

Presidents of the United States

Match each fact card to the correct president.

Known as the “father of our country” he established many precedents for presidents.

Signed the “Alien and Sedition Acts” and engaged in a “Quasi-War” with France.

Doubled the country’s size with the Louisiana Purchase.

Led the U.S. into the 1812 war with Great Britain.

Wrote a “doctrine” opposing European interference in the western hemisphere.

<p>Led an ambitious campaign to modernize American roads, canals, and education, nevertheless paying off most of the national debt.</p>	<p>He supported and signed the "Indian Removal Act" which led to the Cherokee Trail of Tears.</p>
<p>He was blamed for the Depression of 1837 and failed to win a second term.</p>	<p>He died of pneumonia after only 32 days in office, sparking a constitutional crisis about succession.</p>
<p>Firmly believed in "Manifest Destiny" and sought territorial expansion of the United States, especially the annexation of Texas.</p>	<p>Led the U.S. into a war with Mexico over the annexation of Texas.</p>

<p>Elected president on the strength of his status as a Mexican-American War hero, he had no interest in politics at all (he had never even voted) and only ran reluctantly.</p>	<p>Supported the Compromise of 1850 which made half of the new states slave and half free and staved off the Civil War for a time.</p>
<p>Signed the Kansas-Nebraska Act which nullified the Missouri Compromise and led to violence over the question of slavery.</p>	<p>On his watch the Southern states seceded from the Union.</p>
<p>Led the United States through the Civil War, preserved the Union, and ended slavery.</p>	<p>Began Reconstruction in the South and bungled it so badly that he was impeached by Congress, but acquitted by one vote.</p>

<p>Vigorously enforced voting and civil rights of newly freed slaves with the Justice Department and the army and prosecuted members of the KKK.</p>	<p>Very concerned with equal rights and rewards based on merit, he tried, mostly unsuccessfully, to clean up corruption in government and end institutional racism in the South.</p>
<p>Strongly supported civil rights of former slaves, cleaned up corruption in the Post Office, but was assassinated after only a few months in office.</p>	<p>During his presidency a surplus of tax money was a problem. He balanced the budget by abolishing excise taxes on everything except alcohol.</p>
<p>A strict classical liberal, he vetoed more unconstitutional bills than any president before, including a bill to buy seed for farmers hurt by a drought in Texas.</p>	<p>Signed the Sherman Antitrust Act which allowed the federal government to break up monopolies. Also staunchly supported civil rights for black Americans.</p>

Led the U.S. in the Spanish-American war to ensure Cuban independence. Acquired Puerto Rico, Philippines, and Guam. Annexed Hawaii.

Established the National Park system and promised Americans a "Square Deal".

Passed the Sixteenth Amendment, making it legal for the federal government to levy income taxes on citizens.

Oversaw the American entry into WWI and asked congress to make "the world safe for democracy".

His administration was exposed for taking bribes to give exclusive rights to private companies for access to Navy oil reserves in the Teapot Dome Scandal.

Known for his anti-social demeanor, he lowered taxes, favored business, and presided over the "Roaring Twenties".

He combated the crash of 1929 with public works projects and increased taxes, which created the Great Depression.

Promised the country a "New Deal" to lead them to economic prosperity, but was only successful with the outbreak of WWII.

Forced the surrender of Japan by dropping two atomic bombs on them, thus ending the war in the Pacific.

Very concerned with defense, he launched the federal highway system.
He also sent troops to forcibly desegregate schools in the South.

Challenged the country to put a man on the moon before the Soviets in order to win the Space Race.

Started the war in Viet Nam and the "War on Poverty", greatly expanding social programs in the U.S.

<p>Best known for his role in the Watergate Scandal in which illegal spying on the political opposition was discovered; he was forced to resign the presidency.</p>	<p>Attempted to battle high inflation and high unemployment by raising taxes and asking people to not buy so much stuff with his "Whip Inflation Now" slogan.</p>
<p>Created the Department of Energy and the Department of Education.</p>	<p>Famously commanded "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!" at a speech in Berlin.</p>
<p>Conducted military operations in Panama and won the 1990 Gulf War in Iraq.</p>	<p>Though impeached during office for perjury he rode it out to emerge with high approval ratings partly because of the great economy he presided over.</p>

Launched the “War on Terror” following the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

Signed into law the first ever national health care program.

Known for outspoken brazenness.

He was a successful businessman and TV personality before being elected president.