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[The Presidency of Calvin Coolidge](#) **The Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt Dead Certain** *The Presidency of Benjamin Harrison* *The Presidency of Thomas Jefferson* **The Presidency of William McKinley** *The Presidency of Richard Nixon* **The Presidency of Barack Obama** [The Presidency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt](#) **The Presidency of George W. Bush** **The Presidency of James Earl Carter, Jr** [The Ordinary Presidency of Donald J. Trump](#) [The Presidency of Donald J. Trump](#) *The Presidency of James K. Polk* **The Presidency of Herbert C. Hoover** *The Presidency of Franklin Pierce* **The Presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower** *The Presidency of James Buchanan* **The Presidency of Andrew Johnson** [The Presidency of John Adams](#) [Conflict and Crisis](#) [The Presidency of John Quincy Adams](#) *The Young Oxford Companion to the Presidency of the United States* **The Presidency of Andrew Jackson** **The Primetime Presidency of Ronald Reagan** *The Presidency of Rutherford B. Hayes* [JFK, the Presidency of John F. Kennedy](#) *Front Row Seat* **The Presidency of Bill Clinton** [The Presidency of James Madison](#) **The Presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson** [Tumultuous Years](#) [The Problem of the Presidential Succession](#) **The Presidency of the United States** [The Presidency of John F. Kennedy](#) *Guns Or Butter* **The presidency of Gerald Ford** **The Presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt** *Images of Greatness* **The Presidency of Martin Van Buren**

**The Presidency of the United States** Dec 30 2019 An alphabetical explanation of terms relating to the Presidency, including the presidents and vice-presidents, the White House, presidential history, powers, policymaking, agencies, theories, accountability, and elections.

*The Presidency of Benjamin Harrison* Jul 29 2022 Benjamin Harrison was an early proponent of American expansion in the Pacific, a key figure in such landmark legislation as the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and the McKinley Tariff, and one of the Gilded Age's most eloquent speakers. Yet he remains one of our most neglected and least understood presidents. In this first interpretive study of the Harrison administration, the authors illuminate our twenty-third president's character and policies and rescue him from the long shadow of his charismatic secretary of state, James G. Blaine. An Ohio native and Indiana lawyer, Harrison opened the second century of the American presidency in a rapidly industrializing and expanding nation. His inaugural address reflected the nation's optimism: "The masses of our people are better fed, clothed, and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people." But the burdens and realities of his office soon imposed themselves upon Harrison. The biggest blow came at midterm with the Republicans' devastating losses in the 1890 congressional elections. In an era of congressional dominance, those losses eroded Harrison's position as a legislative advocate—at least, for domestic issues. His impact in foreign affairs was more lasting. One of the highlights of this study is its revealing look at Harrison's visionary foreign policy, especially toward the Pacific. Socolofsky and Spetter convincingly demonstrate that although Harrison's ambition to acquire the Hawaiian Islands was not realized during his presidency, his foreign policy was a major step toward American control of Hawaii and American expansion in the Far East.

[The Presidency of John Quincy Adams](#) Jan 11 2021 Historians have not been generous in judging the presidency of John Quincy Adams. Those who have most conspicuously upheld Adams's fame have, at the same time, virtually ignored his service in the White House. Critics, on the other hand, have described his administration as a failure, founded upon "bargain and corruption" and marked by exclusion of the United States from the British West Indian trade, the ineffectiveness of its efforts to promote strong Pan-American relationships, and the enactment of the "tariff of abominations." Some analysts have even argued that it generated the sectionalism which terminated the "Era of Good Feelings." Mary Hargreaves contends, instead, that the basic effort of Adams's presidency was to harmonize divergent sectional interests. To ignore the Adams administration's commitment to nationalism, she argues, is to overlook a fundamental stage in the establishment of the federal government as guardian of the general interest. The volume contains new information on the development of United States commercial policy, the nation's early relationships with Latin America, and difficulties of local and regional adjustment to the growth of the national economy. It will be of keen interest to all students of the economic and political history of the early national period.

[Conflict and Crisis](#) Feb 09 2021 "It was a quiet on the second floor. The vice-president walked solemnly into Mrs. Roosevelt's sitting room, where she waited, grave and calm. With her was her daughter, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger, her husband, Colonel John Boettiger, and Stephan Early. Truman knew at a glance that his premonition had been true. Mrs. Roosevelt came forward directly and put her arm on his shoulder. 'Harry, the President is dead.'" Robert J. Donovan's *Conflict and Interest* presents a detailed account of Harry S. Truman's presidency from 1945-1948.

[JFK, the Presidency of John F. Kennedy](#) Aug 06 2020 Filled with penetrating portraits of the significant and powerful figures in John Kennedy's political life, this balanced account chronicles his quest for the presidency and the key events and decisions of his administration

**The Presidency of Andrew Jackson** Nov 08 2020 In 1829 Andrew Jackson arrived in Washington in a carriage. Eight years and two turbulent presidential terms later, he left on a train. Those years, among the most prosperous in American history, saw America transformed not only by growth in transportation but by the expansion of the market economy and the formation of the

mass political party. Jackson's ambivalence—and that of his followers—toward the new politics and the new economy is the story of this book. Historians have often depicted the Old Hero (or Old Hickory) as bigger than life—so prominent that his name was wed to an era. Donald Cole presents a different Jackson, one not always sure of himself and more controlled by than in control of the political and economic forces of his age. He portrays Jackson as a leader who yearned for the agrarian past but was also entranced by the future of a growing market economy. The dominant theme of Jackson's presidency, Cole argues, was his inconsistent and unsuccessful battle to resist market revolution. Elected by a broad coalition of interest groups, Jackson battled constantly not only his opponents but also his supporters. He spent most of his first term rearranging his administration and contending with Congress. His accomplishments were mostly negative—relocating Indians, vetoing road bills and the Bank bill, and opposing nullification. The greatest achievement of his administration, the rise of the mass political party, was more the work of advisers than of Jackson himself. He did, however, make a lasting imprint, Cole contends. Through his strength, passions, and especially his anxiety, Jackson symbolized the ambivalence of his fellow Americans at a decisive moment—a time when the country was struggling with the conflict between the ideals of the Revolution and the realities of nineteenth-century capitalism.

The Problem of the Presidential Succession Jan 29 2020

The Presidency of Donald J. Trump Oct 20 2021 "Donald Trump took office in 2017 amid an increasingly polarized political field. He quickly carved out a loyal base among the radical wing of the Republican party, dominated the news cycle with an endless stream of controversies, and, with the support of his voting base and party, presided over one of the most publicized, dramatic, and contentious one-term presidencies in American history. In *The Presidency of Donald J. Trump*, Julian Zelizer gathers leading American historians to put President Trump and his administration into political and historical context. These scholars offer strikingly original assessments of the central issues that shaped the Trump years, including the #MeToo and #BlackLivesMatter movements, Trump's crusade against media he dubbed "fake news," the border wall and immigration more broadly, the rapid rise of open white supremacy, the national COVID-19 response, the calls to "defund the police," the efforts to contest the outcome of the election, and the January 6th insurrection, among others. Together, these essays argue that the Trump presidency was not unprecedented, but it represented and emerged from the long-term development of the Republican Party and American polarization more broadly"--

**The Presidency of William McKinley** May 27 2022 In this interpretation of the McKinley presidency Lewis L. Gould contends that William McKinley was the first modern president. Making use of extensive original research in manuscript collections in the United States, Great Britain, and France, Gould argues that during McKinley's four and a half years in the White House the executive office began to resemble the institution as the twentieth century would know it. He rejects the erroneous stereotypes that have long obscured McKinley's historical significance: McKinley as the compliant agent of Mark Hanna or as an irresolute executive in the Cuban crisis that led to war with Spain. He contends that McKinley is an important figure in the history of the United States because of the large contributions he made to the strengthening and broadening of the power of the chief executive. While this volume touches on many aspects of McKinley's leadership, the core of it relates to the coming of the Spanish-American War, the president's conduct of the war itself, and the emergence of an American empire from 1898 to 1900. According to Gould, the Spanish-American War was not the result presidential weakness or of cowardice before public hysteria. McKinley sought to persuade Spain to relinquish Cuba peacefully, turning to war only when it became apparent that Madrid would never acquiesce. During the war, McKinley effectively directed the American military effort and the diplomacy that brought territorial acquisitions and peace. The process of making peace with Spain—involving, as it did, American annexation of the Philippines—and of securing the ratification of the resulting treaty in the Senate underscored McKinley's expansive view of presidential power. He functioned as chief diplomat, from the sending of senators on the peace commission to the personal supervision of the terms of the negotiation. At home he made tours of the West and South in 1898 to lead popular opinion to his position as no president had done before him. For the Senate he evidenced a readiness to dispense patronage, woo votes with personal persuasion, and marshal the resources of the political system behind his treaty. Later episodes in McKinley's administration support Gould's thesis. In administering Puerto Rico and Cuba and in suppressing an insurrection in the Philippines, McKinley relied further on the war power and continued to shape affairs from the White House. He sent troops to China during the Boxer Rebellion in 1900 without congressional authorization, governed the new possessions through presidential commissions, and allowed Capitol Hill only a subsidiary role in the process. By 1901 the nation had an empire and a president whose manner and bearing anticipated the imperial executives of six decades later. Gould does not argue that McKinley was a great president. He maintains, instead, that what McKinley contributed to the office, the examples he offered and the precedents he set make him an important figure in the emergence of the modern presidency in this century.

*The Presidency of Thomas Jefferson* Jun 27 2022 Examines Jefferson's performance as president, delineating the ideology and agrarian ideal underlying his decisions and actions and evaluating his abilities as policymaker, administrator, and diplomat

**The Primetime Presidency of Ronald Reagan** Oct 08 2020 Denton examines the mediatization of the U.S. presidency, as exemplified by President Reagan. Specifically, he analyzes the use of television as an instrument of image-making and governing, the role of the media in contemporary politics, the impact of television on presidential politics, and the future of the presidency in the age of television.

The Presidency of James Madison May 03 2020 Covers all major events of the Madison administration, including the War of 1812 and the push for national expansion.

The Presidency of Calvin Coolidge Nov 01 2022 An assessment of Coolidge's presidency draws on the recently opened papers of his White House physician for hitherto unknown personal information and exonerates Coolidge for the failures of his party's foreign policy, but holds him accountable for not having warned Wall Street against the overspeculation that caused the Depression.

**The Presidency of Barack Obama** Mar 25 2022 An original and engaging account of the Obama years from a group of leading political historians Barack Obama's election as the first African American president seemed to usher in a new era, and he took office in 2009 with great expectations. But by his second term, Republicans controlled Congress, and, after the 2016 presidential election, Obama's legacy and the health of the Democratic Party itself appeared in doubt. In *The Presidency of Barack Obama*, Julian Zelizer gathers leading American historians to put President Obama and his administration into political and historical context. These writers offer strikingly original assessments of the big issues that shaped the Obama years, including the conservative backlash, race, the financial crisis, health care, crime, drugs, counterterrorism, Iraq and Afghanistan, the environment, immigration, education, gay rights, and urban policy. Together, these essays suggest that Obama's central paradox is that, despite effective policymaking, he failed to receive credit for his many achievements and wasn't a party builder.

Provocatively, they ask why Obama didn't unite Democrats and progressive activists to fight the conservative counter-tide as it grew stronger. Engaging and deeply informed, *The Presidency of Barack Obama* is a must-read for anyone who wants to better understand Obama and the uncertain aftermath of his presidency. Contributors include Sarah Coleman, Jacob Dlamini, Gary Gerstle, Risa Goluboff, Meg Jacobs, Peniel Joseph, Michael Kazin, Matthew Lassiter, Kathryn Olmsted, Eric Rauchway, Richard Schragger, Paul Starr, Timothy Stewart-Winter, Thomas Sugrue, Jeremi Suri, Julian Zelizer, and Jonathan Zimmerman.

*Guns Or Butter* Oct 27 2019 Chronicles the events of Johnson's presidency, from the birth of the Great Society to the debacle of Vietnam, and reassesses his legacy as president

*Front Row Seat* Jul 05 2020 Presents a behind-the-scenes view of the presidency of George W. Bush, from meetings with troops in war zones to relaxed times with his family to important meetings with his inner circle.

**The Presidency of Martin Van Buren** Jun 23 2019 Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the United States, has been judged harshly by some historians as a politician by trade and a spoilsman without principles, a "little magician" who was interested only in his own advancement. This volume provides a thorough recounting of the events and decisions of Van Buren's White House years (1837-1841), and adds to the positive reappraisal of Van Buren as an able statesman and effective chief executive. Wilson stresses that Van Buren faced the major problems of his presidency with courage and consistency, and that he brought repose to a nation wrenched both by sectional differences and by the violent fluctuations of economic expansion and contraction. Wilson discusses Van Buren's close relationship with Andrew Jackson and substantially qualifies the persistent interpretation of the Van Buren presidency as the "third term" of Jackson. Van Buren, a pragmatic Jeffersonian with a statesmanlike concern for order, reversed Jackson's priorities. Wilson describes how Van Buren resolved the crisis with Mexico and succeeded in keeping peace with Britain at a time when incidents arising out of rebellion in Canada and the disputed Maine boundary might have precipitated war. The most distinctive contribution of this volume is its in-depth analysis of the economic and political aspects of Van Buren's domestic policy, especially the Independent Treasury, the issue that gave basic shape to his entire presidency. Jackson had divorced the Treasury from the national bank; Van Buren took one further step and rendered the operations of the Treasury independent of the state banks as well. By the end of his term, debate on the issues of currency and enterprise had brought the second-party system in the U.S. to maturity. In 1840 Van Buren's views in this area would cost him reelection. This study sheds lights on a turbulent period in American history and contributes to our understanding of Martin Van Buren's achievements. He kept the nation out of war, reduced sectional tensions, and established the basis for a fiscal policy which he believed would bring greater stability to economic development.

*Images of Greatness* Jul 25 2019 A former official White House photographer presents a collection of portraits spanning more than five years of Ronald Reagan's presidency, covering both historical events and private moments.

**The Presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson** Apr 01 2020 Presents an assessment of the Johnson administration including the Vietnam issue.

*The Presidency of Rutherford B. Hayes* Sep 06 2020 Reexamines President Hayes' skills as the chief executive, describes the problems faced by his administration, and discusses his style of leadership

**The Presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt** Aug 25 2019 Franklin Delano Roosevelt--the longest serving president in U.S. history--successfully guided Americans through two of the worst crises ever. He succeeded where others had failed in pulling the country back from the brink of collapse during the Great Depression. He lifted Americans' spirits and turned them away from fear and defeatism. Then came the horrors and devastation of World War II. The brilliant and courageous Roosevelt proved to be an outstanding commander in chief, leading the world to victory over the powers of evil.

*The Presidency of Franklin Pierce* Jul 17 2021 Evaluates Pierce's presidency, assessing the strengths and weaknesses, accomplishments and failures of his administration

*Tumultuous Years* Mar 01 2020 "In January of 1949 the aftershocks of the Second World War were still jarring large parts of the globe, although they had greatly diminished in the United States. In Asia, however, turbulence continued to rise as a result of the collapse of Japan, the tottering of the European empires after the war, and the combustion produced by nationalism mixed with communism. Because a segment of American opinion, generally represented in the more conservative wing of the Republican party, was very sensitive to events in Asia, the tremors in the Far East came as harbingers of disturbing political conflict in the United States." Robert J. Donovan's *Tumultuous Years* presents a detailed account of Harry S. Truman's presidency from 1949-1953.

*The Ordinary Presidency of Donald J. Trump* Nov 20 2021 The presidency of Donald J. Trump is rather ordinary. Trump himself may be the most unusual, unorthodox and unconventional president the US has ever had. Yet, even with his extraordinary personality and approach to the job, his presidency is proving quite ordinary in its accomplishments and outcomes, both at home and abroad. Like most modern US presidents, the number and scope of Trump's achievements are rather meager. Despite dramatic claims to a revolution in US politics, Trump simply has not achieved very much. Trump's few policy achievements are also mostly mainstream Republican ones rather than the radical, anti-establishment, swamp-draining changes

promised on the campaign trail. The populist insurgent who ran against Washington has followed a policy agenda largely in tune with conservative Republican traditions. The Ordinary Presidency of Donald J. Trump provides a detailed explanation for the discrepancy between Trump's extraordinary approach and the relative mediocrity of his achievements. Ironically, it is precisely Trump's extraordinariness as president that has helped render his presidency ordinary.

**The Presidency of Herbert C. Hoover** Aug 18 2021 This book is likely to rank as the standard source on the Hoover Presidency for years to come.

**Dead Certain** Aug 30 2022 A political insider explores the secrecy and notoriety surrounding the current administration, offering anecdotal behind-the-scenes perspectives on specific decisions that have been made while addressing such challenges as September 11, the Iraqi war, and hurricane Katrina. Reprint. 50,000 first printing.

**The Presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower** Jun 15 2021 A comprehensive and concise history which makes use of recent scholarship

**The presidency of Gerald Ford** Sep 26 2019 Seminar paper from the year 2006 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: USA, grade: 2, University of Wyoming (Political Science), language: English, abstract: Gerald Ford came to the Presidency very surprisingly. Before and after Richard Nixon's resignation following the Watergate affair, he did not have a lot of time to create his own policies or structure his own administration within the White House. Three transition groups were working on the structural preparation for the Presidency, one of them started secretly several months before Ford had to take over the office - just in case. But they were all facing the problem that they did not have the amount of time normally given to a future President between the election and the inauguration to develop a plan for the advisory structure. Ford and his Vice-presidential staff jumped into a running government which was created for the personal needs and around the work style of a President Nixon. They could not fire the whole Nixon staff at the same time without the risk of leading the country into an incapability of action until a new staff system had been built up. And they could not keep all the Nixon people who were loyal to the former President and were probably not able to work the way the new President wanted them to. Ford and his advisers decided to go a middle way which will be analyzed later. This paper will focus on how the advisory structure Ford chose, or was forced to choose, influenced him in his decision making process. The main source will be the biography of John Robert Greene, *The Presidency of Gerald R. Ford*. The thesis will be that Ford's way to make a decision, as he was used to from his congressional career, did not match with the structure the Presidency forced him to use and led him too often to ineffective decisions.

The Presidency of John Adams Mar 13 2021 This book is a volume in the Penn Press Anniversary Collection. To mark its 125th anniversary in 2015, the University of Pennsylvania Press rereleased more than 1,100 titles from Penn Press's distinguished backlist from 1899-1999 that had fallen out of print. Spanning an entire century, the Anniversary Collection offers peer-reviewed scholarship in a wide range of subject areas.

*The Presidency of James K. Polk* Sep 18 2021 James K. Polk was one of the strongest and most active presidents ever to occupy the office. In the nineteenth century only Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln matched his overall leadership and domination of national government. Bergeron's crisp, insightful narrative shows how and why Polk achieved such stature and yet failed to attract the kind of popular support or retrospective recognition granted other presidential luminaries. A native of North Carolina, Polk prepared for the presidency by honing his leadership skills as a seven-term congressman, speaker of the house, and governor of Tennessee. Bergeron's summary and analysis of those years shed light on the foundations of the presidency that followed. He provides fresh new perspectives on Polk's relationship with his cabinet, his skirmishes with Congress over domestic economic legislation, and the curse of presidential patronage. But perhaps the most fascinating portions of this study are devoted to Polk's role as the western expansionist. By the end of his term, the United States had acquired enormous territories in the Southwest and far West. Bergeron demonstrates that Polk adroitly used both war and diplomacy to acquire and protect these lands. When the annexation of Texas led to the outbreak of war with Mexico, Polk was forced to become commander-in-chief of the American forces. In contrast, the potentially explosive dispute with Great Britain over Oregon's borders was settled through purely diplomatic means. Norman A. Graebner, in *America's Top Ten Presidents*, declares, "Polk's achievements in diplomacy were among the most remarkable in American history." Drawing upon a careful review of the extensive literature on our eleventh president, as well as Polk's personal diary, Bergeron has written a significant and balanced reassessment of the Polk presidency. In the process, he has also created a revealing portrait of a complex man who led the nation with imperial determination tempered with compassion, generosity, and even humor.

**The Presidency of James Earl Carter, Jr** Dec 22 2021 A thoroughly revised, updated, and newly illustrated version of the Gaddis Smith called the best book on the totality of the Carter presidency. The new edition includes more on the former president's foreign and environmental policies and expands coverage of the personal Carter as well as his wife Rosalyn's activist role during his administration.

*The Young Oxford Companion to the Presidency of the United States* Dec 10 2020 An alphabetical listing and explanation of terms relating to the Presidency, including the presidents and vice-presidents, the White House, presidential history, powers, policymaking, agencies, theories, advisors, accountability, and elections.

*The Presidency of Richard Nixon* Apr 25 2022 Examines the presidency of Richard Nixon, covering the military and diplomatic aspect of the Vietnam War, Nixon's domestic policies, Watergate, and Nixon's post-presidential years.

The Presidency of John F. Kennedy Nov 28 2019 The presidency of John F. Kennedy continues to fascinate, even as it also continues to inspire heated debates between admirers and detractors of Camelot's fallen king. Now readers can gain a new appreciation of JFK in this thoroughly revised and updated edition of James Giglio's bestselling study, widely acclaimed as the best and most balanced book on JFK's White House years. Giglio incorporates the voluminous archival materials made available in the last fifteen years, including the declassified documents on crucial foreign policy affairs and White House medical records

that contradict the image of Kennedy's youth and vigor. He stresses the extent to which domestic and foreign policies were interconnected at a time when the Cold War dominated national life and reveals his new appreciation for JFK's prudence in his handling of such enormous challenges as the Cuban missile crisis and the emerging war in Vietnam. Giglio shows Kennedy to be "the most medicated, one of the most courageous, and perhaps the most self-absorbed of our presidents." He reviews the physical ailments and heavy prescriptions that were kept out of the public eye and catalogs sexual indiscretions ranging from Marilyn Monroe and socialite Florence Pritchett to low-level White House employees and even virtual strangers. Surveying this field of conquest, Giglio suggests that JFK's sexual obsession could easily have affected his presidency even more during a second term. His work also amplifies coverage of key issues like civil rights, the Cuban missile crisis, and Vietnam and reevaluates many of the questions surrounding the assassination—maintaining that, even with the existence of a conspiracy still doubtful, the case is far from closed. Like the first edition, this new edition provides a sharp and thoughtful analysis of both domestic and foreign affairs and underscores that, despite his undeniably brief tenure in office, the state of the nation actually did improve on Kennedy's watch. Featuring an expanded bibliographical essay and twenty-two photos from the JFK library, *The Presidency of John F. Kennedy* remains the definitive appraisal of Camelot's kingdom.

**The Presidency of George W. Bush** Jan 23 2022 *The Presidency of George W. Bush* brings together some of today's top American historians to offer the first in-depth look at one of the most controversial U.S. presidencies. Emotions surrounding the Bush presidency continue to run high--conservatives steadfastly defend its achievements, liberals call it a disgrace. This book examines the successes as well as the failures, covering every major aspect of Bush's two terms in office. It puts issues in broad historical context to reveal the forces that shaped and constrained Bush's presidency--and the ways his presidency reshaped the nation. *The Presidency of George W. Bush* features contributions by Mary L. Dudziak, Gary Gerstle, David Greenberg, Meg Jacobs, Michael Kazin, Kevin M. Kruse, Nelson Lichtenstein, Fredrik Logevall, Timothy Naftali, James T. Patterson, and the book's editor, Julian E. Zelizer. Each chapter tackles some important aspect of Bush's administration--such as presidential power, law, the war on terror, the Iraq invasion, economic policy, and religion--and helps readers understand why Bush made the decisions he did. Taking readers behind the headlines of momentous events, the contributors show how the quandaries of the Bush presidency were essentially those of conservatism itself, which was confronted by the hard realities of governance. They demonstrate how in fact Bush frequently disappointed the Right, and how Barack Obama's 2008 election victory cast the very tenets of conservatism in doubt. History will be the ultimate judge of Bush's legacy, and the assessment begins with this book.

**The Presidency of Andrew Johnson** Apr 13 2021 Assesses Johnson's effectiveness as a president and significance in American history by examining his use of presidential power, his role in Reconstruction, domestic development, and foreign affairs from 1865 to 1869

**The Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt** Sep 30 2022 A comprehensive account of Theodore Roosevelt's important presidency, updated to take into account two decades of additional research on the subject.

**The Presidency of Bill Clinton** Jun 03 2020 The presidency of Bill Clinton has an intrinsic historical significance: a marker of generational change, as he was the first 'baby boomer' to reach the White House; the first president whose personal life received no less attention than his policies; and the first elected Democrat President to win re-election since Franklin Roosevelt. This book provides wide-ranging coverage of Clinton's career, addressing the salient aspects of Clinton's life in politics: his governorship; the 1992 presidential campaign; the battle for health care reform; his economic policies; the issue of character, including the Monica Lewinsky scandal; his foreign policy - specifically his role in the peace process in Northern Ireland and in authorizing an aerial war in Kosovo; his handling of the issue of gay rights; and his relationship with the Hollywood film industry. Based on the latest research, this volume provides important new perspectives on Clinton's life in politics. It will be essential reading for anyone interested in American History, Politics and International Relations.

*The Presidency of James Buchanan* May 15 2021 Reviews the policies, personality, and administration of the fifteenth president reassessing his approaches to controversial and critical national and regional events, conflicts, and trends and his role in the buildup of tensions toward the Civil War

**The Presidency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt** Feb 21 2022 An examination of one of the most important presidents in history describes his successes, his failures and the environment in which he served, as well as devoting an entire chapter to his wife, Eleanor.