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| **List of US Presidents in order with dates and parties** | | | | | | |
| ***Number*** | ***Names of Presidents in order*** | ***Dates of Terms in Office in chronological order*** | ***Dates took Office*** | ***Age  at Inaug.*** | ***Dates left Office*** | ***Political Parties*** |
| 1st | **George Washington** | (1789-1793) & (1793-1797) | April 30, 1789 | 57 | March 4, 1797 | **Independent** |
| 2nd | **John Adams** | (1797-1801) | March 4, 1797 | 61 | March 4, 1801 | **Federalist** |
| 3rd | **Thomas Jefferson** | (1801-1805) & (1805-1809) | March 4, 1801 | 57 | March 4, 1809 | **Democratic-Republican** |
| 4th | **James Madison** | (1809-1813) & (1813-1817) | March 4, 1809 | 57 | March 4, 1817 | **Democratic-Republican** |
| 5th | **James Monroe** | (1817-1821) & (1821-1825) | March 4, 1817 | 58 | March 4, 1825 | **Democratic-Republican** |
| 6th | **John Quincy Adams** | (1825-1829) | March 4, 1825 | 57 | March 4, 1829 | **Democratic-Republican** |
| 7th | **Andrew Jackson** | (1829-1833) & (1833-1837) | March 4, 1829 | 61 | March 4, 1837 | **Democratic** |
| 8th | **Martin Van Buren** | (1837-1841) | March 4, 1837 | 54 | March 4, 1841 | **Democratic** |
| 9th | **William Harrison** | (1841) | Mar. 4, 1841 | 68 | April 4, 1841 | **Whig** |
| 10th | **John Tyler** | (1841-1845 | April 4, 1841 | 51 | March 4, 1845 | **Whig** |
| 11th | **James Knox Polk** | (1845-1849) | March 4, 1845 | 49 | March 4, 1849 | **Democratic** |
| 12th | **Zachary Taylor** | (1849-1850) | March 4, 1849 | 64 | July 9, 1850 | **Whig** |
| 13th | **Millard Fillmore** | (1850-1853) | July 9, 1850 | 50 | March 4, 1853 | **Whig** |
| 14th | **Franklin Pierce** | (1853-1857) | Mar. 4, 1853 | 48 | March 4, 1857 | **Democratic** |
| 15th | **James Buchanan** | (1857-1861) | Mar. 4, 1857 | 65 | March 4, 1861 | **Democratic** |
| 16th | **Abraham Lincoln** | (1861-1865) & (1865) | Mar. 4, 1861 | 52 | April 15, 1865 | **Republican / National Union** |
| 17th | **Andrew Johnson** | (1865-1869) | April 15, 1865 | 56 | March 4, 1869 | **Democratic / National Union** |
| 18th | **Ulysses Grant** | (1869-1873) & (1873-1877) | Mar. 4, 1869 | 46 | March 4, 1877 | **Republican** |
| 19th | **Rutherford Hayes** | (1877-1881) | Mar. 4, 1877 | 54 | March 4, 1881 | **Republican** |
| 20th | **James Garfield** | (1881) | Mar. 4, 1881 | 49 | Sept. 19, 1881 | **Republican** |
| 21st | **Chester Arthur** | (1881-1885) | Sept. 19, 1881 | 50 | March 4, 1885 | **Republican** |
| 22nd | **Grover Cleveland** | (1885-1889) | Mar. 4, 1885 | 47 | March 4, 1889 | **Democratic** |
| 23rd | **Benjamin Harrison** | (1889-1893) | Mar. 4, 1889 | 55 | March 4, 1893 | **Republican** |
| 24th | **Grover Cleveland** | (1893-1897) | Mar. 4, 1893 | 55 | March 4, 1897 | **Democratic** |
| 25th | **William McKinley** | (1897-1901) & (1901) | March 4, 1897 | 54 | Sept. 14, 1901 | **Republican** |
| 26th | **Theodore Roosevelt** | (1901-1905) & (1905-1909) | Sept. 14, 1901 | 42 | March 4, 1909 | **Republican** |
| 27th | **William Taft** | (1909-1913) | Mar. 4, 1909 | 51 | March 4, 1913 | **Republican** |
| 28th | **Woodrow Wilson** | (1913-1917) & (1917-1921) | Mar. 4, 1913 | 60 | March 4, 1921 | **Democratic** |
| 29th | **Warren Harding** | (1921-1923) | Mar. 4, 1921 | 55 | August 2, 1923 | **Republican** |
| 30th | **Calvin Coolidge** | (1923-1925) & (1925-1929) | August 2, 1923 | 51 | March 4, 1929 | **Republican** |
| 31st | **Herbert Hoover** | (1929-1933) | Mar. 4, 1929 | 54 | March 4, 1933 | **Republican** |
| 32nd | **Franklin Roosevelt** | (1933-1937) & (1937-1941) & (1941-1945) & (1945) | Mar. 4, 1933 | 51 | April 12, 1945 | **Democratic** |
| 33rd | **Harry Truman** | (1945-1949) & (1949-1953) | April 12, 1945 | 60 | January 20, 1953 | **Democratic** |
| 34th | **Dwight Eisenhower** | (1953-1957) & (1957-1961) | Jan. 20, 1953 | 62 | January 20, 1961 | **Republican** |
| 35th | **John Kennedy** | (1961-1963) | Jan. 20, 1961 | 43 | Nov. 22, 1963 | **Democratic** |
| 36th | **Lyndon Johnson** | (1963-1965) & (1965-1969) | Nov. 22, 1963 | 55 | January 20, 1969 | **Democratic** |
| 37th | **Richard Nixon** | (1969-1974) | Jan. 20, 1969 | 56 | August 9, 1974 | **Republican** |
| 38th | **Gerald Ford** | (1974-1977) | August 9, 1974 | 61 | January 20, 1977 | **Republican** |
| 39th | **Jimmy Carter** | (1977-1981) | Jan. 20, 1977 | 52 | January 20, 1981 | **Democratic** |
| 40th | **Ronald Reagan** | (1981-1985) & (1985-1989) | Jan. 20, 1981 | 69 | January 20, 1989 | **Republican** |
| 41st | **George H Bush** | (1989-1993) | Jan. 20, 1989 | 64 | January 20, 1993 | **Republican** |
| 42nd | **Bill Clinton** | (1993-2001) | Jan. 20, 1993 | 46 | January 20, 2001 | **Democratic** |
| 43rd | **George W Bush** | (2001-2005) & (2005-2009) | Jan. 20, 2001 | 54 | January 20, 2009 | **Republican** |
| 44th | **Barack Obama** | (2009-2013) & (2013-2017) | Jan. 20, 2009 | 47 | January 20, 2017 | **Democratic** |

**US Political Parties: List of US Presidents in order with dates and parties**The above list of US Presidents in order with dates and parties contain all the US Presidents, the numbers of their presidencies, the dates of their tenure or terms in office, the dates they assumed office, their age at Inauguration, the dates they left office and and the political parties of the all the US Presidents.  The definitions, views and beliefs and details of all of the political parties are provided below.

**US Political Parties: US Presidents in order with dates and parties: What are Political Parties?**What are Political parties? Good Question! The US Political parties were formed by groups of people who shared the same ideas, views and beliefs about the way the United States should be governed. The US Political parties work to influence government policies and to introduce new laws to the Constitution and to make amendments to existing laws.

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| **Facts about US Political Parties** | |
| Fact 1: | The Independent Party Platform.  Definition: Non-partisan, not supporting the policies, views or beliefs of a single political party. George Washington was the only president elected as an independent, as he was not formally affiliated with any party during his two terms in office. |
| Fact 2: | The Federalist Party Platform.  Definition: An advocate of confederation and the Constitution of the United States at its formation and adoption. John Adams was a member of this political party which favored the administration of President George Washington. Federalism is the idea and beliefs of a federal organization of self-governing units, such as a confederation. Federalists also believe in the idea of nationalism and industrialization. |
| Fact 3: | The Democratic-Republican Party Platform.  Definition: The Democratic-Republican party (aka or Republican Party) was the political party founded by Thomas Jefferson in opposition to the Federalist Party which had monarchical tendencies.  Its views and beliefs were based on civic duty encompassing allegiance to the government which in turn protects its citizens. As such, the Democratic-Republican Party strictly adhered to the constitution in order to limit the powers of the federal government. The Democratic-Republican Party strongly opposed to aristocracy, monarchy, corruption and elitism. |
| Fact 4: | The Democratic Party Platform.  Definition: The Democratic Party adhered to a socially liberal and progressive platform. The Jackson administration stood for stood for simple and frugal beliefs and an unobtrusive government. The Democratic Party opposed government spending and favoritism, especially in the form of corporate charters for banks and other financial enterprises. The early Democratic Party was anti-aristocracy and in the south the Democrats adopted a strong pro-slavery policy and sought to extend slavery into the West. |
| Fact 5: | The Whig Party Platform.  Definition: The Whig Party was formed in opposition to the Democrat Party and advocated a more fluid interpretation of the Constitution, a program of national development, modernization and high protective tariffs. |
| Fact 6: | The Republican Party Platform.  Definition: The Republican Party was formed to further the beliefs of national interest above sectional interests and states' rights. It was organized in 1856 in opposition to the extension of slavery. In 1860 the Republican Party elected Abraham Lincoln as president. |

Video (Slide Show)

<https://youtu.be/_goCpug7BjM>