presidential Candidate Chester A. Arthur of the Republican Party received a majority of the electoral vote: 214 out of the 369 vote casted to become the President and the Vice President. Winfield S. Hancock and his Vice Presidential candidate William H. English of the Democratic Party had 155 votes, and James B. Weaver and his Vice Presidential candidate B. J. Chambers of the Greenback Party had no vote.

- On Friday, March 4th, 1881, James A. Garfield was inaugurated as the twentieth (20th) President of the United States of America.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD: (1831-1881)

Twentieth (20th) President of the United States (1881). He held the office of a President only four months before he was fatally shot by an assassin. He had served in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States for 17 years and had established a distinguished record there. He was only lightly touched by the corruption in government that marked the period after the civil war ended in 1865.

He served as the 20th President of the United States after completing nine consecutive terms in the U.S. House of Representatives. Garfield's accomplishments as President included a controversial resurgence of Presidential authority above senatorial courtesy in executive appointments; energizing U.S. naval power; and purging corruption in the post office department. Garfield made notable diplomatic and judiciary appointments, including a U.S. Supreme Court Justice. Garfield appointed several African Americans to prominent federal positions. Garfield, the scholar President, successfully managed a national debt crisis without having to call a special session of congress.

Garfield was a self-made man who came from a modest background, having been raised in obscurity on an Ohio farm by his widowed mother and brothers. Garfield ambitiously worked his way doing manual labor jobs to obtain and finance his education. Achieving his goal in 1856. He graduated from Williams College, Massachusetts.

A year later, Garfield entered politics as a Republican, after campaigning for the party's antislavery platform in Ohio.

He married Lucretia Rudolph in 1858, and 1860 was admitted to practice law while serving as an Ohio State Senator (1859-1861). Garfield opposed confederate secession, served as a Major General in the Union Army during the American Civil War, and fought in the battles of Shiloh and Chickamauga. He was first elected to congress in 1863 as Representative of the 19th District of Ohio.

Throughout Garfield's extended congressional service after the Civil War, he fervently opposed the Greenback and gained a reputation as a skilled orator. He was chairman of the Military Affairs Committee and the Appropriations Committee and a member of the Ways and Means Committee. Garfield initially agreed with Radical Republicans views regarding Reconstruction, and then favored a moderate approach for civil rights enforcement for Freedom. In 1880, the Ohio legislature elected him to the U. S. Senate, in the same year, the leading Republican's Presidential contenders - Ulysses S. Grant, James G. Blaine and John Sherman failed to garner the requisite support at their convention. Garfield became the party's compromise nominee for the 1880 Presidential election and successfully campaigned to defeat Democrat Winfield Hancock in the election.

Garfield's Presidency lasted just 200days, from March 4th, 1881, until his death on Monday, September 19th, 1881, as a result of being shot by assassin Charles J. Guiteau on Saturday July 2nd, 1881. Only William Henry Harrison's Presidency of 31

days was shorter. He was the second of four United States' Presidents who were assassinated, the fourth to die in office, the second shortest tenure of any President. President Garfield advocated a Bi-Metal Monetary System, Agricultural Technology, an Educated Electorate and Civil Rights for African-Americans. He proposed substantial Civil Service Reform, eventually passed in 1883 by his successor, Chester A. Arthur, as the Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act.

- His term of office which started on Friday, March 4th, 1881, ended suddenly on Monday, September 19th, 1881. He served the United States as President for six months, 15 days = 28 weeks, 3 days = 199 days = 4,776 hours = 286,560 minutes = 17,193,600 seconds. Plus 10 hours 35 minutes - because he died exactly 10:35 pm on his 200th day in office.
- James Abram Garfield was born in Orange, Moreland Hills, Ohio, on Saturday, November 19th, 1831. He married Lucretia Rudolph on Thursday, November 11th, 1858. He died in Elberon, New Jersey, on Monday, 19th September 1881, 10:35pm. He was 49 Years 10 Months Old. He was the second youngest President of the United States to die after John F. Kennedy who died at 46 years, 5 months, 24 days.
- On Monday, 19th September 1881, Chester A. Arthur was sworn in as the twenty-first (21st) President of the United States of America.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR: (1829-1886)

Twenty-First (21st) President of the United States (1881-1885). He gained the Presidency when President James A. Garfield was assassinated. Arthur rose above loyalty to his political party to enact the first comprehensive U.S. Civil Service Legislation. The act signaled a new era of reform in national politics, but lost Arthur the support of his party, and after completing Garfield's term he was forced to retire from public life.

Arthur struggled to overcome suspicions of his beginnings as a politician from the New York City Republican Machine, succeeding at that task by embracing the cause of Civil Service Reform. His advocacy for an enforcement of the Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act was the center piece of his administration.

Born in Fairfield, Vermont, Arthur grew up in upstate New York and practiced law in New York City. He devoted much of his time to Republican politics and quickly rose in the political machine run by New York Senator Roscoe Conkling. Appointed by President Ulysses S. Grant to the lucrative and politically powerful post of collector of the Port of New York in 1871, Arthur was an important supporter of Conkling and the stalwart faction of the Republican Party. He was then removed by the new President, Rutherford B. Hayes in 1878, in an effort to reform the federal patronage system in New York. When James Garfield won the Republican nomination for President in 1880, Arthur was nominated for Vice President to balance the ticket by adding an eastern stalwart to it.

After just half a year as Vice President, Arthur found himself unexpectedly in the executive mansion. To the surprise of reformers, Arthur took up the reform cause that had once led to his expulsion from office. He signed the Pendleton Act into law, and enforced its provisions vigorously. He won plaudits for his veto of a Rivers and Harbors Act that would have appropriated federal funds in a manner he thought excessive and presided over the rebirth of the United States Navy, but was criticized for failing to alleviate the federal budget surplus that had been accumulating since the end of the civil war. Suffering from poor health, he made only limited effort at re-nomination in 1884 and retired at the close of his term. As a Journalist, Alexander McClure would later write: “No man ever entered the Presidency so profoundly and widely distracted as Chester Alan Arthur, and no one ever retired more generally respected, alike by political friend and foe: Although his failing health and political temperament combined to make his administration far less active than a modern presidency, he earned praise among contemporaries for his solid performance in office. The New York World summed up Arthur’s Presidency at his death in 1886: ‘No duty was neglected in his administration and no adventurous project alarmed the nation’.

- His term of office which started on Monday, September 19th, 1881, ended on Wednesday, March 4th, 1885. He served the United States as President for three years, five months, 15 days = 41 months, 15 days = 180 weeks, 2 days = 1,262 days = 30,288 hours = 1,817,280 minutes = 109,036,800 seconds. Minus

10 hours, 35 minutes, which was served by Garfield before his death in the President Arthur's first day in office.

- Chester Alan Arthur was born in Fairfield, Vermont on Monday, 5th October 1829. He married Ellen Lewis Herndon on Tuesday, 25th October 1859. He died in New York City on Thursday, 18th November 1886, 5:00am. He was 57 Years, One Month, 13 Days Old.
- On Tuesday 4th November 1884, the twenty-fifth (25th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Grover Cleveland of the Democratic Party.
 2. James G. Blaine of the Republican Party.
 3. Benjamin F. Butler of the Greenback Party.
 4. John P. St. John of the Prohibition Party.
- Grover Cleveland won the popular vote with 4,911,017 votes, 48.5%. James G. Blaine had 4,848,334 votes 48.2%. Benjamin F. Butler had 175,370 votes, 1.7%. while John P. St. John had 150,369 votes, 1.5%
 - On Wednesday, 3rd December 1884, the electors cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

- On Wednesday, 11th February 1885, the electoral vote was tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

Grover Cleveland and his Vice Presidential Candidate Thomas A. Hendricks of the Democratic Party received a majority of the electoral vote, they had 219 out of the 401 votes casted to become the President and the Vice President.

James G. Blaine and his Vice Presidential candidates John A. Logan of the Republican Party had 182 votes, Benjamin F. Butler and his Vice Presidential candidate A. M. West of the Greenback Party had no vote, and John P. St. John and his running mate William Daniel of the Prohibition Party also had no vote.

- On Wednesday, March 4th, 1885, Grover Cleveland was inaugurated as the twenty-second (22nd) President of the United States of America.

GROVER CLEVELAND: (1837-1908)

Twenty-Second (22nd) President of the United States (1885-1889). The only Chief Executive to be re-elected after defeat, Cleveland adopted the credo “a public office is a public trust”, and in his two nonconsecutive terms, he spent much of his energy resisting political influences and the party favoritism characteristic of the era. As a result, he managed to offend almost every political fraction and to win the anger of many private organizations and individuals as well. It is for his stubborn courage and integrity, rather than for any outstanding achievement as President, that Cleveland is

remembered. He was the 22nd and 24th President of the United States. Cleveland is the only President to serve two non-consecutive terms (1885-1889 and 1893-1897) and therefore is the only individual to be counted twice in the numbering of the Presidents. He was the winner of the popular vote for Presidents three times – in 1884, 1888 and 1892 – and was the only Democrat elected to the Presidency in the era of Republican Political Domination that lasted from 1860-1912.

Cleveland was the leader of the pro-business Bourbon Democrats who opposed high tariffs, free silver, inflation imperialism and subsidies to business, farmers or veterans.

His battles for political reform and fiscal conservatism made him an icon for American conservatives. Cleveland won praise for his honesty, independence, integrity and commitment to the principles of classical liberalism. As a reformer, he relentlessly fought political corruption, patronage and bossism. Disaster hits the nation a few months into his second term as the panic of 1893 produced a severe national depression that Cleveland was unable to reverse. It ruined his Democratic Party, opening a way for a Republican landslide in 1894 and for the agrarian silverite seizure of his Democratic Party in 1896. The result was a political realignment that ended the Third Party System and launched the Fourth Party System and Progressive Era.

Cleveland took strong positions and in turn took heavy criticism. His intervention in the Pullman Strike of 1894 to keep the railroads moving angered labour unions nationwide and angered the party in Illinois; his support of the gold standard and

opposition to free silver alienated the agrarian wing of the Democratic Party. Furthermore, critics complained that he had little imaginations and seemed overwhelmed by the nation's economic disasters-depressions and strike-in his second term. Even so, his reputation for honesty and good character survived the troubles of his second term.

Biographer Allan Nevins wrote: “In Grover Cleveland the greatness lies in typical rather than unusual qualities. He had no endowments that thousands of men do not have. He possessed honesty, courage, firmness, independence and common sense. But he possessed them to a degree other men do not.

- His first term of office which started on Wednesday, March 4th, 1885, ended on Monday March 4th, 1889.
- On Tuesday, 6th November 1888, the twenty-sixth (26th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Grover Cleveland of the Democratic Party.
2. Benjamin Harrison of the Republican Party.
3. Clinton B. Fisk of the Prohibition Party.
4. Alson J. Streeter of the Union Labor Party.

- Grover Cleveland won the popular vote once again with 5,538,233 votes, 48.6%. Benjamin Harrison had 5,440,216 votes 47.8%. Clinton B. Fisk had 249,506 votes, 2.2%, and Alson J. Streeter had 146,935 votes, 1.3%.
- On Monday, 14th January 1889, the electors cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 13th February 1889, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

Benjamin Harrison and his Vice Presidential candidate Levi P. Morton of the Republican Party received a majority of the electoral vote, they had 233 out of the 401 votes casted to become the President and the Vice President. Grover Cleveland and his Vice Presidential candidate A. G. Thurman of the Democratic Party had 168 votes to become the second Democrat after Samuel J. Tilden to lose the electoral vote after winning the popular vote with over 98,017 votes. Clinton B. Fisk and his Vice Presidential candidate John A. Brooks of the Prohibition Party had no vote, and Alson J. Streeter and his Vice Presidential candidate Charles E. Cunningham of the Union Labor Party also had no vote.

- On Monday, 4th March 1889, Benjamin Harrison was inaugurated as the twenty-third (23rd) President of the United States of America.

BENJAMIN HARRISON: (1833-1901)

Twenty-Third (23rd) President of the United States (1889-1893). He was quiet industrious political leader and veteran of the civil war (1861-1865). A grandson of President William Henry Harrison (1841), he won the presidency through his family name and party loyalty, aided by the support of civil war veterans. Harrison signed important economic legislation while in office.

Harrison was born in North Bend, Ohio, and moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, at age 21, eventually becoming a prominent politician there.

During the American civil war, he served the Union as a Brigadier General in the XX Corps of the Army of the Cumberland. After the war he unsuccessfully ran for the governorship of Indiana and was later appointed to the U.S. Senate from that state.

Harrison, a Republican was elected to the presidency in 1888, defeating Democratic incumbent Grover Cleveland in the electoral vote. His administration is the most remembered for economic legislation, including the McKinley Tariff and the Sherman Antitrust Act and for annual federal spending that reached one billion dollars for the first time. Democrats attacked the “Billion Dollar Congress” and used the issue, along with the growing unpopularity of the high tariff, to defeat the Republicans, both in the 1890 mid-term elections and in Harrison’s bid for re-election in 1892. He also saw the admittance of six states into the Union.

Defeated by Cleveland in his bid for re-election in 1892, Harrison returned to private life in Indianapolis. He later represented the Republic of Venezuela in an international case against the United Kingdom. In 1900, he travelled to Europe as part of the case and, after a brief stay, returned to Indianapolis where he died the following year from complications arising from influenza. He is to date the only U.S. President from Indiana, and the only one to be the grandson of another President.

- On Tuesday, 8th November 1892, the twenty-seventh (27th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Benjamin Harrison of the Republican Party.
 2. Grover Cleveland of the Democratic Party.
 3. James B. Weaver of the People's Party.
 4. John Bidwell of the Prohibition Party.
- Grover Cleveland once more won the popular vote for the third time with 5,556,918 votes, 46.0%, Benjamin Harrison had 5,176,108 votes, 43.0%, James B. Weaver had 1,041,028 votes, 8.5%, and John Bidwell had 264,133 votes, 2.2%.
 - On Monday, 9th January 1893, the electors cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

- On Wednesday, 8th February 1893, the electoral votes tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

Grover Cleveland and his Vice Presidential candidate Adlai E. Stevenson of the Democratic Party received a majority of the electoral vote, they had 277 out of the 444 votes casted to become the President and the Vice President. They defeated the incumbent President Benjamin Harrison and his Vice Presidential candidate Whitelaw Reid of the Republican Party, who had 145 votes each. James B. Weaver and his Vice Presidential candidate James G. Field of the People's Party had 22 votes each, while John Bidwell and his Vice Presidential candidate James B. Cranfill of the Prohibition Party had no vote.

- Benjamin Harrison's term of office which started on Monday, March 4th, 1889, ended on Saturday, March 4th, 1893. He served the United States as President for four years = 48 months = 208 weeks, 5 days = 1,461 days = 35,064 hours = 2,103,840 minutes = 126,230,400 seconds.
- Benjamin Harrison was born in North Bend, Ohio, on Tuesday, 20th August 1833. He married Caroline Lavinia Scott on Thursday, 20th October 1853; Mary Scott Dimmick on Monday, 6th April 1896. He died on Wednesday, 13th March 1901, 4:45pm at Indianapolis, Indiana. He was 67 Years, 6 Months, 21 Days Old.

- On Saturday, March 4th, 1893, Grover Cleveland was inaugurated for the second time as the twenty-fourth (24th) President of United States of America.

GROVER CLEVELAND: (1837-1908)

Twenty-Fourth (24th) President of the United States (1893-1897). The only Chief Executive to be re-elected after defeat. The unique case of Grover Cleveland allowed him to hold two spots on the order of office list (22nd and 24th). He was the 22nd and 24th President of the United States. Cleveland is the only President to serve two nonconsecutive terms (1885-1889 and 1893-1897) and therefore is the only individual to be counted twice in the numbering of the Presidents.

- His second term of office which started on Saturday, March 4th, 1893, ended on Thursday, March 4th, 1897. He served the United State as President for eight years = 96 months = 417 weeks, 3 days = 2,922 days = 70,128 hours = 4,207,680 minutes = 252,460,800 seconds.
- Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell, New Jersey on Saturday, 18th March 1837. He married Frances Folson on Wednesday, June 2nd, 1886. He died in Princeton, New Jersey on Thursday, June 24th, 1908 at 8:40pm. He was 71 Years, 3 Months, 6 Days Old.
- On Tuesday, 3rd November 1896, the twenty-eight (28th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. William McKinley of the Republican Party.
2. William J. Bryan of the Democratic People's Party.
3. John M. Palmer of the National Democratic Party.
4. Joshua Levering of the Prohibition Party.

The Vice Presidential Candidates were:

- 1- Garret A. Hobart of the Republican Party.
 - 2- Arthur Sewall of the Democratic Party.
 - 3- Thomas E. Watson of the People's Party, which has no presidential candidate in this election.
 - 4- Simon B. Buckner of the National Democratic Party.
 - 5- Hale Johnson of the Prohibition Party.
- William McKinley won the popular vote with 7,035,638 votes 51.1%. William J. Bryan had 6,467,946 votes, 47.7%. John M. Palmer had 133,148 votes, 1.0%. While Joshua Levering had 132,007 votes, 0.9%.
 - On Monday, 11th January 1897, the electors cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.
 - On Wednesday, 10th February 1897, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

William McKinley received a majority of the Electoral vote, he had 271 out of the 447 votes casted to become the President of the United States of America. William J. Bryan had 176 votes, John M. Palmer had no vote, and Joshua Levering also had no vote.

- Garret A. Hobart also received a majority of the vote to become the Vice President. He had 271 votes, Arthur Sewell had 149 votes, Thomas E. Watson had 27 votes, whilst Simon B. Buckner and Hale Johnson had no vote.
- On Thursday, March 4th, 1897, William McKinley was inaugurated as the twenty-fifth (25th) President of the United States of America.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY: (1843-1901)

Twenty-Fifth (25th) President of the United States of America (1897-1901).

McKinley led on administration that marked the beginning of vast changes in American attitudes and ways of living. During his administration the United States emerged from more than a century of isolation from world affairs to become one of the great powers of the world. His election in 1896 stifled demands for radical economic and social reforms, but his assassination at the beginning of his second term paved the way for the moderate reforms that followed.

He was a gentle, kind and considerate man who was loved by the American people. When he was shot by his assassin he cried out “Don’t let anyone hurt him”.

Born in Niles, Ohio, he attended Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania. He served in the Civil War under Rutherford Hayes. He entered the Civil War as an enlisted man and left with the rank of major. He risked his life in the battle of Antietam, going through heavy enemy fire to bring supplies to his troops. That heroism got him promoted to major. Even after the war was over, McKinley was called “Major”. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and also functioned as prosecuting attorney of Stark County, Ohio. McKinley served in the U. S. House of Representatives. As a congressman from Ohio from 1877-1891, he was a strong advocate of a protective tariff. He sponsored the McKinley Tariff Act, which placed high taxes on imported goods.

With the help of political boss, Marcus Hanna, McKinley was elected Governor of Ohio in 1891 and again in 1893. While Governor, he blocked attempts to regulate Public Utilities, in which Hanna had an interest. The Republican Party nominated him for president in 1896. He defeated William Jennings Bryan in the election of 1896 on a platform advocating protective tariff and endorsing the gold standard.

Although he was outgoing by nature, as President, McKinley rarely entertained because of the lasting emotional toll the loss of the McKinley’s two young daughters had on his wife. He enjoyed quiet evenings at home reading poetry to his wife while she crocheted. He didn’t have any hobbies and was not ever involved in sports. An

easy going companion, he always wore a fresh red carnation and a white vest. He empathized with the farmers and laborers who were being mistreated by big business, but didn't interfere because he felt it was not government's place to do so.

McKinley's Presidency was noted for the Dingley on imported goods even higher than the tariff of 1890 had. The McKinley years also saw the passage of the Gold Standard Act of 1900. The nation had come out of its severe depression and started to prosper once again.

Confidence in business was high. Since the Republicans were credited with the nation's return to prosperity, they remained the dominant party until the 1930s.

Confidence was restored in the business world, and the nation once again became prosperous. In 1898 the American battleship Maine exploded in the Harbor at Havana, Cuba, initiating the Spanish-American War. McKinley led the United States during the Spanish-American War. He was accused of Imperialism, the newspapers owned by William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer alleged that he created demands for United States' intervention. As part of the peace treaty, the United States acquired control of Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines.

McKinley used his return of prosperity as his platform in the presidential election of 1900. He was so loved by the public that he received more popular votes than any candidate since the Civil War and more electoral votes than had any other President to that date.

- On Tuesday, 6th November 1900, the twenty-ninth (29th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

- 1- William McKinley of the Republican Party.
 - 2- William J. Bryan of the Democratic People's Party.
 - 3- Eugene V. Debs of the Social Democratic Party.
- William McKinley once again won the popular vote with 7,219,530 votes, 51.6% William J. Bryan had 6,358,071 votes, 45.5%, and Eugene V. Debs had 94,768 votes, 0.6%.
 - On Monday, 14th January 1901, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
 - On Wednesday, 13th February 1901, the electoral vote was tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

William McKinley and his Vice Presidential Candidate Theodore Roosevelt of the Republican Party received a majority of the Electoral vote, they had 292 out of the 447 votes casted to become the President and the Vice President. William J. Bryan and his Vice Presidential Candidate Adlai E. Stevenson of the Democratic People's Party had 155 votes, while Eugene V. Debs and his Vice Presidential candidate Job Harriman of the Social Democratic Party had no vote.

- On Monday, 4th March 1901, William McKinley was sworn in as the President of the United States of America, to begin his second term in office.
- On Friday, September 6th, 1901, while McKinley was greeting visitors at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo, he was shot by an anarchist named Leon Czolgosz. He died eight days later, and once again the country was in national mourning for a fallen President. Theodore Roosevelt his Vice President ascended to the Presidency. He was the third President to be assassinated and the fifth to die in office.
- His term of office which started on Thursday, 4th March 1897, ended suddenly on Saturday, September 14th, 1901. He served the United States as President for four years, 6 months, 10 days = 54 months, 10 days = 236 weeks, 3 days = 1,655 days = 39,720 hours = 2,383,200 minutes = 142,992,000 seconds. Minus nine hours, 45 minutes, which was served by his successor in his last day in office.
- William McKinley was born in Niles, Ohio, on Sunday, 29th January 1843. He married Ida Saxton on Wednesday, 25th January 1871. He died on Saturday, 14th September 1901, 2:15am, in Buffalo, New York. He Was 58 Years, 7 Months 16 Days.
- On Saturday, September 14th, 1901, Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as the twenty-Sixth (26th) President of the United States of America.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT: (1858-1919)

Twenty-Sixth (26th) President of the United States (1901-1909). One of the strongest and most vigorous Presidents in the U.S. history. In battles between business and labor, Roosevelt extended the power both of the presidency and of the federal government to protect what he saw as the public interest.

He enjoyed the responsibilities of world power and greatly expanded U.S. involvement in world affairs. He was a military leader, a bigger-than-life adventurer, and a diplomat. But it was his vision to create a system of national parks and forests for which he will be most remembered. During his Presidency, he preserved more than 230 million acres of American wilderness.

A Harvard graduate, he was early interested in ranching, in politics, and in writing picturesque historical narratives. He was a Republican member of the New York Assembly in 1882 – 84, an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York in 1886, a U.S. Civil Service Commissioner under Benjamin Harrison, Police Commissioner of New York City in 1895 and assistant secretary of the Navy under McKinley in 1897. He resigned in 1898 to help organize a Volunteer Regiment, the Rough Riders and take a more direct part in the War with Spain. He was elected governor of New York in 1898 and Vice President in 1900, in spite of lack of enthusiasm on the part of the bosses.

Assuming the Presidency of the assassinated McKinley in 1901, Roosevelt embarked on a wide-ranging program of government reform and conservation of natural resources. He ordered antitrust suits against several large corporations, threatened to intervene in the anthracite coal strike of 1902, which prompted the operators to accept arbitration and in general championed the rights of the “little man” and fought the “malefactors of great wealth”. He was also responsible for such progressive legislation as the Elkins Act of 1903, which outlawed freight rebates by railroads; the bill establishing the Department of commerce and labor; the Hepburn Act, which gave the I.C.C. greater control over the railroads; the Meat Inspection Act; and the Pure Food and Drug Act.

In foreign affairs, Roosevelt pursued a strong policy, permitting the instigation of a revolt in Panama to dispose of Colombian objections to the Panama Canal and helping to maintain the balance of power in the East by bringing the Russo-Japanese War to an end, for which he won the Nobel Peace Prize, the first American to achieve a Nobel Prize in any category. In 1904, he decisively defeated Alton B. Parker, his conservative Democratic Opponent.

Roosevelt’s increasing coldness towards his successor, William Howard Taft, led him to overlook his earlier disclaimer of the third-term ambitions and to re-enter politics. Defeated by the machine in the Republican Convention of 1912, he organized the Progressive Party (Bull Moose) and pulled more vote than Taft, though the split brought about the election of Woodrow Wilson. From 1915 on, Roosevelt strongly

avored intervention in the European War. He became deeply embittered at Wilson's refusal to allow him to raise a volunteer division.

- On Tuesday, 8th November 1904, the thirtieth (30th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Theodore Roosevelt of the Republican Party.
2. Alton B. Parker of the Democratic Party.
3. Eugene V. Debs of the Socialist Party.

Theodore Roosevelt won the popular vote with 7,628,834 votes, 56.4%, Alton B. Parker had 5,084,491 votes 37.6% whilst Eugene V. Debs had 402,400 votes, 3.0%.

- On Monday, 9th January 1905, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 8th February 1905, the electoral vote was tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

Theodore Roosevelt and his Vice Presidential Candidate Charles W. Fairbanks of the Republican Party received a majority of the Electoral Vote, each of them had 336 out of the 476 votes casted to become the President and the Vice President. Alton B. Parker and his Vice Presidential Candidate Henry G. Davis of the Democratic Party

had 140 votes each, while Eugene V. Debs and his Vice Presidential Candidate Benjamin Hanford of the Socialist Party had no vote.

- On Saturday, March 4th, 1905, Theodore Roosevelt was sworn in as the President of the United States of America.
- Roosevelt was the 5th Accidental President, and the first to be elected after completing the term of his predecessor. The second to be elected in the 20th century. The first American to win a Nobel Prize in any category. The first President to ride in a car, fly in a plane, dive in a submarine, and travel outside the United States (during the building of the Panama Canal).
- His term of office which started on Saturday, 14th September 1901, ended on Thursday, 4th March 1909. He served the United States as President for seven years, 5 months, 18 days = 89 months, 18 days = 389 weeks, 5 days = 2,728 days = 65,472 hours = 3,928,320 minutes = 235,699,200 seconds. Plus nine hours, 45 minutes, which he served in the last day of his predecessor in office.
- Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City, New York on Wednesday, October 27th, 1858. He married Alice Hathaway Lee on Wednesday, 27th October 1880; Edith Kermit Carow on Thursday, December 2nd, 1886. He died in Oyster Bay, New York, on Monday, 6th January 1919, 4:00am. He was 60 Years, 2 Months, 10 Days Old.

- On Tuesday 3rd November 1908, the thirty-first (31st) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. William H. Taft of the Republican Party.
2. William J. Bryan of Democratic Party.
3. Eugene V. Debs of the Socialist Party.

William H. Taft won the popular vote with 7,679,006 votes, 51.6%. William J. Bryan had 6,409,106 votes, 43.0%, and Eugene V. Debs had 402,802 votes, 2.8%.

- On Monday, 11th January 1909, the electors cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 10th February 1909, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

William H. Taft and his Vice Presidential Candidate James S. Sherman of the Republican Party received a majority of the electoral vote, each of them had 321 out of the 483 votes casted to become the President and the Vice President. William J. Bryan-in his third and last attempt to become President- and his Vice Presidential Candidate John W. Kern of the Democratic Party had 162 votes each, while Eugene V. Debs and his Vice Presidential Candidate Benjamin Hanford of the Socialist Party once again had no vote.

- On Thursday, March 4th, 1909, William Howard Taft was inaugurated as the twenty-seventh (27th) President of the United States of America.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT: (1857-1930)

Twenty-Seventh (27th) President of the United States (1909-1913) and the Tenth Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U.S. (1921-1930). Taft was the only person in U.S. history to hold those two offices. He succeeded President Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909) who expected Taft to continue his crusade for reforms. Instead, Taft was more conservative, and domestic reforms of the early 20th century slowed. Taft replaced Roosevelt's aggressive foreign policy with one that was more measured.

William Taft was the only Chief executive in the nation's history to serve first as President and then as Chief Justice. Thus, he became the only person in history to ever head two branches of the federal government; the Executive and the Judicial.

Taft, the nation's largest President; stood over six feet tall and weighed over three hundred pounds. A special bath tub was made in the White House to accommodate him. He enjoyed athletics, especially baseball. He is credited with starting the tradition of the President's throwing out the first pitch in the first game of the World Series, as well as with initiating the seventh inning stretch. He was a good dancer and an accomplished equestrian, who rode daily.

Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, William Taft was the son of Alphonso Taft, Secretary of State for President Grant. He was educated at Yale University and graduated second in his class. He also graduated from the Cincinnati Law School and then married Helen Herron in 1886. He then spent most of the next twenty years in the attorney and later as a judge. In addition, he served as Assistant District Attorney, as a collector for the Internal Revenue Service in Cincinnati and as Solicitor General of the United States and as a judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

He chaired a commission to establish Civil Government in the Philippines after the Spanish-American War, and he served as its first Civilian Governor. As Governor of the Philippines, William Taft set up the local government and the judicial system. He also helped settle land disputes between the churches and government officials.

During his first administration, Theodore Roosevelt appointed Taft Secretary of War. While serving in this capacity, Taft directed construction of the Panama Canal, established the Canal Zone government and helped upgrade the United States Army. He also participated in the negotiations that would end the Russo-Japanese War, and he helped Japan settle an immigration conflict. On two occasions Theodore Roosevelt offered him a seat on the Supreme Court, but Taft turned him down both times. When Roosevelt chose not to run in the 1908 Presidential election, he persuaded the Republican Party to nominate Taft, who easily won the election.

Because of his experience in law and government, William Taft was as highly qualified as any President who had held the office up to that time; but his

administration was less than happy. Taft signed a tariff bill that angered the progressive wing of the Republican Party, especially Roosevelt. The Taft administration also passed parcel post reforms and workman's compensation laws. It was during that congress passed the 16th Amendment to levy an income tax on the American people, and the 17th Amendment, which allowed election of United States Senators by Popular vote. William Taft also established the Federal Children's Bureau, had the Mann – Elkins Act passed, and signed the Publicity Act. The Mann – Elkins Act placed the telephone, telegraph, radio, cable services and other communications companies under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commissions (I.C.C). The Publicity Act required political parties to account for the money spent on federal campaigns. Taft wanted to expand the influence of the United States overseas, so he started a plan called Dollar Diplomacy, which encouraged United States banks and business to make investments abroad. He was not above using the Marines to accomplish his objectives.

Roosevelt broke with Taft in 1910, and ran as a third party candidate on the Progressive or Bull Moose ticket in the election of 1912. This split the Republican Party and their votes, giving an easy victory to Democrat, Woodrow Wilson.

- On Tuesday, 5th November 1912, the thirty-second (32nd) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Woodrow Wilson of the Democratic Party.
2. Theodore Roosevelt of the Progressive Party.
3. William H. Taft of the Republican Party.
4. Eugene V. Debs of the Socialist Party.

Woodrow Wilson won the popular vote with 6,286,214 votes, 41.8%. Theodore Roosevelt had 4,126,020 votes 27.4%. William H. Taft had 3,483,922 votes, 23.2%, and Eugene V. Debs had 897,011 votes, 6.0%.

- On Monday, 13th January 1913, the electors cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 12th February 1913, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

Woodrow Wilson and his Vice Presidential Candidate Thomas R. Marshall of the Democratic Party received a majority of the electoral vote, each of them had 435 out of the 531 votes casted to become the President and the Vice President. Theodore Roosevelt and his Vice Presidential Candidate Hiram Johnson of the Progressive Party each had 88 votes. William H. Taft, the incumbent President, and his Vice Presidential Candidate Nicholas M. Butler of the Republican Party had only eight (8) votes each, while Eugene V. Debs in his fourth attempt to become President and his Vice Presidential Candidate Emil Seidel of the Socialist Party had no vote.

- Unlike Teddy Roosevelt before him, Taft was very unhappy as chief executive, and when he left the White House in 1913, he told incoming President, Woodrow Wilson: “I’m glad to be going. This is the loneliest place in the world.”
- His term of office which started on Thursday, 4th March 1909, 12:00pm ended on Tuesday, 4th March 1913, 12:00pm. He served the United States as President for four years = 48 months = 208 weeks, 5 days = 1,461 days = 35,064 hours = 2,103,840 minutes = 126,230,400 seconds.
- William Taft was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Tuesday, 15th September 1857. He married Helen Herron on Saturday, June 19th, 1886. He died in Washington D.C., on Saturday, March 8th, 1930, 5:15pm. He was 72 Years, 5 Months, 21 Days Old.
- On Tuesday, March 4th, 1913, Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated as the twenty-eighth (28th) President of the United States of America.

WOODROW WILSON: (1856-1924)

Twenty-Eighth (28th) President of the United States (1913-1921) enacted significant legislative reforms and led the U.S. during World War I (1914-1918). His dream of humanizing every process of our common life was shattered in his lifetime by the arrival of the war, but the programs he so earnestly advocated inspired the next

generation of political leaders and were reflected in the New Deal of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He believed in international cooperation through an assassination of nations led to the creation of the League of Nations and ultimately to the United Nations.

Wilson did not learn to read until he was nine, but he went on to become a college professor, an author, President of Princeton University and President of the United States.

Wilson married Ellen Axson on Tuesday, June 24th, 1885, and they had three children.

He was nominated by the Democrats in 1912, with Thomas Marshall as his running mate. Wilson served as President during the First World War (1914-1918). In his first term, he believed that the United States should not become involved in the European War. During his first term, his wife Ellen died on Thursday, August 6th, 1914. He married Edith Bolling Galt 16 months later, on Saturday, December 18th, 1915. The Wilson's kept sheep at the White House to keep the grass neatly trimmed. He ran for re-election in 1916 under the Slogan "he kept us out of war". In 1917, however, when German naval forces sank the British Cruise Liner Lusitania, Wilson asked Congress to declare war, only the second declaration of war in U.S. history.

Wilson proposed "Fourteen Points for Peace" to get all countries of the world to join a group to stop future wars, but he could not get the Senate to agree to join the League

of Nations. He toured the country for support, but fell ill from Strain and suffered a stroke.

His wife Edith managed things so well at the White House after he became ill, that she became known as the “nation’s first lady President”. In 1920, Wilson was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts towards healing the wounds of the war.

Wilson was the first President to make a speech on the radio, and the first to visit a foreign country while in office, he visited France in 1918.

After leaving office in 1921, he moved into a mansion with a garden and library in Washington D.C. He died there, believing that unless an organization to keep the peace that he fought for could be realized, one day the world would see another great war. Today, the Woodrow Wilson Library is a national landmark, open to the public in Washington D.C.

- On Tuesday, 7th November 1916, the thirty-third (33rd) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Woodrow Wilson of the Democratic Party
2. Charles E. Hughes of the Republican Party.
3. A. L. Benson of the Socialist Party.

Woodrow Wilson once more won the popular vote with 9,129,606 votes, 49.2%. Charles E. Hughes had 8,538,221 votes, 46.1%. and A. L. Benson had 585,113 votes, 3.2%

- On Monday, 8th January 1917, the electors cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 14th February 1917, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

Woodrow Wilson and his running mate Thomas R. Marshall of the Democratic Party received a majority of the electoral vote, they had 277 each, out of the 531 votes casted to become the President and the Vice President. Charles E. Hughes and running mate Charles W. Fairbanks of the Republican Party had 254 votes each, and A. L. Benson and his Vice Presidential Candidate G. R. Kirkpatrick of the Socialist Party had no vote.

- On Sunday, 14th March 1917, Woodrow Wilson was sworn in for the second time as President of the United States of America, to begin his second term in office.
- His two terms of office which started on Tuesday, 4th March 1913, ended on Friday, March 4th, 1921. He served the United States as President for eight years = 96 months = 417 weeks, 3 days = 2,922 days = 70,128 hours = 4,207,680 minutes = 252,460,800 seconds.

- Thomas Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunton, Virginia on Sunday, December 28th, 1856. He married Ellen Louise Axson on Wednesday, June 24th, 1885; Edith Bolling Galt on Saturday, December 18th, 1915. He died on Sunday, 3rd February 1924, 11:15am in Washington D.C. He was 67 Years, One Month, 6 Days Old.

On Tuesday, 2nd November 1920, the thirty-fourth (34th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Warren G. Harding of the Republican Party
2. James M. Cox of the Democrat Party
3. Eugene V. Debs of the Socialist Party

Warren G. Harding won the popular vote with 16,152,200 votes, 60.3%, James M. Cox had 9,147,353 votes 34.1% whilst Eugene V. Debs had 917,799 votes, 3.4%.

- On Monday, 10th January 1921, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 9th February 1921, the electoral vote tabulated by a joint Session of Congress. Warren G. Harding and his Vice Presidential Candidates Calvin Coolidge of the Republican Party received a majority of the electoral vote, each of them had 404 out of the 531 votes casted to become the President and the Vice President. James M. Cox and his Vice Presidential Candidate Franklin D. Roosevelt of the Democratic Party had 127 votes each. Eugene V.

Debs in his 5th and last attempt to become President and his Vice Presidential Candidate Seymour Stedman of the Socialist Party had no vote.

- On Friday, March 4th, 1921, Warren G. Harding was inaugurated as the twenty-ninth (29th) President of the United States of America.

WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING: (1865-1923)

Twenty-Ninth (29th) President of the United States (1865-1923). Harding as an easy-going politician who believed that the Republican Party could bring U.S. back to “normalcy” a word he invented. By normalcy he meant a return to the economic and political isolation that had characterized the U.S. before it entered World War I in 1917. He never showed the leadership or vision required to be an effective President, and his administration is mainly remembered for its corruption, which was revealed after Harding’s death.

Historians regard him as one of the weakest Chief Executives in the nation’s history. Born in Ohio, he attended Ohio Central College and graduated in 1882. He started out as newspaper editor and publisher. He entered politics at the urging of his wife.

Harding first served as an Ohio state Senator, then as lieutenant Governor (1904-1905). He lost the election in 1910 to become the Governor of Ohio, but in 1914 he was elected to United States Senate. While in the Senate, he never proposed any legislation, but was popular with the Republicans for keeping harmony within the

Party. Although at this time, his home state of Ohio was torn apart by factionalism, Harding worked diligently to walk a middle path and not alienate any one. His role of harmonizer brought him into the national leadership of the Republican Party.

At the end of World War I, he was the senate Foreign Relations committee and strongly opposed the League of Nation. At the 1920 Republican convention, Harding was nominated as a compromise candidate. He campaigned under the Slogan “Back to Normalcy” and promised to return the country to the more lighthearted environment that existed before the war.

Harding’s administration was involved in widespread corruption and graft including the Teapots’ Dome Scandal. Control of Naval oil reserves had been transferred from the Department of the Navy to the Department of the Interior, whose secretary leased the reserves on the basis of a received payback, rather than through competitive bidding. This was but one example of the corruption that took place during the Harding Presidency. Most of it did not come to light until after his death from a heart attack on August 2nd, 1923. While Harding had looked and acted like the President, others had actually been running the country and Harding had not paid sufficient attention to what was happening on his watch.

Although remembered for scandal, Harding did move the nation out of war time emergency conditions. He increased federal hiring, proposed agricultural legislation and created a Bureau of the Budget. He concluded the peace treaties with Germany,

Austria and Hungary. He also took strong action in the movement to limit the extended hours of labor in the American Steel Industry.

Warren G. Harding became the sixth chief executive to die in office. Upon his death, he was succeeded by his Vice President, Calvin Coolidge. After his death, a series of congressional investigations and criminal trials resulted in many high officials, some of them Harding's personal friend being convicted of crimes. Misconduct was found in the Interior and Navy Department, the Veteran's Bureau, the Justice Department and the office of the Alien Property custodian. Two of the most prominent people indicted were Attorney General Harry Daugherty and Secretary of the Interior Albert Fall.

- His term of office which started on Friday, March 4th, 1921, ended suddenly on Thursday, 2nd August 1923. He served the United States as President for two years, 4 months, 29 days= 28 months, 29 days= 125 weeks, 6 days= 881days= 21,144 hours= 1,268,640 minutes= 76, 118,400 seconds. Plus 7 hours, 30 minutes.
- Warren G. Harding was born in Corsica, near Blooming Grove Ohio, on Thursday, November 2nd, 1865. He married Florence Kling De Wolfe on Wednesday, 8th July 1891. He died on Thursday, 2nd August 1923, 7: 30pm in San Francisco, California. He was 57 Years 9 Months Old.

- On Thursday, August 2nd, 1923, Calvin Coolidge was sworn in as the thirtieth (30) President of the United States of America.

CALVIN COOLIDGE: (1874-1964)

Thirtieth (30th) President of the United States (1923-1929). A member of the Republican Party, Coolidge became Vice President in 1921 and then stepped in as President following the sudden death of President Warren G. Harding in August 1923. He was elected by a landslide in the 1924 Presidential election. Coolidge was the sixth Vice President to inherit the Presidency. He was a former Governor of Massachusetts. His calm, shy personality appealed to the attitudes of the time. His common sense and dry wit earned him a reputation for being wise. Coolidge refrained from giving public statement unless they were absolutely necessary and when he did they were short and to the point.

Born in Plymouth, Vermont on July 4th, 1872, Coolidge studied law at Amherst College and began a practice in Northampton, Massachusetts. He served in local offices as a State Legislator and as a Mayor of Northampton. He cut taxes, lowered the city debt and raised employees pay while adding to his own prestige. While serving in the State senate, he was known for his admiration of businessmen, was happy with status quo, and promoted the deal that all that was needed was to wait until the law that had already been passed had time to make an impact. The

Republican Party supported him first for Lieutenant Governor in 1915 and again in the 1918 when he was elected Governor of Massachusetts.

He won national recognition in 1919 when he used State troopers to crush a strike by Boston Policemen. Coolidge stand was firm and expressed in his announcement.

“There is no right to strike against the public safety by anyone, anywhere, anytime.”

He quickly called in the states militia to deal with the looting and random acts violence; then he negotiated a successful end of the conflict with the Labor Party organizer, Samuel Gompers.

The Republican chose Coolidge as Harding’s Vice Presidential running mate on the 1920 ticket because he was against political machine politics. When President Harding died suddenly on August 2nd, 1923, Coolidge father, a local notary public, administering his oath of office at their family farm in Vermont where Coolidge was vacationing.

Coolidge began his administration by cleaning up the scandals of the Harding years.

In 1924 Coolidge was elected in his own right. The slogan “Keep cool with Coolidge.” Summarized the man and his campaign. Coolidge believed that less government interference in business made for prosperity. He became known as “Silent Cal” for his quiet manner and Laissez fair economic is a French term for leaving things they are.

Coolidge summed his policies into one sentence. “The chief business of America is business.” The rise in the stock market and the business boom of the time was called “Coolidge prosperity”. Coolidge stripped the Federal Trade commission and the tariff commission of their power resulting in improved foreign trade. He vetoed bills for aid to America’s farmers, which resulted in coalition of Western representative against him. Their chief argument was that everyone else in the industry was given assistance, but not the people who were providing the natural goods. He also vetoed a bill that would have increased benefits for World War I veterans, and failed to sign one that would have provided for government control of a hydroelectric plant at Muscle Shoals, Tennessee.

- On Tuesday, 4th November 1924, the thirty-fifth (35th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Calvin Coolidge of the Republican Party
2. John W. Davis of the Democratic Party.
3. Robert M. La Follett of the Progressive Socialist Party

Calvin Coolidge won the popular vote with 15,725,016 votes, 54.0%. John W. Davis had 8,385,586 votes, 28.8% while Robert M. La Follette had 4,822,856 votes, 16.6%.

- On Monday, 12th January 1925, the electors cast their vote in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.

- On Wednesday, 11th February 1925, the electoral vote was tabulated by a Joint Session of congress.

Calvin Coolidge and his running mate Charles G. Dawes of the Republican Party received a majority of the electoral vote, each of them had 382 out of the 531 votes casted.

John W. Davis and his running mate Charles W. Bryan of the Democratic Party had 136 votes each and Robert M. La Follette and his running mate Burton K. Wheeler of the Progressive, Socialist had 13 votes each.

- On Wednesday, 4th March 1925, Calvin Coolidge was sworn in as the President of the United States of America.
- Coolidge was the 6th Accidental President and the second to be elected after completing the term of his predecessor.
- His term of office which started on Thursday, 2nd August 1923, ended on Monday, 4th March 1929. He served the United States as President for five years 7 months, 2 days= 67 months, 2 days= 291 week, 4 days= 2,041 days= 48,984 hours= 2,939,040 minutes= 176,342,400 seconds. Minus 7 hours, 30 minutes, which was served by his predecessor in his first day in office.
- Calvin Coolidge was born in Plymouth, Vermont on Wednesday, 4th July 1872. He married Grace Anna Good Hue on Wednesday, October 4th, 1905.

He died in Northampton, Massachusetts, on Thursday, 5th January 1933, 12:45pm. He was 60 Years, 6 Months, One Day Old.

- On Tuesday, 6th November 1928, the thirty-sixth (36) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Herbert Hoover of the Republican Party
2. Alfred E. Smith of the Democratic Party
3. Norman Thomas of the Socialist Party

Herbert Hoover won the popular vote with 21, 392,190 votes, 58.2%. Alfred E. Smith had 15,016,443 votes, 40.8% while Norman Thomas had 267,420 votes, 0.7%.

- On Monday, 14th January 1929, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 13th February 1929, the electoral vote was tabulated by Joint Session of Congress. Herbert Hoover and his Vice Presidential Candidate received a majority of the electoral vote each of them had 444 out of 531 votes casted to become the President and Vice President. Alfred E. Smith and his Vice Presidential Candidate Joseph T. Robinson of the Democratic Party had 87 votes each and Norman Thomas and running mate James H. Maurer of the Socialist Party had 0 votes.

- On Monday, March 4th, 1929, Herbert Hoover was inaugurated as the thirty-first (31st) President of the United States of America.

HERBERT HOOVER: (1874-1964)

Thirty-First (31st) President of the United States (1929-1933). Hoover was a successful Mining Engineer and Relief Administrator in war-ravaged countries. His election in 1928 as President won the overwhelming approval of the American people, yet within two years, Hoover was condemned by most as a reactionary unable or unwilling to soften the effect of the Great depression. In fact, he was the first President to use the federal government to fight the effect of depression. He bore the brunt of the blame for the Great Depression, which was the result of the stock market crash of 1929. Born in West Branch, Iowa, he was orphaned at the age of eight and spent his childhood in the home of his wealthy uncle. He worked his way through Stanford University, where studied engineering. In 1895, he graduated, married Lou Henry, and began work as a laborer in the California mines. Soon after that he took a position in Australia directing gold mining ventures. The next twenty years were primary devoted to traveling throughout Asia, Africa and Europe as a mining entrepreneur, and subsequently, he earned a considerable fortune.

Herbert Hoover was passionate man who, because of his Quaker upbringing, believe in peace. He was also an author of several books, America Individualism. The

challenge to Liberty and Memoirs. His hobbies include fishing, hiking and reading. He had a quiet sense of humor and seldom laughed out loud.

When World War I broke out, Hoover was in London. He organized the return of thousands of American tourists who were stranded in Europe at the time. He was appointed to head the commission for Relief in Belgium. This was a position in which he received national attention for his humanitarian efforts. The commission fed over 10,000,000 people during the war. In 1917 he was recalled to the United States to serve as Food administrator (which was a special office designed for wartime purposes). It was created to promote American agricultural production, and coordinate the rationing and distribution of food. President Wilson then asked Hoover to return to Europe and direct The American Relief Administration, an agency whose purpose was to relieve suffering throughout Europe. In 1920, Hoover declared himself a Republican, but declined to run for President. In 1921, President Warren Harding appointed him Secretary of Commerce. He held this post until 1928 when his campaign for President began. As Secretary of Commerce, he expanded his department to promote foreign trade and standardized industry to reduce waste.

Hoover was the only President besides Calvin Coolidge to be sworn into office by a former President – President Taft. Hoover believed that business people should unite and form trade association believed that the sharing of important information about cost, production and distribution would expand market growth.

- On Tuesday, 8th November 1932, the thirty-seventh (37th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Herbert Hoover of the Republican Party
2. Franklin D. Roosevelt of the Democratic Party
3. Norman Thomas of the Socialist Party.

Franklin D. Roosevelt won the popular vote with 22,821,867 votes, 57.4%. Herbert Hoover had 15,761,841 votes, 39.7% and Norman Thomas had 884,781 votes, 2.2%.

- On Monday, 9th January 1933, the electors cast their votes in several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 8th February 1933, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

Franklin D. Roosevelt and his Vice Presidential Candidate John N. Garner of the Democratic Party received a majority of the electoral vote, each of them had 472 out of 531 votes casted. The incumbent President Herbert Hoover and his Vice President Candidate Charles Curtis of the Republican Party had only 59 votes, each, whilst Norman Thomas and his Vice Presidential Candidate James H. Maurer of the Socialist Party had no vote.

- Hoover's term of office which started on Monday, 4th March 1929, ended on Saturday, 4th March 1933. He served the United States as President for four years = 48 months = 208 weeks, 5 days = 1,461 days = 35,046 hours = 2,103,840 minutes = 126,230,400 seconds.
- Herbert Hoover was born in West Branch, Iowa, on Monday, 10th August 1874. He married Lou Henry on Friday, February 10th 1899. He died in New York City, on Tuesday, 20th October 1964, 11:35am. He was 90 Years, 2 Months, 10 Days Old.
- On Saturday, 4th March 1933, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was inaugurated as the thirty-second (32nd) President of the United States of America.

FRANKLIN DELAND ROOSEVELT: (1882-1945)

Thirty-Second (32nd) President of the United States (1933-1945). Roosevelt served longer than any other President. His unprecedented election to four terms in office will probably never be repeated; The 22nd Amendment of the Constitution of the U.S. passed after his death, denies the right of any person to be elected President more than twice.

Roosevelt was the only United States President to be elected to four terms. FDR as he was called, served during the worst time in the history of the United States including the Great Depression and World War II.

Born in Hyde Park, New York, his uncle was the former President, Theodore Roosevelt. His mother, Sarah Delano, was his father's second wife and she could trace her ancestry back to the Plymouth Colony. As the only son of a wealthy family, Franklin first attended the Prestigious Groton School, where his sense of social responsibility was formed and then went onto Harvard. He was an average student, but during his senior year was the editor of the elite Harvard Crimson (the student paper).

He graduated in 1903 and went on to Columbia Law School (1904-1907), but he dropped out his admission to the New York States Bar Association in 1907.

On March 27th, 1905, he had married Eleanor Roosevelt, a distant cousin. As young woman, Eleanor was shy, but she grew into one of the most prominent first Ladies of the nation. In the later part of her life she worked for social betterment and she was highly regarded as a lecturer and newspaper columnist. From 1949 to 1952, she served as a United States delegate to the United Nations.

Franklin Roosevelt was elected to the New York Senate in 1910. His first elected public office was states senator from the Hudson at River District. At this time he became a Democrat despite the fact that his uncle Teddy was a Republican. During the bitter fight for President in 1912, he supported Woodrow Wilson. In 1913, President Wilson appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Josephus Daniels. This is where he got the reputation as an elitist and a dandy (a finely dressed

man) that followed him throughout his career. In 1920, he was the Vice Presidential Candidate on a ticket with James Cox. They lost to Warren G. Harding.

- On Tuesday, 3rd November 1936, the thirty-eight (38th) American was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt of the Democratic Party
2. Alfred M. Landon of the Republican Party
3. Norman Thomas of the Socialist Party.

Franklin D. Roosevelt once again won the popular vote 27,751,597 votes, 60.8%. Alfred M. Landon had 16,679,583 votes 36.5% and Norman Thomas had 187,720 votes, 0.4%.

- On Monday, 14th December 1936, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 6th January 1937, the electoral votes tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

Franklin D. Roosevelt and his running mate John Garner of the Democratic Party received a majority of the electoral vote, each of them had 523 out of 531 votes casted. Alfred M. Landon and his Vice Presidential Candidate Frank Knox of the Republican Party had 8 votes each, while Norman Thomas and his Vice Presidential Candidate George Nelson of the Socialist had no vote.

- On Wednesday, 20th January 1937, Franklin D. Roosevelt was sworn in as the President of the United States of America for his second term in office.
- On Tuesday, 5th November 1940, the thirty-ninth (39th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt of the Democratic Party
2. Wendell L. Willkie of the Republican Party
3. Norman Thomas of the Socialist Party.

Franklin D. Roosevelt once more won the popular vote with 27,244,160 votes, 54.7%. Wendell L. Willkie had 22,305,198 votes, 44.7% and Norman Thomas had 99,557 votes 0.2%.

- On Monday, 16th December 1940, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Monday, 6th January 1941, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. Franklin Roosevelt and his Vice Presidential Candidate Henry A. Wallace of the Democratic Party received a majority of the electoral vote, each of them had 449 out of the 531 votes casted. Wendell L. Willkie and his running mate Charles L. McNairy of the Republican Party had 82 votes each, while Norman Thomas and his running mate Maynard C. Kruger of the Socialist Party had no vote.

- On Monday, 20th January 1941, Franklin D. Roosevelt took the oath of the office to begin his third term as the President of the United States of America. The first and the only President to do so.
- On Tuesday, 7th November 1944, the fortieth (40th) America election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt of the Democratic Party
2. Thomas E. Dewey of the Republican Party.
3. Norman Thomas of the Socialist Party.

Franklin D. Roosevelt won the popular vote for the fourth consecutive time 25,602,504 votes, 53.4%. Thomas E. Dewey had 22,006,285 votes, 45.9%, whilst Norman Thomas had 80,518 votes, 0.2%.

- On Monday, 18th December 1945, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Saturday, 6th January 1945, the electoral votes were tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. Franklin Roosevelt and his Vice Presidential Candidate Harry S. Truman of the Democratic Party received a majority of the electoral vote, each of them had 432 out of 531 votes casted to become the President and the Vice President. Thomas E. Dewey and his Vice Presidential Candidate John W. Bricker of the Republican Party had 99 vote each, and Norman

Thomas and his Vice Presidential Candidate Darlington Hoopes of the Socialist Party had no vote.

- On Saturday, 20th January 1945, Franklin D. Roosevelt was sworn in for the fourth time as the President of the United States, to begin his fourth term in office. “The only thing we have to fear is fear itself”. The thirty-second President of the United States said as he led the country through the Great Depression and World War II. He served longer than any other President, and created social reforms with his New Deal that continue to protect the old, the poor, and the disabled. First and only President to serve more than eight years. First President to regularly address the public with radio broadcasts. Built a swimming pool and a movie theater inside the White House. Suffered from polio and used a wheelchair but only two public photos show him in it.
- On Thursday, April 12th, 1945, less than three months after his fourth inauguration, Roosevelt died in Warm Springs, Georgia. Upon his death he became the seventh President to die in office, and the fourth to die of natural causes.
- Roosevelt’s longest term of office which started on Saturday, March 4th, 1933, ended suddenly on Thursday April 12th 1945. He served the United States as President for 12 years, one month, eight days, = 145 months, 8 days = 631 weeks, 5 days = 4,422 days= 106,128 hours = 6,367,680 minutes = 382,060,800 seconds. Plus 3 hours 35 minutes.

- Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born in Hyde Park, New York, on Monday, 30th January 1882. He married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt on Friday, 17th March 1905. He died in Warm Springs, Georgia on Thursday, April 12th, 1945, 3:35pm. He was 63 Years, 2 Months, 13 Days Old.
- On Thursday, April 12th, 1945, Harry S. Truman was sworn in as the thirty-third (33rd) President of the United States of America.

HARRY S. TRUMAN: (1884-1972)

Thirty-Third (33rd) President of the United States (1945-1953). Truman initiated the foreign policy of the containing communism, a policy that was the hallmark of the cold war. He continued the welfare policies established under his predecessor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Truman helped to centralized power in the executive branch, a trend begun under Roosevelt. He authorized the use of the atomic bomb against Japan in 1945. He became President when Franklin Roosevelt became the seventh chief executive to die in office. In World War I he was an officer in a unit known for the battles of Saint-Mihiel and Argonne. After the war he married Elizabeth Wallace, known as Bess, but whom Harry called “Mother”. He became a partner in a clothing store that went bankrupt during the Depression. Harry S. Truman was much respected for his straight talk and his ability to make hard

decisions, often heard saying: “if you can’t stand the heat, get out of the kitchen”. He had a sign on his desk that read. “The Buck stops Here”.

His policy of containment of soviet expansionism initiated the long Cold War with the Soviet Union. He had trouble with congress and labor groups over the conversion of the economy back to peacetime conditions after World War II. While he was staying at the Blair House because the White House was undergoing renovations, two Puerto Rican nationalist tried to assassinate Truman. His reply to the assassination attempt was, “A President has to expect those things”. In 1965 he was given the Freedom Award.

Franklin Roosevelt chose Truman to be his running mate in the Presidential election in 1944, and when Roosevelt died eighty two days after starting his fourth term, Truman took over as President.

Truman believed that Stalin wanted to spread the communist influence throughout Europe. The Truman Doctrine, which became law 1947, was aimed at protecting Greece and Turkey from communist domination. Later, it also blocked communist expansion anywhere in the world. Truman implanted the Marshall Plan to aid in the economic recovery of Western Europe after World War II. In addition to providing financial aid to help war-torn Europe rebuild the Marshall Plan made the United States a world power. He also initiated the establishment of the North American Treaty Organization (NATO). NATO was formed to help prevent the spread of

communism. It was the first peace time military alliance the United States had ever joined.

The Soviet Union's ability to use and develop atomic weapons had put the United States in a nuclear arms race, which led to the development of the hydrogen bomb. When Soviet Union sent communist force to China and Korea, Truman expanded the Truman Doctrine to include Asia. He sent American troops to support the United Nations in the Korean War, which was technically a "Police Action". In a controversial move, Truman removed General Douglas McArthur from his command in Korea. Truman was also providing financial aid to the French in Vietnam.

- On Tuesday, 2nd November 1948, the forty-first (41st) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Harry S. Truman of the Democratic Party
2. Thomas E. Dewey of the Republican Party
3. J. Strom Thurmond of the States' Right Democratic Party
4. Henry A. Wallace of the Progressive Party
5. Norman Thomas of the Socialist Party

Harry S. Truman won the popular vote with 24,179,345 votes, 49.6% Thomas E. Dewey had 21,991,291 votes, 45.1% J. Strom Thurmond had 1,176,125 votes, 2.4%.

Henry A. Wallace had 1,157,326 votes, 2.4% and Norman Thomas had 139,572 votes 0.3%.

- On Monday, 13th December 1948, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect President and the Vice President.
- On Thursday, 6th January 1949, the electoral vote was tabulated by Joint Session of Congress. Harry S. Truman and his running mate Alban W. Barkley of the Democratic Party received a majority of the electoral vote, each of them had 303 out of the 531 votes casted to become the President and Vice President.

Thomas E. Dewey and his running mate Earl Warren of the Republican had 189 votes each. J. Strom Thurmond and his running mate Fielding L. Wright of the States' Rights Democratic Party had 39 votes each, Henry A. Wallace and his running mate Glen Taylor of the Progressive Party had no votes and Norman Thomas in his sixth consecutive and last attempt to become President and his running mate Turkey P. Smith of the Socialist Party had no vote.

- On Thursday, 20th January 1949, Harry S. Truman was sworn in as the President of the United States of America.
- Truman was the seventh Accidental President and the third to be elected after completing the term of his predecessor.

- His term of office which started on Thursday, 12th April 1945, ended on Tuesday, 20th January 1953. He served the United States as President for seven years, nine months, 8 days = 93 months, 8 days = 405 weeks, 5 days = 2,840 days = 68,160 hours = 4,089,600 minutes = 245,376,000 seconds. Minus 3 hours, 35 minutes, which was served by his predecessor, President Roosevelt in his first day in office.
- Harry S. Truman was born in Lamar, Missouri on Thursday, May 8th, 1884. He married Elizabeth “Bess” Virginia Wallace on Saturday, June 28th, 1919. He died in Kansa City, Missouri on Tuesday, 26th December 1972, 7:50am. He was 88 Years, 7 Months, 18 Days Old.
- On Tuesday, 4th November 1952, the forty-second (42nd) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

- 1- Dwight D. Eisenhower of the Republican Party
- 2- Adlai E. Stevenson of the Democratic Party

Dwight D. Eisenhower won the popular vote with 33,936,234 votes, 55.2% while Adlai E. Stevenson had 27,314, 992 votes, 44.3%.

- On Monday, 15th December 1952, the electors cast their vote in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.

- On Tuesday, 6th January 1953, the electoral vote was tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his running mate Richard M. Nixon of the Republican Party received a majority of the electoral vote, each of them had 442 out of the 531 votes casted to become the President and the Vice President whiles Adlai E. Stevenson and his running mate John J. Sparkman of the Democratic Party had 89 votes each.
- On Tuesday, 20th January 1953, Dwight D Eisenhower was inaugurated as the thirty-fourth (34th) President of the United States of America.

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER: (1890-1969)

Thirty-Fourth (34th) President of the United States of America (1953-1961). He was American military leader and the supreme commander of the Allies in Europe during World War II (1939-1945) and the first supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces. As a soldier, he commanded the invasion of Normandy (Normandie) and in Battle of the Bulge defeated Germany's last offensive. Eisenhower was a famous general who became the 34th President of the United States. As Republican Candidate, Eisenhower's victory in the Presidential election of 1953 ended 20 years of Democratic Presidencies. During his first term of office, Eisenhower and his secretary of state John Foster Dulles opposed communism both at home and abroad. They tried to prevent the spread of communism overseas

by strengthening ties with non-communist countries through foreign aid and defense allowances. In the United States, internal security laws restricted the communist Party. In domestic affairs, President Eisenhower worked to balance the budget and to return some federal powers to the States. A major event during Eisenhower's first term was the decision of the United States Supreme court in May 1954 to outlaw segregation of whites and blacks in public schools. Until then, many States, particularly in the South, had provided separate but equal schools for blacks. The Supreme Court now ruled that this was unconstitutional, and in May 1955 made a further order that desegregation should be carried out with all deliberate speed. However, most southern States resisted the ruling. In spite of illness that began to occur in 1955, Eisenhower won re-election in 1956, with Richard Nixon as Vice President. During his second term, he faced many problems in economic affairs, in domestic affairs, from the growing demand for civil right and equality by the black population, and also in foreign affairs. Eisenhower's defense policy was to reduce the level of spending on weapons. However, the alarm that many Americans felt when Russia succeeded in placing its sputnik satellite into Orbit (October, 1957) forced the President to step up military spending again. In 1957 resistance to the Supreme Court's desegregation order reached crisis point in Little Rock, Arkansas. There, Eisenhower had to use Federal troops to enforce the order. The last year of his Presidency was marred by the shooting down over Russian of an American U.2 Reconnaissance Plane. During World War I (1914-1918), Eisenhower was awarded the Distinguished

Service Medal for his work with the Tank Corps in Pennsylvania. In September 1941, Eisenhower was a brigadier-general and in 1942, he became Commanding General of American forces in Europe. A full general in 1943, Eisenhower became the commander of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary forces in Europe, which he led to victory in 1945. Between 1945 and 1948, Eisenhower was army chief of staff. He was NATO's Supreme Commander from 1950-1952.

- On Tuesday, 6th November 1956, the forth-third (43rd) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Dwight D. Eisenhower of the Republican Party
2. Adlai D. Stevenson of the Democratic Party
3. T. Coleman Andrews of the States Rights Party.
4. Walter Burgwyn Jones of the Democratic Party.

Dwight D. Eisenhower once more won the popular vote with 35,590,475 votes, 57.4% and Adlai E. Stevenson had 26,022,752 votes, 42.0%. Whilst T. Coleman Andrews had 107,929 votes, 0.2%.

- On Monday, 17th December 1956, the electors cast their votes in several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Monday, 7th January 1957, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his running mate Richard M. Nixon of

the Republican Party received a majority of the electoral vote, they had 457 votes each, out of the 531 votes casted, to become the President and the Vice President and Adlai E. Stevenson and his running mate Estes Kefauver of the Democratic Party had 73 votes each while Walter Burgwyn Jones of the Democratic Party and his running mate Herman Talmadge had one vote each.

- On Sunday, 20th January 1957, Dwight D. Eisenhower was sworn in for the second time as President of the United States of America, to begin his second term in office.
- His two terms of office which started on Tuesday, 20th January 1953, ended on Friday, 20th January 1961. He served the United States as President for eight years. = 417 weeks, 3 days = 2,922 days = 70,128 hours = 4,207, 680 minutes = 252,460,800 seconds.
- Dwight David Eisenhower was born in Denison, Texas on Tuesday, October 14th, 1890. He married Mary “Mamie” Geneva Doud on Saturday, July 1st, 1916. He died in Washington D.C on Friday, 28th March 1969 at 12:25pm. He was 78 Years, 5 Months, 14 Day Old.
- On Tuesday, 8th November 1960, the forty-fourth (44th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. John F. Kennedy of the Democratic Party

2. Richard M. Nixon of the Republican Party

John F. Kennedy won the popular vote in one of the keenly contested election with 34,226,731 votes, 49.7% and Richard M. Nixon also had 34,108,157 votes, 49.6%.

- On Monday, 19th December 1960, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and his Vice President.
- On Friday, 6th January 1961, the electoral vote was tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

John F. Kennedy and his running mate Lyndon B. Johnson of the Democratic Party received a majority of the electoral vote, each of them had 303 out of the 522 votes casted to become the President and the Vice President. While Richard M. Nixon and his running mate Henry Cabot Lodge of the Republican Party had 219 votes each.

- On Friday, 20th January 1961, John F. Kennedy was inaugurated as the thirty-fifth (35th) President of the United States of America.

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY: (1917-1963)

Thirty-Fifth (35th) President of the United States (1961-1963). The youngest person ever to be elected President. He was also the first Roman Catholic President and the first President to be born in the 20th century. This handsome, eloquent congressman defeated the incumbent Vice President Richard Nixon for the Presidency, partly as

a result of the first televised debates. Born into the family of wealthy financier, Joseph Kennedy on, May 29th, 1917, in Brookline, Massachusetts, John Kennedy was the first President born in the 20th century. In 1953, he married elegant socialite Jacqueline Lee Bouvier. This charismatic young couple created the aura of what one reporter called “Camelot” from a Broadway play of the same name. While recovering from a spinal operation in 1956, Jack Kennedy had written “profiles in courage”, which contained biographical sketches of political heroes and for which he received a Pulitzer Prize in 1957. Kennedy became President at the age of forty-three, the youngest man, as well as the first Roman Catholic to be elected to the United States Presidency. Kennedy graduated from Harvard University in 1940, and became noted for “Why England Slept”, a publication he wrote about Britain’s lack of preparedness at the onset of World War II. Later to emerge as a war hero, initially Kennedy was turned down by the army because of back injury. After doing special exercise, he finally passed the United States’ Navy Physical Examination and was given the command of a PT Boat in the Pacific. He was distinguished for bravery after rescuing several crewmen when his boat was run over by Japanese destroyer off the Solomon Islands. For four days they swam. They were finally rescued. For his heroic acts he received the Purple Heart and the Navy and Marine Corps Medals. Kennedy was returned home for medical attention. After his recovery he entered politics. A Democrat, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives in

1946. While serving as a representative, he forced mainly on domestic issue. In 1952, he was elected to the United States Senate, and in 1958, he was re-elected with the largest margin of victory ever record in Massachusetts Senatorial contest. Having failed to be nominated as Adlai Stevenson's running mate in 1956 as he had hoped, Jack Kennedy began preparing himself for the 1960 Presidential election. During the 1960 campaign, the issue of defense and economic stagnation were raised during televised debates, Sixty-nine million people voted in that election, setting a new record. Kennedy won with a narrow margin of only 118,574 votes in one of the closest elections in the United States' history.

- On Friday, 22nd November 1963, John F. Kennedy was assassinated by gunshot in Dallas, Texas. Upon his death he became the eight (8th) President to die in office and the fourth to be assassinated, and the last to die in office to date, and the only Democrat to be assassinated. "Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country". He urged Americans in his 1961 inaugural address as the thirty-fifth President. Although he was assassinated in 1963, during his term of office, he created the Peace Corps, launching project Apollo to put a man on the moon and guided the country through the terrifying days of the Cuban Missile Crisis.
- His term of office which started on Friday, 20th January 1961, ended suddenly on Friday, 22nd November 1963. He served the United States as President for

two years, 10 months, 2 days = 34 months, 2 days = 148 weeks = 1,036 days,
one hour = 24,865 hours = 1,491,840 minutes = 89, 510, 400 seconds.

- He was the youngest person ever to be elected President.
 - He was inaugurated as the President of the United States at the age of 43, 7 months 22 days.
 - He was the youngest President to die, he died at 46 years, 5 months, 24 days. Followed by James Garfield, who died at 49 years, 10 months.
 - He donated his Presidential salary to charities.
- John F. Kennedy was born in Brookline, Massachusetts on Tuesday, 29th May 1917. He married Jacqueline Lee Bouvier on Saturday, September 12th, 1953. He died in Dallas, Texas, on Friday, 22nd November 1963, 1:00pm. He was 46 Years, 5 Months 24 Days Old.
- On Friday, November 22nd, 1963, Lyndon B. was inaugurated as the thirty-sixth (36th) President of the United States of America.

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON: (1908-1973)

Thirty-Sixth (36th) President of the United States (1963-1969). Johnson was the first candidate from a southern state to be elected President of the United States for more than a century. He became President on November 22nd 1963, after the assassination

of President John F. Kennedy in Texas. In 1964, Johnson was elected to a full four years term by the largest popular vote majority in modern U.S. history. His triumph represented a victory for the average voter in the United States politics, with which Johnson, as a congressman Senate leader and Vice President, had identified himself. Born on August 27th, 1908, near Johnson City, Texas, he was the son of Sam Early Johnson Jr., a struggling Texas farmer. The senior Johnson also served five terms as Texas legislator. Lyndon's mother made her children's education a top priority, and it is said that she had a great influence on her famous son. Lyndon Johnson went to the public schools in Johnson City, Texas. Upon graduating, Lyndon headed out west to "find himself" at various points picking fruit, washing cars, and working in restaurants. Three years later, he went on to college and received a BS Degree in Education from Southwest Texas State Teachers' college. After graduating, he taught at the school. He had just begun his second year teaching when in 1931, Democratic Congressman Richard Kleberg asked him to come to Washington as his Congressional Aid. During the next two terms, Lyndon began to develop a network of political contacts in Washington. It was also during this time that on November 17th, 1934, he married Claudia Alta Taylor, who he called "Lady Bird". She was an affectionate and gentle Southern woman who was her husband's help-mate and confidant, though, unlike Eleanor Roosevelt, she remained quietly in the background. Her warmth earned her much respect and affection from the American people. In 1935, when Lyndon was twenty-seven, Franklin Roosevelt appointed him the head of the National Youth Administration in Texas, a position he held until 1937. This

youth group sought to bring the importance of education to the young Texas and train them for meaningful employment. Johnson was in awe of Franklin Roosevelt and became enamored with his liberal reforms. During his own Presidency, he would look back on the Roosevelt administration and use it as a model. In 1937, Lyndon Johnson was elected to the United States House of Representatives where he continued the liberal reforms actions proposed by Franklin Roosevelt. Later in his life he would move politically to the right and show a more conservative side, but as young man, Lyndon was a liberal. He left congress for a short time in 1941 and 1942 to serve a term of active duty in the Navy, where he was stationed in the Pacific until Roosevelt recalled all members of congress to Washington. After the war, Lyndon Johnson's politics grew more conservative, to the point where he even voted against Civil Right legislation. In 1948, he ran for the Senate barely winning. The election was so close that his opponent challenged the results in the Texas courts, but Johnson prevailed. In 1953, he became the Senate Democratic Leader, and the following year, he was re-elected to his Senate seat. When he returned to Washington this time it was as the Senate Majority Leader, a post he continued to hold through the next six years, in spite of a serious heart attack in 1955. As the majority Leader, Lyndon perfected the art of politics that he had learned from his father, Sam. He was an excellent listener and could compromise when the situation required it. He established friendships with many senators on both side of the aisle, which served him well in his years as President. The former liberal

was able to hold the conservative southern leaders together. He was also a friend of Eisenhower, though many in his own Party disliked the warm relationship between the Democrat, Johnson and the Republican President. Johnson wanted to run for the Presidency in 1960, but purposely held back, counting upon a second ballot.

- On Tuesday, 3rd November 1964, the forty-fifth (45th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Lyndon B. Johnson of the Democratic Party
2. Barry M. Goldwater of the Republican Party.

The incumbent President Lyndon Johnson won the popular vote with 43,129,484 votes, 61.1%. While Barry M. Goldwater had 27,178,188 votes, 38.5%.

- On Monday, 14th December 1964, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and his Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 6th January 1965, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. Lyndon B. Johnson and his running mate Hubert H. Humphrey of the Democratic Party received a majority of the electoral vote, they had 486 votes each, out of the 583 votes casted to become the President and the Vice

President. Whilst Barry M. Goldwater and his Vice Presidential Candidate William E. Miller of the Republican Party had only 52 votes each.

- On Wednesday, 20th January 1965, Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in as the President of the United States of America. He was the eight (8th) accidental President and fourth to be elected after completing the term of his predecessor.
- His term of office which started on Friday, November 22nd, 1963, ended on Monday, January 20th, 1969. He served the United States as President for five years, one month, 28 days = 61 months, 28 days = 269 weeks, 3 days = 1,886 days = 45,264 hours = 2,715,840 minutes = 162,950,400 seconds. Minus one hour, which was served by his predecessor, President Kennedy, in his first day in office.
- Lyndon B. Johnson was born in Stonewall, near Johnson City, Texas on Thursday, August 27th, 1908. He married Claudia “Lady Bird” Alta Taylor on Saturday, November 17th, 1934. He died on Monday, 22nd January 1937, 4:33pm in Johnson City Texas. He was 64 Years, 4 Months 26 Days Old.
- On Tuesday, 5th November 1968, the forty-sixth (46th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Richard M. Nixon of the Republican Party

2. Hubert H. Humphrey of the Democratic Party

3. George C. Wallace of the American Independent Party.

Richard M. Nixon won the popular vote with 31,785,480 votes, 43.4%. Hubert H. Humphrey also had 31,785,166 votes 42.7% and George C. Wallace had 9,906,473 votes, 13.5%.

- On Monday, 16th December 1968, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and his Vice President.
- On Monday, 6th January 1969, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. Richard M. Nixon and his running mate Spiro T. Agnew of the Republican Party received a majority of the electoral vote, they had 301 votes each, out of the 538 votes casted , to become the President and Vice President. Hubert H. Humphrey and his running mate Edmund S. Muskie of the Democrat Party had 191 votes each, while George C. Wallace and his running mate Curtis F. LeMay of American Independent Party had 46 votes each.
- On Monday, 20th January 1961, Richard M. Nixon was inaugurated as the thirty-seventh (37th) President of the United States of America.

RICHARD MILHOURS NIXON: (1913-1994)

Thirty-Seventh (37th) President of the United States (1969-1974), and the only President to have resigned from office. He became President in 1969 after defeating Lyndon Johnson's Vice President, Hubert Humphrey, in one of the closest elections in U.S. history. Nixon won that election by only one percent of the popular vote. Nixon was the second youngest Vice President and the first and 2nd Californian to serve in the White House. He was also the first Vice President to be elected President, but not to succeed the President under whom he had served. He was also the first President to resign the Presidency, which he died after the House Judiciary committee voted articles of impeachment against him in 1974. Richard Nixon was a controversial President, nickname "Tricky Dick" and demonized by some white, admired by other for his accomplishments. Born on January 9th, 1913 in Yorba Linda, California into a Modest Quaker family he spent his youth working hard and studying. A brilliant scholar, Dick Nixon graduated second in his class from Whittier College (1934), then third in his class from Duke University Law School (1937). Nixon practiced law in his hometown in Whittier, from 1937 to 1942. In 1940, he married Thelma "Pat" Ryan. In 1942, Nixon joined the United States Navy where he served as a supply officer in the South Pacific during World War II. He left the service as a lieutenant commander. Back in Whittier in 1946, Nixon entered the political arena. He challenged Democratic congressman Jerry Voorhis. Nixon campaigned vigorously and won by 16,000 votes.

In 1948 and 1949, Nixon obtained national recognition while serving in the United States' House of Representatives as a member of the committee on Un-American Activities. He was dogged in his support for the investigation of Alger Hiss. Although Hiss was former states 'Department official who had served as the President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, he was found guilty of helping to transmit confidential government documents called the "Pumpkin Papers", because they were hidden in a pumpkin to the Soviets. Nixon again used anti-communism to his advantage when, in 1950, he ran for the United States' senates against congressman Helen Gahagan Douglas, a popular liberal Democrat. By dubbing her the "Pink Lady" he cast aspersions on her loyalty without actually accusing her of being a communist. Although he won the election, his campaign tactics were widely criticized. Nevertheless, he became the bright young star in the Republican Party.

In 1962, Nixon went up against the popular pat Brown for Governor of California. He lost that election, and afterward bitterly attacked the press, saying "You won't have Dick Nixon to kick around anymore". Many felt it was the end of his career. Not so. He was again nominated in 1968, when he and running mate Spiro Agnew, won the White House by little over 500,000 votes.

- On Tuesday, 7th November 1972, the forty-seventh (47th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Richard M. Nixon of the Republican Party
2. George McGovern of the Democratic Party
3. John G. Schmitz of the American Independent Party

The incumbent President Richard M. Nixon once more won the popular vote with 47,169,911 votes, 60.7%. George S. McGovern had 29,170,383 votes, 37.5%. While John G. Schmitz had 1,099,482 votes, 1.4%.

- On Monday, 18th December 1972, the electors cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Saturday, 6th January 1973, the electoral vote was tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. Richard M. Nixon and his running mate Spiro T. Agnew of the Republican Party received a majority of the electoral vote, each of them had 520 out of the 538 votes casted, to become the President and the Vice President. George McGovern and his running mate Sargent Shriver of the Democratic Party had 17 votes each, and John G. Schmitz and his running mate Thomas J. Anderson of the American Independent Party had no vote. While the remaining one electoral vote went to John G. Hospers of the Libertarian Party and his running mate Theodora Nathan.
- On Saturday, 20th January 1973, Richard M. Nixon was sworn in as the President of the United States of America to begin his second term of office.

- On Wednesday, 10th October 1973, the Vice President Spiro Agnew who was in the office of the Presidency since January 20th, 1969 resigned from office. The office was vacant till Thursday, 6th December 1973, when Gerald Ford was appointed to the Vice Presidency under the terms of the 25th Amendment.

THE WATERGATE AFFAIR:

The Watergate scandal was a 1970s United States political scandal resulting from the break-in to the Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate office complex in Washington D.C. Effects of the scandal ultimately led to the resignation of the President of the United States, Richard Nixon, on August 9th, 1974, the first and the only resignation of any U.S. President. It also resulted in the indictment, trial, conviction and incarceration of several Nixon administration officials. The affair began with the arrest of five men for breaking and entering into the Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate complex on June 17th, 1972. On the evening of Saturday, June 17th, 1972, Frank Wills, a security guard at the Watergate complex, noticed tape covering the latch on locks on several doors in the complex (leaving the doors unlocked). He took off tape and thought nothing of it. An hour later he discovered that someone had retaped the locks. Wills called the police and five men were arrested inside the Democratic National Committee's office. The five men were Virgilio Gonzalez, Bernard Barker, James W. McCord Jr., Eugenio Martinez and Frank Sturgis. The five were charged with attempted

burglary and attempted interception of the telephone and other communications. On Friday, September 15th, 1972, a grand jury indicted them and two other men (E. Howard Hunt Jr., and G. Gordon Liddy) for conspiring, burglary and violation of federal wiretapping laws. The FBI connected the payment to the burglary to a slush fund used by the 1972 Committee to Re-elect the President. The men who broke into the office were tried and convicted on Tuesday, January 30th, 1973. After much investigation, all five men were directly, tied to the 1972 Committee Re-elect the President (CRP, or sometimes pejoratively referred to as CReeP). The trial judge John J. Sirica, suspected a conspiracy involving higher-echelon government officials. In March 1973, James McCord wrote a letter to Sirica claiming that he was under political pressure to plead guilty and he implicated high-ranking government officials, including former Attorney General John Mitchell. His letter helped to elevate the affair into a more prominent political scandal.

- As evidence mounted against the President's staff, which included former staff members testifying against them in an investigation conducted by the Senate Watergate committee, it was revealed that President Nixon had a tape recording system in his offices and that he had recorded many conversations. Recordings from these tapes implicated the President, revealing that he had attempted to cover up the break-in. After a series of court battles, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the President had to hand over tapes; he ultimately complied.

The issue of access to the tapes went to the Supreme Court. On Wednesday, 24th July 1974, in United States Vs Nixon, the Court, which did not include the recused Justice Williams Rehnquist, ruled unanimously that claims of executive privilege over the tapes were void, and they ordered the President to give them to the Special Prosecutor. On Tuesday, July 30th, 1974, President Nixon complied with the order and released the subpoenaed tapes.

- Prior to the release of this tape, President Nixon had denied political motivations in his instructions to the CIA, and claimed he had no knowledge prior to March 21st, 1973 of any involvement by senior campaign officials such as John Mitchell. The contents of this tape persuaded President Nixon's own lawyers, Fred Buzhardt and James St. Clair, "The tape proved that the President had lied to the nation, to his closest aides and his own lawyers for more than two years". The tape, which was referred to as a "smoking gun", hampered Nixon politically. The ten congressmen who had voted against all three articles of impeachment in the committee announced that they would all support impeachment when the vote was taken in the full House.
- Throughout this time, Nixon still denied any involvement in the ordeal. However, after being told by key Republican Senators that enough votes existed to remove him, Nixon decided to resign. In a nationally televised address from the Oval Office on the evening of August 8th, 1974, the President said.

In all the decisions I have made in my public life, I have always tried to do what was best for the Nation. Throughout the long and difficult period of Watergate, I have felt it was my duty to persevere, to make every possible effort to complete the term of office to which you elected me. In the past few days, however, it has become evident to me that I no longer have a strong enough political base in the Congress to justify continuing that effort. As long as there was such a base, I felt strongly that it was necessary to see the constitutional process through to its conclusion, that to do otherwise would be unfaithful to the spirit of that deliberately difficult process and a dangerously destabilizing precedent for the future...

I would have preferred to carry through to the finish whatever the personal agony it would have involved, and my family unanimously urged me to do so. But interest of the Nation must always come before any personal considerations. From the discussion I have had with Congressional and other leaders, I have concluded that because of the Watergate matter I might not have the support of the Congress that I would consider necessary to back the very difficult decisions and carry out the duties of this office in the way the interests of the Nation would require.

I have never been a quitter. To leave office before my term is completed is abhorrent to every instinct in my body. But as President, I must put the interest of America first. America needs a full-time President and a full-time Congress, particularly at this time with problems we face at home and abroad. To

continue to fight through the months ahead for my personal vindication would almost totally absorb the time and attention of both the President at and the Congress in a period when our entire focus should be on the great issues of peace abroad and prosperity without inflation at home. Therefore, I shall resign the Presidency effective at noon tomorrow Vice President Ford will be sworn in as President at that hour in this office. 'Richard Nixon'

- The morning that his resignation was to take effect, President and Mrs. Nixon and their family bade farewell to the White House staff in the East Room. A helicopter took him from the White House to Andrews Air Force base in



Maryland. Nixon later wrote that he remembered

Thinking “As the helicopter moved on to Andrews,

I found myself thinking not of the past, but of future. What could I do now? ... “At Andrews, he boarded Air Force One to El Toro Marine Corps Air Station in California and then to his home in San Clemente.

- Facing near-Certain impeachment in the House of Representatives and a strong possibility of a conviction in the Senate, Nixon resigned the office of the

presidency on August 9th, 1974. His successor, Gerald Ford, issued a pardon to President Nixon after his resignation.

- Though President Nixon's resignation prompted Congress to drop the impeachment proceedings, criminal prosecution was still a possibility. Nixon was succeeded by Vice President Gerald Ford. Who on September 8th, 1974, issued a full and unconditional pardon of President Nixon immunizing him from prosecuting for any crimes he had "committed or may have committed or taken part in" as President. In a televised broadcast to the nation, Ford explained that he felt the pardon was in the best interest of the country and that the Nixon family's situation "is an American tragedy in which we all have played a part. It could go on and on and on, or someone must write the end to it. I have concluded that only I can do that, and if I can, I must." Nixon proclaimed his innocence until his death in 1994. He did state in his official response to the pardon that he "was wrong in not acting more decisively and more forthrightly in dealing with Watergate, particularly when it reached the stage of judicial proceedings and grew from a political scandal into national tragedy". The Nixon pardon has been argued to be a factor in President Ford's loss of the Presidential election of 1976. Accusations of a secret deal made with Ford, promising a pardon in return for Nixon's resignation, led Ford to testify before the House Judiciary Committee on October 17th, 1974.

- On Friday, 9th August 1974, Richard Nixon resigned the office of the Presidency to become the first and the only President to do so.
- His term of office which started on Monday, 20th January 1969, ended abruptly on Friday, 9th August 1974, 12:00pm. He served the United States as President for five years, six months, twenty days = 66 months, 20 days = 289 weeks 4 days = 2,027 days = 48,648 hours = 2,918,880 minutes = 175, 132, 800 seconds.
- Richard Nixon was born in Yorba Linda, California on Thursday, 9th January 1913. He married Thelma “Patricia” Catherine Ryan on Friday, June 21st, 1940. He died in New York City, New York on Friday, April 22nd, 1994, 9:08pm. He was 81 Years, 3 Months, 13 Days Old.
- On Friday, August 9th, 1974, Gerald Rudolph Ford was inaugurated as the thirty-eighth (38th) President of the United States of America.

GERALD RUDOLPH FORD: (1913-2006)

Thirty-Eighth (38th) President of the United States (1974-1977), the only President not to be elected to either the office of the Presidency or the Vice Presidency. He attempted during his 2.5 years term to restore the nation’s confidence in a government tarnished by the Watergate Scandal and an economy suffering from inflation and unemployment. After being defeated in his bid for election to the

Presidency in 1976 by Jimmy Carter, Ford retired to private life. Gerald Ford was the 40th Vice President of the United States; serving only eight months, 3 days in the office of Vice Presidency, from 6th December 1973, to August 9th 1974. As the first person appointed to the Vice Presidency under the terms of the 25th Amendment (after Spiro Agnew had resign), when he became President upon Richard Nixon's resignation on August 9th, 1974, he became the only President of the United States who was never elected President nor Vice President by the Electoral College. Before ascending to the Vice Presidency, Ford served nearly 25 years as the Representative from Michigan's 5th Congressional district, eight of them as the Republican Minority Leader.

As President, Ford signed the Helsinki Accords, marking a move toward de'tente in the Cold War. With the conquest of South Vietnam by North Vietnam nine months into his Presidency, U.S. involvement in Vietnam essentially ended. Domestically, Ford presided over arguably the worst economy since the Great Depression with growing inflation and a recession during his tenure. One of his more controversial acts was to grant a Presidential pardon to President Richard Nixon for his role in the Watergate Scandal. During Ford's incumbency, foreign policy was characterized in procedural terms by the increased role congress began to play and by the corresponding curb on the powers of the President. In 1976, Ford narrowly defeated Ronald Reagan for the Republican nomination but lost the Presidential election to Democrat Jimmy Carter.

Following his years as President, Ford remained active in the Republican Party. After experiencing health problems and being admitted to the hospital four times in 2006, Ford died in his home on Tuesday, December 26th, 2006. He lived longer than any other U.S. President, dying at 93 years and 165 days.

- On Tuesday, 2nd November 1976, the forty-eight (48th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Gerald Ford of the Republican Party.
2. Jimmy Carter of the Democratic Party.
3. Eugene J. McCarthy, Independent.
4. Ronald Wilson Reagan, Republican (Independent).

Jimmy Carter won the popular vote with 40,830,763 votes, 50.1%. Gerald Ford had 39,147,973 votes, 48.0% while Eugene J. McCarthy had 756,631 votes, 1.0%.

- On Monday, 13th December 1976, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Thursday, 6th January 1977, the electoral vote was tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. Jimmy Carter and his running mate Walter F. Mondale of the Democratic Party received a majority of the electoral vote, each of them had 297 out of the

538 votes casted to become the President and the Vice President. Gerald R. Ford and his running mate Robert J. Dole of the Republican Party had 240 votes each, Eugene J. McCarthy had no vote, while the remaining one vote went to Ronald Wilson Reagan.

- Gerald Ford's term of office which Started on Friday, August 9th, 1974, ended on Thursday, 20th January 1977. He served the United States as President for two years, 5 months, 11 days = 29 months, 11 days = 127 weeks, 6 days = 895 days = 21,480 hours = 1,288,800 minutes = 77,328,000 seconds.
- Gerald Ford was born in Omaha, Nebraska on Monday, July 14th, 1913. He married Elizabeth "Betty" Bloomer Warren on Friday, 15th October 1948. He died in Rancho Mirage, California on Tuesday, 26th December 2006, 6:45pm. He was 93 Years, 5 Months, 12 Days Old. He is the oldest U.S. President to die. Followed by Ronald Reagan who died at 93 years, 4 months, excluding one day.
- On Thursday, 20th January 1977, Jimmy Carter was inaugurated as the thirty-ninth (39th) President of the United States of America.

JAMES EARL (JIMMY) CARTER: (1924 to DATE)

Thirty-Ninth (39th) President of the United States (1977-1981).

Carter was considered an outsider to traditional Party politics. From the beginning,

his Presidency was marked by caution, conservation, frustration and disappointment. Many reforms he promised were never carried out so because they were abandoned by Carter, others because of Congressional hostility. Carter was the recipient of the 2002 Noble Peace Prize, and the only U.S. President to have received the prize after leaving office. Before he became President, Carter served two terms as a Georgia States Senator, and one as Governor of Georgia (1971-1975), and was a peanut farmer and Naval Officer.

As President, Carter created two new cabinet level departments: The Department of energy and the Department of Education. He established a national energy policy that included conservation, price controls and new technology. In foreign affairs Carter pursued the Camp David Accords, the Panama Canal Treaties, the second round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II), and returned the Panama Canal Zone to Panama. Throughout his career, Carter strongly emphasized human rights. He took office during a period of international stagflation, which persisted throughout his term. The end of his Presidential tenure was marked by the 1977-1979 energy Crisis, the Three Mile Island Nuclear Accident, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (at the end of 1979) and the 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens.

By 1980, Carter's popularity had eroded. He survived a primary challenge against Ted Kennedy for the Democratic Party nomination in the 1980 election, but lost the election to Republican Candidate Ronald Reagan. On January 20th, 1981, minutes after Carter's term in office ended, the 52 U.S. captives held at the U.S embassy in

Iran were released, ending the 444 day Iran hostage crisis. After leaving office, Carter and his wife Rosalynn founded the Carter Center in 1982, a non government, not-for-profit organization that works to advance human rights. He has traveled extensively to conduct peace negotiations, observe election and advance disease prevention and eradication in developing nations. Carter is a key figure in the Habitat for Humanity project, and also remains particularly vocal on Israeli-Palestinian conflict. When he was thirty-ninth President, he helped make a historic peace agreement between Egypt and Israel. For this dedication to human rights, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002. He was first U.S. President born in a hospital, and the first Presidential Candidate from the Deep South to be elected since the Civil War.

- On Tuesday, 4th November 1980, the forty-ninth (49th) American election was held

The Presidential Candidates were

1. Ronald Reagan of the Republican Party.
2. Jimmy Carter of the Democratic Party.
3. John B. Anderson, Independent.

Ronald Reagan won the popular vote with 43,899,248 votes, 50.7% Jimmy Carter had 36,481,435 votes 41.0% and John B. Anderson had 5,719,437 votes 6.6%.

- On Monday, 15th December 1980, the electors casted their votes in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Tuesday, 6th January 1981, the electoral vote was tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. Ronald Reagan and his running mate George Bush of the Republican Party received a majority of the electoral vote, each of them had 489 out of the 538 votes casted to become the President and the Vice President. Jimmy Carter and his running mate Walter F. Mondale of the Democratic Party had 49 votes each, whilst John B. Anderson and his running mate Patrick J. Lucey, both Independent had no vote.
- Jimmy Carter's term of office which started on Thursday, 20th January 1977, ended on Tuesday, January 20th, 1981. He served the United States as President for four years = 48 months = 208 weeks, 5 days = 1,461 days = 35,064 hours = 2,103,840 minutes = 126,230,400 seconds.
- Jimmy Carter was born in Plains, Georgia, on Wednesday, 1st October 1924. He married Eleanor Rosalynn Smith on Sunday, 7th July 1946. He is alive at the time of writing the noble book (16th-01-2012). He is 87 years, 3 months, 15 days today, Monday 16th January 2012. If he lives up to Friday 16th March 2018, he will have broken the record of Gerald Ford by one day, to become the oldest U.S president at 93 years, 166 days.

- On Tuesday, January 20th, 1981, Ronald Wilson Reagan was inaugurated as the fortieth (40th) President of the United States of America.

RONALD WILSON REAGAN: (1911-2004)

Fortieth (40th) President of the United States (1981-1989). He implemented policies that reversed trends toward greater government involvement in economic and social regulation. He introduced a new style of Presidential leadership, downgrading the role of the President as an administrator, and increasing the importance of communication via the national news media. He was the 33rd Governor of California (1967-1975) and prior to that a film and Television Actor. Reagan was born in Tampico in Whiteside county, Illinois reared in Dixon in Lee County, Illinois, and educated at Eureka College in Eureka, Illinois with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economic and Sociology. Upon his graduation, Reagan first moved to Iowa to work as a radio broadcaster, and then in 1937 to Los Angeles, California. He began a career as an actor, first in films and later television, appearing in over 50 movie productions and earning enough success to become a famous publicly recognized figure. Some of his most notable roles are in Kunte Rockne, all American, Kings Row and Bedtime for Bonzo. Reagan served as President of the Screen Actors Guild and later spokesman for General Electric; his

start in politics occurred during his work for G. E. Originally member of the Democratic Party, he began to support Republican Party Candidates in the early 1950s and eventually switched to the Republican Party in 1962. After delivering a rousing speech in support of Barry Goldwater's Presidential Candidacy in 1964, he was persuaded to seek the California governorship winning two years later and again in 1970. He was defeated in his run for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1968 as well as 1976, but won both the nomination and election in 1980, defeating incumbent Jimmy Carter.

As President, Reagan implemented sweeping new political and economic initiatives. His supply-side economic policies, dubbed "Reaganomics" advocated reducing tax rates to spur economic growth, controlling the money supply to reduce inflation, deregulation of the economy, and reducing government spending. In his first term, he survived an assassination attempt, took a hard line against labor unions and ordered an invasion of Grenada. He was re-elected in a land-slide in 1984, proclaiming that it was "Morning in America". His second term was primarily marked by foreign matters, such as ending of the Cold War, the 1986 bombing of Libya and the revelation of the Iran-contra affair, publicly describing the Soviet Union as an "evil empire", he supported anti-communist movement worldwide and spent his first term forgoing the strategy of détente by ordering a massive military buildup in an arms race with the USSR. Reagan negotiated with General Secretary of the Communist

Party of the Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachev culminating in the INF Treaty and the decrease of both countries nuclear arsenals.

A former movie actor, he was known as the “Great Communicator” because of his almost effortless ability to connect with the American people. As the fortieth President, he influenced the end of the Cold War and Communism.

- He was a lifeguard for seven years and is said to have saved more than 77 people from drowning.
- He costarred with a chimpanzee in the movie *Bedtime for Bonzo*.
- He was the eldest elected President at 69 years and 349 days (70 years excluding 17 days) and served two terms. Reagan left office in 1989. In 1994, the former President disclosed that he had been diagnosed with Alzheimer’s Disease earlier in the year, he died ten years later at the age of 93. He ranks highly in public opinion polls of U.S. Presidents and is credited for generating an ideological renaissance on the American political right.
- On Tuesday, 6th November 1984, the fiftieth (50th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Ronald Reagan of the Republican Party.
2. Walter F. Mondale of the Democratic Party.

3. David Berglund of the Libertarian Party.

Ronald Reagan won the popular vote with 54,455,075 votes, 58.8%. Walter F. Mondale had 37,577,185 votes, 40.6% and David Berglund had 228,111 votes, 0.3%.

- On Monday, 17th December 1984, the electors cast their vote in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Monday, 7th January 1985, the electoral vote tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. Ronald Reagan and his Vice Presidential Candidate George H.W. Bush received a majority of the electoral vote, each of them had 525 out of the 538 votes casted to become the President and the Vice President. Walter F. Mondale and his Vice Presidential Candidate Geraldine A. Ferraro of the Democratic Party had 13 votes each, while David Berglund and his running mate Jim Lewis of the Libertarian Party had no vote.
- On Sunday, January 20th, 1985, Ronald Wilson Reagan was sworn in for the second time as the President of the United States of America to begin his second term in office.
- His two terms of office which started on Tuesday, 20th January, 1981, ended successfully on Friday, 20th January 1989. He served the United States as President for eight years = 96 months = 417 weeks, 3 days = 2,922 days = 70,128 hours = 4,207,680 minutes = 252,460,800 seconds.

- Ronald Reagan was born in Tampico, Illinois, on Monday, February 6th, 1911. He married Jane Wyman on Tuesday, 25th June 1940 (divorced in 1948); Nancy Davis on Tuesday, March 4th, 1952. He died in Los Angeles, California, on Saturday, 5th June 2004, 1:09pm. He was 93 Years, 3 Months, 30 Days Old. He is the second oldest U.S. President to die after Gerald Ford, who died at 93 years, 5 months, 12 days.
- On Tuesday, 8th November 1988, the fifty-first (51st) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. George H.W. Bush of the Republican Party.
2. Michael S. Dukakis of the Democratic Party.
3. Ron Paul of the Libertarian Party.
4. Lenora Fulani of the New Alliance Party.

George H. W. Bush won the popular vote with 48,886,097 votes, 53.4%. Michael S. Dukakis had 41,809,074 votes, 45.7%. Ron Paul of the Libertarian Party had 431,750 votes, 0.5% and Lenora Fulani had 217,221 votes, 0.2%.

- On Monday, 19th December 1988, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect their President and the Vice President.

- On Wednesday, 4th January 1989, the electoral vote was tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. George H.W. Bush and his running mate J. Danforth Quayle of the Republican Party received a majority of the electoral vote, each of them had 426 out of 538 votes cast to become President and the Vice President. Michael S. Dukakis and his running mate Lloyd M. Bentsen of the Democratic Party had 111 votes each. Ron Paul and his running mate Andrew V. Marrou of the Libertarian Party had no vote. Lenora Fulani who had no running mate also had no vote. While the remaining one vote went to Lloyd M. Bentsen of the Democratic Party.
- On Friday, January 20th, 1989, George H. W. Bush was inaugurated as the forty-first (41st) President of the United States of America.

GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH: (1924- TO DATE)

Forty-First (41st) President of the United States (1989-1993). He became President at the end of the Cold War between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Bush also organized an unprecedented global alliance against Iraq during the Persian Gulf-War of 1991, but he was less successful in dealing with the U.S. domestic problems and was defeated after one term by Bill Clinton in the 1992 election. He had previously served as the 43rd Vice President (1981-1989), a

congressman an ambassador, and Director of Central Intelligence. Bush was born in Milton Massachusetts, to Senator Prescott Bush and Dorothy Walker Bush. Following the attacks on Pearl Harbor in 1941, at age of 18, Bush postponed going to college and became the youngest aviator in the U.S. Navy at the time. He served until the end of the war, then attended Yale University.

Graduating in 1948, he moved his family to West Texas and entered the oil business becoming Millionaire by the age of 40. He became involved in politics soon after founding his own oil company, serving as a member of the House of Representatives among other positions. He ran unsuccessfully for President of the United States in 1980, but was chosen by Party nominee Ronald Reagan to be the Vice Presidential Nominee, and the two were subsequently elected. During his tenure, Bush headed administration task forces on deregulation and fighting drug abuse.

In 1988, Bush launched a successful campaign to succeed Reagan as President, defeated Democratic opponent Michael Dukakis. Foreign policy drove the Bush Presidency; Military operations were conducted in Panama and the Persian Gulf at a time of world change; the Berlin Wall fell in 1989, and the Soviet Union dissolved two years later. Domestically, Bush reneged on a 1988 campaign promise and after a struggle with Congress, signed an increase in taxes that congress had passed. In the wake of economic concerns, he lost the 1992 presidential election to Democrat Bill Clinton. Bush is the father of George W. Bush, the 43rd President of the United

States, and Jeb Bush, former Governor of Florida. He is the last President to have been a World War II veteran. Until the election of his son George W. Bush to the Presidency in 2000, Bush was commonly referred to simply as “George Bush”. Since that time, the forms “George H. W. Bush” "Bush 41" “Bush the Elder” and George Bush Snr.,” have come into common use as a way to distinguish the father from the son.

GULF WAR:

The Persian Gulf War (2nd August 1990-28th February 1991), Liberation of Kuwait codenamed operation Desert storm (January 17th, 1991- February 28th, 1991) commonly referred to as simply the Gulf War, was a war waged by U.N. authorized coalition force from 34 nation led by the United States, against Iraq in response to Iraq’s invasion and annexation of Kuwait. The invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi troops that began on Thursday, 2nd August 1990, was met with international condemnation, and brought immediate economic sanctions against Iraq by member of the U.N. Security Council. U.S. President George H.W. Bush deployed American forces into Saudi Arabia, and urged other countries to send their own forces to scene. An array of nation joined the coalition. The great majority of the military forces in the coalition were from the United States, with Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and Egypt as leading contributors, in that order. Around US \$36 billion of the US \$60 billion cost was paid by Saudi Arabia.

The initial conflict to expel Iraqi from Kuwait began with an aerial bombardment on Thursday, 17th January 1991. This was followed by a ground assault on Saturday, 23rd February. This was a decisive victory for the coalition forces, who liberated Kuwait and advance into Iraqi territory. The coalition ceased their advance and declared a cease-fire 100 hours after the ground campaign Started. Aerial and ground combat was confined to Iraq, Kuwait, and areas on the border of Saudi Arabia. However, Iraq launched Scud missiles against coalition military targets in Saudi Arabia and against Israel.

- On Monday, 25th February 1991, Iraqi forces fired a scud missile at an American barracks in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. The missile attack killed 28 American military personnel.
- The coalition advance was much swifter than U.S. Generals had expected. On Tuesday, 26th February 1991, Iraqi troops began retreating from Kuwait, after they had set its oil fields on fire (737 oil wells were set on fire) a long convoy of retreating Iraqi troops formed along the main Iraq-Kuwait highway. Although they were retreating, this convoy was bombed so extensively by coalition air forces that it came to be known as the Highway of Death. Hundreds of Iraqi troops were killed. Forces from the United States, the United Kingdom, and France continued to pursue retreating Iraqi forces over the border and back into Iraq, eventually moving to within 150 miles (240km) of

Baghdad before withdrawing back to the Iraqi border with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

- On hundred hours after the ground campaign started, on Thursday, 28th February 1991, President Bush declared a ceasefire, and he also declared that Kuwait had been liberated.
- Member of the coalition included Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philipines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.
- Germany and Japan provided financial assistance and donated military hardware, but did not send direct military assistance. This later became known as check-book diplomacy.
- On Sunday, 10th March 1991, 540,000 American troops began to move out of the Persian Gulf.
- The exact number of Iraqi combat casualties is unknown, but it is believed to have been heavy. Some estimate that Iraq sustained between 20,000 and 35,000 fatalities. A report commissioned by the U.S. Airforce estimated

10,000-12,000 Iraqi combat deaths in the air campaign, and as many as 10,000 casualties in the ground war. This analysis is based on Iraqi prisoner of war reports.

The Iraqi government claimed that 2,300 civilians died during the air campaign. According to the project of Defense Alternatives study 3,664 Iraqi civilians and between 20,000 and 26,000 military personnel, were killed in the conflict, while 75,000 Iraqi soldiers were wounded.

- It was estimated that about 1,200 Kuwait soldiers and over 1,000 Kuwait civilians were killed in the conflict.
- The U.S. Forces suffered 148 battle-related deaths (35 to friendly fire) with one pilot listed as MIA (his remains were found and identified in August 2009). A further 145 American died in non-combat accident. The UK suffered 47 death (9 to friendly fire), France two, and the others countries, not including Kuwait, suffered 37 death (18 Saudis, 1 Egyptian, 6 UAEs, and 3 Qataris). At least 605 Kuwait soldiers were still missing 21 years after their capture. 190 coalition troops were killed by Iraqi combatants, the rest of the 379 coalition deaths been from friendly fire accidents. Among the American dead were three female soldiers. In all, about 472 coalition troops deaths were recorded, (including 92 Senegalese soldiers killed in an Air Force crash at Ras-Al-Mishab Airport, Saudi Arabia). United States suffered the highest number of 294 deaths, (114 by enemy fire, 145 in accident, 35 to friendly fire),

followed by Senegal who lost 92 Soldiers in accident, followed by the United Kingdom who suffered 47 deaths, (38 by enemy fire, 9 to friendly fire), while Saudi Arabia suffered 18 deaths. The number of coalition wounded in combat seems to have been 776, including 458 American.

- The cost of the war to the United States was calculated by the United States Congress to be \$61.1 billion. About \$52 billion of that amount was paid by different countries round the world: \$36 billion by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other Arab States of the Persian Gulf; \$16 billion by Germany and Japan (which sent no combat forces due to their constitutions). About 25% of Saudi Arabia's contribution was paid in the form of in-kind services to the troops, such as food and transportation. U.S. troops represented about 74% of the combined force, and the global cost was therefore higher.
- On Tuesday, 3rd November 1992, the fifty-second (52nd) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. George H. W. Bush of the Republican Party.
2. Williams J. Bill Clinton of the Democratic Party.
3. H. Ross Perot Independent.
4. Ander Marrou of the Libertarian Party.

5. Bo Gritz Populist Party.
6. Lenora Fulani of the New Alliance Party.
7. Howard Philips of the U.S Taxpayers Party.

Williams J. Clinton won the popular vote with 44,909,889 votes, 43.0%. George H.W. Bush had 39,104,545 votes, 37.5%. H. Ross Perot had 19,742,267 votes, 18.9%. Andre Marrou had 290,087 votes, 0.3%. Bo Gritz had 106,152 votes 0.1%. Lenora Fulani had 73,622 votes, 0.007%, and Howard Phillips had 43,369 votes, 0.04%.

- On Monday, 14th December 1992, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Wednesday, 6th January 1993, the electoral votes was tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

Williams J. Bill Clinton and his and his running mate Albert A. Gore Jr. Of the Democratic Party received a majority of the electoral vote, each of them had 370 out the 538 votes casted to become the President and the Vice President. The incumbent President George H. W. Bush and his running mate James Danforth Quayle of the Republican Party had 168 votes each. H. Ross Perot and his running mate James B. Stockdale, Andre Marrou and his running mate Nancy Lord, Bo Gritz and his running mate Cy Minett, Lenora Fulani and her running mate Maria Munoz, and Howard Phillips and his running mate Albion Knight Jr. All had no vote.

- George H. W. Bush's terms of office which started on Friday, 20th January 1989, ended on Wednesday, 20th January 1993. He served the United States as President for four years = 48 months = 208 weeks, 5 days = 1,461 days 35,064 hours = 2,103,840 minutes = 126,230,400 seconds.
- George Herbert Walker Bush was born in Milton, Massachusetts, on Thursday, June 12th, 1924. He married Barbara Pierce on Saturday, January 6th, 1945. He is alive at the time of writing this valuable book (30-1-2012). He is 87 years, 7 months 18 days today, Monday, 30th January 2012. If he lives up to Saturday, 25th November 2017, he will have broken the record of Gerald Ford by one day, to become the oldest U.S. President at 93 years, 166 days.
- George H. W. Bush is 3 months 19 days (111 days) older than Jimmy Carter.
- On Wednesday, January 20th, 1993, William J. (Bill) Clinton was inaugurated as the forty-second (42nd) President of the United States of America.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON (BILL) CLINTON: (1946-TO DATE)

Forty-Second (42nd) President of the United States (1993- 2001). Clinton was one of the most popular American Presidents of the 20th century, and the second President to be impeached. Clinton was the first President born after World War II (1939-45), and the third youngest person to become President after Theodore Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy. He was also the first Democrat in 12 years to hold the Presidency, and the

first Democrat since Franklin D. Roosevelt to be elected to two terms. Inaugurated at 46 years, 5 months one day, he was the third-youngest President. He took office at the end of the Cold War, and was the first President of the baby boomer generation. Clinton has been described as a New Democrat. Some of his policies such as the North American Free Trade Agreement and welfare reform, have been attributed to a centrist third way philosophy of governance, while on the other issues his stance was left-of-center.

Born and raised in Arkansas, Clinton became both a student leader and skilled musician. He is an alumnus of George Town University when he was Phi Beta Kappa and earned a Rhodes scholarship to attend the University of Oxford. He married Hillary Rodham Clinton who has served as the United States Secretary of State since 2009, and was the Senator from New York from 2001 to 2009. Both Clintons received law degree from Yale Law School, where they met and began dating. As Governor of Arkansas, Clinton overhauled the States' education systems and served as chair of the National Governors Association. Clinton unseated incumbent President George H. W. Bush in 1992 despites Bush's previously high approval ratings. As President, Clinton presided over the longest period of peacetime economic expansion in American history. The congressional Budget office reported a budget surplus between the years 1998 and 2000, the last three years of Clinton's Presidency. He implemented Don't ask, don't tell, a controversial intermediate step to fully gain military integration. After a failed health care reform attempt, Republican won control of the House of Representative in 1994, for the first time in

forty years. Two years later, the re-elected Clinton became the first member of the Democratic Party since Franklin D. Roosevelt to win a second full term as President. He successfully passed SCHIP providing health coverage for millions of children. Later he was impeached for perjury and obstructions of justices in a scandal involving a White House intern, but was acquitted by the U.S. Senate and served his complete terms of office. Clinton left office with the highest end-of-office approval rating of any U.S. President since World War II. Since then, he has been involved in public speaking and humanitarian work. Based on his philanthropic world view, Clinton created the William J. Clinton foundation to promote and address international causes such as prevention of AIDS and global warming. In 2004, he released his autobiography My Life, and was involved in his wife's and then Barack Obama's campaigns for Presidency in 2008. In 2009, he was named United Nations special Envoy to Haiti, and after the 2010 earthquake, he teamed with George W. Bush to form Clinton Bush Haiti Fund.

- On Tuesday, 5th November 1996, the fifty-third (53rd) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. William J. Clinton of the Democratic Party.
2. Robert Joseph Dole of the Republican Party.

3. Henry Ross Perot of the Reform Party.
4. Ralph Nader of Green Party
5. Henry Browne of the Libertarian Party.
6. Howard Phillips of the Taxpayers Party.
7. John Hagelin of the Natural Law Party.

William Jefferson Clinton once more won the popular vote with 47,402,357 votes, 49.2%. Robert J. Dole had 39,198,755 votes, 40.7%. Henry Ross Perot had 8,085,402 votes, 8.4%. Ralph Nader had 684,871 votes, 0.7%. Harry Browne had 485,759 votes, 0.5%. Howard Phillips had 184,656 votes, 0.2%, and John Hagelin had 113,670 votes, 0.1%.

- On Monday, 16th December 1996, the electors cast their votes in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Thursday, 9th January 1997, the electoral vote was tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

Williams Jefferson Clinton and his running mate Albert A. Gore, Jnr. Of the Democratic Party received a majority of the electoral vote, each of them had 379 out of the 538 votes casted to become President and the Vice President. Robert Joseph Dole and his running mate Jack French Kemp of the Republican Party had 159 votes each. Henry Ross Perot and his running mate Patrick

Choate of the Reform Party, Ralph Nader who had no running mate, Henry Phillips Browne and his running mate Jo Jorgensen of the Libertarian Party, Howard Phillips and his running mate Herbert Titus of the Taxpayers Party, and John Hagelin and his running mate Michael Tompkins of the Natural Law Party, all had no vote.

- On Monday, 20th January 1997, Bill Clinton was sworn in for the second time as President of the United States of America to begin his second term in office.
- His two terms of office which started on Wednesday, January 20th, 1993, ended successfully on Saturday, January 20th, 2001. He served the United States as President for eight years = 96 months = 417 weeks, 3 days = 2,922 days = 70,128 hours = 4,207,680 minutes = 252,460,800 seconds.
- William Jefferson “Bill” Clinton was born in Hope, Arkansas on Monday, 19th August 1946. He married Hillary Rodham Clinton on Saturday, October 11th, 1975. He is alive at the time of writing this valuable book (9th-2-12). He is 65 years, 5 months, 21 days today, Thursday, 9th February 2012. To break the record of Gerald Ford, and to become the oldest U.S. President, if Bush Snr., and Carter fails to break it he has to live up to Wednesday, 1st February 2040, to be at 93 years 166 days, one day ahead of Gerald Ford’s record.
- On Tuesday, 7th November 2000, the fifty-fourth (54th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. George W. Bush of the Republican Party.
2. Albert A. Gore of the Democratic Party.
3. Ralph Nader of the Green Party.
4. Pat Buchanan of the Reform Party.
5. Harry Browne of the Libertarian Party.
6. Howard Phillips of the Constitution Party.
7. John Hagelin of the Natural Law/Reform Party

Albert A. Gore won the popular vote with 50,999,897 votes, 48.4%. George W. Bush had 50,456,002 votes, 47.9%. Ralph Nader had 2,882,955 votes, 2.7%. Pat Buchanan had 448,895 votes, 0.4%. Harry Browne had 384,431 votes, 0.4%. Howard Phillips had 98,020 votes, 0.1% and John Hagelin had 83,714 votes, 0.1%.

- On Monday, 18th December 2000, the electors cast their vote in the several States to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Saturday, 6th January 2001, the electoral vote was tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress. George W. Bush and his running mate Richard B. Cheney of the Republican Party received a majority of the electoral vote, they had 271 votes each, out of the 538 votes casted to become President and the Vice President. Al Gore who

won the popular vote with a margin of 543,895 votes and his running mate Joseph I. Lieberman had 266 votes each. Ralph Nader and his running mate Winona LaDuke of the Green Party, Pat Buchanan and his running mate Ezola B. Foster of the Reform Party, Harry Browne and his running mate Art Olivier of the Libertarian Party, Howard Phillips and his running mate Curtis Frazier of the Constitution Party and John Hagelin and his running mate Nat Goldhaber of the Natural Law/Reform Party all had no vote. The remaining one vote each was is abstention. Al Gore was the third Democrat and the fourth person to lose electoral vote after winning the popular vote.

- On Saturday, January 20th, 2001, George W. Bush was inaugurated as the forty-third (43rd) President of the United States of America.

GEORGE WALKER BUSH: (1946- TO DATE)

Forty-Third (43rd) President of United States (2001-2009). He took office after one of the closest and most disputed elections in U.S. history, and launched a war against terrorism after a devastating terrorist attack on September 11th, 2001. Bush was re-elected in 2004, defeating Democratic opponent John F. Kerry by sweeping the South and winning the key battle ground. Before he became President, he was the 46th Governor of Texas serving from 1995 to 2000. Bush was born in New Haven, Connecticut. He is the eldest son of Barbara Bush and

41st President George H.W. Bush making him the second American President to have been the son of a former President. He is also the brother of Jeb Bush, former Governor of Florida.

After graduating from Yale University in 1968 and Harvard Business School in 1975, Bush worked in oil businesses. He married Laura Welch in 1977 and ran unsuccessfully for the House of Representatives shortly thereafter. He later co-owned the Texas Rangers Baseball team before defeating An Richards in 1994 Texas gubernatorial election. In a close and controversial election, Bush was elected President in 2000 as the Republican Candidate, defeating Vice President Al Gore in the Electoral College. Early on, the Bush administration withdrew from a number of International treaty processes, notable the Kyoto Protocol on global warming. A series of Terrorist attacks occurred eight months into Bush's first term as President on September 11th, 2001. In response, Bush announced a global war on Terror, which included an invasion of Afghanistan that same year and a 2003 invasion of Iraq, which resulted in the loss of tens of thousands of lives to date. In addition to national security issues, Bush promoted policies on the economy, health care, education and social security reform. He signed into law broad tax cuts, the PATROIT ACT, the No Child left Behind Act, the Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act and Medicare Prescription drug benefit for seniors. His tenure saw national debates on immigration, social security, electronic surveillance and water boarding and other enhanced interrogation techniques.

Bush successfully ran for re-election against Democratic Senator John Kerry in 2004

in another relatively close election. After re-election, Bush received increasingly heated criticism from across the political spectrum. In 2005, the Bush administration dealt with widespread criticism over its handling of Hurricane Katrina. Following this and other controversies, as well as dissatisfaction with the direction of Iraq war, Democrats won control of congress in the 2006 elections. As the United States entered its longest Post World War II recession in December 2007, the Bush Administration enacted multiple economy programs intended to pressure the country's financial system.

Though Bush was popular in the U.S. for much of his first term, his popularity declined sharply during his second term. He was highly controversial figure internationally, with public protests occurring even during visit to close allies such as the United Kingdom. After leaving office, Bush returned to Texas and purchased a home in sub urban area of Dallas. He is currently a public speaker and has written a book about his life entitled: Decision Points.

SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS:

On Tuesday, September 11th, 2001, United States came under attack in her history. The attack was mounted by 19 terrorists from Islamist militant group al-Qaeda.

- The **September 11 attacks** (also referred to as **September 11**, **September 11th Or 9/11**) were series of four coordinated suicide attacks upon the United States in New York City and the Washington D.C. areas on September 11th, 2001. On that Tuesday morning, 19 terrorists from the Islamist militant group al-

Qaedahijacked four passengers' jets. The hijackers internationally crashed two planes, American Airlines Flight 11 and United Airlines Flight 175 into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City; both towers collapsed within two hours. Hijackers crashed American Airlines Flight 77 into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia. The fourth jet, United Airlines Flight 93 crashed into a field near Shanks Ville, Pennsylvania after passengers attempted to take control before it could reach the hijacker's intended target in Washington D.C. Nearly 3,000 died in the attacks. Suspicions quickly fell on al-Qaeda and in 2004, the group's leader Osama bin Laden, who had initially denied involvement, claimed responsibility for the attacks, Al-Qaeda and bin Laden cited U.S. support of Israel, the presence of U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia and sanctions against Iraq as motives for the attacks. The United States responded to the attacks by launching the War on Terror and invading Afghanistan to depose the Taliban which had harbored al-Qaeda. Many countries strengthened their anti-terrorism legislation and expanded law enforcement powers. In May 2011, after years at large, bin Laden was found and killed. The destruction of the twin towers caused serious damage to the economy of Lower Manhattan and had a significant impact on global markets. Cleanup of the World Trade Center site was completed in May 2002, and the Pentagon was repaired within a year. Numerous memorials were constructed, including the National September 11 Memorial & Museum in New York, the Pentagon Memorial and the Flight 93 National Memorial in Pennsylvania.

Adjacent to the National Memorial, the 1,776 feet (541m) One World Trade Center is expected to be completed in 2013.

- American Airlines Flight 11 left Boston's Logan Airport at 7:59a.m. enroute to Los Angeles with a crew of 11 and 76 passengers, not including five hijackers. The hijackers flew the plane into the North Tower of the World Trade Center
- United Airlines Flight 175: Left Logan Airport at 8:14 a.m. enroute Los Angeles with a crew of nine and 51 passengers, not including five hijackers. The hijackers flew the plane into the South Tower of the World Trade Center at 9:03a.m.
- American Airlines Flight 77: Left Washington Dulles International Airport in Northern Virginia at 8:20a.m. enroute to Los Angeles with a crew of six and 53 passenger's not including five hijackers. The hijackers flew the plane into the Pentagon at 9:37a.m.
- United Airlines Flight 93: Left Newark International Airport at 8:42a.m. enroute to San Francisco, with a crew seven and 33 passenger's not including four hijackers. After passengers revolted the hijackers crashed the plane into the ground near Shanks Ville, Pennsylvania at 10:03a.m.
- Five hijackers flew American Airlines Flight 77 into the Pentagon a 9:37a.m. A fourth flight, United Airlines Flight 93, under the control of four hijackers, crashed near Shanks Ville Pennsylvania, southeast of Pittsburgh, at 10:03a.m.

after the passengers fought the hijackers. Flight 93's ultimate target is believed to have been either the Capital or the White House. Flight 93's cockpit voice recorder revealed crew and passengers attempted to seize control of the plane from the hijackers after learning through phone calls that similarly hijacked planes had been crashed into buildings that morning. Once it became evidence to the hijackers that the passengers might regain control of the plane, the hijackers rolled the plane and intentionally crashed it. Security camera footage of Flight 77 hitting the Pentagon. The plane hits Pentagon approximately 86 seconds after the beginning of this recording. Some passengers and crew members who were able make phone calls from the aircraft using the cabin air phone service and mobile phones provided details that there were several hijackers aboard each plane; that mace, tear gas, or pepper spray was used and that some people aboard had been stabbed. Report indicated hijackers stabbed and killed pilots, flight attendants, and one or more passengers. In their final report, the 9/11 commission found the hijackers had recently purchased multi-function hand tools and assorted knives and blade. A flight attendant on Flight 11, a passenger on Flight 175 and passengers on Flight 93 said the hijackers had bombs, but one of the passenger also said he thought the bombs were fake. The FBI found no traces of explosives at the crash sites, and the 9/11 Commission concluded the bombs were probably fake.

- Three buildings in the World Trade Center Complex collapsed due to structural failure. The south Tower collapsed at 9:59a.m. after burning for 56 minutes in a fire caused by the impact of United Airlines Flight 175. The North Tower collapsed at 10:28a.m. after burning for 102 minutes. When the North Tower collapsed, debris fell on the nearby 7 World Trade Center building (7WTC) burned for hours damaging it and starting fires. These fires burned for hours, compromising the building's structural integrity, and 7 WTC collapsed at 5:21p.m. The Pentagon also sustained major damage.
- At 9:40a.m. the FAA grounded all aircraft within the continental U.S and aircraft already in flight were told to land immediately. All international civilian aircraft were either turned back or redirected to airport in Canada or Mexico, and all international flight were banned from landing on U.S. soil for three days.
The attack resulted in the death of 2,996 people, including the 19 hijackers and 2,977 victims. The victims included 246 on the four planes (from which there were no survivors), 2,606 in New York City in the towers and on the ground, and 125 at the Pentagon. Nearly all of the victims were civilians, 55 military personnel were among those killed at Pentagon.
- More than 90% of the workers and visitors who died in the tower had been at or above the points of impact. In the North Tower 1,355 people at or above the point of impact were trapped and died of smoke inhalation, fell or jumped

from the tower to escape the smoke and flames, or were killed in the building's eventual collapse. A further 107 people below the point of impact did not survive. In the South Tower one stairwell remained intact, allowing 18 people to escape from above the point of impact. In South Tower 630 people died, fewer than half the number killed in the North Tower. Casualties in the South Tower were significantly reduced by the decision of some occupants to start evacuating when the North Tower was struck. At least 200 people fell or jumped to their deaths from the burning towers, landing on the streets and rooftops of adjacent buildings hundreds of feet below. Some occupants of each tower above the point of impact made their way toward the roof in hope of helicopter rescue but the roof access doors were locked. No plan existed for helicopter rescue, and the thick smoke and intense heat would have prevented helicopters from approaching. A total of 411 emergency workers died as they tried to rescue people and fight fires. The New York City Fire Department (FDNY) lost 341 firefighters and 2 paramedics. The New York City Police Department (NYPD) lost 23 officers. The Port Authority Police Department lost 37 officers. Eight Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) and paramedics from private emergency medical services units were killed.

- Weeks after the attack, the death toll was estimated to be over 6,000 more than twice the number of deaths eventually confirmed. And those injured were also more than 6,000.

Muslim American Reaction

Muslim Organizations in the United States were swift to condemn the attack and called “upon Muslim American to come forward with their skills and resources to help alleviate the sufferings of affected people and their families. These organizations including the Islamic Society of North America, America Muslim Alliance, America Muslim Council, Council on American-Islamic Relations, Islamic Circle of North America and the Sharia Scholars Association of the North America. Along with monetary donations, many Islamic Organizations Launched blood derives and provided medical assistance, food and shelter for victims.

Muslims all over the world also condemned the attacks and are still condemning such attacks on innocent people, because it is against the teachings of Islam. The Almighty Allah said in the Holy Quran;"On that account we decreed for the children of Israel that; whoever kills a human being other than manslaughter or corruption in the earth, it will be as if he had killed all mankind, and whoever saves a life of one, it will be as if he had saved the life of all mankind. And indeed, our messengers came to them

with clear signs, but even after that many of them went on committing excesses in the land". Al-Maidah (The Table): 32.

The Almighty Allah said again;

"And do not kill yourselves, surely Allah is ever merciful to you, and whoever commits that through aggression and injustice, we will cast him into fire, and that is easy for Allah. If you avoid the great sins which you are forbidden, we will remit your misdeeds and admit you to a place of honor [the paradise]". An-Nisaa (The Women): 29-31.

These deadly attacks on the United States on the 11th of September 2001, resulted in the invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq by Bush Administration.

WAR IN AFGHANISTAN (2001-Present)

The War in Afghanistan also called the Afghan War, began on October 7, 2001, as the armed forces of USA, UK, Australia and the Afghan United Front (Northern Alliance) launched Operation Enduring Freedom. The primary driver of the invasion was the September 11th attacks on the USA, with the stated goal of dismantling the Al-Qaeda terrorist organization and ending its use of Afghanistan as a base. The USA also said it would remove the Taliban regime from power and create a viable democratic state. A decade into the war, the U.S. continues to battle a widespread Taliban insurgency and the war has expanded into the tribal areas of neighboring Pakistan.

The preludes to the war were the assassination of anti-Taliban leader Ahmed Shah Massoud on September 9th, 2001 and the September 11th attacks on the U.S.A, in which nearly 3000 civilians lost their lives in New York City, Arlington, Virginia and Shanksville, Pennsylvania. The U.S.A. identified members of Al-Qaeda, an organization based in, operating out of and allied with the Taliban's Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan as the perpetrators of the attacks.

In the first phase of Operation Enduring Freedom, ground forces of the Afghan united front working with U.S.A. and British Special forces and with massive U.S. air support, ousted the Taliban regime from power in Kabul and most of Afghanistan in a matter of weeks. Most of the senior Taliban leadership fled to neighboring Pakistan. The democratic Islamic Republic of Afghanistan was established and an interim government under Hamid Karzai was created which was also democratically elected by the Afghan people in the 2004 general election. The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) was established by the UN Security Council at the end of December 2001 to secure Kabul and the surrounding areas. NATO assumed control of ISAF in 2003. ISAF includes troops from 42 countries with NATO members providing the core of the force.

The aim of the invasion was to find Osama Bin Laden and other high ranking al-Qaeda members to be put on trial, to destroy the organization of al-Qaeda and to remove the Taliban regime which supported it. The George W. Bush Administration

stated that as policy it would not distinguish between terrorist organizations and nations or governments that harbored them.

LEGAL BASIS FOR WAR

The United Nations Charter, to which all the coalition countries are signatories, provide that all UN member states must settle their international disputes peacefully and no member nation can use military force except for self-defense. The United States Constitution states that international treaties, such as the United Nations Charter, that are ratified by the U.S. are part of the law of the land in the U.S., though subject to effective repeal by any subsequent act of Congress (i.e. the “*leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant*” or “last in time” canon of statutory interpretation). The United Nations Security Council [UNSC] did not authorize the U.S.A. led military campaign in Afghanistan (Operation Enduring Freedom).

Defenders of the legitimacy of the U.S. led invasion argue that UN Security Council authorization was not required since the invasion was an act of collective self defense provided for under Article 51 of the UN Charter, and therefore was not war of aggression. Critics maintain that the bombing and invasion of Afghanistan were not legitimate self defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter because the 9/11 attacks were not armed attacks by another state but rather were perpetrated by groups of

individuals or non-state actors, and that these attackers had no proven connection to Afghanistan . Further, it is their opinion that even if a state had perpetrated the 9/11 attacks, no bombing campaign would constitute self-defense; the necessity for self-defense must be “instant, overwhelming, leaving no choice of means and no moment for deliberation”

President George W. Bush was authorized by the congress on September 14, 2001, by legislation titled Authorization For Use of Military Force Against Terrorist which was passed and signed on September 18th, 2001 by both President Bush and the congress. This legislation authorized the use of US armed forces against those responsible for the attacks on September 11th, 2001. The authorization granted the President the authority to use all “necessary and appropriate force” against those whom he determined “planned, authorized, committed or aid” the September attacks or those who harbored such persons or groups. The Bush administration, for its part did not seek a declaration of war by the US senate, and labeled Taliban troops as supporters of terrorists rather than soldiers, denying them the protections of the Geneva Convention and due process of law. This position was successfully challenged in the US Supreme Court and questioned even by military lawyers responsible for prosecuting affected prisoners. On December 20th, 2001, more than two month after the US led attack began, the UNSC authorized the creation of an International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to take all measures necessary to

fulfill its mandate of assisting the Afghan Interim Authority in maintaining security command of the ISAF passed to NATO on August 11th, 2003.

2001: INITIAL ATTACK

On October 5th, 2001, the Taliban offered to try Bin Laden in an Afghan court, so long as the US provided what it called “solid evidence” of his guilt but the US would not hand over its evidence to the Taliban. So on October 7th, 2001, the US government launched military operations in Afghanistan. Teams from the CIA, Special Activities Division (SAD) were the first US forces to enter Afghanistan and begin combat operations. They were soon joined by US Army special forces from 5th Special Forces Group and other units from USSOCOM.

On October 7th 2001, airstrikes were reported in the capital Kabul [where electricity supplies were severed] and the airport, at Kandahar [home of the Taliban supreme leader Mullah Omar], and in the city of Jalalabad. CNN released exclusive footage of Kabul being bombed to all the American broadcasters at approximately 5:08pm October 7th, 2001.

At 17:00 UTC, President Bush confirmed the strikes on national television and Prime Minister of the U.K. Tony Blair also addressed the UK. Bush stated that Taliban military sites and terrorist training grounds would be targeted. In addition, food, medicine and supplies would be dropped to “the starving and suffering men, women and children of Afghanistan.”

A prerecorded videotape of Osama bin Laden had been released before the attacks in which he condemned any attacks against Afghanistan. Al- Jazeera, the Arabic satellite news channel, reported that these tapes were received shortly before the attacks.

British and American Special forces worked jointly to liberate Herat in November 2001. These forces worked with the afghan opposition groups on the ground, in particular the northern alliance .The United Kingdom, Canada and Australia also deployed forces and several other countries provided basing access and overflow permission.

The U.S. was able to track Al-Qaeda's number three at the time Mohammed Atef who was one of the most wanted, when Atef was killed, along with his guard Abu Ali Al Yafi and six others, in a US airstrike on his home near Kabul during the US invasion of Afghanistan at sometime between November 14th-16th, 2001. This was one of the Americas first and largest victories during the early stages of the war.

In 2003, Taliban force including the Haqqani network and Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's Hezbi-islami started an insurgency campaign against the democratic Islamic Republic and the presence of ISAF-troops in Afghanistan. Their headquarters are alleged to be in or near Quetta, Pakistan. Since 2006, Afghanistan has experienced a dramatic increase in Taliban led insurgent activity. In their campaign the Taliban also targeted the civilian population of Afghanistan in terrorist attacks. According to a report by the UN, the Taliban were responsible for 76% of the civilian casualties in

Afghanistan in 2009. The Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIGRC) called the Taliban terrorism against the Afghan Civilian population war crime. Religious leaders condemn Taliban terrorist attacks and said these kinds of attacks are against Islamic ethics.

On June 22nd, 2011, President Obama announced that 10,000 US troops would be withdrawn by the end of 2011 and additional 23,000 troops will leave the country by summer of 2012.

In 2010, the war in Afghanistan became the US second longest continuous military conflict on the Vietnam War [1959-1975] lasted longer.

IRAQ WAR: (2003-2011)

The Iraq war or the war in Iraq (also referred to as the occupation of Iraq, the second gulf war or the operation Iraqi freedom by the US military), was a conflict that occurred in Iraq from March 2003 to December 18th, 2011.

It began with the invasion of Iraq by the US under the administration of President George W. Bush and the United Kingdom under Prime Minister Tony Blair.

Prior to the invasion, the government of the US and the UK asserted that the possibility of Iraq employing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threatened their security and that coalition/regional allies. In 2002, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 1441 which called for Iraq to completely cooperate with UN weapon inspectors to verify that it was not in possession of weapons of mass

destruction and cruise missiles. The UN monitoring verification and inspection commission (UMMOVIC) was given access by Iraq under provisions of the UN resolution but found no evidence of weapons of mass destruction. Additional months of inspection to conclusively verify Iraq's compliance with the UN disarmament requirements were not undertaken. Head weapons inspector Hairs Blix, Advised the UN Security council that while Iraq's cooperation was "active". It was not "unconditional" and not "immediate". Iraq's declaration with regards to weapons of mass destruction could not be verified at the time, but unresolved tasks concerning Iraq's disarmament could be completed in "not years, not weeks, but months"

Following the invasion, the US-led Iraq survey group concluded that Iraq had ended its nuclear, chemical, and biological programs in 1991 and had no active program at the time of the invasion but that Iraq intended to resume production once sanctions were lifted. Although some degraded remnant of misplaced or abandoned chemical weapons from before 1991 were found, they were not the weapons which had been the main argument to justify the invasion. Some US officials also accused Iraqi President Saddam Hussein of harboring and supporting al-Qaeda, but no evidence of meaningful connection was ever found. Other reasons for the invasion given by the government of the attacking countries included Iraq's financial support for families of Palestinian suicide bombers, Iraqi government human rights abuse, and an effort to spread democracy to the country

OPPOSITION TO INVASION

Further information; criticism of the Iraq, legitimacy of the 2003 invasion of Iraq and legality of the Iraq war.

In October 2002, former US President Bill Clinton warned about possible dangers of pre-emptive military action against Iraq. Speaking in the UK on a Labour Party conference he said “as a preemptive action today, however well-justified, may come back with unwelcome consequences in the future... I don’t care how precise your bombs and your weapons are, when you set them off, innocent people will die”

In January 20th, 2003, French foreign minister Dominique de Villepin declared “we believe that military intervention would be worst solution”. Meanwhile anti-war groups across the world organized public protest. According to French academic Dominique Reynie, between January 3rd and April 12th, 2003, 36 million people across the globe took part in almost 3,000 protests against war in Iraq with demonstration on February 15th, 2003, being the largest and most prolific.

In February 2003, the U.S army’s top general, Eric Shinseki, told the senate armed services committee that it would take “several hundred thousand soldiers” to secure Iraq. Two days later, U.S Defense secretary Donald Rumsfeld said the post war troop commitment would be less than the number of troops required to win the war, and that “the idea that it would take several hundred thousand US forces is far from the mark” Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz said Shineski’s estimate was “way off the mark” because other countries would take part in an occupying force.

In March 2003, Hans Blix reported that “no evidence of proscribed activities have so far been found” in Iraq, saying that progress was made in inspection which would continue. He estimated the time remaining for disarmament being verified through inspections to be “months”. But the US government announced that “diplomacy has failed”, and that it would proceed with coalition of allied countries-named the “coalition of the willing”-to rid Iraq of its alleged WMD. The US government abruptly advised UN weapons inspectors to leave Baghdad immediately.

There were serious legal questions surrounding the launching of the war against Iraq and the Bush Doctrine of preemptive war in general. On September 16th, 2004, Kofi Annan, the secretary general of the UN, said of the invasion, “I have indicated it was not in conformity with the UN charter. From our point of view, from the Charter point of view, it was illegal”

In November 2008, Lord Bingham, the former British Law Lord, described the war a serious violation of international law, and accused Britain and the US of acting like “world vigilante”. He also criticized the post invasion record of Britain as “an occupying power in Iraq”. Regarding the treatment of Iraqi detainees in Abu Ghraib, Bingham said “particularly disturbing to proponent of the rule of law is the cynical lack of concern for international legality among some top officials in the Bush administration” In July 2010, Deputy prime minister of the UK Nick Clegg, in an official PMQs session in Parliament, condemned the invasion of Iraq as illegal.

Theorist Francis Fukuyama has argued that “the Iraq war and the close association it created between military invasion and democracy promotion tarnished the latter.”

2003: Invasion

The first Central Intelligence Agency invasion team entered Iraq on July 10th, 2002. This team was composed of members of the CIA's Special Activities Division and was later joined by members of the U.S. military's elite Joint Special Operation Command (JSOC). Together, they prepared for the invasion of conventional forces. These efforts consisted of persuading the commanders of several Iraqi military divisions to surrender rather than oppose the invasion, and to identify all of the initial leadership targets during very high risk reconnaissance missions.

Most importantly, their efforts organized the Kurdish peshmerga to become the northern front of the invasion. Together this force defeated Ansar al-Islam in Iraqi Kurdistan before the invasion and then defeated the Iraqi army in the north. The battle against Ansar al-Islam led to the death of a substantial number of the militants and the uncovering of a chemical weapons facility at Sargat.

At 5:34a.m. Baghdad time on March 20th, 2003 (9:34p.m., March 19th EST) the military invasion of Iraq began. The 2003 invasion of Iraq led by US army General Tommy Franks, began under the codename “Operation Iraqi Liberation”, later renamed “Operation Iraqi Freedom”, the UK codename Operation Telic, and the Australian codename Operation Falconer. Coalition forces also cooperated with

Kurdish Peshmerga forces in the north. Approximately forty other governments, the “US led coalition against Iraq” participated by providing troops, equipment, services, security and special forces with 248,000 soldiers from the U.S., 45,000 British soldiers, 2,000 Australian soldiers and 194 Polish soldiers from Special Forces Unit.

GROM sent to Kuwait for the invasion. The invasion force was also supported by Iraqi Kurdish militia troops, estimated to number upwards of 70,000.

The stated objective of the invasion were; end Hussein regime; eliminate whatever weapons of the mass destruction could be found; eliminate whatever Islamist militants could be found; obtain intelligence of militants networks; distribute humanitarian aid; secure Iraq's petroleum infrastructure; and assist in creating a representative but compliant government as a model for other Middle East nations.

The invasion was a quick and decisive operation encountering major resistance, though not what the US British and other forces expected. The Iraqi regime had prepared to fight both a conventional and irregular war at the same time, conceding territory when faced with superior conventional forces, largely armored, but launching smaller scale attacks in the rear using fighters dressed in civilian and paramilitary clothes. This achieved some temporary successes and created unexpected challenges for the invading forces, especially the U.S. military.

Coalition troops launched air and amphibious assault on Al-Faw peninsula to secure the oil fields there and the important ports, supported by warships of the Royal Navy, Polish Navy and Royal Australian Navy. The U.S. Marine Corps' 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit, attached to 3 Commando brigade and the Polish special forces unit (GROM) attacked the port of Umm Qasr while the British Army's 16 Air Assault Brigade secured the oil fields in southern Iraq. Polish commandos captured offshore oil platforms near the port, preventing their destruction.

The heavy armor of the U.S. 3rd Infantry Division moved westward and then northward through the western desert toward Baghdad, while the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force moved more easterly along Highway 1 through the centre of the country, and 1 (UK) Armored Division moved northward through the eastern marshland. The U.S. 1st Marine Division fought through Nasiriyah in a battle to seize the major road junction and nearby Talil Airfield. The U.S. Army 3rd Infantry Division defeated Iraqi forces entrenched in and around the airfield and bypassed the city to the west in its drive up north through western Iraq.

With the Nasiriyah and Talil airfield secured in its rear, the 3rd Infantry Division supported by 101st Airborne Division continued its attacks north toward Najaf and Karbala, but a severe sand storm slowed the coalition advance and there was a halt to consolidate and make sure the supply lines were secure. When they started again they secured the Karbala gap, a key approach to Baghdad, they secured the bridges over the Euphrates River, and the American forces poured through the gap on to Baghdad.

In the middle of Iraq, the 1st Marine Division fought its way to the eastern side of Baghdad, and prepared for the attack into Baghdad to seize it.

In the North, OIF-1 used the largest special operation force since the successful attacks on the Taliban government of Afghanistan just over a year earlier. The Iraqi army was quickly overwhelmed in each engagement it faced with U.S. forces, with the elite Fedayeen Saddam putting up strong, sometimes suicidal resistance before melting away into the civilian population.

On April 9 Baghdad fell, ending President Hussein's 24-year rule, U.S. forces seized the deserted Ba'ath party ministries and stage-managed the tearing down of a huge iron statue of Hussein, photos and video of which became symbolic of the event, although later controversial. Not seen in the photos or heard on the videos, shot with a zoom lens, was the chant of the inflamed crowd for Muqtada al-Sadr, the radical Shiite cleric. In November 2008, Iraqi protesters staged a similar stomping on and burning of an effigy of George W. Bush. The abrupt fall of Baghdad was accompanied by a widespread outpouring of gratitude toward the invaders but also massive civil disorder, including the looting of public and government buildings and drastically increased crime.

The invasion of Iraq led to an occupation and eventual capture of President Saddam Hussein, who was later tried in an Iraqi court of law and executed by the new Iraqi government. Violence against coalition forces and among various sectarian groups soon led to the Iraqi insurgency, strife between many Sunni and Shia Iraqi groups,

and the emergence of a faction of al-Qaeda in Iraq. In 2008, the UNHCR reported an estimate of 4.7 million refugees (-16% of the population) with 2 million abroad (a number close to CIA projections) and 2.7 million internally displaced people. In 2007, Iraq's Anti-corruption board reported that 35% of Iraqi children or about 5 million children were orphans. The Red Cross stated in March 2008 that Iraq's humanitarian situation remained among the most critical in the world, with millions of Iraqis forced to rely on insufficient and poor quality water sources.

In June 2008, U.S. department of defense officials claimed security and economic indicators began to show signs of improvement in what they hailed as significant and fragile gains. In 2007, Iraq was second on the failed states index; though its ranking has steadily improved since then, moving to fifth on the 2008 list, sixth in 2009, seventh in 2010. As public opinion favoring troop withdrawals increased and as Iraq forces began to take responsibility for security, member nations of coalition withdrew their forces. In late 2008, the U.S. and Iraqi governments approved a status of forces agreement effective through January 1st, 2012. The Iraqi parliament also ratified a strategic framework agreement with U.S. armed aimed at ensuring cooperation in constitutional rights, threat deterrence, education, energy development and other areas.

In February 2009, newly elected U.S. President Barrack Obama announced an 18-month withdrawal widow for combat forces, with approximately 50,000 troops remaining in the country to advise and train Iraq security forces and to provide

intelligence and surveillance. General Ray Odierno, the top U.S. military commander in Iraq, said he believes all U.S. troops will be out of the country by the end of 2011, while UK forces ended combat operations on April 30th, 2009. Iraqi Prime minister Nouri al-Maliki has said he support the accelerated pullout of U.S. forces. In a speech at the oval office on 31st August 2010, Obama declared the American combat mission in Iraq has ended. Operation Iraqi freedom is over, and the Iraqi people now have lead responsibility for the security of their country. Beginning September 1st, 2010, the American operational name for its involvement in Iraq change from “Operation Iraqi Freedom” to “Operation New Dawn.” The remaining 50,000 U.S. troops are now designated as "advise and assist brigades" to non combat operation while retaining the ability to revert to combat operation as necessary. Two combat aviation brigades also remain in Iraq. In September 2010, the association press issued an internal memo reminding its reporters that “combat in Iraq is not over”, and “U.S. troops remain involved in combat operations alongside Iraqi forces, although U.S. officials say the American combat mission has formally ended.”

After President Obama was inaugurated in 2009, some anti-war group decided to stop protesting even though the war was still going on. Some of them decided to stop because they felt they should give the new President time to establish his administration, and others stopped because they believed that Obama would end the war.

On October 21st, 2011, President Obama announced that all U.S. troops and trainers would leave Iraq by the end of the year, bringing the U.S. mission in Iraq to an end.

On December 15th, 2011, U.S. Defense Secretary Leon Panetta officially declared the Iraq War over, at a flag lowering ceremony in Baghdad. The last U.S. troops left Iraqi territory on December 18th, 2011 at 4:27 UTC.

- **Financial cost**

The financial cost of the war has been more than £4.55 billion (\$9 billion) to the UK and over \$845 billion to the U.S., with the total cost to the U.S. economy estimated at \$3 trillion.

1. Criticism

The Bush Administration's rationale for the Iraq War has faced heavy criticism from an array of popular and official sources both inside and outside the United States, with many U.S. citizens finding many parallels with the Vietnam War. For example, the Center for Public Integrity alleges that the Bush administration made a total of 935 false statements between 2001 and 2003 about Iraq's alleged threat to the United States.

Tens of thousands of several lives were lost in the Iraqi War, including over 4,000 U.S. troops, while several thousands were wounded.

Although Muslim leaders and organizations all over the world are condemning the September 11th attacks on the U.S., but majority of Muslims are with the view that the invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq is a straight war against Islam and Muslims, which resulted in the total increasing of suicide attacks, terrorism and individuals killing in most Arab and Islamic Countries and it is spreading to some sub-Saharan African countries.

Wishing that the Almighty Allah will bring to an end what we are witnessing today, for He is the only powerful king who can do it for us.

On Tuesday, 2nd November 2004, the fifty-fifth (55th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. George W. Bush of the Republican Party
2. John F. Kerry of the Democratic Party
3. Ralph Nader, Independent
4. Michael Badnarik of the Libertarian Party
5. Michael Peroutka of the constitution Party
6. David Cobb of the Green Party
7. Leonard Peltier of the Peace and Freedom Party
8. Walt Brown Socialist Party
9. Roger Calero of the Socialist Workers Party

- George Bush won the popular vote with 62,028,285 votes, 50.7%. John F. Kerry had 59,028,109 votes, 48.3%. Ralph Nader had 465,650 votes, 0.4%. Michael Badnarik had 397,265 votes, 0.3%. Michael Peroutka had 143,630 votes, 0.1%. David Cobb had 119,859 votes, 0.1%. Leonard Peltier had 27,607 votes, 0.02%. Walt Brown had 10,837 votes, 0.01% and Roger Calero had 10,800 votes, 0.01%
- On Monday, 13th December 2004, the electors cast their votes in several states to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Thursday, 6th January 2005, the electoral vote was tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.
- George W. Bush and his running mate Richard B. Cheney of the Republican Party received a majority of the electoral votes, they had 286 out of the 538 votes casted to become the President and the Vice President. John F. Kerry and his running mate John Edward of the Democratic Party 251 votes each, Ralph Nader and his running mate Peter Camejo of the Independent Party, Michael Badnarik and his running mate Richard Campogna of the Libertarian Party, Michael Peroutka and his running mate Chuck Baldwin of the constitution Party, David Cobb and his running mate Pat Lamarche of the Green Party, Leonard Peltier and his running mate Jonice Jordan of the Peace and Freedom Party, Walt Brown and his running mate Mary Alice Herbert of the Socialist Party and Roger Calero and his running mate Arrin Hawkins, all had no vote, while the remaining one vote went to John Edwards of the Democratic Party.

- On Thursday, 20th January 2005, George W. Bush was sworn in for the second time as the President of the United States of America to begin his second term in office.
- His two terms of office which started on Saturday, January 20th, 2001, ended on Tuesday, 20th January 2009. He served the U.S. as President for eight years, 8 years = 96 months = 417 weeks, 3 days = 2,922 days = 70,128 hours = 4,207,680 minutes = 252,460,800 seconds.
- George W. Bush was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on Saturday, 6th July 1946. He married Laura Welch on Saturday, 5th November 1977.

He is alive at the time of writing this noble book 23-2-2012. He is 65 years, 7 months, 17 days today, Thursday, 23rd February 2012. To break the record of Gerald Ford and to become the oldest US President,- if Bush Snr. and Carter fails to break it- he has to live up to Monday, 19th December 2039, to be at 93 years, 166 days, one day ahead of Gerald Ford's record.

- George W. Bush is 44 days older than Bill Clinton.
- On Tuesday, 4th November 2008, the fifty-sixth (56th) American election was held.

The Presidential Candidates were:

1. Barack Obama of the Democratic Party

2. John McCain of the Republican Party
3. Ralph Nader, Independent
4. Bob Barr of the Libertarian Party
5. Chuck Baldwin of the Constitution Party
6. Cynthia McKinney of the Green Party

Barrack Obama won the popular vote with 66,862,039 votes, 52.9%. John McCain had 58,319,442 votes, 45.7%. Ralph Nader had 738,475 votes, 0.6%. Bob Barr had 523,686 votes, 0.4%. Chuck Baldwin had 199,314 votes, 0.2% and Cynthia McKinney had 161,603 votes, 0.1%.

- On Monday, 15th December 2008, the electors casted their votes in several states to elect the President and the Vice President.
- On Thursday, 8th January 2009, the electoral vote was tabulated by a Joint Session of Congress.

Barrack Obama and his running mate Joseph Biden of the Democratic Party received a majority of the electors vote, each of them had 365 out of the 538 votes casted to become the President and the Vice President. John McCain and his running mate Sarah Palin of the Republican Party had 173 votes each. Ralph Nader and his running mate Gonzalez, Bob Barr and his running mate Wayne Allyn Root of the Libertarian Party, Chuck Baldwin and his running mate Darrel Castle of the Constitution Party

and Cynthia McKinney and her running mate Rosa Clemente of the Green Party all had no vote.

- On Tuesday, January 20th, 2009, Barack Hussein Obama was inaugurated as the forty-fourth (44th) President of United States of America.

BARRACK HUSSEIN OBAMA: (1961- TO DATE)

The Forty-Forth (44th) President of United States of (2009- date). His story is the American story-values from the heartland, a middle-class upbringing in a strong family, hardwork and education as a means of getting a head and the conviction that a life so blessed should be lived in service to others.

With a father from Kenya and a mother from Kansas, President Obama was born in Hawaii on August 4th, 1961. He was raised with help from his grandfather who served in patton's army and his grandmother who worked her way up from the secretarial pool to middle management at a bank.

After working his way through colleges with the help of scholarships and student loans, President Obama was moved to Chicago, where he worked with a group of churches to help rebuilt communities devastated by the closure of local street plants.

He went to attend law school, where he became the first African-American President of Harvard Law Review. Upon graduation, he returned to Chicago to help lead a voter registration drive, teach constitutional law at the University of Chicago and remain active in his community.

President Obama's years of public service are based around his unwavering belief in the ability to unite people around a politics of purpose. In the Illinois State Senate, he passed the first major ethics reform in 25 years, cut taxes for working families and expanded health care for children and their parents. As a United State Senator, he reached across the aisle to pass ground breaking lobbying reform, lock up the world's most dangerous weapon and bring transparency to government by putting federal spending online.

Obama was elected 44th President of United States on Tuesday, November 4th, 2008 and sworn in on Tuesday, January 20th, 2009, 12:00pm. He is in the last quarter of his first term in office at the time of writing his valuable book. By Sunday, 20th January 2013, 12:00pm., when his first term of office will end, he would have served the United States as President of four years= 48 months= 208 weeks, 5 days= 1461days= 35,064 hours= 2,103,840 minutes= 126,230,400 seconds.

Barrack Obama is the first African- American President of the United States, and he is the only U.S. President to be born outside the United States.

Barrack Hussein Obama was born in Honolulu, Hawaii on Friday, August 4th, 1961. He married Michelle Robinson on Sunday, October 18th, 1992.

He is alive at the time of writing this valuable book 28-2-12.

He is the current President of United States of America. He is 50 years, 6 months, 14 days today, Tuesday, 28th February 2012. To break the record of Gerald Ford and to become the oldest U.S. President, if Bush Snr., Carter, Bush Jnr. and Clinton fail to break it, he has to live up to Sunday, 17th January 2055, to be at 93 years, 166 days, one day ahead of Gerald Ford's record.

THE FUTURE AMERICAN ELECTIONS

On Tuesday, 6th November 2012, the fifty-seventh (57th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 17th December 2012, the electors will cast their votes to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Sunday, 20th January 2013, the President-elect will be sworn in as the U.S. President.

On Tuesday, 8th November 2016, the fifty-eighth (58th) American popular vote election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 19th December 2016, the electors will cast their vote to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Friday, 20th January 2017, the President-elect will be sworn in as the U.S. President.

On Tuesday, 3rd November 2020, the fifty-ninth (59th) American popular vote election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 14th December 2020, the electors will cast their votes to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Friday, 20th January 2021, the President-elect will be sworn in as the U.S. President.

On Tuesday, 5th November 2024, the sixtieth (60th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 16th December 2024, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Monday, 20th January 2025, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the U.S.

On Tuesday, 7th November 2028, the sixty-first (61st) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 18th December 2028, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Saturday, 20th January 2029, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the U.S.

On Tuesday, 2nd November 2032, the sixty-second (62nd) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 13th December 2032, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Thursday, 20th January 2033, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 4th November, 2036, the sixty-third (63rd) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 15th December 2036, the electors will cast their vote in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Tuesday, 20th January 2037, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of United States.

On Tuesday, 6th November 2040, the sixty-fourth (64th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 17th December 2040, the electors will cast their vote in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Sunday, 20th January 2041, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of United States.

On Tuesday, 8th December 2044, the sixty-fifth (65th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 19th December 2044, the electors will cast their vote in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Friday, 20th January 2045, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of United States.

On Tuesday, 3rd November 2048, the sixty-sixth (66th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 14th December 2048, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Wednesday, 20th January 2049, the President-elect will be sworn as the President of United States.

On Tuesday, 5th November 2052, the sixty-seventh (67th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 16th December 2052, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Monday, 20th January 2053, the President-elect will be sworn as the President of United States.

On Tuesday, 7th November 2056, the sixty-eight (68th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 18th December 2056, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Saturday, 20th January 2057, the President-elect will be sworn as the President of United States.

On Tuesday, 2nd November 2060, the sixty-ninth (69th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 13th December 2060, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Thursday, 20th January 2061, the President-elect will be sworn as the President of United States.

On Tuesday, 4th November 2064, the seventieth (70th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 15th December 2064, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Tuesday, 20th January 2065, the President-elect will be sworn as the President of United States.

On Tuesday, 6th November 2068, the seventy-first (71st) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 17th December 2068, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Sunday, 20th January 2069, the President-elect will be sworn as the President of United States.

On Tuesday, 8th November 2072, the seventy-second (72nd) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 19th December 2072, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Friday, 20th January 2073, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of United States.

On Tuesday, 3rd November 2076, the seventy-third (73rd) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 14th December 2076, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Wednesday, 20th January 2077, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of United States.

On Tuesday, 5th November 2080, the seventy-fourth (74th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 16th December 2080, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Monday, 20th January 2081, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of United States.

On Tuesday, 7th November 2084, the seventy-fifth (75th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 18th December 2084, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Saturday, 20th January 2085, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of United States.

On Tuesday, 2nd November 2088, the seventy-sixth (76th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 13th December 2088, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Thursday, 20th January 2089, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of United States.

On Tuesday, 4th November 2092, the seventy-seventh (77th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 15th December 2092, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Tuesday, 20th January 2093, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of United States.

On Tuesday, 6th December 2096, the seventy-eight (78th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 17th December 2096, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Sunday, 20th January 2097, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of United States.

On Tuesday, 2nd November 2100, the seventy-ninth (79th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 13th December 2100, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Thursday, 20th January 2101, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of United States.

On Tuesday, 4th November 2104, the eightieth (80th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 15th December 2104, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Tuesday, 20th January 2105, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 6th November 2108, the eighty-first (81st) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 17th December 2108, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Sunday, 20th January 2109, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 8th November 2112, the eighty-second (82nd) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 19th December 2112, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Friday, 20th January 2113, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 3rd November 2116, the eighty-third (83rd) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 14th December 2116, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Wednesday, 20th January 2117, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 5th November 2120, the eighty-fourth (84th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 16th December 2120, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Monday, 20th January 2121, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 7th November 2124, the eighty-fifth (85th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 18th December 2124, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Saturday, 20th January 2125, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 2nd November 2128, the eighty-sixth (86th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 13th December 2128, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Thursday, 20th January 2129, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 4th November 2132, the eighty-seventh (87th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 15th December 2132, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Tuesday, 20th January 2133, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 6th November 2136, the eighty-eighth (88th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 17th December 2136, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Sunday, 20th January 2137, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 8th November 2140, the eighty-ninth (89th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 19th December 2140, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Friday, 20th January 2141, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 3rd November 2144, the ninetieth (90th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 14th December 2144, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Wednesday, 20th January 2145, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 5th November 2148, the ninety-first (91st) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 16th December 2148, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Monday, 20th January 2149, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 7th November 2152, the ninety-second (92nd) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 18th December 2152, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Saturday 20th January 2153, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 2nd November 2156, the ninety-third (93rd) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 13th December 2156, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Thursday, 20th January 2157, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 4th November 2160, the ninety-fourth (94th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 15th December 2160, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Tuesday, 20th January 2161, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 6th November 2164, the ninety-fifth (95th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 17th December 2164, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Sunday, 20th January 2165, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 8th November 2168, the ninety-sixth (96th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 19th December 2168, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Friday, 20th January 2169, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 3rd November 2172, the ninety-seventh (97th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 14th December 2172, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Wednesday, 20th January 2173, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 5th November 2176, the ninety-eighth (98th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 16th December 2176, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Monday, 20th January 2177, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 7th November 2180, the ninety-ninth (99th) American elections will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 18th December 2180, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Saturday, 20th January 2181, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 2nd November 2184, the one hundredth (100th) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 13th December 2184, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Thursday, 20th January 2185, the President-elect will be sworn in as the President of the United States.

On Tuesday, 4th November 2188, the hundred and first (101st) American election will be held to elect the electors.

On Monday, 15th December 2188, the electors will cast their votes in the several states to elect the President and the Vice President.

On Tuesday, 20th January 2189, the President-elect will be inaugurated as the President of the United States of America if God permits and the world exists up to that time.

Americans will mark the fourth century (400years) of the American elections on Wednesday, 7th January 2189, 13 days before the inauguration of the President-elect, whose father is not born yet, even his grandfather is not yet born.

PRESIDENT OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

The President of the continental congress was the presiding officer of the continental congress, the convention of delegates that emerged as the first national government of the United States during the American Revolution.

The President was a member of congress elected by the other delegates to serve as an impartial moderator during meetings of congress. Designed to be a largely ceremonial position without much influence, the office was unrelated to the later office of the President of the United States.

The first President of congress was Peyton Randolph, who was elected on Monday, September 5th, 1774. The last President, Cyrus Griffin, resigned in November 1788. Because of the limited role of the office, the Presidents of congress are among the lesser known leaders of the American Revolution. The best known President of congress is John Hancock, remembered for his large bold signature on the Declaration of Independence, which was adopted and signed during his Presidency.

Before the articles of confederation were ratified on Thursday, March 1st, 1781, President of congress served terms of no specific duration; their tenure ended when they resigned or lacking an official resignation when congress selected a successor. When John Hancock was elected to preside over the second continental congress in May 1775, his position was somewhat ambiguous because it was not clear if President Peyton Randolph had permanently resigned or was on a leave of absence. The situation became uncomfortable when Randolph returned to congress in September 1775. Some delegates thought Hancock should have stepped down, but he

did not; the matter was resolved only by Randolph's sudden death in October 1775. Ambiguity also clouded the end of Hancock's term; he left in October 1777 for what he believed was an extended leave of absence, only to find upon his return that congress had elected Henry Laurens to replace him.

The only reference to the President of congress in the article of confederation is a brief mention of the Term of Office:

The U.S. in congress assembled shall have authority to appoint one of their members to preside provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of President more than one year in any term of three years....

Previously a President could serve indefinitely-Hancock presided for more than two years, now Presidents would serve a one-year term. When the article went into effect, however, congress did not hold an election for a new President. Instead, Samuel Huntington continued to serve as President of congress until he asked to be relieved due to ill health in July 1781. Samuel Johnson was selected as Huntington's replacement, but he declined the office and so Thomas McKean was elected as the next Presiding Officer. President McKean resigned on Tuesday, October 23rd, 1781, after hearing news of the British surrender at York town, but congress asked him to remain in office until November, when a new session of congress was scheduled to begin. (The Article of confederation called for congress to meet "on the first Monday in November, in every year..."). On Monday, November 5th, 1781, John Hanson of

Maryland became the first President of congress to be elected to an annual term as specified under the Articles of Confederation.

The continental congress between 1774-1789 (15 years) had fourteen (14) leaders. These 14 leaders guided the destiny of the United States in 15 years, 2 of them presided twice each.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

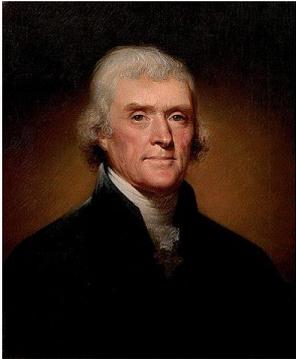
- Peyton Randolph of Virginia {President}. Monday, 5th September 1774 – Saturday, 22nd October 1774. He served for only forty-seven {47} days.
- Henry Middleton of South Carolina {President}. Saturday, 22nd October 1774 – Wednesday, 26th October 1774. He served for only four {4} days.
- Peyton Randolph of Virginia {President}. Wednesday, 10th May 1775 – Wednesday, 24th May 1775. He served once more for only fourteen {14} days.
- John Hancock of Massachusetts {President}. Wednesday, 24th May 1775 - Wednesday 29th October 1777. He served for 29 months= 2years, 158 days.

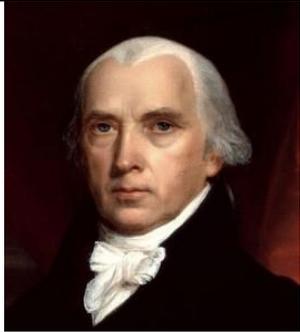
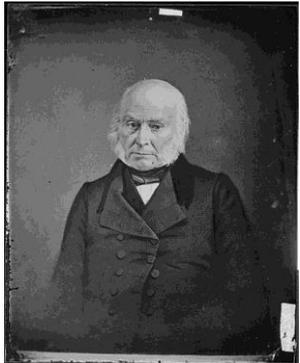
- Henry Laurens of South Carolina {President}. Saturday, 1st November 1777 – Wednesday, 9th December 1778. He served for 13 months= 1year, 38 days.
- John Jay of New York {President}. Thursday, 10th December 1778 – Tuesday, 28th September 1779. He served for nine {9} months, 18 days.
- Samuel Huntington of Connecticut {President}. Tuesday, 28th September 1779 – Tuesday, 10th July 1781. He served for 21 months= 1year, 9 months, 12 days.
- Thomas McKean of Delaware {President}. Tuesday, 10th July 1781 – Monday, 5th November 1781. He served for 3 months, 26 days.
- John Hanson of Maryland {President}. Monday, 5th November 1781 – Monday, 4th November 1782. He served for one year= 12 months= 52 weeks= 364 days.
- Elias Boudinot of New Jersey {President}. Monday, 4th November 1782 – Monday, 3rd November 1783. He served for one year= 12 months= 52 weeks= 364 days.
- Thomas Mifflin of Pennsylvania {President}. Monday, 3rd November 1783 – Thursday, 3rd June 1784. He served for seven {7} months exactly.
- Richard Henry Lee of Virginia {President}. Tuesday, 30th November 1784 – Friday, 4th November 1785. He served for eleven {11} months, 5 days.
- John Hancock of Massachusetts {President}. Wednesday, 23rd November 1785 – Monday, 5th June 1786. He served once more for 6 months, 13 days.

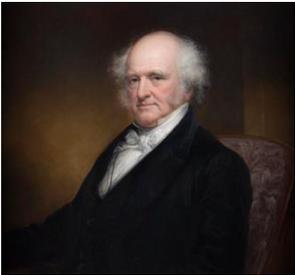
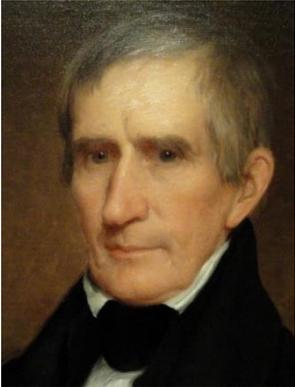
- Nathaniel Gorham of Massachusetts {President}. Tuesday, 6th June 1786 – Friday, 3rd November 1786. He served for Four {4} months, 28 days.
- Arthur St. Clair of Pennsylvania {President}. Friday, 2nd February 1787 – Sunday, 4th November 1787. He served nine {9} months, 2 days.
- Cyrus Griffin of Virginia {President}. Tuesday, 22nd January 1788 – Saturday, 15th November 1788. He served for 9 months, 24 days.
- John Hancock was the 4th President of the continental congress and served in this capacity during the signing of the Declaration of Independence in July 1776.

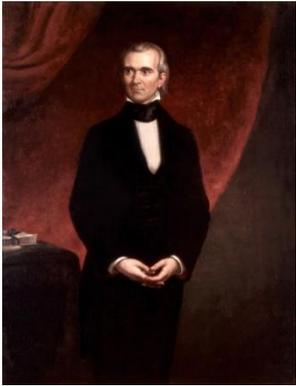
LIST OF PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

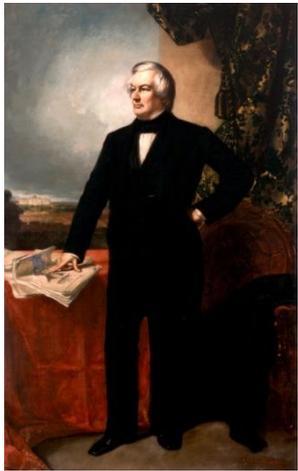
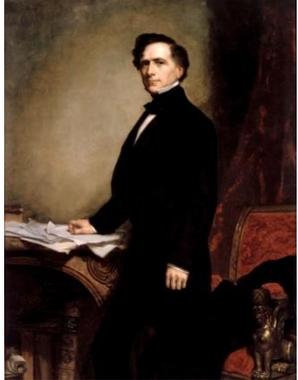
PRESIDENTS	HOME STATE	PARTY
1. George Washington. Thursday, April 30 th , 1789 – Saturday, March 4 th , 1797. He served the	Virginia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Party • Federalist

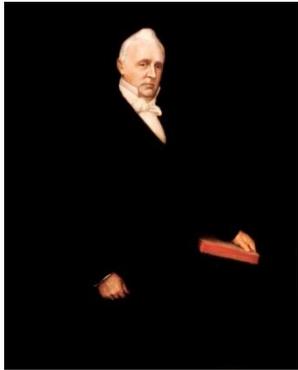
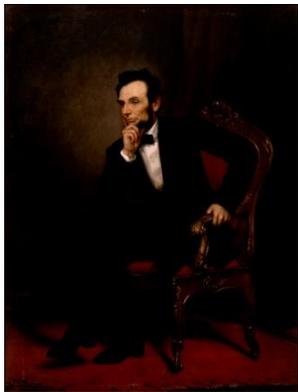
United States for 2,865 days.		
2. John Adams. Saturday, March 4 th , 1797 - Wednesday, March 4 th , 1801. He Served the United States for 1,460days.	Massachusetts 	Federalist
3. Thomas Jefferson. Wednesday, March 4 th , 1801 - Saturday, March 4 th , 1809. He served the United States for 2,922 days.	Virginia 	Democratic - Republican
4. James Madison. Saturday, March 4 th , 1809 - Tuesday, March 4 th , 1817.	Virginia	Democratic- Republican

<p>He served the United States for 2,922 days.</p>		
<p>5. James Monroe. Tuesday, March 4th, 1817 - Friday, March 4th, 1825. He served the United States for 2,922 days.</p>	<p>Virginia</p> 	<p>Democratic- Republican</p>
<p>6. John Quincy Adams Friday, March 4th, 1825 - Wednesday 4th, 1829. He served the United States for 1,461 days.</p>	<p>Massachusetts</p> 	<p>Democratic- Republican</p>
<p>7. Andrew Jackson.</p>	<p>Tennessee</p>	<p>Democratic</p>

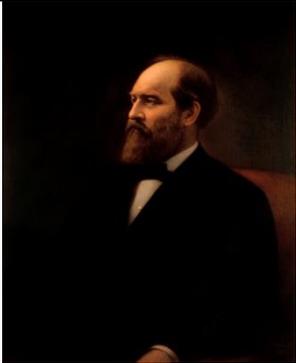
<p>Wednesday, March 4th, 1829 - Saturday, March 4th, 1837.</p> <p>He served the United States for 2,922 days.</p>		
<p>8. Martin Van Buren.</p> <p>Saturday, March 4th, 1837 - Thursday, March 4th, 1841.</p> <p>He served the United States for 1,461 days.</p>	<p>New York</p> 	<p>Democratic</p>
<p>9. William Henry Harrison.</p> <p>Thursday, March 4th, 1841 - Sunday, April 4th, 1841.</p> <p>He served the United States for 30 days, 12 and</p>	<p>Ohio</p> 	<p>Whig</p>

half hours.		
<p>10. John Tyler.</p> <p>Sunday, April 4th, 1841 - Tuesday, March 4th, 1845.</p> <p>He served the United States for 1,430 and half days.</p>	<p>Virginia</p> 	<p>Whig</p>
<p>11. James Knox Polk.</p> <p>Tuesday, March 4th, 1845 - Sunday, March 4th, 1849.</p> <p>He served the United States for 1,461 days.</p>	<p>Tennessee</p> 	<p>Democratic</p>
<p>12. Zachary Taylor.</p> <p>Sunday, March 4th, 1849 - Tuesday, July 9th, 1850.</p>	<p>Louisiana</p>	<p>Whig</p>

<p>He served the United States for 492 days, 10 and half hours.</p>		
<p>13. Millard Fillmore. Tuesday, July 9th, 1850 - Friday, March 4th, 1853. He served the United States for 969 days.</p>	<p>New York</p> 	<p>Whig</p>
<p>14. Franklin Pierce. Friday, March 4th, 1853 - Wednesday, March 4th, 1857. He served the United States for</p>	<p>New Hampshire</p> 	<p>Democratic</p>

1,461 days.		
<p>15. James Buchanan.</p> <p>Wednesday, March 4th, 1857 - Monday, March 4th, 1861.</p> <p>He served the United States for 1,461 days.</p>	<p>Pennsylvania</p> 	<p>Democratic</p>
<p>16. Abraham Lincoln.</p> <p>Monday, March 4th, 1861 - Saturday, April 15th, 1865.</p> <p>He served the United States for 1,503 days.</p>	<p>Illinois</p> 	<p>Republican</p>
<p>17. Andrew Johnson.</p> <p>Saturday, April 15th, 1865 - Thursday, March</p>	<p>Tennessee</p>	<p>Democratic</p>

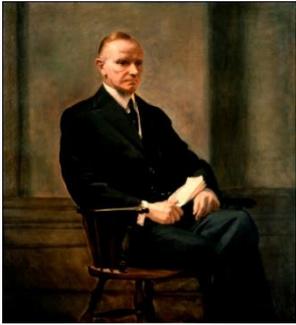
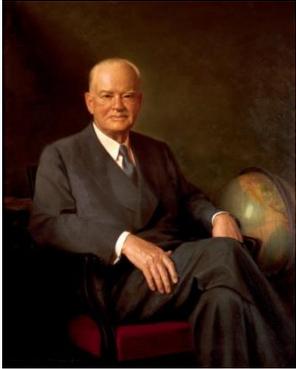
<p>4th, 1869.</p> <p>He served the United States for 1,419 days.</p>		
<p>18. Ulysses Simpson Grant.</p> <p>Thursday, March 4th, 1869 - Sunday, March 4th, 1877.</p> <p>He served the United States for 2,922 days.</p>	<p>Illinois</p> 	<p>Republican</p>
<p>19. Rutherford B. Hayes.</p> <p>Sunday, March 4th, 1877 - Friday, March 4th, 1881.</p> <p>He served the United States for 1,461 days.</p>	<p>Ohio</p> 	<p>Republican</p>
<p>20. James A.</p>	<p>Ohio</p>	<p>Republican</p>

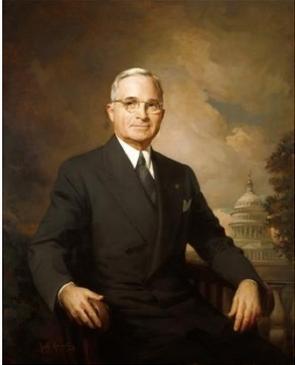
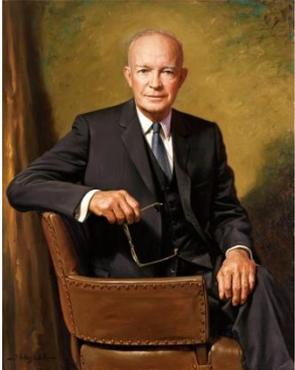
<p>Garfield.</p> <p>Friday, March 4th, 1881 - Monday, September 19th, 1881.</p> <p>He served the United States for 199 days, 10 and Half Hours.</p>		
<p>21. Chester A. Arthur.</p> <p>Monday, September 19th, 1881 - Wednesday, March 4th, 1885.</p> <p>He served the United States for 1,262 days.</p>	<p>New York</p> 	<p>Republican</p>
<p>22. Grover Cleveland.</p> <p>Wednesday, March 4th, 1885 - Monday, March</p>	<p>New York</p>	<p>Democratic</p>

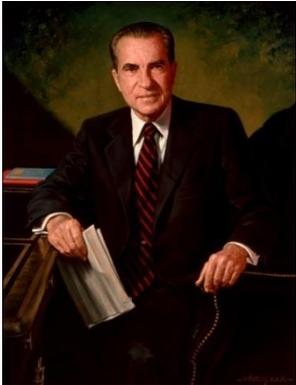
<p>4th, 1889.</p> <p>He served the United States for 1,461 days.</p>		
<p>23. Benjamin Harrison.</p> <p>Monday, March 4th, 1889 - Saturday, March 4th, 1893.</p> <p>He served the United States for 1,461 days.</p>	<p>Indiana</p> 	<p>Republican</p>
<p>24. Grover Cleveland.</p> <p>Saturday, March 4th, 1893 - Thursday, March 4th, 1897.</p> <p>He served the United States for 1,461 days.</p>	<p>New York</p> 	<p>Democratic</p>

<p>25. William McKinley.</p> <p>Thursday, March 4th, 1897 - Saturday, September 14th, 1901.</p> <p>He served the United States for 1,654 days.</p>	<p>Ohio</p> 	<p>Republican</p>
<p>26. Theodore Roosevelt.</p> <p>Saturday, September 14th, 1901 - Thursday, March 4th, 1909.</p> <p>He served the United States for 2,728 days.</p>	<p>New York</p> 	<p>Republican</p>
<p>27. William Howard Taft.</p> <p>Thursday, March 4th, 1909 - Tuesday, March 4th, 1913.</p>	<p>Ohio</p>	<p>Republican</p>

<p>He served the United States for 1,461 days.</p>		
<p>28. Woodrow Wilson.</p> <p>Tuesday, March 4th, 1913 - Friday, March 4th, 1921.</p> <p>He served the United States for 2,922 days.</p>	<p>New Jersey</p> 	<p>Democratic</p>
<p>29. Warren G. Harding.</p> <p>Friday, March 4th, 1921- Thursday, August 2nd, 1923.</p> <p>He served the United States for 881 days.</p>	<p>Ohio</p> 	<p>Republican</p>

<p>30. Calvin Coolidge.</p> <p>Massachusetts</p> <p>Thursday, August 2nd, 1923 - Monday, March 4th, 1929.</p> <p>He served the United States for 2,041 days.</p>		<p>Republican</p>
<p>31. Herbert Hoover.</p> <p>California</p> <p>Monday, March 4th, 1929 - Saturday, March 4th, 1933.</p> <p>He served the United States for 1,461 days.</p>		<p>Republican</p>
<p>32. Franklin D. Roosevelt.</p> <p>New York</p> <p>Saturday, March 4th, 1933 - Thursday, April 12th, 1945.</p> <p>He served the</p>		<p>Democratic</p>

<p>United States for 4,422 days.</p>		
<p>33. Harry S. Truman.</p> <p>Thursday, April 12th, 1945 - Tuesday, January 20th, 1953.</p> <p>He served the United States for 2,840 days.</p>	<p>Missouri</p> 	<p>Democratic</p>
<p>34. Dwight D. Eisenhower.</p> <p>Tuesday, January 20th, 1953 - Friday, January 20th, 1961.</p> <p>He served the United States for 2,922 days.</p>	<p>New York</p> 	<p>Republican</p>
<p>35. John F. Kennedy.</p> <p>Friday, January 20th, 1961 - Friday,</p>	<p>Massachusetts</p>	<p>Democratic</p>

<p>November 22nd, 1963.</p> <p>He served the United States for 1,036 days.</p>		
<p>36. Lyndon B. Johnson.</p> <p>Friday, November 22nd, 1963 - Monday, January 20th, 1969.</p> <p>He served the United States for 1,886 days.</p>	<p>Texas</p> 	<p>Democratic</p>
<p>37. Richard Nixon.</p> <p>Monday, January 20th, 1969 - Friday, August 9th, 1974.</p> <p>He served the United States for</p>	<p>California</p> 	<p>Republican</p>

2,027 days.		
<p>38. Gerald Ford.</p> <p>Friday, August 9th, 1974 - Thursday, January 20th, 1977.</p> <p>He served the United States for 895 days.</p>	<p>Michigan</p> 	<p>Republican</p>
<p>39. Jimmy Carter.</p> <p>Thursday, January 20th, 1977 - Tuesday, January 20th, 1981.</p> <p>He served the United States for 1,461 days.</p>	<p>Georgia</p> 	<p>Democratic</p>
<p>40. Ronald Reagan.</p> <p>Tuesday, January 20th, 1981 - Friday, January</p>	<p>California</p>	<p>Republican</p>

<p>20th, 1989.</p> <p>He served the United States for 2,922 days.</p>		
<p>41. George H. W. Bush.</p> <p>Friday, January 20th, 1989 - Wednesday, January 20th, 1993.</p> <p>He served the United States for 1,461 days.</p>	<p>Texas</p> 	<p>Republican</p>
<p>42. Bill Clinton.</p> <p>Wednesday, January 20th, 1993 - Saturday, January 20th, 2001.</p> <p>He served the United States for 2,922 days.</p>	<p>Arkansas</p> 	<p>Democratic</p>

<p>43. George W. Bush.</p> <p>Saturday, January 20th, 2001 - Tuesday, January 20th, 2009.</p> <p>He served the United States for 2,922 days.</p>	<p>Texas</p> 	<p>Republican</p>
<p>44. Barack Obama</p> <p>Tuesday, January 20th, 2009 to date: 26th March, 2012.</p> <p>He is in the last quarter of his first term in office, which will end on Sunday, January 20th, 2013.</p>	<p>Illinois</p> 	<p>Democratic</p>

IMPORTANT NOTES

1. Christopher Columbus {1451-1506} Italian-Spanish navigator who sailed west across the Atlantic ocean in search of a route to Asia but achieved fame by making land fall in the Americas instead. He unintentionally discovered the Americas.
2. During the age of discovery in the 15th and 16th centuries, Spain and Portugal pioneered European exploration of the globe, and in the process established large overseas empires. Envious of the great wealth these empires bestowed, England, France and the Netherlands began to establish colonies and trade networks of their own in the Americas and Asia. A series of wars in the 17th and 18th centuries with Netherlands and France left England (Britain, following the 1707 Act of Union with Scotland) the dominant colonial power in North America and India. The loss of the thirteen colonies in the North America in 1783 after a war of independence deprived Britain of some of its oldest and most populous colonies. British attention soon turned towards Africa, Asia and the Pacific.
3. During the American revolution, the legal separation of thirteen colonies from Great Britain Occurred on July 2nd, 1776, when the second continental congress voted to approve a resolution of independence, that had proposed in

June by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia. After voting for independence, a statement explaining this decision which had been prepared by a committee of Five with Thomas Jefferson as its principal author. Congress debated and revised the declaration, finally approving it on Thursday, July 4th, 1776.

4. One of the greatest moments in American history was when the colonies publicly and officially declared their independence from England and America became its own nation.

5. The Independence Day, commonly known as 4th of July is a federal holiday in the U.S. commemorating the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4th, 1776, declaring independence from the kingdom of Great Britain. Independence Day is commonly associated with fireworks, parades, barbecues, carnivals, fairs, Picnics, concerts, baseball games, family reunions, political speeches and ceremonies and various other public and private events celebrating the history, government and traditions of the United States. Independence Day is the national holiday of the United States.

6. The continental congress was between 1774-1789 (15years). Fourteen leaders guided the destiny of the U.S. in the fifteen (15) years.

7. The first American Presidential election was held on Wednesday, 7th January 1789. Voters cast ballots to choose state electors; only white men who owned property were allowed to vote.
8. As it did in 1789, the US still uses the electoral college system, established by the US constitution which today gives all American citizens over the age of 18 the right to vote for electors, who in turn vote for the President.
9. The 1789 election took place following the ratification of the US constitution in 1788. In the first two American elections, George Washington ran unopposed. The only real issue to be decided was who would be chosen as Vice President. Under the system then in place, each elector cast two votes; if a person received a vote from a majority of the electors, that person becomes President, and the runner-up becomes Vice President. All 69 electors cast one vote each for Washington. Their other votes were divided among eleven other candidates; John Adams received the most, becoming Vice President. What happened in the second election in 1792 was the same. George Washington ran unopposed, and all 132 electors cast one vote each for Washington. Their other votes were divided among four other candidates; Adams once received the most, becoming Vice President.

10. The twelfth Amendment, ratified in 1804 would change this procedure, requiring each electors to cast distinct votes for President and the Vice President.
11. The U.S. Presidential election of 1796 was the first contested American Presidential Election and the only one to elect a President and Vice President from opposing tickets.
12. The election of 1804 was the first one in which the electors voted for President and Vice President on separate ballots.
13. The U.S. Presidential election of 1820 was the third and last Presidential election of the U.S. history in which a candidate ran effectively unopposed. (The previous two were the Presidential election of 1789 and 1792, in which George Washington ran without serious opposition}. In 1820, President James Monroe and Vice President Daniel D. Tompkins were re-elected without needing to run any type of rigorous campaign.
14. The constitution specifies that the President and Vice President be chosen through the votes cast by electors chosen by the states, rather than by a direct popular vote. At first some electors were chosen by state legislature but by 1836 all states but South Carolina chose electors through a state wide popular

votes. Today all states but Maine and Nebraska have a winner-take-all system in which all of a given state's electors vote for the winner of that state popular vote.

15. The President is indirectly elected to a four-year term by an Electoral College, or by the House of Representative should the Electoral College fail to ward an absolute majority of votes to any person.

16. Four times in American history a tabulation joint session of congress itself did not declare a person to be elected either President or Vice President or both on the date on which it met; a list of these circumstance follows

- Election of 1800; A tie in the electoral vote for President {at the time, each elector voted for two persons for President} resulted in the U.S. House of Representative {voting by state and not as individual congressmen}, after 36 ballots held over several days - electing Thomas Jefferson President {the other candidate in the electoral vote tie, Aaron Burr, became Vice President under the constitutional provisions of the time}.
- Election of 1824; No candidate having received a majority of the electoral vote for President {by now, under terms of the 12th Amendment to the U.S. constitution, electors voted separately for President and Vice President; John Calhoun had already received a majority of the electoral vote for Vice

President}, the U.S. House of Representative, voting {by state and not as individual congressmen} on a single ballot, elected-as President- John Quincy Adams, who had finished second to Andrew Jackson in the Electoral Vote for President.

- Election of 1836; No candidate having received a majority of the electoral vote for Vice President {Martin Van Buren had already received a majority of the electoral vote for President}, the U.S. senate {voting as individual senators-not by state} elected, as Vice President, Richard Mentor Johnson.
- Election of 1876; Disputed Electoral votes coming out of several states made it impossible for congress-via the ordinary constitutional machinery-to determine just who had been elected both President and Vice President. The electoral votes of four states were disputed, congress referred the matter to the Electoral Commission. The Electoral Commission gave the decision to Rutherford Hayes as President and his running mate as Vice President.

17. There were four persons who won the popular vote, but failed to win the electoral vote. Three of them were Democrats, and one was a Democrat-Republican. They are as follows;

- Andrew Jackson of the Democratic-Republican in the 1824 election won the popular vote with 38,149 votes over John Quincy Adams also of the Democratic-Republican and won 99 out of the 261 electoral votes casted as against 84 votes for Adams, but failed to receive a majority of 131 votes

needed to win the Presidency. The U.S. House of Representatives elected as President- John Quincy Adams, who had finished second to Andrew Jackson in the electoral vote for President. He made a come back in 1828 election on the ticket of the Democratic Party and easily defeated John Quincy Adams of the National Republican Party to become the first President of the Democratic Party.

- Samuel J. Tilden of the Democratic Party in the 1876 election won the popular vote with 252,224 votes over Rutherford B. Hayes of the Republican Party, and won 184 electoral vote, one vote short of the required majority while Hayes had 165 votes. Disputed electoral votes coming out of the several states made it impossible for congress to determine just who had been elected President, congress referred the matter to Electoral Commission who gave the decision to Rutherford Hayes. The 20 disputed electoral votes were ultimately awarded to Hayes after a bitter legal and political battle giving him the victory.
- Grover Cleveland of the Democratic Party in 1888 election won the popular vote with 98,017 votes over Benjamin Harrison of the Republican Party, but failed to receive a majority of the 201 electoral votes needed to win the Presidency. He scored 168 of the electoral vote, as against 233 votes for Harrison.
- Albert A. Gore of the Democratic Party in the 2000 election won the popular vote with 542,895 votes over George W. Bush of the Republican Party, but failed to receive a majority of the electoral vote of 270 votes needed to win the

Presidency, as he scored 266 votes while George W. Bush scored a majority of 271 votes-because of a winner-take-all system in which all of a given state's electors vote for the winner of that state's popular vote-in one of the closest and most disputed election in U.S. history, which resulted in the re-counts of the year 2000 in the state of Florida.

18. There were two persons who contested the U.S. Presidency more than anyone without winning a single electoral vote. They are:

- Eugene V. Debs of the Socialist Party, he contested five times in twenty years in 1900, he finished fourth, in 1904, he finished 3rd in 1908, he finished 3rd in 1912, he finished 4th, he was absent in 1916 election, and in 1920, he finished 3rd. His best result was 6.0% of the popular vote in 1912.
- Norman Thomas also of the Socialist Party, he contested six consecutive times in 20 years. He finished third on three occasions, fourth on two occasions and fifth on one occasion; In 1928, he finished third, in 1932 he finished third, in 1936 he finished fourth, in 1940 he finished third, in 1944 he finished fourth and in 1948 he finished fifth. His best result was 2.2% of the popular vote in his second attempt in 1932.

19. Five Political Parties, and one Independent won the American election since 1789 to the Present;

1. No Party - 1

2. Federalist - 2

3. Democratic-Republican - 7

4. Democratic - 21

5. Whig - 2

6. Republican - 23

- Independent candidate won one election; 1789.
- The Federalist party won two election; 1792 and 1796
- The Democratic - Republican Party won seven elections; 1800, 1804, 1808, 1812, 1816, 1820 and 1824.
- The Democratic Party won 21 elections; 1828, 1831, 1836, 1844, 1852, 1856, 1884, 1892, 1912, 1916, 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944, 1948, 1960, 1964, 1976, 1992, 1996 and 2008.
- The Whig Party won two elections; 1840 and 1848.
- The Republican Party won 23 elections; 1860, 1864, 1868, 1872, 1876, 1880, 1888, 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908, 1920, 1924, 1928, 1952, 1956, 1968, 1972, 1980, 1984, 1988, 2000, and 2004. Total of 56 elections so far at the time of writing this book.

20. Out of the 50 states of the USA, only 17 states produced the Presidents of the USA, with the state of New York leading with 8 Presidents, followed by Ohio with 6 Presidents, Virginia 5 Presidents, Massachusetts 4 Presidents, Tennessee, Illinois, California and Texas had 3 each whilst Louisiana, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Indiana, New Jersey, Missouri, Michigan, Georgia and Arkansas had 1 President each. Total of 44 presidents so far;

- New York; 8 Presidents

- 1- Martin Van Buren: 1837-1841

- 2- Millard Fillmore: 1850-1853

- 3- Chester A. Arthur: 1881-1885

- 4- Grover Cleveland: 1885-1889

- 5- Grover Cleveland: 1893-1897

- 6- Theodore Roosevelt: 1901-1909

- 7- Franklin D. Roosevelt: 1933-1945

- 8- Dwight D. Eisenhower: 1953-1961

- Ohio; 6 Presidents

1. William H. Harrison: 1841

2. Rutherford B. Hayes: 1877-1881

3. James A. Garfield: 1881

4. William McKinley: 1897-1901

5. William H. Taft: 1909-1913

6. Warren G. Harding: 1921-1923

- Virginia; 5 Presidents

1- George Washington: 1789-1797

2- Thomas Jefferson: 1801-1809

3- James Madison: 1809-1817

4- James Monroe: 1817-1825

5- John Tyler: 1841-1845

- Massachusetts; 4 Presidents

1. John Adams: 1797-1801

2. John Quincy Adams: 1825-1829

3. Calvin Coolidge: 1923-1929

4. John F. Kennedy: 1961-1963

- Tennessee; 3 Presidents

1. Andrew Jackson: 1829-1837

2. Andrew Johnson: 1865-1869

3. James K. Polk: 1845-1849

- Illinois; 3 Presidents

- 1- Abraham Lincoln: 1861-1865

- 2- Ulysses S. Grant: 1869-1877

- 3- Barrack Obama: 2009-

- California; 3 Presidents

- 1- Herbert Hoover: 1929-1933

- 2- Richard Nixon: 1969-1974

- 3- Ronald Reagan: 1981-1989

- Texas ; 3 Presidents

1. Lyndon B. Johnson: 1963- 1969

2. George H.W. Bush: 1989-1993

3. George W. Bush: 2001-2009

- Louisiana ; 1 President

- 1- Zachary Tyler; 1849-1850

- New Hampshire; 1 President

1. Franklin Pierce; 1853-1857

- Pennsylvania; 1 President

1- James Buchanan; 1857-1861

- Indiana ; 1 President

1- Benjamin Harrison; 1889-1893

- New Jersey; 1 President

1- Woodrow Wilson; 1913-1921

- Missouri; 1 President

1- Harry S. Truman; 1945-1953

- Michigan; 1 President

1- Gerald Ford; 1974-1977

- Georgia; 1 President

1. Jimmy Carter; 1977-1981

- Arkansas; 1 President

1- Bill Clinton; 1993-2001

21- Out of the 44 Presidents of the USA so far, the Republican Party is leading the Presidency with 18 Presidents, followed by the Democratic Party with 16 Presidents, Democratic-Republican Party had 4 Presidents, Whig Part also had 4 Presidents, Federalist Party had 2 Presidents and one Independent President:

- Independent; 1 President

1- George Washington

- Federalist; 2 Presidents

1- George Washington

2- John Adams

- Democratic-Republican Party; 4 Presidents

1- Thomas Jefferson

2- James Madison

3- James Monroe

4- John Quincy Adams

- Whig Party; 4 Presidents

1. Williams H. Harrison

2. John Tyler

3. Zachary Taylor

4. Millard Fillmore

- Democratic Party; 16 Presidents

1- Andrew Jackson

2- Martin Van Buren

3- James K. Polk

- 4- Franklin Pierce
- 5- James Buchanan
- 6- Andrew Johnson
- 7- Grover Cleveland
- 8- Grover Cleveland
- 9- Woodrow Wilson
- 10- Franklin Roosevelt
- 11- Harry S. Truman
- 12- John F. Kennedy
- 13- Lyndon B. Johnson
- 14- Jimmy Carter
- 15- Bill Clinton
- 16- Barrack Obama

- Republican Party; 18 Presidents

- 1- Abraham Lincoln
- 2- Ulysses S. Grant
- 3- Rutherford B. Hayes
- 4- James Garfield
- 5- Chester A. Arthur
- 6- Benjamin Harrison
- 7- William Mckinley

- 8- Theodore Roosevelt
- 9- William Howard Taft
- 10- Warren G. Harding
- 11- Calvin Coolidge
- 12- Herbert Hoover
- 13- Dwight D. Eisenhower
- 14- Richard Nixon
- 15- Gerald Ford
- 16- Ronald Reagan
- 17- George H. W. Bush
- 18- George W. Bush

- One person, George Washington was an Independent candidate in his first term and a Federalist in his second term

22. Out of the 56 Presidential Administrations of four years' duration so far, the Republican Party has served 22 Terms or Administration. The Democratic Party has also served 22 Terms, despite winning 21 elections because Andrew Johnson who served almost the whole second term of Abraham Lincoln was a Democrat. Democratic- Republican Party has served 7 Terms with 4 Presidents, Federalist Party has served 2 Terms, Whig Party has served 2 terms with 4 Presidents, because none of its President served a whole term. While the Independent candidate served 1 Term.

- Independent Candidate's Administration;

- George Washington: 1 term

- Federalist Party's Administrations:

1- George Washington: 1 term

2- John Adams: 1 term

- Democratic- Republican's Administrations:

1- Thomas Jefferson: 2 terms

2- James Madison: 2 terms

3- James Monroe: 2 terms

4- John Quincy Adams: 1 term

- Whig Party's Administrations:

1- William Harrison: }
2- John Tyler: } 1 term

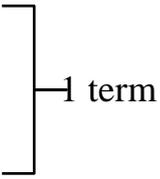
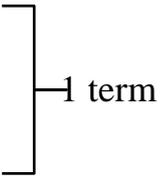
- 3- Zachary Tyler:
 - 4- Millard Fillmore.
- } 1 term

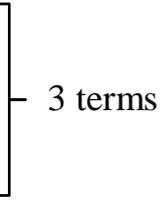
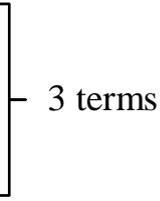
- Democratic Party's Administrations:

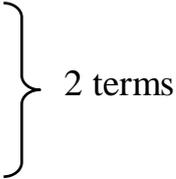
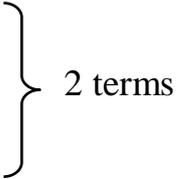
- 1- Andrew Jackson: 2 terms
 - 2- Martin Van Buren: 1 term
 - 3- James K. Polk: 1 term
 - 4- Franklin Pierce: 1 term
 - 5- James Buchanan: 1 term
 - 6- Andrew Johnson: 1 term
 - 7- Grover Cleveland: 1 term
 - 8- Grover Cleveland: 1 term
 - 9- Woodrow Wilson: 2 terms
 - 10- Franklin Roosevelt: 3 terms
 - 11- Harry S. Truman: 2 terms
 - 12- John F. Kennedy:
 - 13- Lyndon B. Johnson:
 - 14- Jimmy Carter: 1 term
- } 2 terms

- 15- Bill Clinton: 2 terms
- 16- Barack Obama: 1 term (At the time of writing this book, 2012)

- Republican Party's Administration;

- 1- Abraham Lincoln: 1 term
- 2- Ulyses S. Grant: 2 terms
- 3- Rutherford B. Hayes: 1 term
- 4- James Garfield: 
- 5- Chester A. Arthur: 
- 6- Benjamin Harrison: 1 term

- 7- William McKinley: 
- 8- Theodore Roosevelt: 

- 9- William Howard Taft: 1 term
- 10- Warren G. Harding: 
- 11- Calvin Coolidge: 
- 12- Herbert Hoover: 1 term
- 13- Dwight D. Eisenhower: 2 terms

- 14- Richard Nixon: }
- 15- Gerald Ford: } 2 terms
- 16- Ronald Reagan: 2 terms
- 17- George H.W Bush: 1 term
- 18- George W. Bush: 2 terms

Total of 56 Administrations so far.

23. Twelve Presidents out of the 43 people sworn into office so far completed their full terms, thirteen Presidents served one full term, seven Presidents served more than one term but less than two terms, ten Presidents served less than one term and one President served more than two terms.

- Those that served two terms were;

- 1- George Washington
- 2- James Jefferson
- 3- James Madison
- 4- James Monroe
- 5- Andrew Jackson
- 6- Ulyses S. Grant
- 7- Grover Cleveland

- 8- Woodrow Wilson
- 9- Dwight D. Eisenhower
- 10- Ronald Reagan
- 11- Bill Clinton
- 12- George W. Bush

- Those who served one term were;

- 1- John Adams
- 2- John Quincy Adams
- 3- Martin Van Buren
- 4- James K. Polk
- 5- Franklin Pierce
- 6- James Buchanan
- 7- Rutherford B. Hayes
- 8- Benjamin Harrison
- 9- William Howard Taft
- 10- Herbert Hoover
- 11- Jimmy Carter
- 12- George H. W. Bush

13- Barrack Obama, who is about to complete his first term in six months to come, hoping that he will complete it successfully. The list will change if he wins this years' election.

- Those who served more than one term but less than two terms were;

- 1- Abraham Lincoln
- 2- William McKinley
- 3- Theodore Roosevelt
- 4- Calvin Coolidge
- 5- Harry S. Truman
- 6- Lyndon B. Johnson
- 7- Richard Nixon

- Those who served less than one term were;

- 1- William H. Harrison
- 2- John Tyler
- 3- Zachary Taylor
- 4- Millard Fillmore
- 5- Andrew Johnson

- 6- James A. Garfield.
- 7- Chester A. Arthur
- 8- Warren G. Harding
- 9- John F. Kennedy
- 10- Gerald Ford

- The only President who served more than two terms was Franklin D. Roosevelt, who served three terms and above.
- Out of the 43 people sworn into office, 15 were elected twice, 22 were elected once, one was elected four times, 4 were elected Vice Presidents and they succeeded Presidency after the death of their predecessors without being elected again as Presidents and one was never elected President or Vice President.
- Those who were elected twice were;

- 1- George Washington
- 2- Thomas Jefferson
- 3- James Madison
- 4- James Monroe
- 5- Andrew Jackson

- 6- Abraham Lincoln
- 7- Ulyses S. Grant
- 8- Grover Cleveland
- 9- William McKinley
- 10- Woodrow Wilson
- 11- Dwight D. Eisenhower
- 12- Richard Nixon
- 13- Ronald Reagan
- 14- Bill Clinton
- 15- George W. Bush

- Those who were elected once were;

1. John Adams
2. John Quincy Adams
3. Martin Van Buren
4. William H. Harrison
5. James K. Polk
6. Zachary Taylor
7. Franklin Pierce
8. James A. Garfield
9. Rutherford B. Hayes
10. James Buchanan

11. Benjamin Harrison
12. Theodore Roosevelt
13. William H. Taft
14. Warren G. Harding
15. Calvin Coolidge
16. Herbert Hoover
17. Harry S. Truman
18. John F. Kennedy
19. Lyndon B. Johnson
20. Jimmy Carter
21. George H.W. Bush
22. Barrack Obama (at the time of writing this book, 2012)

- The only President who was elected four times was;
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Those who were elected Vice Presidents and they succeeded the Presidency after the death of their predecessors without being elected again as Presidents were;

- John Tyler
- Millard Fillmore
- Andrew Johnson
- Chester A. Arthur

- The only President who was elected neither President nor Vice President was;
Gerald Ford

25. Under the U.S. constitution, the President of the United State is the head of state and head of government of the U.S. As Chief of the Executive branch and head of the federal government as a whole, the Presidency is the highest political office in the U.S by influence and recognition. The President is also the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Armed Forces.

26. Since the ratification of the twenty-second Amendment to the U.S. constitution in 1951, no person may be elected to the office of the President more than twice. Also, no person who served more than two years of a term to which someone else was elected may be elected more than once. Upon death, resignation or removal from office of an incumbent President, the Vice President assumes the office.

27. There have been forty-three people sworn into office and forty-four Presidencies due to the fact that Grover Cleveland served two non-consecutive terms and is counted chronologically as both the twenty-second and the twenty-fourth President. Of the individual elected as President, four died in office of natural causes {William

Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, Warren G. Harding and Franklin D. Roosevelt}, one resigned {Richard Nixon} and four were assassinated {Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley and John F. Kennedy}

- Three out of the four who were assassinated were Republicans {Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley} and One was a Democrat {John F. Kennedy}.
- Those who inherited the Presidency from their predecessors who died in office, the first four were not elected after completing the terms of their predecessors. They were;

1- John Tyler

2- Millard Fillmore

3- Andrew Johnson

4- Chester A. Arthur, and the last four were elected after completing the terms of their predecessors. They were:

- Theodore Roosevelt
- Calvin Coolidge
- Harry S. Truman
- Lyndon B. Johnson

- The only one who inherited the Presidency after the resignation of his predecessor Richard Nixon and was not elected after the term of his predecessor was:
 - Gerald Ford.

28- The first President of United States was George Washington, who was inaugurated in 1789 after a unanimous Electoral College vote. William Henry Harrison spent the shortest time in office at 31 days in 1841. At over twelve years, Franklin D. Roosevelt spent the longest time in office and it's the only President to serve more than two terms and he died shortly into his fourth term in 1945. The current President is Barrack Obama, inaugurated on Tuesday January 20th, 2009. Obama is the first President of African-American decent and he is the first President born outside the contiguous United States in Hawaii.

29- There have been forty-three persons who were sworn into office as President, and forty-four Presidencies, since the ratification of the United States constitution, which took effect on March 4th, 1789.

30- From 1789 to 1933, a term of an elected President starts on March 4th, 12:00pm and ends on March 4th, 12:00pm. Four years later, from 1937 to the present, a term starts on January 20th- 12:00pm and ends on January 20th- 12:00pm, four years later. Due to some reasons, the inauguration of the first President of the U.S. George

Washington was delayed for 57 days, he was inaugurated on Thursday, 30th April 1789.

31. George Washington was the first elected President of the U.S. and one of the most important leaders in the U.S. history. He was commander in chief of the army in the American Revolution. He served for two terms= 2,865 days. He was Born on Friday, 22nd February 1732 and died on Saturday, 14th December 1799. He died at 67 years, 9 months, 22 days= 813 months, 22 days = 3,538 weeks, 1day = 24,767 days.

32. John Adams was the second President of the U.S. and one of the great figures in American history. With the incumbent President George Washington having refused a third term in office, incumbent Vice President John Adams was a candidate for the Presidency on the Federalist Party ticket, with former governor Thomas Pinckney of south Carolina as the next most popular Federalist. He served for one term= 1,460 days. Born on Sunday, 30th October 1735, died on Tuesday, July 4th, 1826. He died at 90 years, 8 months, 5 days= 1,088 months, 5 days= 4,731 weeks, 2 days= 33119 days.

33. Thomas Jefferson was the 3rd President of the U.S. and the author of the declaration of Independence. He was one of the most brilliant individuals in history. He was responsible for the Louisiana, purchase a deal to buy a land that doubled the size of the U.S. He served for two terms= 2,922 days. Born on Saturday, 13th April 1743. Died on Tuesday, July 4th, 1826. He died at 83 years, 2 months, 21 days= 998 months, 21 days= 4,342 weeks, 3 days= 30,397 days. He and John Adams died on

the same day, the U.S' 50th Anniversary Day. He died at 12:30pm and John Adams at 6:20pm.

34- James Madison was the fourth President of the United States and was considered one of the founding father of United States. He was the principal author of the United States Constitution and is often called the, "father of constitution". He served for two terms= 2,922 days. Born on Tuesday, 16th March 1751. Died on Tuesday, 28th June 1836. He died at 85 years, 3 months, 12 days = 1,023 months, 12 days= 4,450 weeks= 31,150 days.

35- James Monroe was the fifth President of the United States and the latest of the so called Virginia dynasty of the U.S. Presidents. He was the last President who was the founding father of United States. He served for two terms, 2922 days. Born on Friday, 28th April 1758. Died on Monday, July 4th, 1831, the 55th Anniversary Day of the United States. He died at 73 years, 2 months, 6 days = 878 months, 6 days= 3,818 weeks, 3 days= 26,729 days.

36- John Quincy Adams was the sixth President of the United States and who devoted his life and his greatest ability to serving the people of the United States. He was a member of the Federalist, Democratic-Republican, National Republican and later Anti Masonic and Whig Parties. He was the first son of a President to become a President. He served for one term= 1,461 days. Born on Saturday, 11th July, 1767. Died on Wednesday, February 23rd, 1848. He died at 80 years, 7 months, 12 days= 967 months, 12 days= 4,206 weeks, 4 days= 29,446 days.

- John Quincy Adams and his father John Adams both served the U.S. as President for only one term.
- They were both defeated in their re-election by those they defeated in their previous elections.
- They both served the nation for the same years, same months and same weeks.
- They both started their term on the same day: 4th March, and ended on the same day: Wednesday, 4th March. Because the years they ended their term has same calendar.
- Quincy Adams was sworn in as President exactly 28 years after his father was sworn in as President, and ended his term exactly 28 years after his father has ended his term. Because the day on which a leap year starts repeats itself after 28years.
- John Adams died during his son's only term in office. He died one year four month after his son was sworn in as President.

37- Andrew Jackson was the seventh President of the U.S. and the first westerner to be elected President. His election marked the end of a political era dominated by the planter aristocracy of Virginia and the commercial aristocracy of New England. He was a politician and army general who defeated the British at the battle of New Orland {1815} and the Creek Indians at the battle of Horseshoe Bend {1814}. He served for two terms= 2,922 days. He was the first Democratic Party President. Born

on Sunday, March 15th, 1767. He died on Sunday, June 8th, 1845. He died at 78 years, 2 months, 24 days= 938 months, 24 days= 4,082 weeks= 28,574 days.

38- Martin Van Buren was the eighth President of the U.S. and the first President born after the U.S. won its Independence. He was the first President to be born an American citizen, his predecessors having been born British subjects before the American Revolution. He was the first President not of British decent, his family was Dutch. He is also the only President not to have spoken English as his first language, having grown up speaking Dutch, and the first President from New York. He served for one term= 1,461 days. Born on Thursday, 5th December 1782. Died on Thursday, 24th July 1862. He died at 79 years, 7 months, 19 days= 955 months, 19 days= 4,155 weeks= 29,085 days.

39- William Henry Harrison was the ninth President of the United States. He was an American Military Officer and a politician. The oldest President elected until Ronald Reagan in 1980, and the last President to be born before the U.S. declaration of Independence. He was one of the important figures in the early westward expansion of the United States. He took million of acres of land from the native American by treaty or conquest. He was the first President to die during his term of office, and his administration which lasted exactly one month, was the shortest in U.S. history. He served for only 30 days, 12 and half hours= 4 weeks, 2 and half days= 732 and half hours= 43,950 minutes= 2,637,000 seconds. Born on Tuesday, 9th February 1773.

Died on Sunday, 4th April 1841. He died at 68 years, 1 month, 26 days= 817 months, 26 days= 3,555 weeks, 5 days= 24,890 days.

40- John Tyler was the tenth President of the United States and the first accidental President, the first Vice President to become President upon the death of the Chief Executive. Since the constitution of the U.S. was vague on the subject, Tyler made the decision to have himself sworn as President instead of considering himself acting President and calling for new election. This action was bitterly denounced in Tyler's own day, but it set a precedent that has been followed ever since. He served for 3 years, 11 months= 1,430 and half days. Born on Monday 29th March 1790. Died on Saturday, 18th January 1862. He died at 71 years, 9 months, 20 days= 861 months, 20 days= 3,746 weeks, 5 days= 26,227 days.

41- James K. Polk was the 11th President of the United States and the surprise (“dark horse”) candidates for President in 1844, defeating Henry Clay of the rival Whig Party by promising to annex Texas. He was the last strong pre-civil war President and the first President whose photograph while in office still survive. He was one of the nation's most successful Presidents. During his one term in office, the United States expanded westward to the Pacific Ocean, California and the New Mexico Territory were won in the Mexican War (1846-1848) and Oregon Country was required through negotiation with Great Britain. He succeeded in putting the economic principles of Democratic Party in law. However he failed to prevent his party to split over the slavery issue. He promise to serve only one term, and did not

run for re-election. Scholars have ranked him favorable on the list of greatest Presidents for his ability to set an agenda and achieve all of it. He has been called the “least known consequential President of the United States.” He served for only one term, =1,461 days. Born on Monday, 2nd November 1795. Died on Friday, 15th June 1849. He died at 53 years, 7 months, 13 days= 643 months, 13 days= 2,797 weeks, 4 days= 19,583 days. He was the third youngest U.S. President to die after John F. Kennedy and James A. Garfield.

42- Zachary Taylor was the 12th President of the United States and a career Army Officer who was elected on the strength of the victories he won in the Mexican War (1846-1848). As a soldier he was a courageous and inspired leader who could always be found where the fighting was thickest. He never lost a battle. His men admired him and called him “Old Rough and Ready”. He was the last President to hold slaves while in office and last Whig to win a Presidential election. He died just 16 months into his term, becoming the second U.S. President to die in office, the third shortest tenure of any President. Only William Harrison and James Garfield served less time. He served for One year, 4 months, 5 days= 492 days. Born on Wednesday, November 24th, 1784. Died on Tuesday, 9th July 1850. He died at 65 years, 7 months, 15 days= 787 months, 15 days= 3,423 weeks, 6 days= 23,967 days.

43- Millard Fillmore was the 13th President of the United States and the second accidental President. The Second Vice President to finish the term of a deceased President. He succeeded Zachary Taylor at a critical moment in the U.S. history. He

was the last member of the Whig Party to hold the office of the President. He served for Two years, 7 months, 25 days= 969 days. Born on Tuesday, 7th January 1800. Died on Sunday, 8th March 1874. He died at 74 years, 2 months, 1 day= 890 months, 1 day= 3,869 weeks, 5 days= 27,088 days.

44- Franklin Pierce was the 14th President of the United States and was democrat and a “dough face” {a Northerner with Southern Sympathies} who served in the U.S. House of Representative and Senate. He is the only President from New Hampshire. He came to office a decade before the Civil War. Although his roots and home were in the Northern, largely antislavery, state of New Hampshire, he sided with the south on the slavery issue. His chief aim been to uphold the constitution of the U.S. as a sacred and therefore unchangeable document and to avoid Civil War at all costs. He was the First President to be born in the 19th Century. He served for only one term= 1,461 days. Born on Friday, 23rd November 1804. Died on Friday, 8th October 1869. He died at 64 years, 10 months, 15 days= 778months, 15 days= 3,385 weeks= 23,695 days.

45- James Buchanan was the 15th President of the United States and was a prominent figure in American political life for nearly half a century, holding some of the nation's highest offices. As a President he played a role in the split that developed in his own Democratic Party. The split allowed the election of Republican Abraham Lincoln as President in 1860. He is the only President from Pennsylvania, the only President who remained a life-long bachelor and the last one born in the 18th Century.

He served for one Term= 1,461 days. Born on Saturday, 23rd April 1791. Died on Monday, 1st June 1868. He died at 77 years, One month, 9 days= 925months, 9 days= 4,023 weeks, 2 days= 28,163 days.

46- Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the United States, and one of the great leaders in American history. He was the first President of the Republican Party, A humane, far-sighted statesman in his lifetime, he became a legend and a folk hero after his death. He successfully led the country through its greatest constitutional military and moral crisis- the American Civil War-by preserving the union by force while ending slavery and promoting economic modernization. He is the tallest President at 6'4". He was the first President to be assassinated and the third to die in office. He served for one term, 6 weeks= 1,503 days. Born on Sunday, 12th February 1809. Died on Saturday, 15th April 1865. He died at 56years, 2 months, 3days= 674 months, 3 days= 2,930 weeks, 6 days= 20,516 days.

47- Andrew Johnson was the 17th President of the United States and the third accidental President; the third Vice President to become President after the death of his predecessor. With the assassination Of Lincoln, the Presidency fell upon an old fashioned Southern Jacksonian Democrat of pronounced states' right views. Although an honest and honorable man, Andrew Johnson was one of the most unfortunate of Presidents. He was the first U.S. President to be impeached. The House of Representative charged him with misbehavior in office, and he escaped conviction in his senate trial by only one vote. He became President at a critical time in American

history. He succeeded Abraham Lincoln when Lincoln was assassinated in April 1865, only a few days after the Civil War ended. He is the only Democrat who served almost the whole term of the elected Republican President. He served for 3 years, 10 months, 17 days= 1,419 days. Born on Thursday, 29th December 1808. Died on Saturday, 31st July 1875. He died at 66 years, 7 months, 2 days= 799 months, 2 days= 3,474 weeks, 2 days= 24,320 days.

48- Ulysses S. Grant was the 18th President of the United States and a puzzling figure in American public life. In four years of commanding Union Forces he climbed to the highest rank in the U.S. Army and directed the strategy that successfully concluded the Civil War 1865. His two terms in office as President of the U.S. are considered by many historians to be the most corrupt in the country's history. He was the second President of the Republican Party. He served for two terms= 2,922 days. Born on Saturday, 27th April 1822. Died on Thursday, 23rd July 1885. He died at 63 years, 2 months, 26 days= 758 months, 26 days= 3,299 weeks, 5 days= 23,098 days.

49- Rutherford B. Hayes was the 19th President of the United States. He achieved the Presidency in the closest electoral contest in the U.S. history, winning over Samuel J. Tilden by one electoral vote, after a congressional commission awarded him twenty disputed electoral votes. While his achievements as a President were not as dramatic as his election, he helped heal the wounds of the Civil War {1861-1865} by taking the last federal troops out of the south and thus ending the post-war period known as Reconstruction. He delivered a letter at the end of the Republican Convention when

he was nominated indicating he would only serve one term if elected. He kept his pledge not to run for re-election to become the second President to do so after James K. Polk. He served for one term=1,461 days. Born on Friday, 4th October 1822. Died on Tuesday, 17th January 1893. He died at 70 years, 3 months, 13 days= 843 months, 13 days= 3,667 weeks, 4 days= 25,673 days.

50- James A. Garfield was the 20th President of the United States. He served as President after completing 9 consecutive terms with the U.S. House of Representative and has established a distinguished record there. He was only lightly touched by the corruption in government that marked the period after the Civil War ended in the 1865. He held the office of the President only four months before he was fatally shot by an assassin. His Presidency lasted just 200 days, from 4th March 1881, until his death on Sunday, September 19th, 1881 as a result of been shot by an assassin Charles J. Guiteau on Friday, July 2nd, 1881. Only William H Harrison Presidency of 31 days was shorter. He was the second to be assassinated, the fourth to die in office, the second shortest tenure of any President. He served for 199 days, 10 and half hours. Born on Saturday, November 19th, 1831. Died on Monday, 19th September 1881. He died at 49 years, 10 months= 598 months= 2,600 weeks, 2 days= 18,202 days. He was the second youngest U.S. President to die after John F. Kennedy who died at 46 years, 5 months, 24 days.

51- Chester Alan Arthur was 21st President of the United States and 4th accidental President: the 4th Vice President to become President upon the death of his

predecessor. He gained the Presidency when James A. Garfield was assassinated. He rose above loyalty to his political party to enact the first comprehensive U.S. Civil Service Legislation. The act signaled a new era of reform in national politics but lost Arthur the support of his party, and after completing the Garfield's term, he was forced to retire for public life. He served for 3 years, 5 months, 15 days= 1,262 days. Born on Monday, 5th October 1829. Died on Thursday, 18th November 1886. He died at 57 years, one month, 13 days= 2,980 weeks, 3 days = 20,863 days.

52- Grover Cleveland was 22nd President of the United States and the second Democrat to lose the electoral vote after winning the popular vote, and the third to do so after Andrew Jackson and Samuel J. Tilden. He is the only President in power to lose the electoral vote after winning the popular vote. His first term of office which started on Wednesday, March 4th, 1885, ended on Monday, March 4th, 1889.

53- Benjamin Harrison was the 23rd President of the United States and a grandson of President William Henry Harrison. He is the only President from Indiana. He was quiet industrious political leader and veteran of Civil War (1861-1865). He won the Presidency through his family name and party loyalty aided by the support of civil war veterans. He was defeated in his bid for re-election in 1892, by Glover Cleveland, the one he defeated by electoral vote in the `1888 election. He served for only one term= 1,461 days. Born on Tuesday, 20th August 1833. Died on Wednesday, 13th March 1901. He died at 67 years, 6 months, 21 days= 810 months, 21 days= 3,525 weeks, 1 day= 24,676 days.

54- Grover Cleveland was the 24th President of the United States and the only Chief Executive to be re-elected after defeat. He was the 22nd and 24th President of the United States. He is the only President to serve two non-consecutive terms (1885-1889 and 1893-1897) and therefore is the only individual to be counted twice in the numbering of the Presidents. He was the winner of the popular votes for Presidents three times- 1884-1888 and 1892- and was the only Democrat elected to the Presidency in the era of Republican Political Domination that lasted from 1860-1912. He served for two non-consecutive terms= 2,922 days. Born on Saturday, 18th March 1837. Died on Wednesday, 24th June 1908. He died at 71 years, 3 months, 6 days= 855 months, 6 days= 3,718 weeks, 4 days= 26,030 days.

55- William McKinley was the 25th President of the United States, the third to be assassinated and the fifth to die in office, the first to be elected in the 20th century. He was a gentle, kind and considerate man who was loved by the American people. When he was shot by his assassin he cried out; “don’t let anyone hurt him”. His election in 1896 stifled demand for radical economic and social reforms but his assassination at the beginning of his second term paved the way for moderate reforms that followed. He served for 4 years, 6 months, 10 days= 1,654 days. Born on Sunday, 29th January 1843. Died on Saturday, 14th September 1901. He died at 58 years, 7 months, 16 days= 703 months, 16 days= 3,058 weeks, 6 days= 21,412 days.

56- Theodore Roosevelt was the 26th President of the United States and one of the strongest and most vigorous Presidents in the U.S. history. He was the 5th accidental

President, the 5th Vice President to succeed the Presidency upon the death of the Chief Executive, and the first to be elected after completing the term of his predecessor. The second to be elected in the 20th Century. The First American to win a Noble Prize in any category. The first President to ride in a car, fly in a plane, dive in a submarine, and travel outside the U.S. (during the building of panama canal). He served for 7 years, 5 months, 18 days= 2,728 days. Born on Wednesday, October 27th, 1858. Died on Monday, 6th January 1919. He died at 60 years, 2 months, 10 days= 722 months, 10 days= 3,140 weeks, 5 days= 21,985 days.

57- William Howard Taft was the 27th President of the United States and the 10th Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U.S. (1921-1930). He was the only Chief Executive in the U.S. history to serve first as a President and then as Chief Justice. Thus he became the only person in history to ever head two branches of the federal government. He was the nation largest President; stood over six feet tall and weighed over three hundred pounds. He served for 4 years= 1,461 days. Born on Tuesday, 15th September 1857. Died on Saturday, March 8th, 1930. He died at 72 years, 5 months, 21 days= 869months, 21 days= 3,781 weeks, 4 days= 26,471 days.

58- Woodrow Wilson was the 28th President of the United States. He was the first President to make a speech on the radio and the first to visit a foreign country while in office, France in 1918. He enacted significant legislative reforms and led the U.S. during World War I (1914). He believed in international cooperation through an association of nations led to the creation of the League of Nations and ultimately to

the United Nations. He served for two terms= 2,922 days. Born on Sunday, 28th December 1856. Died on Sunday, 3rd February 1924. He died at 67 years, 1 month, 6 days= 805 months, 6 days= 3,501 weeks= 24,507 days.

59- Warren G. Harding was the 29th President of the United States. He was regarded as one of the weakest President in the U.S. history. He never showed the leadership or vision required to be an effective President, and his administration is mainly remembered for its corruption, which was revealed after his death. He was the 6th President to die in office and the third to die of natural cause after William H. Harrison and Zachary Taylor. He served for 2 years, 4 months= 881days. Born on Thursday, 2nd November 1865. Died on Thursday, 2nd August 1923. He died at 57 years, 9 months= 693 months= 3,013 weeks= 21,091 days.

60- Calvin Coolidge was the 30th President of the United States. He became Vice President in 1921 and then stepped in as President following the sudden death of President Warren G. Harding in August 1923. He was elected by a landslide in the 1924 Presidential election. He was the 6th accidental President; the 6th Vice President to inherit the Presidency from his predecessor and the second to be elected after completing the term of a deceased President. He served for 5 years, 7 months, 2 days= 2,041 days. Born on Thursday, 4th July 1872. Died on Thursday, 5th January 1933. He died at 60 years, 6 months, 1 day= 726 months, 1 day= 3,157 weeks= 22,099 days.

61- Herbert Hoover was the 31st President of the United States. He bore the brunt of the blame for the Great Depression which was the result of the stock market crash of 1929. His election in 1928 as President won the overwhelming approval of the American people yet within 2 years, he was condemned by most as a reactionary unable or unwilling to soften the effects of the Great Depression. In fact, he was the first President to use the federal government to fight the effects of depression. He served for 1 term= 1,461 days. Born on Monday, 10th August 1874. Died on Tuesday, 20th October 1964. He died at 90 years, 2 months, 10 days= 1,082 months, 10 days= 4,706 weeks, 1 day= 32,943 days.

62- Franklin D. Roosevelt was the 32nd President of the United States. He served longer than any other President. His unprecedented election to four terms in office will probably never be repeated; the 22nd Amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. after his death, denies the right of any person to be elected President more than twice. He was the only President to be elected four times. The First and the only President to serve more than two terms, died in his 4th term. The First and the only President to be sworn into office more than twice, he was sworn in four times as President. The first President to regularly address the public with radio broadcast. The seventh to die in office and the fourth to die of natural causes. He served for 12 years, 1 month, 8 days= 4,422 days. Born on Monday, 30th January 1882. Died on Thursday, 12th April 1945. He died at 63 years, 2 months, 13 days= 758 months, 13 days= 3,297 weeks, 3 days= 23,082 days.

63- Harry S. Truman was the 33rd President of the United States. He was the seventh accidental President: the seventh Vice President to become President upon the death of the Chief Executive, and the third to be elected after completing the term of his predecessor. He authorized the use of atomic bomb against Japan in 1945. He served for 7 years, 9 months, 8 days= 2,840 days. Born on Thursday, 8th May, 1884. Died on Tuesday, December 26th, 1972. He died at 88 years, 7 months, 18 days= 1,063 months, 18 days= 4,624 weeks, 5 days= 32,373 days.

64- Dwight D. Eisenhower was the 34th President of the United States. He was the Supreme Commander of the Allies in Europe during World War II (1939-1945) and the first Supreme Commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces. His victory in Presidential election of 1952 brought the end of two decades (20 years) of Democratic dominance era (1933-1953). He was the last to be born in the 19th Century. He served for two terms= 2,922days. Born Tuesday, 14th October 1890. Died on Friday, 28th March 1969. He died at 78 years, 5 months, 14 days= 941 months, 14 days= 4,093 weeks, 3 days= 28,654 days.

65- John F. Kennedy was the 35th President of United States and the youngest person ever to be elected President.

- He was also the first Roman Catholic President and the first to be born in the 20th Century.

- He was inaugurated as President of the United States at the age of 43 years, 7 months, 22 days.
- He was the youngest President to die. He died at 46 years, 5 months, 24 days. Followed by James Garfield who died at 49 years, 10 months.
- He was the fourth President to be assassinated.
- The eight (8th) President to die in office.
- The last President to die in office to date.
- The only Democrat to be assassinated.
- He donated his Presidential salary to charities.

He served for 2 years, 10 months, 2 days= 1,036 days. Born on Tuesday, 29th May 1917. Died on Tuesday, 22nd November 1963. He died at 46 years, 5 months, 24 days= 557 months, 24 days= 2,425 weeks, 3 days= 16,978 days.

66- Lyndon B. Johnson was the 36th President of the United States and the first President to be elected from a southern state for more than a century: since before the Civil War. He was the 8th accidental President: the 8th Vice President to inherit the Presidency from a deceased President, and the 4th to be elected after completing the term of his predecessor. He served for 5 years, 1 month, 28 days= 1,886 days. Born on Thursday, 27th August 1908. Died on Monday, 22nd January, 1973. He died at 64 years, 4 months, 26 days= 772 months, 26 days= 3,360 weeks, 4 days= 23,524 days.

67- Richard Nixon was the 37th President of the United States and the only President to have resigned from office. He was the second youngest Vice President: at the age 40, and the second Californian to serve in White House after Herbert Hoover. He was also the first Vice President to be elected President, but not to succeed the President under whom he had served. He resigned the Presidency after the Judiciary Committee voted articles of impeachment against him over the Watergate affair in 1974. He served for 5 years, 6 months, 20 days= 2,027 days. Born on Thursday, 9th January 1913. Died on Friday, 22nd April 1994. He died at 81 years, 3 months, 13 days= 975 months, 13 days= 4,241 weeks, 1 day= 29,688 days.

68- Gerald Ford was the 38th President of the United States, the only President not to be elected to either the office of the Presidency or the Vice Presidency. He was the 9th accidental President: the 9th Vice President to be President, this time upon the resignation of the President. He was not elected after completing the term of his predecessor. He lived longer than any other U.S. President, dying at 93 years and 165 days. He served for 2 years, 5 months, 11 days= 895 days. Born on Monday, 14th July 1913. Died on Tuesday, 26th December 2006. He died at 93 years, 5 months, 12 days= 1,121 months, 12 days= 4,876 weeks, 1 day= 34,133 days.

69- Jimmy Carter was the 39th President of the United States and was the recipient of the 2002 Nobel Peace Prize, and the only U.S. President to have received the prize after leaving office. He was the first U.S. President to be born in a hospital. The first Presidential Candidate from the Deep South to be elected since the Civil War. He

served for one term= 1,461 days. Born on Wednesday, 1st October, 1924. He is alive at the time of writing this wonderful. He is 87 years, 8 months, 3 days today, Monday, 4th June, 2012. If he lived up to Friday, 16th March 2018, he will have broken the record of Gerald Ford by one day, to become the oldest U.S. President at 93 years, 166 days, if Bush Snr. fails to break it.

70- Ronald Reagan was the 40th President of the United States, the 33rd Governor of California, and prior to that a film and a television actor. He implemented policies that reverse trend toward greater government involvement in economic and social regulation. He introduced a new style of Presidential leadership, downgrading the role of the President as an administrator and increasing the importance of communication via national news media. He is the second oldest U.S. President to die, dying at 93 years, 120 days. He was the oldest elected U.S. President inaugurated at 69 years and 349 days (70 years excluding 17 days). He served for two terms= 2,922 days. Born on Monday, 6th February, 1911. Died on Saturday, 5th June 2004. He died at 93 years, 3 months, 30 days= 1,119 months, 30 days= 4,869 weeks, 5 days= 34,088 days.

71- George H. W. Bush was the 41st President of the United States. He had previously served as the 43rd Vice President (1981-1989), a congressman, an ambassador and director of Central Intelligence. He became President at the end of the Cold War between the U.S. and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). He also organized an unprecedented global alliance against Iraq during the Persian

Gulf War of 1991, but he was less successful in dealing with U.S. domestic problems and was defeated after one term by Bill Clinton in 1992 election. He is the father of George W. Bush, the 43rd President of the U.S. and Jeb Bush, former Governor of Florida. He is the last President to have been a World War II veteran. He served for one term= 1,461 days. Born on Thursday, June 12th, 1924. He is alive at the time of writing noble book. He is 88 years today, Tuesday, 12th June 2012= 1,056 months= 4,591 weeks, 5 days= 32,142 days. If he lives up to Saturday, 25th November 2017, he will have broken the record of Gerald Ford by one day, to become the oldest U.S. President at 93 years, 166 days. He is 111 days older than Jimmy Carter.

72- Bill Clinton was the 42nd President of the United States. He was one of the most popular American Presidents of the 20th Century and the second President to be impeached. He was the first President born after the World War II (1939-1945), and the third youngest person to become President after Theodore Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy. He was also the first Democrat in 12 years to hold the Presidency and the first Democrat since Franklin D. Roosevelt to be elected two terms. He served for two terms= 2,922 days. Born on Monday, 19th August 1946. He is alive at the time of writing this book. He is 65 years, 9 months, 24 days today, Tuesday, 12th June 2012. To break the record of Gerald Ford, and to become the oldest U.S. President, if Bush Snr. and Carter fail to break it- he has to live up to Wednesday, 1st February 2040, to be at 93 years, 166 days, one day ahead of Gerald Ford's record.

73- George W. Bush was the 43rd President of the United States. He took office after one of the closest and most disputed election in U.S. history, and launched a war against terrorism after a devastating terrorist attack on September 2001. He is the second American President to have been the son of a former President after John Quincy Adams since 1829. He served for two terms= 2,922 days. Born on Saturday, 6th July 1946. He is alive at the time of writing this book. He is 65 years, 11 months, 6 days today, Tuesday, 12th June 2012. To break the record of Gerald Ford and to become the oldest U.S. President, if Bush Snr. and Carter fail to break it, he has to live up to Monday, 19th December 2039, to be at 93 years, 166 days, one day ahead of Gerald Ford record. He is 44 days older than Bill Clinton.

74- Barack Obama is the 44th President of the United States. He is the current President of the U.S., inaugurated on Tuesday, January 20th, 2009. He is in the last quarter of his first term in office which will end on Sunday, 20th January 2013. He is the first President of African-American descent and he is the first President born outside the contiguous U.S., in Honolulu, Hawaii. He was the first African-American President of the Harvard Law Review, Illinois State Senator, U.S. Senator and ultimately the first African-American President of the United States. He is nearly to the finishing line of his first term in office. Will he be given another chance by the Americans to serve them for the second time? This question will be answered by Americans on Tuesday, 6th November 2012. Born on Friday, 4th August 1961. He is alive at the time of writing this amazing book. He is 50 years, 10 months, 8 days

today, Tuesday 12th June 2012. To break the record of Gerald Ford, and to become the oldest U.S. President, If Bush Snr., Carter, Bush Jnr. and Clinton fails to break it, he has to live up to Sunday, 17th January 2055, to be at 93 years, 166 days, one day ahead of Gerald Ford's record.

75- The youngest person ever to be elected President was: John F. Kennedy, he was elected at 43years, 6 months, 21 days.

- The second youngest person to be elected President was Theodore Roosevelt, he was elected at 46 years, 2 months, 12 days.
- The third youngest person to be elected President was Bill Clinton, he was elected at 46 years, 3 months, 25 days.

76- The youngest person ever to become U.S. President was Theodore Roosevelt, he was inaugurated as President at 42 years, 10 months, 18 days.

- The second youngest person to become U.S. President was John F. Kennedy, he was inaugurated at 43 years, 7 months, 22 days.
- The third youngest person to become U.S. President was Bill Clinton, he was inaugurated at 46 years, 5 months, 1 day.

77- The oldest person ever to become President was Ronald Reagan, he was inaugurated as the President of the U.S. at 69 years, 11 months, 14 days.

- The second oldest to become President was William H. Harrison, he was inaugurated at 68 years, 23 days.
- The third oldest to become President was James Buchanan, he was inaugurated as President at 65 years, 10 months, 9 days.

78- List of the inauguration of the U.S. Presidents, beginning from oldest to the youngest to be inaugurated;

OI= Order of Inauguration

OO=Order of Office

OI	Name	OO	Years	Months	Days
1	Ronald Reagan	40	69	11	14
2	William H. Harrison	9	68	–	23
3	James Buchanan	15	65	10	9

4	George H.W. Bush	41	64	7	8
5	Zachary Taylor	12	64	3	8
6	Dwight Eisenhower	34	62	3	6
7	Andrew Jackson	7	61	11	17
8	John Adams	2	61	4	5
OI	Name	OO	Years	Months	Days
9	Gerald Ford	38	61	–	26
10	Harry S. Truman	33	60	11	4
11	James Monroe	5	58	10	4
12	James Madison	4	57	11	16

13	Thomas Jefferson	3	57	10	19
14	John Quincy Adams	6	57	7	21
15	George Washington	1	57	2	8
16	Andrew Johnson	17	56	3	17
17	Woodrow Wilson	28	56	2	4
18	Richard Nixon	37	56	–	11
OI	Name	OO	Years	Months	Days
19	Grover Cleveland	24	55	11	14
20	Benjamin Harrison	23	55	6	12
21	Warren Harding	29	55	4	2

22	Lyndon B. Johnson	36	55	2	26
23	Herbert Hoover	31	54	6	22
24	George W. Bush	43	54	6	14
25	Rutherford B. Hayes	19	54	5	–
26	Martin Van Buren	8	54	2	27
27	William McKinley	25	54	1	6
OI	Name	OO	Years	Months	Days
28	Jimmy Carter	39	52	3	19
29	Abraham Lincoln	16	52	–	20
30	Chester A. Arthur	21	51	11	14

31	William Howard Taft	27	51	5	17
32	Franklin D. Roosevelt	32	51	1	5
33	Calvin Coolidge	30	51	–	29
34	John Tyler	10	51	–	6
35	Millard Fillmore	13	50	6	2
OI	Name	OO	Years	Months	Days
36	James K. Polk	11	49	4	2
37	James Garfield	20	49	3	13
38	Franklin Pierce	14	48	3	9

39	Grover Cleveland	22	47	11	14
40	Barrack Obama	44	47	5	16
41	Ulysses S. Grant	18	46	10	5
42	Bill Clinton	42	46	5	1
43	John F. Kennedy	35	43	7	22
44	Theodore Roosevelt	26	42	10	18

79- Out of the 44 Presidents, ten (10) were inaugurated in their sixties, twenty five (25) in their fifties, and nine (9) in their forties.

80- The youngest U.S. President to marry was: Andrew Johnson, he married at 18 years, 4 months, 6 days.

- The second youngest U.S. President to marry was: Benjamin Harrison, he married at 20 years, 2 months.

- The third youngest U.S. President to marry was: George H.W. Bush, he married at 20 years, 6 months, 25 days.

81- The oldest U.S. President to marry was: Grover Cleveland, he married at 49 years, 2 months, 15 days.

- The second oldest U.S. President to marry was: James Madison, he married at 43 years, 5 months, 30 days.
- The third oldest U.S. President to marry was: John F. Kennedy, he married at 36 years, 3 months, 14 days.

82. List of Presidents of the United States by the years of marriage, beginning from the oldest to the youngest to marry:

1. Grover Cleveland, married at 49 years, 2 months, 15 days.
2. James Madison, married at 43 years, 5 months, 30 days.
3. John F. Kennedy, married at 36 years, 3 months, 14 days.
4. Gerald Ford, married at 35 years, 3 months, 1 day.
5. Harry S. Truman, married at 35 years, 1 month, 20 days.
6. Abraham Lincoln, married at 33 years, 8 months, 23 days.
7. Calvin Coolidge, married at 33 years, 3 months.
8. George W. Bush married at 31 years, 3 months, 30 days.

9. Barrack Obama, married at 31 years, 2 months, 14 days.
10. Rutherford Hayes, married at 30 years, 2 months, 26 days.
11. Chester A. Arthur, married at 30 years, 20 days.
12. John Quincy Adams, married at 30 years, 15 days.
13. Franklin Pierce, married at 29 years, 11 months, 18 days.
14. Ronald Reagan, married at 29 years, 4 months, 19 days.
15. Bill Clinton, married at 29 years, 1 month, 22 days.
16. John Adams, married at 28 years, 11 months, 25 days.
17. William H. Taft, married at 28 years, 9 months, 4 days.
18. Thomas Jefferson, married at 28 years, 8 months, 19 days.
19. Woodrow Wilson, married at 28 years, 5 months, 27 days.
20. James K. Polk, married at 28 years, 1 month, 30 days.
21. William McKinley, married at 27 years, 11 months, 27 days.
22. James Monroe, married at 27 years, 9 months, 19 days.
23. Richard Nixon, married 27 years, 5 months, 12 days.
24. James Garfield, married at 26 years, 11 months, 23 days.
25. George Washington, married at 26 years, 10 months, 15 days.

26. Ulysses S. Grant, married at 26 years, 3 months, 26 days.
27. Lyndon B. Johnson, married at 26 years, 2 months, 21 days.
28. Millard Fillmore, married at 26 years, 29 days.
29. Dwight Eisenhower, married at 25 years, 8 months, 17 days.
30. Warren Harding, married at 25 years, 8 months, 6 days.
31. Zachary Taylor, married at 25 years, 6 months, 28 days.
32. Herbert Hoover, married at 24 years, 6 months.
33. Andrew Jackson, married at 24 years, 5 months.
34. Martin Van Buren, married at 24 years, 2 months, 16 days.
35. Franklin D. Roosevelt, married at 23 years, 1 month, 18 days.
36. John Tyler, married at 23 years.
37. William H. Harrison, married at 22 years, 9 months, 16 days.
38. Theodore Roosevelt, married at 22 years.
39. Jimmy Carter, married at 21 years, 9 months, 6 days.
40. George H. W. Bush, married at 20 years, 6 months, 25 days.
41. Benjamin Harrison, married at 20 years, 2 months.
42. Andrew Johnson, married at 18 years, 4 months, 6 days.

83- Out of the 43 people sworn in as President, one was never married, and was the only President who remained a life-long bachelor. He was the 15th President of the United States, James Buchanan. Two were married in their forties, 10 in their thirties, 29 in their twenties and one in his teenage.

84- The shortest tenure in office of any President was: William Henry Harrison; only 31 days in office.

The second shortest tenure in office was: James Garfield; 199 days, 10 ½ hours in office.

The third shortest tenure in office was: Zachary Taylor; 492 days in office.

85- The first U.S. President to die in office was; William H. Harrison; 1841

The second U.S. President to die in office was: Zachary Taylor; 1850

The third U.S. President to die in office was: Abraham Lincoln; 1865

86- The youngest U.S. President to die was: John F. Kennedy; 46 years, 5 months, 24 days.

The second youngest U.S. President to die was: James A. Garfield; 49 years, 10 months.

The third youngest U.S. President to die was James K. Polk; 53 years, 7 months, 13 days.

87- The oldest U.S. President to die was; Gerald Ford; 93 years, 5 months, 12 days.

The second oldest U.S. President to die was Ronald Reagan; 93 years, 3 months, 30 days.

The third oldest U.S. President to die was; John Adams; 90 years, 8 months, 5 days.

88- John Adams, the first Vice President and the second President of the U.S. held the record of being the oldest U.S. President to die for nearly two century; 1826 to 2004, when Ronald Reagan broke his record to become the oldest U.S. President to die. He held the record for only two years; 2004 to 2006, when Gerald Ford broke his record by 45 days to become the current oldest U.S. President to die. The difference between Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan is only 45 days.

89- List of President of the U.S. by year of death beginning from the oldest to the youngest.

OD= Order of Death OO= Order of Office

OD	Name	OO	Years	Months	Days
1	Gerald Ford	38	93	5	12
2	Ronald Reagan	40	93	3	30
3	John	2	90	8	5

	Adams				
4	Herbert Hoover	31	90	2	10
5	Harry S. Truman	33	88	7	18
6	James Madison	4	85	3	12
7	Thomas Jefferson	3	83	2	21
8	Richard Nixon	37	81	3	13
9	John Quincy Adams	6	80	7	12
OD	Name	OO	Years	Months	Days
10	Martin V. Buren	8	79	7	19
11	Dwight Eisenhower	34	78	5	14
12	Andrew Jackson	7	78	2	24
13	James Buchanan	15	77	1	9

14	Millard Fillmore	13	74	2	1
15	James Monroe	5	73	2	6
16	William H. Taft	27	72	5	21
17	John Tyler	10	71	9	20
18	Grover Cleveland	22 24	71	3	6
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	19	70	3	13
20	William H. Harrison	9	68	1	26
OD	Name	OO	Years	Months	Days
21	George Washington	1	67	9	22
22	Benjamin Harrison	23	67	6	21
23	Woodrow Wilson	28	67	1	6
24	Andrew Johnson	17	66	7	2

25	Zachary Taylor	12	65	7	15
26	Franklin Pierce	14	64	10	15
27	Lyndon B. Johnson	36	64	4	26
28	Ulysses S. Grant	18	63	2	26
29	Franklin D. Roosevelt	32	63	2	13
30	Calvin Coolidge	30	60	6	1
31	Theodore Roosevelt	26	60	2	10
OD	Name	OO	Years	Months	Days
32	William McKinley	25	58	7	16
33	Warren G. Harding	29	57	9	-
34	Chester A. Arthur	21	57	1	13
35	Abraham Lincoln	16	56	2	3

36	James K. Polk	11	53	7	13
37	James A. Garfield	20	49	10	-
38	John F. Kennedy	35	46	5	24

90- Out of the 43 people sworn in as President, 38 were dead while 5 are alive at the time of writing this noble book. This list will change any time one of the living Presidents dies.

This is a complete list of the U.S. Presidents by age of death. As of July 1, 2012, there are four living former Presidents (George H.W. Bush, Jimmy Carter, George W. Bush and Bill Clinton in order of oldest to youngest), as well as the current President Barack Obama.

The most recent death of a former President was that of Gerald Ford (1974-1977), on December 26th, 2006. The most recently serving former President to die was Ronald Reagan (1981-1989), on June 5th, 2004.

President	Term of Office	Date of Birth	Age
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1. Jimmy Carter	1977-1981	October 1 st , 1924	87
2. George H.W. Bush	1989-1993	June 12 th , 1924	88
3. Bill Clinton	1993-2001	August 19 th , 1946	65
4. George W. Bush	2001-2009	July 6 th , 1946	65
5. Barak Obama	2009-	August 4 th , 1961	50

91- On Tuesday, September 11th, 2001, in the early morning, a series of coordinated attacks took place on United States soil. Four commercial passenger jet airliners were hijacked. The hijackers intentionally crashed two of the airlines into the twin tower of the World Trade Center in New York City, killing everyone on board and many others working in the building. Both buildings collapse within two hours, destroying nearby buildings and damaging others. The hijackers crashed a third airliner into Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia, just outside Washington D.C. The fourth plane crashed into a field near Shanksville, in rural Pennsylvania after some of its passengers and flight crew attempted to retake control of the plane, which the hijackers had redirected toward Washington D.C to target the White House, or the Capitol. There were no survivors from any of the flights. Nearly 3,000 people and the 19 hijackers died in the attacks. According to the New York State Health Department, 836 responders, including firefighters and Police Personnel have died as

of June 2009. The U.S. identified members of the al-Qaeda movement based in Afghanistan as the perpetrators of the attacks

92- In response to these deadly attacks, the U.S., invaded Afghanistan in 2001, and Iraq in 2003 which resulted in the lost of thousands of lives, increased suicide bombing, terrorist attacks and the insecurity the world is facing today. Only the Almighty Allah can bring to an end of what we are facing today, but we have to do our best by practicing the following pieces of advice, so that the peace will come back to the world.

93- The United States of America was born on Thursday, July 4th, 1776. She is 236 years today, Wednesday, July 4th, 2012= 2,832 months= 12,313 weeks, 6 days= 86,197 days.

Praise is only for Allah, the Lord of the worlds. May the Almighty Allah bless us all, Ameen.

GIVE PEACE A CHANCE

These are some pieces of advice that will lead us to peace in this wonderful world:

1. Peace starts with a smile, make it your gift to everyone, and start each day with a smile.
2. Remember that peace comes from good will; don't forget that if you can obtain it you can transmit to others.

3. Build around yourself feelings and attitudes of kindness, co- existence and comfort, that way you and those around you will feel that harmony.
4. Remain silent; cultivate your own internal power. Respect other people and everything in the world. That way you will be respected and have harmony.
5. You have to know that harmony depends on you, if you are able to be friendly and willful enough to use it humbly.
6. Everyone wants peace, but only if you practice that you can receive it.
7. A noble heart sees joy and spontaneous happiness all around, let it grow and flourish.
8. Find a moment of internal peace to consider all the things implied and take a decision afterwards; only that way will you be at peace with yourself.
9. Open your arms to others and do not close your fists to them, start by being an example and practice it.
10. Do you know that, the secret of warmth and kindness resides in you? Well they do and you can give them to others. Find it!

11. In order to live in an environment of comprehension, try to remember that everyone has the same rights as you.
12. To create a feeling of internal peace it is important that you practice compassion, kindness and love. Do so and you will feel much better.
13. Remember that hatred, anger and pride are not characteristics of peace; reject them from your life.
14. You have to train the mind and spirit in order to be able to live life to the fullest. Find peace within yourself.
15. Faith can help you to get ahead in life and find some internal peace better than anything else.
16. When you feel that you can forgive the one that hurt you then you have started out on the road to internal spirituality and calm.
17. If you can help someone with words then try to just keep them company, the peace of silence is all they may need.
18. If you want to live in peace then you must dominate and control the feelings of the heart, one way to do this is to be honest.
19. Our problems with other people come mainly from inadequate communication. You have to know how to listen to be able to understand.
20. Use your kindness, and show it often in order to maintain your friendships and your own peace of mind.
21. Everything is connected and depends on each other. Live in harmony with your surroundings, and in doing so keep the peace.

22. The most important thing in society is unity, in order to grow, and achieve world peace.
23. Always think about the welfare of others, in any situation, even at the cost of your own, that way you will be well.
24. Hatred and envy never bring any good. Try to beat these attitudes.
25. Sometimes the hardest thing to do is to swallow your pride and move away from trouble, but it is often, all it takes to keep the peace.
26. Much damage in this world comes from words, be careful with them in order not to damage any one.
27. Live in harmony, stay quiet and listen to the words of your heart. Treat those around you with kindness and they will do the same.
28. Learn to be more tolerant, and do not forget that all people have the same right and the same duties as you.
29. Remember that your ideas and actions change the world, everyday and every hour. Do it in peace.
30. Keep your soul calm. The world is beautiful; enjoy your achievements as much as your plans.
31. Free yourself of spite, because it is bad for your health. Forgive and be forgiven.
32. Remember that envy and anger shorten the days of joy in your life; try to clean your heart.

33. Look for new ways in order to create good relationships between people, to increase the possibilities of living in peace.
34. Make peace with the people that you have, for whatever reason, fallen out with, you will feel better.
35. Be a pacific and reflexive person, that way you will cause those around you to imitate your actions.
36. Never hurt other people's feelings. Try to say what you feel in a good way. You will be answered the same way.
37. Don't speak badly about or condemn someone, or a group. Remember to use sincerity as an instrument to building harmony.
38. Do not forget that a white dove with a brunch of olives is a symbol of peace. Try to imitate it. Share out love in the world and you will feel better.
39. You must search for it constantly until you can achieve it. Once you have got it then comes the hard part: maintain it.
40. If it were money then the world would be a better place. What is true is that it has more value than vile metal.
41. A victory through arms will never be better than concord, even if it has been a triumph.
42. We have to learn how to solve fights and conflicts in a pacific and just way. You are a piece to begin to do this.
43. It is a gift that life gives us. It is a question of each one of us knowing how to manage it and take advantage of it.

44. Trust in oneself and in others is fundamental at all times in order to be able to carry it and maintain it always.
45. Avoiding violence, armed conflicts and wars, are great steps in order to win peace.
46. With a high level of justice, violence will always be at a minimum and will help to achieve calm much quicker.
47. Forgiveness is the key to achieving it. There is no concord in this world without clemency.
48. Always try to search for the truth, good communication between people and the media can maintain the calm.
49. Solidarity among people, between the rich countries and the poor, is a step towards tranquility.
50. That there are no wars does not mean that there is peace. There are always violence and contests. We must get to work to make them disappear.
51. Social life must be accompanied by love and equality, so that further on we can get near to tranquility.
52. We can never achieve it, if we have intolerance, discrimination, lack of solidarity, indifference, conformism. Avoid them and be happy.
53. Start with your good behavior, and then try to educate yourself. You will be granite that can provide calm, in order to improve society. Try not to deviate.
54. The education for it begins at home with the parents, then the classroom at school and later in everyday life. It is your mission to spread it.

55. Many say that fighting for it is like drinking for soberness. However, we have to continue trying until we achieve it.
56. We can achieve it if we co-operate, have critical thoughts, good attitudes, discipline, respect for ourselves and others.
57. If you teach and respect values, you will soon be doing the right thing for it and it will not be difficult to achieve.
58. Apart from respect it is necessary to form a universal identity that leads to education through the path of harmony.
59. The coming together of teachers and children is fundamental. They have to be filled with affection for them to earn trust and tranquility.
60. To obtain it you first have to be at calm with yourself. Once prepared you can become the messenger for it.
61. Analyze why we have economic, social and cultural imbalances. Try to resolve them in a way that will maintain calm.
62. It is impossible to achieve if there are acts of violence. It only exists if there is understanding of what it implies.
63. Many risks have been run in making war. Isn't it time to make compensation to achieve concord?
64. Your attitude and actions are fundamental to obtain it. Go ahead and make the attempt, you can do it.
65. Forgiving our neighbors we can achieve it. Do it! To keep it with you and live in harmony will make you very happy.

66. To achieve it many countries go to war. Isn't it shameful? They are so wrong!
Violence destroys humanity.
67. Open the eyes of those who are blinded violence. Guide them so that they can realize how beautiful life in harmony is.
68. Always behave; always walk in truth and sincerity. They will help you to achieve serenity and your spirit will get stronger.
69. Inspire trust and always communicate well with other people. They are things that will bring you closer to it.
70. Respect other people as they are, but if they have violence tendencies, try to help them to recognize harmony.
71. You must not just walk and think about it, it must also manifest itself in gestures to be achieved. Action is fundamental.
72. Parents must educate their children from very young to promote calm, to apply it in play, work, sports, school, the family etc.
73. It is a beautiful dream; put it into practice to make it real. If you incorporate it in yourself, you will make this wonderful world better.
74. It is not given the opportunity to manifest itself. Give it a chance and things will visibly improve. It will give you a different feeling which is pleasant.
75. A greatest honor a man can receive is to be given the title: "Peace Maker".
The world has many in its history.
76. You will win it when humanity opens its heart to love. While human nature does not change, wars and hatred will continue.

77. With love, a lot of patience and kindness, the way to it is made easier. Do not forget it. Transmit all this to your loved ones.
78. Respect others rights, it is the very thing of peace. Keep it in mind and do not forget in order to live with tranquility.
79. Liberty is needed for it to have true value. Without this condition it is nothing. Remember that!
80. It is the good to which all people aspire. You too must give towards it. Work to achieve it and change your vision of the world.
81. Youth are the promise of change. Parents, adults are those who should guide the young ones in order to build it.
82. Talking about it is not enough; you must believe it and you must work to obtain it.
83. Do not forget that without love, nobility and truth, you will never achieve it. Propose to be able to reach the conquest of it.
84. Look for people of good vibes to be with, share smiles and nice and pleasant places to go to. It will help you to rediscover yourself with calm.
85. Do not forget that it is the task of all. Try to spread it all you can, starting with having your own initiative.
86. Many people transform range into peace. Start to imitate them in order to be able to be one of them.
87. To forgive is to give back to the one that offended us the right to be happy again and give us back our serenity.

88. Do the best you can with what you have, wherever you are, in order to feel fulfillment.
89. With a little love you can save a human being, and by doing so feel a great tranquility.
90. Forgive past and present offences, free yourself of hatred claws, let your heart be free to love and start a new life each day.
91. Peace, is a thing that cannot be bought with any other, nor can a thing more useful be had. Try to find it and make life more pleasant.
92. You have to have it as a goal in life to achieve it. Force yourself to and work from now onwards to win it quickly, and you will be rewarded.
93. It is useless to find it outside if we do not have it within ourselves. Look for it first within yourself.
94. You, as a person, must know how to forgive your neighbors. Actually it is impossible for peace to exist without forgiveness.
95. Governors must know how to educate their people with love and peacefulness, helping them to differentiate between what is good and bad.
96. Generations of young people must be shown how to achieve it. It will be they in the future who will have to spread it through words and actions.
97. It must be the fruit of human dignity. If this is not the case, it will be almost impossible to achieve.
98. Avoid conflict, one way to do this is to accept things as they are not judge those around you. Do not question nature's works.

99. No more terrorism nor war nor violence. Yes to justice, life, forgiveness, love and peace.
100. Fix your life so that you are able to take few days off and really, rest, without any program. You will see how good you will feel.
101. No good act is lost in this world, it will remain somewhere forever. Do things for good.
102. It only comes from compassion, and through violence. Learn to listen!
103. It is the respect of other people's rights. Respect and you will be respected, that way we can all achieve it.
104. In order to maintain some tranquility you have to start with the self-satisfaction of each person. This comes from the heart.
105. Learn to keep your heart calm, it is the greatest freedom that you can have.
106. If you put enough effort into it then you will find peace, even at the most difficult moments in your life.
107. Examine your conscience, have a look at the things that you have done and the things that you can correct. That way you will live a calmer life.
108. Keep a reserve of beautiful memories where you can retreat in times of hardship and find the calm that you need.
109. If you don't feel good about yourself then you will feel bad about the rest of the world. Find that feeling in a comfortable environment for yourself.

110. A happy, friendly and pacific heart is healthy for the body and peaceful for the soul.\
111. Share your joy and optimism with all people that surround you, that way the same energy will spread to other people.
112. Help others to find their qualities, their virtues. The spirit that lives in peace and calm is the one that does not compete, but helps.
113. Be humble, for the more superior you act become a prisoner of your own image and lose internal tranquility.
114. Use your kindness, and show it often in order to maintain your friendships and your own peace of mind.
115. Everything that you do for the common good helps, like visiting sick people and giving joy to others.
116. If the heart is calm then everything happens in the best way, so if you stay calm then you will have no enemies.
117. Too much pain is bad for the heart; try to be happy, that way you will find peace.
118. Conflicts are exhausting, and leave you with less energy. To resolve them analyze the problem, and with patience you can find peace.
119. Fill your soul with a positive charge of energy, and use it for the common good, that way you will help others and feel fulfilled too.
120. Internal peace is a vibrant energy that can heal all things; it can be transmitted to those around you if you act optimistically.

121. Simple acts are what change your life and that of those around you. One way is to console someone that needs you.
122. Join groups and organizations in your neighborhood, be a person that helps, share what you have and what you can spare.
123. Always cultivate good humor, at all times, that way you will be able to transmit it to others.
124. With love, strength of will, we can change your destiny and that of many people.
125. If you forgive, you free your heart of much bitterness, and you will smile without limit.
126. There is nothing more gratifying than having in the soul the ability to make someone else happy.
127. Humility is not a weakness; it is the greatness of recognizing our mistakes.
128. We cannot be without problems, but we can learn how to better face them.
129. If hatred tries to find you, smile and forgive. Your love is powerful and will help you find that inner tranquility.
130. Reflect the joy of a sincere smile. Think that the difficulties of life are just a way of polishing the diamond that is in your soul.
131. If you have said something wrong, then prepare yourself to admit and ask for forgiveness. And concentrate on not repeating the mistake.

132. Dare to live your life differently with values, joy, that way you will see how to change this world and be happy with yourself.
133. The more time you have a burden then the heavier it becomes. Live with serenity, not lamentations.
134. Build and strengthen relationships that bring it in order to have it among us always, it is what we must do.
135. Humanity is what brings harmony. To have it means having found something richer than a treasure.
136. The person that has no hatred, anger and any other negative sentiments, it is because they are filled with harmony.
137. Put your service to its cause. Nothing in life will make you feel more comforted than having it as a companion.
138. He that works for it, loves his home, others homes and his family. He that does not, can never live in harmony.
139. First, fight it within yourself, so that after, you can expand and transmit it to others, and there will be more understanding on this blessed planet.
140. The work to stop wars, conflicts, fanaticism, all open the way to it. Violence is absurd. Remove it from your life.
141. In truth, it is not just absence of tension, but also the presence of justice. Always try to be reasonable.
142. It is not only the absence of violence, but also the harmony of a person within themselves, with others and nature.

143. In the middle of great problems and external storms, it is possible to find internal harmony. If you have a calm conscience it is because you have achieved it.
144. It is necessary that the institutions influence through education to achieve a global conscience and compassion for action.
145. The way to teach, transmit, is as important as the content in order to achieve it.
146. Avoid disorder, pride, mistrust, egoism and envy, so that we always have peace amongst us.
147. We have to maintain dignity and honor through respect, if that is done then calm will reign.
148. Omit and reject verbal aggression. We have to educate people that are prepared to resolve conflicts and oppose violence. Who knows how to listen to others?
149. Fear and ignorance very often do not allow the objective of calm to be obtained. Avoid them! Let's forge a better world.
150. To have knowledge of the rules of behavior and eradicate aggressions leads to an inner calm. Show off your good education everywhere.
151. Offer the best of yourself in all that you do, mainly in good acts, you will have a calmer life.
152. Through it, we all must face up to the everyday problems that we have before us.

153. A harmonious family environment is vital, because through that it is easier to obtain what we so desire.
154. Through studies and values it is possible to develop solidarity to achieve calm.
155. It is good to use methods of investigation to facilitate ways of generating tranquility.
156. To achieve it there must be coherence in what you do and how you do it. Never forget, always act in a good way.
157. Give yourself good objectives that you can fulfill. Make them relevant to achieving it, even if it takes you a lot of time.
158. To achieve it, you must educate yourself in possession of the same. This step is indispensable in order to be always in harmony.
159. If calm prevails amongst us, we will find the direction and the path to do good things.
160. Never forget that to achieve it you must be a pilgrim of it. Always keep it present. Go ahead!
161. To obtain it depends on the conviction of each one of us for wanting to reach it through joy.
162. To manage to obtain it must be the coronation and the result of all our aspirations. Achieve it!
163. A conquered heart will always live in harmony tenderness, respect for others and trust.

164. Truth is an important factor for achieving peace. Sometimes it hurts, but you will never regret it.
165. It is true that serenity must be learnt as a family. But the media is also an important factor to help education.
166. It can be achieved once it has been imposed. Persevere and look for the way of obtaining it as soon as possible. It will make you feel good.
167. It is an asset that cannot be compared to any other, nor can you find one more useful. Find it and your life will be better.
168. It is a state of tranquility or calmness that has no other reward when you achieve it. Make peace your trusty ally.
169. In a corrupt society, radical change is necessary to achieve tranquility through justice and equality. There is no other way.
170. Faced by the injuries that oppress many people of the world, it is more and more important to get together to find the way to harmony.
171. It is so important to educate the children from a young age about the meaning of peace, so that they can enjoy tranquility and live a peaceful future.
172. Forgiveness is the key to achieving peace. Harmony cannot exist without clemency. As humans we may make mistakes and receive leniency.
173. Always seek the truth. Good communication among people and through the media helps to achieve calmness.
174. Institutions have to use their influence through education to achieve a global awareness and an agreement for action.

175. The way of teaching, transmitting, is just as important as the content for achieving peace.
176. Not being at war does not mean peace. There is always violence and fighting. We have to work hard to make them disappear.
177. Dignity and honor must be maintained through respect, if this happens, peace will reign over us.
178. We can obtain it if we co-operate with critical thoughts, good attitudes, discipline, respect for ourselves and others.
179. With so many offences, wars, violence, injustice, we are avoiding it without giving it any opportunity.
180. For many it is the unreachable dream, that's why we have to work for it to come true.
181. Stay calm when facing the adversities and injustices of life. That is the way to overcome the storm.
182. Fight for it, obtaining it will fill with happiness, and you will feel that the reward it brings with it cannot be compared.
183. Those who say they kill for harmony are lying. There is nothing worse than taking the life from people.
184. It is good to talk about peace, but you also have to believe and work in order to obtain it. Be conscious of the situation.
185. Having faith is what we really need to achieve it, and for it to stay at our side forever.

186. Tolerance and patience guide us to the path of tranquility and inner calm. Follow it!
187. Calm and conciliation helps a lot to maintain health. Try to maintain it always.
188. Remember that we will only reach it with truth and love. It is up to each one to achieve it.
189. If you cannot stand injustice try to obtain serenity, inspire yourself with the people who transform rage into calm.
190. If it prevails amongst us we will be finding the way and the path within our lives.
191. Moments of adversity, conflict, injustice, wrongs etc. Resolve them with serenity. You have the capacity to do it.
192. Never forget this well-known saying: After each storm comes the calm.
193. Being calm with oneself is the surest way to begin to be so with others.
194. Do not try to get things through force when you can do so with serenity and love.
195. A word in concord is what we have to project. If we live in discord, we cannot achieve it.
196. It is obtained with intelligence and opening the heart to receive it. It only depends on us.
197. Those who plan and do evil can never get close to it, whilst those who advice people to emulate it enjoy it.

198. In hard times and also in the good, always keep your state of mind calm.
Go for it!
199. The best possession in a human being after health is without doubt inner calm. Look for it!
200. Certain calmness is safer, and better, than hoping for victory. Reflect and do not forget it!
201. With a pure heart, and helping others with serenity, you will discover the way to be able to achieve it.
202. We have to foment it in order to sleep calmly every night and keep an ordered life.
203. The beauty of life is hidden in various details, and one of them is beautiful friendship. Take it out and show it off!
204. Live in the present with calm, in order to have a beautiful future and remember the beautiful things from your past.
205. There are people who create a storm then wait for its end to find calm.
Warn them that this is not the correct way.
206. Tranquility and patience are the matrixes in which the fruit of intelligence are slowly formed.
207. Being in touch with the love and spiritual power of compassion leads us to calm. Love your neighbor and the world will be grateful.
208. Your smile transmits calm, and you will know that within yourself is that tenderness which is needed to love and be in harmony with others.

209. Though you do not believe it, a kind look is capable of transmitting tranquility, look into the eyes of the other person and you will see it.
210. The calm you have within means that everything is ok, even though there are some difficulties.
211. Let us leave to one side confusions, conflicts, frictions, and let us campaign to win them over. The world needs harmony.
212. Let us resolve our sadness and problems, let us be positive, stay calm and we can get closer to it.
213. With work, humility, calm, you will get it, not with money. Nor other riches. What is human always asserts itself over the material.
214. The best doctors in the world are: Joy, tranquility, living life to the full with others.
215. Get over envy, stubbornness and impatience, get them out of your life and calm comes little by little. Once you get it, it will be your faithful companion.
216. Meditation at any time of the day will bring you calm. Do it to feel better. Fill your heart and mind with love.
217. Always stay calm when talking, when expressing your emotions and in the way you think. It is good for your health.
218. Free yourself of worries and atonement, open your heart to give space to love and inner calm.

219. To be able to achieve it, pick a day, say stop and start to modify things which are bad within you. It could be today.
220. Envy, selfishness and jealousy will bring you down and you will not find calm. Stay away from them! They are not recommendable for all humans.
221. Learn to forgive with love, if you do it, wellbeing and calm will not take long to manifest, and they will make you a better person.
222. It is necessary that we must do a lot of it without getting tired, fighting against adversities to save it and carry it forward.
223. The energy we have in the body, in the spirit must be used positively in favor of spreading calm.
224. It allows us to see things how they are in their true dimension, it shows us reality. Adopt it and it will always lead you along the right path.
225. If there is a fight try to stop it so that calm can return, that's the step to take. Do not extend something senseless.
226. We have to believe and know that inner and outer calm are the only things capable of bringing lasting harmony to the world.
227. Calm and love can do anything and they are the ideal complement for finding complete harmony in the world.
228. War is a sickness that the world has, and it is us who must try to avoid it.
229. We cannot achieve it through violence. Yes, you will obtain it through understanding. Create a just world for the good of all.

230. First we forgive ourselves, if we do not do it, we can never have it.
Come on!
231. We await the day when the strength of love substitutes all wrongs, and we can live in tranquility without surprises. It would be a different world.
232. As human beings we have to build enough bridges and paths that will be able to lead us to it.
233. Being in a state of calm is highly healthy and it is generally associated with happiness.
234. To speak about serene language means to express feelings of the heart, to be united and to maintain this harmony.
235. The fundamental must be to be well within yourself in order to spread it in the future to other people.
236. Our daily behavior is indispensable in order to attract and propagate harmony in the world.
237. It is a virtue which gives tranquility to all, and we must look for it daily to live in a better world.
238. You are a serene person, and if you relate to another who is calm, harmony will never be absent from you.
239. All that is good in life produces joy if you also find calm, you will be even blessed.
240. Our inner conflicts are not eternal, once we solve them, we discover the desire serenity.

241. Simple acts modify our lives. Look for them consciously leaving complications to one side. Start now!
242. Once we have achieved it, it does not end there. The most important part comes, knowing how to keep it! Be decisive, do not let it escape!
243. It is what one should have in mind. It helps to keep you strong when down with anxiety or emotional imbalance.
244. In order to obtain it, we first have to put it in our part and love ourselves. Remember that!
245. It is impossible to impose unity through weapons. Only through discovering inner conciliation and helping others can we obtain it.
246. To have mental and emotional calm, one has to learn to decrease the amount of thoughts which pass through your conscience.
247. If we want to achieve harmony, the most powerful tool we have as human beings is our intention. It will depend on your attitude.
248. Moments of peace last a short while, and when we believe we have found it there is always something; a statement, a look, a sleep, which takes it away.
249. The only way to have calm is if you share it yourself. Do it today; it is worthwhile and you will never regret it. Try it!
250. If a person has a nice day at work and sleeps well everyday it is because they have a quiet conscience and a joyful heart.

251. No matter how much it costs to gain harmony, it will never be as costly as losing it.
252. If there was peace in all the homes in the world, there would be order in the countries, and if there was peace in these, there would be harmony on earth.
253. Just as it is better to make a bad agreement than have a good trial, an unjust peace is better than a just war. Reflect on it!
254. Through inner harmony we can achieve world unity. But remember that the former must be achieved within you.
255. If you create conciliation within yourself, you can later transmit it to the family and then the community. Always keep this in mind.
256. To obtain tranquility, you have to always persevere and fight for it. If you do not do it, some way or the other, you are harming others.
257. The more good fortune you have within yourself, the greater your strength. Get that vital chemistry which is inner calm. Try it out!
258. Before a thousand useless words, only one is enough to give the necessary peace. Look for it tirelessly until you reach it.
259. Other, tranquility and unity of will are attitudes which generate harmony. Do not forget them and put them into practice.
260. We can earn conciliation when we clearly understand that inner harmony is the true source of happiness.

261. It does not mean being in place with no noise, no problems or without pain, but that we stay calm within our heart.
262. The only thing which can eradicate mental conflict from its root is practicing meditation. When it is a habit, it increases the capacity of self-control.
263. Social harmony, the goal of every civilization is gained by putting the individual in the best position to resist rather than to attack.
264. We cannot contribute to the world harmony without first having found our own true inner harmony.
265. If each of us manages to focus our will on obtaining tranquility, there will be an easy solution to problems.
266. To achieve calm in your life and free yourself from addiction, depression, jealousy, fear, etc. it is recommendable that you have a meditation technique.
267. Everyone has to make their contribution to achieve it. Once we align our genuine intention with peace, we obtain harmony in the world.
268. To find calm, it is very important to unplug yourself from the sources of fear and to try to connect ourselves with who we really are.
269. Upon changing your thoughts towards the frequencies of higher love, harmony, kindness and joy, you attract more of these.
270. The quality of our existence does not just depend on material progress, but also on how we cultivate harmony and happiness within ourselves.

271. If we first establish calm in our being through training on the spiritual path, external tranquility will impose itself.
272. All human beings want harmony on earth, but this will not happen until we find peace in our minds.
273. It is the only means possible to counteract the wars, violence, discrimination and offences.
274. The absence of wars or violence doesn't mean there is calm. But, it is a good start and a good step in order to achieve it. It only depends on us.
275. It can start with just a smile. It is a question of us knowing how to handle such situations in order to maintain it.
276. Never get tired of working for it. It is worth it, and the reward is priceless. Carry on!
277. It is good to talk about it, but it is indispensable to fill our time with it in order to expand it to others. What are you waiting for?
278. Order and unity amongst people makes the possibility of managing to achieve it noticeably easier.
279. Serenity can be found everywhere there are no conflicts. And if there are some we have to make them disappear through it.
280. The inner calm can be obtained in spite of external problems. It all depends on how one is inside.
281. Unity foments good friendship. To achieve a more harmonious life. This will help you to live with greater calm.

282. It is a gift that life offers us, only opening our eyes and wanting us to get close to it.
283. It is impossible to get to it when filled with negative values. Let us leave bad attitude behind and put ourselves forward to win it.
284. We have to work determinedly to first win love over and then to achieve calm.
285. If you want to achieve it, achieve justice. If you want justice, defend life. And if you want life, embrace truth.
286. Serenity in the world should be a constant habit. Let us start to have it everywhere. Let us not throw it away.
287. If you don't have an ordered and calm life, look for the reason why. It would be a good to have a change of life to discover calmness.
288. When faced with serious situations like disturbances and injustice, which oppress the world, it is highly necessary to look for the path of calmness.
289. Teach children about it. This will bring about better humans possible in these days where many have lost values.
290. We have to stay calm when faced with adversity and with nervousness. We will get nowhere, whilst with it things are easier.
291. Where there are armed conflicts, calmness never prevails. It is time to leave that kind of attitude behind.

292. Without justice it will be impossible to achieve it not even if we get close to it. Let us be just and it will shelter us.
293. Work for love and truth. This will open the doors to achieve a world full of harmony and serenity.
294. Justice will make it easier to obtain it. Achieving it is within our power.
295. Without a doubt! It only offers us benefits and good times of placidness to perform our daily tasks.
296. One of the greatest problems in getting it is the slowness in which justice brought about in many countries.
297. The ambition to dominate masses to provoke disturbances that make people react and distancing us from the beauty of living with inner peace.
298. Let us avoid envy, pride and mistrust and live in a harmonious society, with the will to change and to do things right.
299. War, no matter how just it may be, in no way can it be better than peace.
Let us not forget that!
300. Avoid fighting amongst relatives. Even if you cannot be okay with your closest relatives. The more difficult it will be in society.
301. Imbalances always exist, but we have to be strong to obtain calm and then spread it.
302. The world has always been wrapped up by contests and wrongs. It is up to us change it little by little with pacifistic actions.

303. If you live in truth, justice will come, because they are connected to each other. By achieving it, we will reach serenity.
304. It is in existence of serenity and reigning peace where there is neither conflict, adversities nor war. Let us look for it as soon as possible.
305. It is a period which has its own processes. It is a matter of making ourselves serene and not getting nervous to achieve it.
306. We all say that we want it, but what can we do to get it. Let us reflect and analyze the situation.
307. Instead of looking for a world full of tranquility and serenity, the human beings make weapons to harm each other.
308. From the point of view of international rights, an agreement can put an end to all wars.
309. It is not where there is excessive power, inequality, cruelty, or armed conflict.
310. The international day for peace is celebrated on September 21st, but in reality it should be celebrated every single day.
311. It is never true that it can be obtained through war. We can live a tranquil life without inflaming anyone.
312. It is so necessary everyday in ourselves, but we humans dedicate ourselves to destroying it instead of building it. Let us work for it.
313. In order to get it, you first have to have the will power, foment harmony, good relationships and actions.

314. If you want to achieve it, ask yourself: what should I do to achieve and deserve it? Get the negative vibes out of yourself.
315. Remember that you can only manage to have it if you spread it and you feel well with yourself.
316. We all desire to have it, however we are living in a hostile environment with many disturbances and insecurity. We must be more cordial to achieve it.
317. Proclaiming a universal union, we can build a world full of true peace and calm.
318. The non-violent resolution of act and existing situations helps to spread it. An essential factor for it is justice.
319. If we have a very humane way of thinking, it will be easier to achieve it. The problem is in the fact that, we do not think the same way.
320. Well-being at home is the foundation of it. As long as the family is strongly united, it will be very difficult for storms to hit.
321. Keeping and spreading good humor helps a lot to preserve it constantly. Living happily brings joy and harmony to the house.
322. Cleverness and softness are the ways to get closer to it. Always behave in exemplary fashion and we will achieve it.
323. Respect other people be it for their moral excellence or failings. This will help maintain calm and not create disturbances.
324. Always show gratitude for the favors done for you, it will create a nice climate for living in constant peace.

325. It cannot just be spread in the family, schools and educational institutions, but also in society.
326. Good thoughts and experiences facilitate the development of calm. Once achieved, we do not just have to keep it, but spread it.
327. To obtain it and spread it, there must be a personal change and then a social one. Analyze what you are doing well and what you are not.
328. Being understanding and compassionate go hand in hand with peace. Constantly maintain this conduct.
329. Acting happily makes it easier to be in peace all the time. Living peacefully is priceless and it is a very nice state to live in.
330. Avoid conflictive subjects and try to live in constant peace. By so doing, you will feel rewarded and earn the respect of others.
331. Only if one is calm and patient can he or she transmits calm and peace to others. If you are not, take in this moral righteousness.
332. Our good conduct is the first step in order to have it always. If we achieve this, there will be no more wrongs.
333. Create good habits. They will guide your life and you will be able to find constant peace.
334. Peace makes us maintain a calming state of mind even in the most difficult and unfavorable situations.
335. They say it is found after a war or conflict. Do you think it is necessary to go so far for it? It is madness to even think of it.

336. When there is love, everything goes much better, including family, work, friendships and time of leisure.
337. With it, you will not be depressed. It will help you to resolve problems through slow and careful reflection.
338. If you fall into depression, sadness or some other problem, stay calm and it will help you to face your trouble with greater sense.
339. We have to be aware of a few factors which stop us from obtaining this great moral righteousness with the efficiency it needs.
340. A world in peace is the tie to be ever closer to it. Win it step by step.
341. If you give it out, you will always have it within reach. If you do not give it out, it will be impossible to obtain it, even if others give it out.
342. Great events do not come from war-like acts or times of uproar, they come through peace.
343. Keep a cool head when you are upset or tensed. If you do that, you will not lose that security which characterizes you.
344. With positive energy and good moods, calm will always be present. Always stay happy and you will feel fulfilled.
345. Learn to control anxiety, because it will never help you to stay calm above all in situations when you need it most.
346. Harmony is cherished by good intentions, honest, dialogue, education, communication and respect.

347. We have to protect it in all circumstances. Above all, when there are violent acts. Let us show the true value of it.
348. If it is with you from the start, it will make many things easier being calm with others. Keep it as a loyal companion.
349. It is so good and nice that maintaining it becomes most difficult, but the reward is so great with a price which cannot be calculated.
350. If you do not have it right now, take refuge and look for the support of those people in whom you trust most.
351. Your parents, good friends or a spiritual leader will lead you to it, if you get yourself very excited.
352. Reason, truth and justice lead to it. More so, if a very close relative advises you. Listen to them and you will have it forever.
353. If we do not get involved in problems which do not concern us, we will always maintain a state of peace. Avoid other people's problems!
354. In it, there are no disturbances, conflicts, agitation or problems, the calm are constant.
355. It is synonymous to tranquility, calm, serenity, rest and affection between human beings.
356. When we live in harmony as a family, it is much easier to find it. Let's work to achieve it.
357. Some say that achieving it is a dream. This is not true; it is within us to win it.

358. The maximum achievement you can attain as a person is to become a peacemaker, working with a lot of love to achieve it.
359. It is necessary at all times in all places, however small the details may seem.
360. Parents with family should teach their children to carry and spread it through patience.
361. It requires tolerance, justice, equality, solidarity and also the responsibility of those who govern us.
362. Do not do things by force. Do them by love, it is a very good foundation for achieving inner peace in a very little time.
363. If you want to find the path and direction in your life, always look for it, for you will need it in the most tensed moments of your life.
364. Through dedication, you can achieve things in life. You have to plan objectives in order to find calm in the world, in the best possible way.
365. As conflicts arise, you will realize your mistakes in order to improve your behavior and become a more peaceful person.
366. Remember that children learn to manage their emotions by your example. You are mirror they look at.
367. Exercising, enjoying, relaxing, messages and having a person who supports you in bad times transmit serenity.
368. The key to achieving it is in finding solutions to difficulties. We do not fall when adversity presents itself.

369. Do not forget that perseverance, faith in yourself and optimism can achieve any objective. Always love ahead!
370. Look for an ally in sports and study to get you away from violent acts and bad company. You will be a peaceful and useful person.
371. If you still have not found it, persevere until you achieve it, there is no other remedy than to keep trying.
372. Where there is none, you have to establish it. Look for the best ways to achieve it always, without losing balance.
373. It is the only thing capable of reconciling people who are enemies. Always move closer to it and make it your loyal companion.
374. By rendering services and achieving wellbeing in your community in a reasonable way, you will become a sower of peace.
375. Take what you learnt in life and teach it for the creation of culture of tranquility. Always work correctly.
376. A true friendship helps you to find calm more quickly. If you discover it, it will not suffer ups and downs.
377. What is indispensable to achieve it? Wanting to build it, searching for it and finding it.
378. Social integration and participation amongst people with good intentions, helps to achieve it more quickly and efficiently.
379. Remember that it must be spread to all beyond any situation which presents itself. Do not tire of spreading it and soon you will be imitated.

380. Not being able to have it is very bad, but it is even worse to not even try to achieve it.
381. Remember that discrimination is a big impediment that stops us from reaching true serenity. Avoid it and your soul will know peace.
382. Never forget that patience is one of the best virtues for the human being. Apply it to your home, your community and everything will get better.
383. In order to find it there must first be a personal transformation, then a group one and finally a social one.
384. Being peacemaker implies a lot of commitment but at the end of the day, it is more satisfactory.
385. Look for calm, tranquility and absence of conflicts, in order to live a lasting and orderly life.
386. Through it some countries come to an agreement to put an end to a war, which in truth they should never started.
387. Reduce the disorder in your life for tranquility to come in. Look for ways to achieve it and be a peaceful person.
388. Reconciliation is always a great step towards restoring it. If you have a problem, solve it as soon as possible.
389. If political and religious ideas were respected there would be no problems and it would be possible to coexist peacefully, without difficulty.
390. Remember that we are all equal, and we do not have to make differences between peoples in order to maintain peace. We should spread it in the world.

391. War slows down the growth of a country, impoverishes it and, of course, completely alienates it from placidity and progress.
392. If you help others to resolve their conflicts we will get closer to what we aspire to sooner; an absolutely peaceful life.
393. It is good to convince ourselves that living in peace can lead us to become kind and happier people.
394. If we are determined, it will be easier to achieve than war. It is a matter of convincing ourselves that good is always the right path.
395. Remember that a person who transmits serenity will always be happy. Avoid getting easily upset and everything will get better.
396. It is a hidden treasure. We should all look for it until we find it, because as it is with gold, it has its incalculable value.
397. It always makes sense. It is a matter of knowing how to interpret it and affirming it in our lives, in order to live in tranquility.
398. Always remember that fighting for it is the best struggle in life. Do not be disheartened, recover your strength and fight till you achieve it.
399. Those who live in hunger, misery and pain should be offered a hand, unconditionally, in order for them to recover tranquility.
400. The world needs a light of hope and calm so that we may live without so much misery and fear. That way, it will be easier to achieve it.
401. Through understanding things are simplified in order to find it more quickly. By maintaining serenity it is achieved.

402. The more we sweat in times of peace, the less we bleed in times of war.
Fight to preserve the peace.
403. There are those who want to embrace it and those who desire its
destruction. It is up to you to choose which path to take.
404. The effort to achieve it is worthwhile. Let us forget our differences with
other people and work towards the same cause.
405. It should not just be your ultimate objective, but also the best way to
achieve your mission in life.
406. When we think about it, the first thing we think of is the absence of war.
But harmony is much more than that.
407. By maintaining tranquility and good behavior we will get closer to it in
a short time.
408. Let it quietly take its course without creating problems or unnecessary
conflicts.
409. Sometimes the world needs darkness in order to reach the light, which
lights for us the way to serenity.
410. Respect and good disposition increase the possibilities of attaining it
sooner.
411. Say no to violence and it will be a good step towards peace; work in
order to get it.
412. It is only your inner quiet that can give serenity to others. Avoid leading
a hysterical life. Do not forget it!

413. Listen to good advice, observe, be quiet and think before acting. You will hardly ever go wrong!
414. Reason is able to provide the greatest calm. It is a matter of working and acting right.
415. Our daily conduct is decisive in achieving and preserving it. Your exemplary behavior will serve many people.
416. One good way to always have it is for you to spread it. Go for peace, do not ever get discourage!
417. Great events do not belong to moments of conflicts, but those of calm.
418. In hard times and also in times of prosperity, you must keep a peaceful mind.
419. Harmony increases small fortunes, and each day we get closer to serenity. Be a good person.
420. Staying calm in difficult times will help you to resolve the most complicated problems.
421. What is little grows with humility, and with that you achieve serenity. The humble are always successful.
422. Order drives all virtues. Move into that line in order to find peace.
423. It has it victories, and they are better known than those of war.
424. The presentation of peace starts with the goals that each one of us set for ourselves.

425. It is so good that one cannot desire anything better, nor possess anything more useful.
426. It is very necessary that peace have the following qualities: it is inoffensive, docile, affable and calm.
427. Being a peaceful person is not enough; we have to spread peace and tranquility in our society.
428. It never goes away, but it is up to you to know how to find or reach it, and an obligation to preserve it.
429. If we desire a peaceful world, why do we do the opposite in a bid to obtain it?
430. It is an immense joy which makes your heart beat. Learn to keep it, as it will guide at all times.
431. It never abandons us; it is we who move away from it by creating conflicts.
432. The initial responsibility to achieve it is individual. Once obtained it can be extended to other places.
433. Work in silence, in constant humility; everything will be easier for you, and you will attain more tranquility than you need.
434. How beautiful it would be that everyone could live in harmony and serenity. To achieve that we do not have to stay with our arms crossed.
435. The more you have it in you, the greater your strength to face adversity will be.

436. More than a thousand useless words, it is the only worth it, which grants and brings serenity to each and every one of us.
437. A man does not try to see himself in running water but in calm, because it is only the peace within him that can bring about harmony.
438. If friendship disappeared from our lives, it would be the same as if the sun shone no more. Enmity is an anger which looks for the chance for revenge.
439. If you want to make peace, do not talk to your friends but to your enemies. If you want to get rid of greed, destroy luxury, which is its father.
440. Concord increases small fortunes. Discord ruins the biggest of them. If there has to be war, let it only be to obtain peace.
441. Study as if you would exist forever; live as if you feared to die tomorrow. To live is to be born each moment. It is the most important thing in life.
442. It is not enough to talk about it, you must also believe. And believing is also not enough. You have to work intensely to obtain it.
443. It is not the mere absence of war; it is a state of mind, being willing to be pro benevolence, trust and justice.
444. There is something as necessary as daily bread, and it is daily calm, a vital requirement without which food is bitter.
445. There is no path to achieving it, because it is always the path. Great words of a thinker, which we should keep in mind.

446. Man builds so many walls, and not the bridges to get to harmony. Let us seek ways to achieve it.
447. It does not really exist if it is not accompanied by equality, justice, solidarity and truth. Practicing peace is the best we can do.
448. Calm begins with a smile. Try to smile always in order to transmit tranquility and you will feel better about yourself.
449. If you put intelligence at the service of love, you will achieve a world of harmony and justice. Pass this concept on to others!
450. For this to become reality there has to be justice; otherwise it will remain a declaration of intention.
451. If you intend to obtain it, you have to fulfill four fundamental conditions: liberty, love, justice, and truth. It is up to you.
452. Whilst there is injustice, economic imbalance and the oppression of people, there will be no peace. We have to eliminate them in order to achieve peace.
453. First you have to be in harmony with yourself, otherwise it will be an impossible task to lead others in the search of harmony.
454. To find the path to true tranquility, do not forget that we must all walk in the same direction together. Go for it!
455. Life has become more risky due to wars and violence. Is it not time for us to dedicate ourselves to achieving it?

CONCLUSION

Thank you for reading and listening to these pieces of advice, hoping that it will let you feel better and at peace with yourself and promote the peace to yourself, your neighbors, your town, your country, your continent and the entire world.

Please, let us give peace a chance in this beautiful world. These are four hundred and fifty five pieces of advice of peace, hoping that it will bring peace to the world, especially among the Muslims and the people of the scripture (Jews and Christians).

The Almighty Allah said in the holy Qur'an:

"And if they incline to peace, make peace with them and put your trust in Allah, most surely He is All-Healing, All-Knowing. And if they intend to deceive you, Allah is sufficient for you, He it is who strengthened you with His help and with the believers." Al-Anfal (the spoils of war): 61-62

Please Stop terrorism! Stop war! Stop destroying this wonderful world! Stop! Stop!!
Stop!!!

The Almighty Allah said:

"And let not hatred of people because they hindered you from the sacred Mosque, incite you so much as to transgress the prescribed limits. Nay! Co-operate with all in what is good and pious, but do not co-operate in what is sinful and wicked. Fear Allah, for Allah is severe in punishment". Al-Maidah (The Table): 2.

He said again:

"O believers! Be steadfast witnesses for Allah in equity. Do not allow your wrath for other men to turn you away from justice. Deal justly, that is nearest to true piety. Fear Allah, for He is fully aware of what you do". Al-Maidah (The Table): 8.

My most honorable and beloved reader, here in this world, Allah is giving us so much for so little. Therefore, let each one of us grab this opportunity and do good.

Remember it is only the unfortunate and unlucky ones who will not grab this opportunity. Let us learn to value and appreciate and let us learn to worship Allah to

the best of our ability. Let us learn to love Him and our neighbors and the nature around us.

Beloved reader, remember that death is inevitable, it will surely come. Therefore, let us prepare for it by sincerely practicing upon the teachings of Allah and His Messenger (S.A.W.). Let us become practicing Muslims henceforth, for we certainly do not know about tomorrow. No man knows where and when he will die. It is only a fool who leaves today's work tomorrow.

A true Muslim is very wise, far-sighted and judicious. He knows that tomorrow never comes and that today is the tomorrow of yesterday.

Beloved reader, let us prepare for the grave and the hereafter, let us do pious deeds whilst we are healthy and alive, let us be mindful of our prayers. Every man will only take his pious and or evil deeds with him to the grave and the hereafter. Remember that every pious and sincere action is fruitful and very precious in the eyes of Allah. Without doubt, an effort is required for the betterment of one's hereafter. Mere ideas and notions are futile and fruitless, and will get one nowhere on the Day of Judgment, the net result of which will be regret and disaster.

It must be clearly understood that Jannah (Paradise) is certainly not cheap or for that matter free of charge, it has a price tag as have all things. Its price is: Faith in Allah and His Messenger and all the Messengers of Allah, peace and blessings upon them; commission of pious deeds and omission of evil ones. Without faith in Allah, there

can be no paradise and salvation. With faith in Allah you cannot kill yourself or kill someone. Be a true Muslim! Do good!! Stop killing yourself and others!!! Paradise will be yours if you stop killing.

This wonderful work on the United States of America was brought to you by a Muslim brother, not an ordinary Muslim but a Sheikh in Islam, hoping that this work will bring Muslims and Christians close to each other and to understand each other's Religion, and to respect each other, to promote peace in the world.

We need peace in the world for ourselves, and for our children and children's children. Please give peace a chance, tolerate each other, respect one another, love each other, because the world is coming to an end and we will gathered before our lord on the day of judgment.

Islam is a religion of peace, the word Islam is derived from Arabic root 'SLM' which literally means among other things, purity, peace, submission and obedience.

As a religion, Islam means submission to the will of God and obedience to His commands, it is through that submission that peace is brought about. We want to assure to the whole world that Islam is a religion of peace and love.

The Almighty Allah said in the holy Qur'an:

"And the servants of the merciful Allah are those who walk humbly on the earth and when the ignorant address them, they say: "Peace!" Al-Furqan (The Criterion): 63.

My honorable and beloved reader, I love you, and I want to see you with me in Heaven, so practice as a true Muslim in your life. I wish to meet you in Paradise. But the only way to do that is: Islam! Yes, Islam!! The only religion that believes in all the Messengers of Allah, and all the scriptures from Allah. Yes, Islam!!! The religion of "Assalaamu Alaikum": Peace be upon you!

I am proud to be an African, I am proud to be a Muslim. Yes a Muslim, a true Muslim, who is benefiting the whole world with his God given talent and knowledge. It is a good time to be an African, writing such a wonderful amazing book during the period when the President of the world number one super power country the United States of American, is an African American. Hoping that the United States will use her power and to do her best to bring to an end the Israel Palestine issues, so that the world will have its peace once and for all.

My advice to the African leaders is that; they should take note from the American history and focus on the one term being given to them by their people and know that they can lose the next election, so they have to do what they want to do in the first term and forgot about the second term, because anything can happen. If their people give them the mandate to continue, then they have to do so in style. But problem of African leaders is that; they are not focusing on the first term, and do what their people are expecting from them, rather, they are targeting the second term to do what is expecting from them, so they wouldn't afford to lose the election, which is resulting in the malpracticing during the election and conflicts after the election.

They should know that since 1833, no President who was elected twice until 1865, when Abraham Lincoln was elected for his second term which he could not serve. The first President to serve full two terms since Andrew Jackson, who completed his second term in 1837, was: Ulysses S. Grant, who was elected twice and completed his second term in 1877, the first time in forty years. And out of the 43 Presidents, only twelve (12) completed their full two terms so far.

Our African leaders must take an example from James K. Polk (1845 -1849), who promised to serve only one term, and did not run for re-election. He was ranked favorable on the list of greatest President for his ability to set an agenda and achieve all of it, in only one term. Our African political leaders must emulate him and make use of what is in their hand to serve their people. Some of the African leaders are even changing the constitution of their countries just to have a third term in office after completing their second term. This act must stop now, so that Africa will develop socially, economically and politically.

This noble unique book, full of knowledge and surprises was written by a Muslim, a Ghanaian and an African. Hoping that it will benefit the Americans, the Africans and the entire world.

As the Americans are celebrating the 236th anniversary of their beloved country today, 4th July 2012, I am also dropping my last ink on the book of their nation: "The Independence Day of the United States of American". Hoping that this book will go a

long way to benefit the Americans and non-Americans throughout the world, Inshaa-Allah.

This is the only book out of my 54 books so far-I wrote in more than one year; starting from the early part of January 2011, to the 4th of July 2012. The period of one and half years.

All my thanks goes to Allah, the Almighty, the High, the Most Wise, for giving me this opportunity to write this valuable book, and to bring me such far to the finishing line of this unique book. Thank you Allah! Thank you Allah!! Thank you Allah!!!

Surely we have brought to you a sign from your Lord and peace for him who follows the right guidance".

Glory be to your Lord, the Lord of Honor, above what they attribute to him. And the praise is only for Allah, the Lord of the worlds.

Assalaamu Alaikum (Peace be upon you).

Sheikh Muhammad Aminu Yakubu Bamba Al-Faradhi

P. O. Box 158

Ejura, Ashanti

Ghana, West Africa

Mob: 233-20-8183525

Email: sheikhaminbamba@yahoo.com

Website: sheikhaminubambaal-faradhi.com

YouTube: Sheikh Amin Bamba Al-Faradhi

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/sheikh.aminbamba>

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