

Chapter 1 : List of Presidents of the United States - Wikipedia

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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 on to Harvard. He was only an average student, but during his senior year was the editor of the elite Harvard Crimson the student paper. On March 27, 1905, he had married Eleanor Roosevelt, a distant cousin. As a young woman, Eleanor was shy, but she grew into one of the most prominent first ladies of this nation. In the latter part of her life she worked for social betterment, and she was highly regarded as a lecturer and newspaper columnist. From 1945 to 1953 she served as a United States delegate to the United Nations. Franklin Roosevelt was elected to the New York Senate in 1911. 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. 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. While in his thirties Roosevelt, vacationing at his summer home on Campobello Island, suffered an attack of poliomyelitis. For the rest of his life, he was unable to walk without assistance. Inspired by his own experience with the illness, he would later found the March of Dimes to raise money for research into a cure for polio, as well as a national foundation at Warm Springs, Georgia for its treatment. FDR, himself, underwent treatment at this facility. His mother was the matriarch of the family and encouraged him, in her usual dominating manner, to retire to his home in Hyde Park and live his life contently there. Instead, he and Eleanor went against the grain. At the Democratic National Convention of 1932, Franklin Roosevelt finally made a return to the political stage. In his nomination speech, he referred to Smith as "The Happy Warrior. Smith lost the race for President to Herbert Hoover, but Roosevelt did become Governor of New York, although by a narrow margin, proving to all that, despite his health, he could manage a strong campaign. While Governor, he initiated various welfare reforms, the development of public power, and civil service reforms. He also began to have serious Presidential aspirations. He met with a group of trusted advisors, many of them prominent new Yorkers, whose purpose was to brainstorm ideas that might put the nation back on its feet and, at the same time, quietly position FDR with a Presidential image. Reelected in 1934, he began to use the radio as a means of contact with the people. During the National Convention he promised the delegates a " New Deal. The group was formed prior to the Chicago Convention and included Raymond Mosley a law professor, Rexford Tugwell agriculture economist, and A. These men provided Roosevelt with a specific platform on which to run his campaign. He began to speak of "an economic constitutional order," which included conservation, relief, social insurance, and cheaper electricity. The Great Depression helped give him an overwhelming victory in the general election. His opponents criticized his physical limitations, but he used his powers of persuasion and charm. Some say that had there been television back then, a man in a wheelchair would never have been elected President of the United States; but Franklin was able to make voters forget his disability. He became President in March of 1933 at one of the worst points of the Great Depression. On the eve of his inauguration he inspired confidence with the people when he told them " The only thing we have to fear is fear itself. He asked them to stop hoarding cash, and on his first day as President he closed the Banks and ordered the Congress into special session to pass emergency banking legislation. It was a crisis situation. Between 12 and 14 million people were unemployed, and many were actually starving. In response, FDR recommended passage of programs such as the Works Progress Administration WPA that provided building projects, built schools and public buildings; the Civil Conservation Corps [CCC], wherein unmarried men built roads and public projects under the direction of the Army; and The Tennessee Valley Authority TVA, formed to build dams and hydroelectric plants for electricity and flood control on rivers. The Agricultural Adjustment Acts of 1933 and promoted reforestation and conservation and controlled supply and demand by paying farmers not to plant certain crops. The Social Security Act provided unemployment compensation, retirement

funds, and disability insurance on a national scale. The dollar was devalued to stimulate foreign trade and to support more competitive business practices. As part of the New Deal, aid and assistance were provided to farms and businesses. The National Industrial Recovery Act NIRA was passed to stabilize industry by eliminating cutthroat practices, maintaining prices, and promoting labor unionization. Employment for the unemployed and "a chicken in every pot" were the themes of the times. Many critics called the programs socialistic and said they were creating a welfare state funded by the government. Roosevelt defeated Hoover for a second term and, for an unprecedented third term, he defeated Wendell Wilkie. Finally, in a fourth run, he defeated Thomas Dewey. Franklin Delano Roosevelt has been called the greatest President since Lincoln. But he is also highly criticized, especially for circumventing Congress and even his own Cabinet to get his programs through. He would constantly employ the use of radio and his now famous "fireside chats" to talk directly to the American people. Roosevelt foresaw the coming of the war that began in Europe in September of 1939. He kept playing cards with foreign policy, finding ways to aid the Allies against the Axis Powers. Hitler was smashing his way through Europe, one country at a time, until he finally took France. Soon after this he introduced legislation to the Congress called the Lend-Lease Act. Under this act, the Allied countries could trade leased foreign bases for supplies and ships under a cash and carry arrangement that would have materials delivered to their ports by American ships. Many of the American people did not want to enter into another war. Like the public, Roosevelt and his staff were divided on the matter; but the less-than-neutral actions of the United States with regard to shipping made for deteriorating relations with the Axis powers. Hitler then also declared war on the United States. This truly was a world war to end all wars. When Roosevelt spoke of the attack in his address to Congress on December 8, 1941, he called it "A day that will live in infamy. Their first mission was to annihilate Hitler and force Germany into an unconditional surrender, which would never again allow an opening for the Germans to wage war upon the continent of Europe. But to truly mount the war effort, they needed Stalin; and Stalin needed them. Although they knew of his plans for Eastern Europe, they had to align with the Communist for strategic purposes. Roosevelt initiated the Manhattan Project, which eventually led to the development of the Atomic Bomb. Food and gasoline were rationed. Drives for rubber, scrap and even paper were conducted to support the war effort. Women took over the jobs formerly filled by the fighting men. Eleanor Roosevelt traveled about the country motivating these women with her wit and praise, while Franklin attended high level conferences with Joseph Stalin and Winston Churchill in places like Quebec, Malta, Tehran, and at Yalta. It was during the Yalta conference that the discussion that led to the formation of a United Nations was held. The burden of the presidency took a toll on his body; but his mind persevered. Doctors constantly attended to him, doing what was necessary to keep him functioning. Roosevelt knew his days were numbered, but he desperately wanted to bring the War to a close. At Yalta the cold of the sea had made him ill, and upon his return, he went to Warm Springs, Georgia, for a much-needed rest. His wife was not with him, but was carrying his message from city to city when, finally, on April 12, 1945, Franklin Delano Roosevelt died without getting to see the peace.

Chapter 2 : President of the United States - Wikipedia

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The Presentment Clause requires that any bill passed by Congress must be presented to the president before it can become law. Once the legislation has been presented, the president has three options: The legislation empowered the president to sign any spending bill into law while simultaneously striking certain spending items within the bill, particularly any new spending, any amount of discretionary spending, or any new limited tax benefit. Congress could then repass that particular item. If the president then vetoed the new legislation, Congress could override the veto by its ordinary means, a two-thirds vote in both houses. City of New York , U. Supreme Court ruled such a legislative alteration of the veto power to be unconstitutional. The power to declare war is constitutionally vested in Congress, but the president has ultimate responsibility for the direction and disposition of the military. The exact degree of authority that the Constitution grants to the President as Commander in Chief has been the subject of much debate throughout history, with Congress at various times granting the President wide authority and at others attempting to restrict that authority. In , Washington used his constitutional powers to assemble 12, militia to quell the Whiskey Rebellion – a conflict in western Pennsylvania involving armed farmers and distillers who refused to pay excise tax on spirits. According to historian Joseph Ellis , this was the "first and only time a sitting American president led troops in the field", though James Madison briefly took control of artillery units in defense of Washington D. The President is to be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States. It would amount to nothing more than the supreme command and direction of the military and naval forces Such agreements become, upon receiving the advice and consent of the U. Senate by a two-thirds majority vote , become binding with the force of federal law. Administrative powers Suffice it to say that the President is made the sole repository of the executive powers of the United States, and the powers entrusted to him as well as the duties imposed upon him are awesome indeed. General Services Administration , U. Ambassadors , members of the Cabinet , and other federal officers, are all appointed by a president with the " advice and consent " of a majority of the Senate. When the Senate is in recess for at least ten days, the president may make recess appointments. The power of a president to fire executive officials has long been a contentious political issue. Generally, a president may remove executive officials purely at will. Additionally, the president possesses the power to manage operations of the federal government through issuing various types of directives, such as presidential proclamation and executive orders. When the president is lawfully exercising one of the constitutionally conferred presidential responsibilities, the scope of this power is broad. Moreover, Congress can overturn an executive order through legislation e. Juridical powers The president also has the power to nominate federal judges , including members of the United States courts of appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States. However, these nominations require Senate confirmation. Securing Senate approval can provide a major obstacle for presidents who wish to orient the federal judiciary toward a particular ideological stance. When nominating judges to U. Presidents may also grant pardons and reprieves. Gerald Ford pardoned Richard Nixon a month after taking office. Bill Clinton pardoned Patty Hearst on his last day in office, as is often done just before the end of a second presidential term, but not without controversy. Historically, two doctrines concerning executive power have developed that enable the president to exercise executive power with a degree of autonomy. The first is executive privilege , which allows the president to withhold from disclosure any communications made directly to the president in the performance of executive duties. When Nixon tried to use executive privilege as a reason for not turning over subpoenaed evidence to Congress during the Watergate scandal , the Supreme Court ruled in United States v. Nixon , U. When President Clinton attempted to use executive privilege regarding the Lewinsky scandal , the Supreme Court ruled in Clinton v. Jones , U. These cases established the legal precedent that executive privilege is valid, although the exact extent of the privilege has yet to be clearly defined. Additionally, federal courts have allowed this privilege to radiate outward and protect other executive branch employees, but have weakened that protection for those

executive branch communications that do not involve the president. The state secrets privilege allows the president and the executive branch to withhold information or documents from discovery in legal proceedings if such release would harm national security. Precedent for the privilege arose early in the 19th century when Thomas Jefferson refused to release military documents in the treason trial of Aaron Burr and again in *Totten v. United States* 92 U. Supreme Court until *United States v. Therefore*, the president cannot directly introduce legislative proposals for consideration in Congress. For example, the president or other officials of the executive branch may draft legislation and then ask senators or representatives to introduce these drafts into Congress. The president can further influence the legislative branch through constitutionally or statutorily mandated, periodic reports to Congress. Additionally, the president may attempt to have Congress alter proposed legislation by threatening to veto that legislation unless requested changes are made. In the 20th century, critics charged that too many legislative and budgetary powers that should have belonged to Congress had slid into the hands of presidents. As the head of the executive branch, presidents control a vast array of agencies that can issue regulations with little oversight from Congress. If both houses cannot agree on a date of adjournment, the president may appoint a date for Congress to adjourn. For example, Franklin Delano Roosevelt convened a special session of Congress immediately after the December 7, , Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor and asked for a declaration of war. Ceremonial roles President Woodrow Wilson throws out the ceremonial first ball on Opening Day , As head of state, the president can fulfill traditions established by previous presidents. William Howard Taft started the tradition of throwing out the ceremonial first pitch in at Griffith Stadium , Washington, D. Every president since Taft, except for Jimmy Carter , threw out at least one ceremonial first ball or pitch for Opening Day, the All-Star Game , or the World Series , usually with much fanfare. Hayes began in the first White House egg rolling for local children. Truman administration, every Thanksgiving the president is presented with a live domestic turkey during the annual National Thanksgiving Turkey Presentation held at the White House. Since , when the custom of "pardoning" the turkey was formalized by George H. Bush , the turkey has been taken to a farm where it will live out the rest of its natural life. Many outgoing presidents since James Buchanan traditionally give advice to their successor during the presidential transition. During a state visit by a foreign head of state, the president typically hosts a State Arrival Ceremony held on the South Lawn , a custom begun by John F. Some argue that images of the presidency have a tendency to be manipulated by administration public relations officials as well as by presidents themselves. One critic described the presidency as "propagandized leadership" which has a "mesmerizing power surrounding the office". Kennedy was described as carefully framed "in rich detail" which "drew on the power of myth" regarding the incident of PT [66] and wrote that Kennedy understood how to use images to further his presidential ambitions. Nelson believes presidents over the past thirty years have worked towards "undivided presidential control of the executive branch and its agencies". To serve as president, one must: Under the Twenty-second Amendment , no person can be elected president more than twice. The amendment also specifies that if any eligible person serves as president or acting president for more than two years of a term for which some other eligible person was elected president, the former can only be elected president once. However, this disqualification can be lifted by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress. The most common previous profession of U. Nominees campaign across the country to explain their views, convince voters and solicit contributions. Much of the modern electoral process is concerned with winning swing states through frequent visits and mass media advertising drives. Election Map of the United States showing the number of electoral votes allocated following the census to each state and the District of Columbia for the , and presidential elections; it also notes that Maine and Nebraska distribute electors by way of the Congressional District Method. Electoral College United States The president is elected indirectly by the voters of each state and the District of Columbia through the Electoral College, a body of electors formed every four years for the sole purpose of electing the president and vice president to concurrent four-year terms. As prescribed by the Twelfth Amendment, each state is entitled to a number of electors equal to the size of its total delegation in both houses of Congress. Additionally, the Twenty-third Amendment provides that the District of Columbia is entitled to the number it would have if it were a state, but in no case more than that of the least populous state. They typically vote for the candidates of the party.

32 President's Square: Part I of a Two-Part Narrative of the Riggs Bank and its Founders.

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 five living former presidents. The most recent former president to die was Gerald Ford on December 26, 2024. The presidency of William Henry Harrison , who died 31 days after taking office in 1841, was the shortest in American history. Roosevelt served the longest, over twelve years, before dying early in his fourth term in 1900. 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. Harding , and Franklin D. Roosevelt , four were assassinated Abraham Lincoln , James A. Kennedy , and one resigned Richard Nixon. 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. It also established a mechanism by which an intra-term vacancy in the vice presidency could be filled. 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 1951, 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 to have served more than two terms.

Chapter 4 : Vice President opens 32nd Lagos International Trade Fair - Voice of Nigeria

The first 32 presidents of the United States. Learn with flashcards, games, and more " for free.

January 12, NewsWithViews. This mostly unfamiliar fact is what legendary Freemason, Manly P. Hall, called "the secret destiny of America. In his second inaugural address, George W. Bush said of this phrase that when the founders of America placed it on the Great Seal, "They were acting on an ancient hope that is meant to be fulfilled. President Bush, in his official speech of record, said this scenario is "an ancient hope [plan, scheme] that is meant to be fulfilled" [emphasis added]. What is troubling is that this "god" is specifically identified in the Bible as the spirit that will inhabit the Antichrist. In other words, unknown to most Americans, the Great Seal of their country heralds an ancient prophecy of the coming Man of Sin. In addition to nationally syndicated news and top-ten talk shows, I have been interviewed by United States congressmen, U. During research for the book which hit 1 the day of its release - thank you , I traveled to Washington DC, where I and one other person met with Masons at the House of the Temple, the headquarters of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite. These men were very cordial and mostly responsive to our questions, even confirming our understanding of the influence of Freemasonry in American history. Only when I pressed one of them about a ritual called the Raising Ceremony the raising of Osiris from the dead" a. Hiram Abiff , which is conducted in the Temple Room on the third floor of the building, did these Masons become evasive and visibly uncomfortable. The reason for this is that in addition to the Raising Ceremony being conducted when members reach the 33rd Degree of Scottish Rite Freemasonry, this strange ceremonial is performed without public knowledge in the Temple Room at the inauguration of every U. Because deep esoteric meaning behind Egyptian and Rosicrucian magic that was incorporated in the rites and rituals of Freemasonry holds that the spirit of Osiris can be raised from the underworld and "installed" for want of a better term in the reigning king or president. This is why the U. Capitol Dome is laid out so as to face the Obelisk known as the Washington Monument, as well as other puzzling architecture in Government Center. As I explain in Apollyon Rising Unrecognized by the vast majority of peoples around the world is the greatest conspiracy of all time, sitting right out in the open in Washington DC and at the Vatican. Isis replaced the missing organ with an Obelisk and magically impregnated herself with Horus, the resurrected Osiris. This legend formed the core of Egyptian cosmology and was fantastically venerated on the most imposing scale throughout all of Egypt by towering Obelisks, including at Karnak where the upright Obelisks of Osiris were "vitalized" or "stimulated" from the energy of the masturbatory Sun god Ra shining down upon them. Modern people, especially in America, may view these symbols as profane or pornographic, but they were in fact ritualized objects the ancients believed could produce tangible reactions, properties, or "manifestations" within the material world. In this way, Osiris could be "born again" or reincarnated as Horus over and over. It is the tallest Obelisk of its kind in the world, at 6, inches high feet and inches wide In Egypt, where raising Osiris to life through these magical constructs was perfected, Pharaoh served as the "fit extension" for the reborn god to take residence in as the "sex act" was ritualized at the site of the largest religious structure ever built" the temple of Amun-Ra at Karnak where Pharaoh became the receptacle of the spirit of Osiris during the festival of Opet. The festival was held at the temple of Luxor, where the Pharaoh entered the holy womb-temple beyond the Obelisk and was transmogrified into the living deity, the son of Amun-Ra and Osiris. From then forward, Pharaoh was considered the incarnation of the god Horus resurrected Osiris during his lifetime, and in death experienced apotheosis again, becoming Osiris in the underworld, the dying and resurrecting god, a cycle repeated with every newly appointed king. Thus Pharaoh was" just as the god ciphered on the Great Seal of the United States will be" the son and spiritual incarnation of the Supreme Deity. While revelations such as these have spawned controversy following the release of Apollyon Rising , they are only the tip of the iceberg. Obviously there is never enough time as a guest on a radio or television show to get into the fullest details, but we are currently finishing up a special six-hour audio series on the RNN network that should be available sometime in February. During these recorded hours, we will be covering in greater detail the True Lost Symbol, which I believe Dan Brown understood but for some reason chose not to reveal in his latest novel. What we will make

known is going to shock some people. The information will be as well-documented as the research in Apollyon Rising and I am doing the additional work because the publisher was inundated over the last month with requests from readers for more information regarding a particular section in my book that briefly mentions a "Magic Binding Square" in the base of the Washington Monument. When the entire picture is viewed as it was intended to be—all of the symbols and structures in Government Center as a single portraiture, as well as why they were designed and laid out the way they are—what emerges is the True Lost Symbol, an elaborate alchemical construct that can only be rightly understood within the historical meaning of the symbolism. The sole purpose of the rituals and these constructs is to raise the spirit of Osiris from the underworld into human form. Further confirmation of this is in the fact these symbols were faithfully reproduced at the House of the Temple see support notes below. This includes the stepped, uncapped pyramid like the one on the Great Seal and the pyramidion on top of the Washington Obelisk made of rows of marble hidden beneath aluminium sheeting that rests atop the House of the Temple, and a Magic Binding Square with the same numerical values as the Washington Obelisk. The Magic Square can be seen in the skylight above the Temple Room, which intentionally hovers over where the Raising of Osiris Ceremony is performed. The importance of these specific symbols and their numerological properties duplicated at the House of the Temple cannot be overemphasized. In addition to the stepped uncapped pyramid and the magic square, the House of the Temple was placed 13 blocks North of the White House, there are 33 columns surrounding the building, and each is 33 feet high. When you look at the DC layout with an understanding of ancient Babylonian, Assyrian, Egyptian, Greek, Kabbalistic, and Rosicrucian magic, and how the pagans used vertical and horizontal positioning of their structures, streets, temples, symbols, and lines to represent the supernatural connection between heavenly [vertical] and earthly [horizontal] powers, the entire scene in Washington not only becomes transparent, but reveals volumes. For instance, note how the White House is positioned so that a direct vertical line from the House of the Temple bypasses the edge of it to connect to the Osirian Washington Monument. This illustrates that, while the president in the White House has an earthly [horizontal] role to play, the supernatural administration of the will of the gods—that is, the vertical connection between heaven and earth—emanates through the Supreme Mother Lodge. To stand at the Dome and face the Obelisk is a public act of respect, recognition, honor, subservience to the powers historically represented by these symbols—Isis, Osiris, and Apollo. But in the new audio series we are working on now, we go deeper, uncovering the historical importance of the Magic Square, how it worked, how it was used by the founders, Freemasons, and Rosicrucians in tandem with other grimoires such as the Solomon Key and the Lesser Key of Solomon, which was so important to them. We discuss the 72 pentagrams at the base of the Apotheosis of Washington in the Capitol Dome, and how they were and are used by Freemason gnostics to control the 72 kosmokrators over earth. The skylight Magic Square represents the celestial influences, while the square at the Washington Obelisk represents the earthly or underworldly powers. And on the 73rd day, I will rest. Enter Your E-Mail Address: In answering these questions, I am joined in the series by some well-known authorities including award-winning filmmaker Christian J. Pinto, celebrated researcher David Flynn, and more. You can learn more about this project here. Learn more at www.

Chapter 5 : Thomas R. Horn -- Read it Before It's Banned by the US Government, Part 32

According to the Mechanicsburg public records, the property at 32 Presidents Dr, Mechanicsburg, PA has approximately 2, square feet, 3 beds and 3 baths.

Chapter 6 : 32 President's Square: Part I of a Two-Part Narrative of the Riggs Bank and its Founders | SPM

Cell C President Hyper Krugersdorp is located at Cnr Market & Pretoria St, Shop 32, President Square, Krugersdorp, Gauteng , South Africa. More information on this place.

Chapter 7 : The 32nd US President - Franklin Roosevelt

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Yosuke Masuda, president of Square Enix, predicted that 5G networks could make high-quality web browser games in the HTML5 format more popular. In a New Years letter today, Masuda also said that.