List of Presidents of the United States

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The President of the United States is the head of state and head of government of the United States, indirectly elected to a four-year term by the people through the Electoral College. The officeholder leads the executive branch of the federal government and is the commander-in-chief of the United States Armed Forces.

Since the office was established in 1789, 44 men have served as president. The first, George Washington, won a unanimous vote of the Electoral College. Grover Cleveland served two non-consecutive terms in office and is therefore counted as the 22nd and 24th President of the United States; the 45th and current president is Donald Trump (since January 20, 2017). There are currently four living former presidents. The most recent former president to die was George H. W. Bush on November 30, 2018.

The presidency of William Henry Harrison, who died 31 days after taking office in 1841, was the shortest in American history. Franklin D. Roosevelt served the longest, over twelve years, before dying early in his fourth term in 1945. He is the only U.S. president to have served more than two terms. Since the ratification of the Twenty-second Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1951, no person may be elected president more than twice and no one who has served more than two years of a term to which someone else was elected may be elected more than once.^[1]

Of those who have served as the nation's president, four died in office of natural causes (William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, Warren G. Harding, and Franklin D. Roosevelt), four were assassinated (Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley and John F. Kennedy), and one resigned (Richard Nixon facing impeachment). John Tyler was the first vice president to assume the presidency during a presidential term, and set the precedent that a vice president who does so becomes the fully functioning president with his own presidency, as opposed to a caretaker president. The Twenty-fifth Amendment to the Constitution put Tyler's precedent into law in 1967. It also established a mechanism by which an intra-term vacancy in the vice presidency could be filled. Richard Nixon was the first president to fill a vacancy under this provision when he selected Gerald Ford for the office following Spiro Agnew's resignation in 1973. The following year, Ford became the second to do so when he chose Nelson Rockefeller to succeed him after he acceded to the presidency. As no mechanism existed for filling an intra-term vacancy in the vice presidency prior to 1967, the office was left vacant until filled through the next ensuing presidential election. Throughout most of its history, American politics has been dominated by political parties. The Constitution is silent on the issue of political parties, and at the time it came into force in 1789, there were no parties. Soon after the 1st Congress convened, factions began rallying around dominant Washington Administration officials, such as Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. Greatly concerned about the capacity of political parties to destroy the fragile unity holding the nation together, Washington remained unaffiliated with any political faction or party throughout his eight-year presidency. He was, and remains, the only U.S. president never affiliated with a political party.^[2] Since Washington, every president has been affiliated with a political party at the time they assumed office.

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Presidents

Ur	Unaffiliated (2) Federalist (1) Democratic-Republican (4) Democratic (15) Whig (4) Republican (19) National Union (2)									
Pre	sidency ^[a]	President		Prior office ^[b]	Pa	arty ^[c]	Term ^[d]	Vice President		
	April 30,		George				(1788– 89) 1 (1789)			
1	1789 [e] n - March 4, 170 Warch 4, 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170	Washingto n 1732–1799 (Lived: 67 years) [3][4][5]	Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army (1775–1783)		Unaffiliated	(1792) 2 (1793)	John Adams (ग(g)			
2	March 4, 1797 – March 4, 1801		John Adams 1735–1826 (Lived: 90 years) [6][7][8]	1st Vice President of the United States		Federalist	(1796) 3 (1797)	Thomas Jefferson ^[h]		
3	March 4, 1801 –		Thomas Jefferson 1743–1826 (Lived: 83	2nd Vice President of the United States		Democratic- Republican	(1800) 4 (1801)	Aaron Burr March 4, 1801 – March 4, 1805		

	March 4, 1809	years) [9]10]11]			(1804) 5 (1805)	George Clinton March 4, 1805 – March 4, 1809
4	March 4, 1809 –	James Madison 1751–1836	5th United States Secretary of	Democratic-	(1808) 6 (1809)	George Clinton March 4, 1809 – April 20, 1812 (Died in office) Office vacant (Balance of Clinton's term)
-	March 4, 1817	(Lived: 85 years) [12][13][14]	State (1801–1809)	Republican	(1812) 7 (1813)	Elbridge Gerry March 4, 1813 – Novembe r 23, 1814 (Died in office) Office vacant (Balance of Gerry's term)
					(1816) 8 (1817)	
5	March 4, 1817 – March 4, 1825	James Monroe 1758–1831 (Lived: 73 years) [15][16][17]	7th United States Secretary of State (1811–1817)	Democratic- Republican	(1820) 9 (1821)	Daniel D. Tompkins
6	March 4, 1825 – March 4, 1829	John Quincy Adams 1767–1848 (Lived: 80 years) [18][19][20]	8th United States Secretary of State (1817–1825)	Democratic- Republican	(1824) 10 (1825)	John C. Calhoun
7	March 4, 1829 –	Andrew Jackson 1767–1845		Democratic		John C. Calhoun ^[1] March 4,

	March 4, 1837		(Lived: 78 years) [21][22][23]	U.S. Senator from Tennessee (1797–1798 & 1823–1825)		(1828) 11 (1829)	1829 – Decembe r 28, 1832 (Resigned from office) Office vacant (Balance of Calhoun's term)
						(1832) 12 (1833)	Martin Van Buren March 4, 1833 – March 4, 1837
8	March 4, 1837 – March 4, 1841		Martin Van Buren 1782–1862 (Lived: 79 years) [24][25][26]	8th Vice President of the United States	Democratic	(1836) 13 (1837)	Richard M. Johnson
9	March 4, 1841 – April 4, 1841 (Died in office)		William Henry Harrison 1773–1841 (Lived: 68 years) [27][28][29]	United States Minister to Colombia (1828–1829)	Whig	(1840) 14	John Tyler (Succeeded to presidency)
1 0	April 4, 1841 [k] –		John Tyler 1790–1862 (Lived: 71 years)	10th Vice President of the United States	Whig April 4, 1841 – Septembe r 13, 1841	(1841) (1841) ()	Office vacant
	years	[30][31][32]		September 13, 1841 – March 4, 1845 IJ			

1 1	March 4, 1845 – March 4, 1849	James K. Polk 1795–1849 (Lived: 53 years) [33][34][35]	9th Governor of Tennessee (1839–1841)	Democratic	(1844) 15 (1845)	George M. Dallas
1 2	March 4, 1849 – July 9, 1850 (Died in office)	Zachary Taylor 1784–1850 (Lived: 65 years) [36][37][38]	Major General of the 1st Infantry Regiment United States Army (1846–1849) (No prior elected office)	Whig	(1848) 16	Millard Fillmore (Succeeded to presidency)
1 3	July 9, 1850 [m] – March 4, 1853	Millard Fillmore 1800–1874 (Lived: 74 years) [39][40][41]	12th Vice President of the United States	Whig	16 (1849) (1850)	Office vacant
1 4	March 4, 1853 – March 4, 1857	Franklin Pierce 1804–1869 (Lived: 64 years) [42][43][44]	Brigadier General of the 9th Infantry United States Army (1847–1848)	Democratic	(1852) 17 (1853)	William R. King March 4 – April 18, 1853 (Died in office) Office vacant (Balance of King's term)

1 5	March 4, 1857 – March 4, 1861		James Buchanan 1791–1868 (Lived: 77 years) [45][46][47]	United States Minister to the Court of St James's (1853–1856)	Democratic	(1856) 18 (1857)	John C. Breckinridge
	March 4, 1861	0	Abraham			(1860) 19 (1861)	Hannibal Hamlin March 4, 1861 – March 4, 1865
1 6	– April 15, 1865 (Died in office)		Lincoln 1809–1865 (Lived: 56 years) [48][49][50]	U.S. Representative for Illinois's 7th District (1847–1849)	Republican (National Union) ^[n]		Andrew Johnson March 4 – April 15, 1865 (Succeeded to presidency)
		Cad			National Union April 15, 1865 – c. 1868	(1864) 20 (1865) (1865)	
1 7	April 15, 1865 – March 4, 1869		Andrew Johnson 1808–1875 (Lived: 66 years) [51][52][53]	16th Vice President of the United States	Democratic c. 1868 – March 4, 1869 ^[o]		Office vacant
		6				(1868) 21 (1869)	Schuyler Colfax March 4, 1869 – March 4, 1873
1 8	March 4, 1869 – March 4, 1877		Ulysses S. Grant 1822–1885 (Lived: 63 years) [54][55][56]	Commanding General of the U.S. Army (1864–1869) (No prior elected office)	Republican	(1872) 22 (1873)	Henry Wilson March 4, 1873 – Novembe r 22, 1875 (Died in office)
						(1873)	<i>Office vacant (Balance of Wilson's term)</i>

1 9	March 4, 1877 – March 4, 1881		Rutherford B. Hayes 1822–1893 (Lived: 70 years) [57][58][59]	29th & 32nd Governor of Ohio (1868–1872 & 1876–1877)	Republican	(1876) 23 (1877)	William A. Wheeler
2 0	March 4, 1881 – Septembe r 19, 1881 (Died in office)		James A. Garfield 1831–1881 (Lived: 49 years) [60][61][62]	U.S. Representative for Ohio's 19th District (1863–1881)	Republican	(1880) 24 (1881)	Chester A. Arthur (Succeeded to presidency)
2 1	Septembe r 19, 1881 [p] – March 4, 1885		Chester A. Arthur 1829–1886 (Lived: 57 years) [63][64][65]	20th Vice President of the United States	Republican	(1881) - (1881) U	Office vacant
	March 4, 1885		Grover Cleveland	28th		(1884)	Thomas A. Hendricks March 4 – November 25, 1885 (Died in office)
2		1	1837–1908 (Lived: 71 years) [66][67]	28th Governor of New York (1883–1885)	Democratic	(1884) 25 (1885)	Office vacant (Balance of Hendricks's term)

2 3	March 4, 1889 – March 4, 1893	Benjamin Harrison 1833–1901 (Lived: 67 years) [68][69][70]	U.S. Senator from Indiana (1881–1887)	Republican	(1888) 26 (1889)	Levi P. Morton
2 4	March 4, 1893 – March 4, 1897	Grover Cleveland 1837–1908 (Lived: 71 years) [66][67]	22nd President of the United States (1885–1889)	Democratic	(1892) 27 (1893)	Adlai Stevenson
25	Sentembe	William McKinley 1843–1901 (Lived: 58 years)	Kinley 39th H3-1901 Governor of Ohio red: 58 (1892–1896)	Republican	(1896) 28 (1897)	Garret Hobart March 4, 1897 – Novembe r 21, 1899 (Died in office) Office vacant (Balance of Hobart's term)
	(Died in office)	[71][72][73]			(1900) 29 (1901) (1901)	Theodore Roosevelt March 4 – September 14, 1901 (Succeeded to presidency)
					- [1]	<i>Office vacant</i> September 14, 1901 – March 4, 1905
2 6	Septembe r 14, 1901 March 4, 1909	Theodore Roosevelt 1858–1919 (Lived: 60 years) [74][75][76]	25th Vice President of the United States	Republican	(1904) 30 (1905)	Charles W. Fairbanks March 4, 1905 – March 4, 1909
	March 4, 1909	William Howard	42nd United States Secretary of	Republican		James S. Sherman

	– March 4, 1913		Taft 1857–1930 (Lived: 72 years) [77][78][79]	War (1904–1908)			March 4, 1909 – October 30, 1912 (Died in office)
2 7						(1908) 31 (1909)	Office vacant (Balance of Sherman's term)
		and				(1912) 32 (1913)	
2 8	March 4, 1913 – March 4, 1921		Woodrow Wilson 1856–1924 (Lived: 67 years) [80][81][82]	34th Governor of New Jersey (1911–1913)	Democratic	(1916) 33 (1917)	Thomas R. Marshall
29	March 4, 1921 – August 2, 1923 (Died in office)		Warren G. Harding 1865–1923 (Lived: 57 years) [83][84][85]	U.S. Senator from Ohio (1915–1921)	Republican	(1920) 34 (1921) (1923) 1)	Calvin Coolidge (Succeeded to presidency)
	August 2.		Calvin				<i>Office vacant</i> August 2, 1923 – March 4, 1925
3 0	August 2, 1923 [q] - March 4, 1929		Calvin Coolidge 1872–1933 (Lived: 60 years) [86][87][88]	29th Vice President of the United States	Republican	(1924) 35 (1925)	Charles G. Dawes March 4, 1925 – March 4, 1929

3 1	March 4, 1929 – March 4, 1933		Herbert Hoover 1874–1964 (Lived: 90 years) [89][90][91]	3rd United States Secretary of Commerce (1921–1928) (No prior elected office)	Republican	(1928) 36 (1929)	Charles Curtis
32	March 4, 1933 - April 12, 1945 (Died in	Franklin D. Roosevelt 1882–1945 (Lived: 63 years) [92][93][94]	44th Governor of New York (1929–1932)	Democratic	(1932) 37 (1933) (1936) 38 (1937) (1940) 39 (1941)	John N. Garner March 4, 1933 – January 20, 1941 (r) Henry A. Wallace January 20, 1941 – January 20, 1945	
	office)					(1944) 40 (1945) (1945) IJ	Harry S. Truman January 20 – April 12, 1945 (Succeeded to presidency) Office vacant April 12, 1945
3 3	April 12, 1945 – January 20, 1953		Harry S. Truman 1884–1972 (Lived: 88 years) ^{[95][96][97]}	34th Vice President of the United States	Democratic	(1948) 41 (1949)	1945 – January 20, 1949 Alben W. Barkley January 20, 1949 – January 20, 1953
3 4	January 20, 1953 – January 20, 1961		Dwight D. Eisenhowe r 1890–1969 (Lived: 78 years) [98][99][100]	Supreme Allied Commander Europe (1949–1952) (No prior elected office)	Republican	(1952) 42 (1953) (1956) 43 (1957)	Richard Nixon

3 5	January 20, 1961 – November 22, 1963 (Died in office)	John F. Kennedy 1917–1963 (Lived: 46 years) [101][102][103]	U.S. Senator from Massachuset ts (1953–1960)	Democratic	(1960) 44 (1961) (1963) IJ	Lyndon B. Johnson (Succeeded to presidency)
3 6	November 22, 1963 – January 20, 1969	Lyndon B. Johnson 1908–1973 (Lived: 64 years) [104][105]	37th Vice President of the United States	Democratic	(1964) 45 (1965)	Office vacant November 22, 1963 – January 20, 1965 Hubert Humphrey January 20, 1965 – January 20, 1969
3 7	January 20, 1969 – August 9, 1974 (Resigned from office)	Richard Nixon 1913–1994 (Lived: 81 years) [106][107][108]	36th Vice President of the United States (1953–1961)	Republican	46 (1969) (1972)	Spiro Agnew January 20, 1969 – October 10, 1973 (<i>Resigned from</i> office) Office vacant October 10 – December 6, 1973 Gerald Ford December 6, 1973 – August 9, 1974 (<i>Succeeded to</i> presidency)
3 8	August 9, 1974 – January 20, 1977	Gerald Ford 1913–2006 (Lived: 93 years) [109][110][111]	40th Vice President of the United States	Republican	(1972) 47 (1973) (1974)	Office vacant August 9 – December 19, 1974 Nelson Rockefeller December 19, 1974 – January 20, 1977

3 9	January 20, 1977 – January 20, 1981	Jimmy Carter Born 1924 (94 years old) [112][113][114]	76th Governor of Georgia (1971–1975)	Democratic	(1976) 48 (1977)	Walter Mondale
4 0	January 20, 1981 – January 20, 1989	Ronald Reagan 1911–2004 (Lived: 93 years) [115][116][117]	33rd Governor of California (1967–1975)	Republican	(1980) 49 (1981) (1984) 50 (1985)	George H. W. Bush
4 1	January 20, 1989 – January 20, 1993	George H. W. Bush 1924–2018 (Lived: 94 years) [118][119][120]	43rd Vice President of the United States	Republican	(1988) 51 (1989)	Dan Quayle
4 2	January 20, 1993 – January 20, 2001	Bill Clinton Born 1946 (72 years old) [121][122][123]	40th & 42nd Governor of Arkansas (1979–1981 & 1983–1992)	Democratic	(1992) 52 (1993) (1996) 53 (1997)	Al Gore
4 3	January 20, 2001 –	George W. Bush Born 1946	46th Governor of Texas (1995–2000)	Republican	(2000) 54 (2001)	Dick Cheney

	January 20, 2009	(72 years old) [124][125]				(2004) 55 (2005)	
4 4	January 20, 2009 – January 20, 2017	Barack Obama Born 1961 (57 years old) [126][127]	U.S. Senator from Illinois (2005–2008)	[Democratic	(2008) 56 (2009) (2012) 57 (2013)	Joe Biden
4 5	January 20, 2017 – Incumben t	Donald Trump Born 1946 (72 years old) [128][129]	Chairman of The Trump Organization (1971–2017) (No prior elected office)	ſ	Republican	(2016) 58 (2017)	Mike Pence

Subsequent public office

Three presidents held another U.S. federal office after serving as president.

President	Presidency ^[a]		Subsequent service		
John Quincy Adams	6	1825–1829	U.S. Representative from Massachusetts (1831–1848)		
Andrew Johnson	17	1865–1869	U.S. Senator from Tennessee (1875)		
William Howard Taft	27	1909–1913	10th Chief Justice of the United States (1921–1930)		

Several presidents campaigned unsuccessfully for other U.S. state or federal elective offices after serving as president.

President	Presidency ^[a]		Office sought unsuccessfully		
John Quincy Adams	6	1825–1829	Governor of Massachusetts (1833)		

Martin Van Buren	8	1837–1841	President of the United States (1844)
			President of the United States (1848)
Millard Fillmore	13	1850–1853	President of the United States (1856)
Andrew Johnson	17	1865–1869	U.S. Senator from Tennessee (1870)
			U.S. Representative from Tennessee (1872)
Ulysses S. Grant	18	1869–1877	President of the United States (1880)
Theodore Roosevelt	26	1901–1909	President of the United States (1912)
Herbert Hoover	31	1929–1933	President of the United States (1940)

Additionally, one former president, John Tyler, served in the government of the Confederate States during the American Civil War. Tyler served in the Provisional Confederate Congress from 1861 to 1862. He was elected to the Confederate House of Representatives in November 1861, but died before he could take his seat.

See also



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- We Government of the United States portal
- Acting President of the United States
- Founding Fathers of the United States
- List of Presidents of the Continental Congress
- List of Vice Presidents of the United States

Notes

- 1. ^ Jump up to:^{a b c} The presidents are numbered according to uninterrupted periods of time served by the same person. For example, George Washington served two consecutive terms and is counted as the first president (not the first and second). Upon the resignation of 37th president Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford became the 38th president even though he simply served out the remainder of Nixon's second term and was never elected to the presidency in his own right. Grover Cleveland was both the 22nd president and the 24th president because his two terms were not consecutive. A vice president who temporarily becomes acting president under the Twenty-fifth Amendment to the Constitution is not counted, because the president remains in office during such a period.
- 2. A Listed here is the most recent office (either with a U.S. state, the federal government, or a private corporation) held by the individual prior to becoming president.
- 3. A Three presidents are counted above with multiple political affiliations: John Tyler (Whig, *Unaffiliated*), Abraham Lincoln (Republican, National Union), and Andrew Johnson (National Union, Democratic).
- 4. ^ Listed and numbered here are the elections and inaugurations that constitute a presidential term.
- 5. Due to logistical delays, instead of being inaugurated on March 4, 1789, the date scheduled for operations of the federal government under the new Constitution to begin, Washington's first inauguration was held 1 month and 26 days later. As a result, his first term was only 1,404 days long (as opposed to the usual 1,461), and was the shortest term for a U.S. president who served a full term.
- 6. A Political parties had not been anticipated when the Constitution was drafted in 1787 and ratified in 1788, nor did they exist at the time of the first presidential election in 1788–89. When they did develop, during Washington's first term, Adams joined the faction that became the Federalist Party. The elections of 1792 were the first ones in the United States that were contested on anything resembling a partisan basis.
- 7. ^ Due to logistical delays, Adams assumed the office of Vice President 1 month and 17 days after the March 4, 1789 scheduled start of operations of the new government under the Constitution. As a result, his first term was only 1,413 days long, and was the shortest term for a U.S. vice president who served a full term.
- A The 1796 presidential election was the first contested American presidential election and the only one in which a president and vice president were elected from opposing political parties. Federalist John Adams was elected president, and Jefferson of the Democratic-Republicans was elected vice president.

- A John Calhoun, formerly a Democratic-Republican, founded the Nullifier Party in 1828 to oppose the Tariff of 1828 and advance the cause of states' rights, but was brought on as Andrew Jackson's running mate in the 1828 presidential election in an effort to broaden the democratic coalition led by Jackson.
- 10. ^ Jump up to:^{*a b c d e f g h i* Intra-term extraordinary inauguration.}
- 11. A John Tyler was sworn in as president on April 6, 1841.
- 12. A John Tyler, a former Democrat, ran for vice president on the Whig Party ticket with Harrison in 1840. Tyler's policy priorities as president soon proved to be opposed to most of the Whig agenda, and he was expelled from the party in September 1841.
- 13. ^ Millard Fillmore was sworn in as president on July 10, 1850.
- 14. A When he ran for reelection in 1864, Republican Abraham Lincoln formed a bipartisan electoral alliance with War Democrats by selecting Democrat Andrew Johnson as his running mate, and running on the National Union Party ticket.
- 15. ^ Democrat Andrew Johnson ran for vice president on the National Union Party ticket with Republican Abraham Lincoln in 1864. Later, while president, Johnson tried and failed to build a party of loyalists under the National Union banner. Near the end of his presidency, Johnson rejoined the Democratic Party.
- 16. ^ Chester A. Arthur was initially sworn in as president on September 20, 1881, and then again on September 22.
- 17. Calvin Coolidge was initially sworn in as president on August 3, 1923, and then again on August 21.
- 18. A The Twentieth Amendment to the United States Constitution (ratified on January 23, 1933) moved Inauguration Day from March 4 to January 20, beginning in 1937. As a result, Garner's first term in office was 1 month and 12 days shorter than a normal term.

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