

The background features a gradient from green at the top to blue at the bottom. It is overlaid with various circular and semi-circular patterns, some with arrows indicating direction. Faint numbers like 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, and 260 are scattered across the design.

# ***THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA***

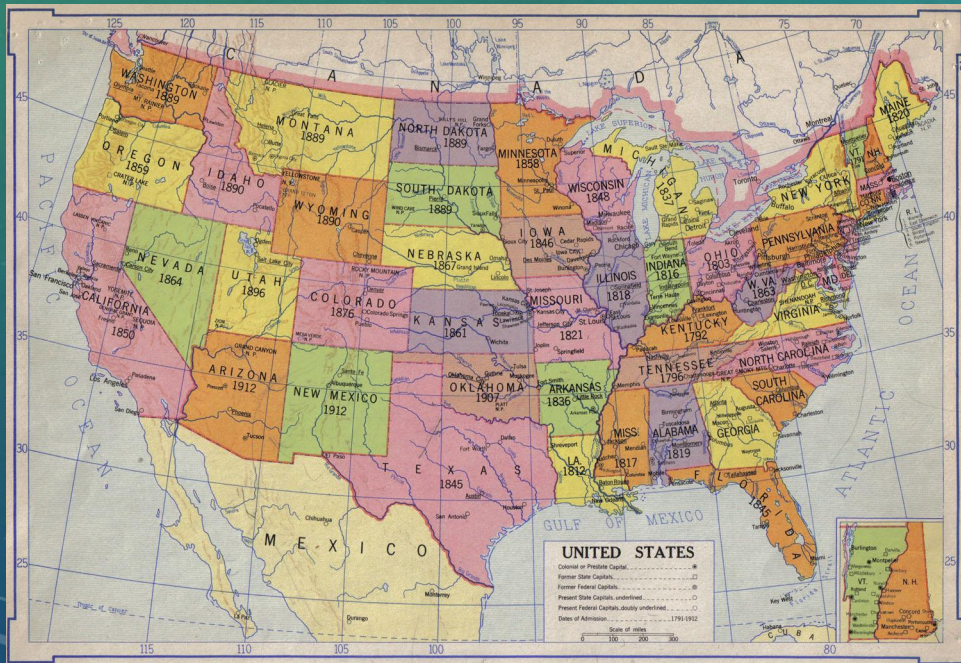
MIZAMIDIN ARUZHAN

**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IS THE WORLD'S THIRD LARGEST COUNTRY IN SIZE. IT IS LOCATED IN NORTH AMERICA. THERE ARE 50 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

**THE UNITED STATES IS A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS. THE UNITED STATES IS DESCRIBED AS A "MOZAIC" IN WHICH DIFFERENT CULTURES ADD THEIR OWN COLOUR TO AMERICAN CULTURE.**

**PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES EVERY FOUR YEARS. THE PRESIDENT LIVES IN THE WHITE HOUSE IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF WASHINGTON.**

**IN THE EARLY 17TH CENTURY, PEOPLE MOVED FROM EUROPE TO THE NEW WORLD AND STARTED A NEW LIFE. ON JULY 4, 1776 THEY DECLARED INDEPENDENCE FROM BRITAIN.**





## George Washington

George Washington (1732—1799) won a lasting place in American History as the "Father of our Country". For nearly twenty years he guided his country much as a father cares for a growing child.

Washington lived an exciting life in exciting times. As a boy, he explored the wilderness. When he grew older, he helped the British fight the French and Indians. Many times he was nearly killed. As a general he suffered hardships with his troops in the cold winters.

He lost many battles, but led the American Army to final victory. After he became President, he successfully solved many problems facing his country, Washington belonged to an old colonial family that believed in hard work, in public service and in worshipping God.

George Washington was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia; on a farm, on February 22, 1732. His first American ancestor came to Virginia from England in 1657. Farming, land buying, trading, milling, and the iron industry were the means by which the family rose in the world. George's father, Augustine, had four children by his first wife and six by his second wife, Mary Ball, George's mother.

Of George's early life little is known. His formal education was slight: no more than 7 or 8 years of school. Men, plantation life and the haunts of river, field and forest were his principal teachers. His favourite subject was arithmetic. He studied enough history and geography to know something of the outside world. But he never learned very much about literature, foreign languages and history.

At the age of 14 he began to work as a surveyor, making many trips into the wilderness areas of Virginia and Pennsylvania. His first military experience came in the French and Indian War (1754—1763), when he was sent on two missions deep into the Ohio county.

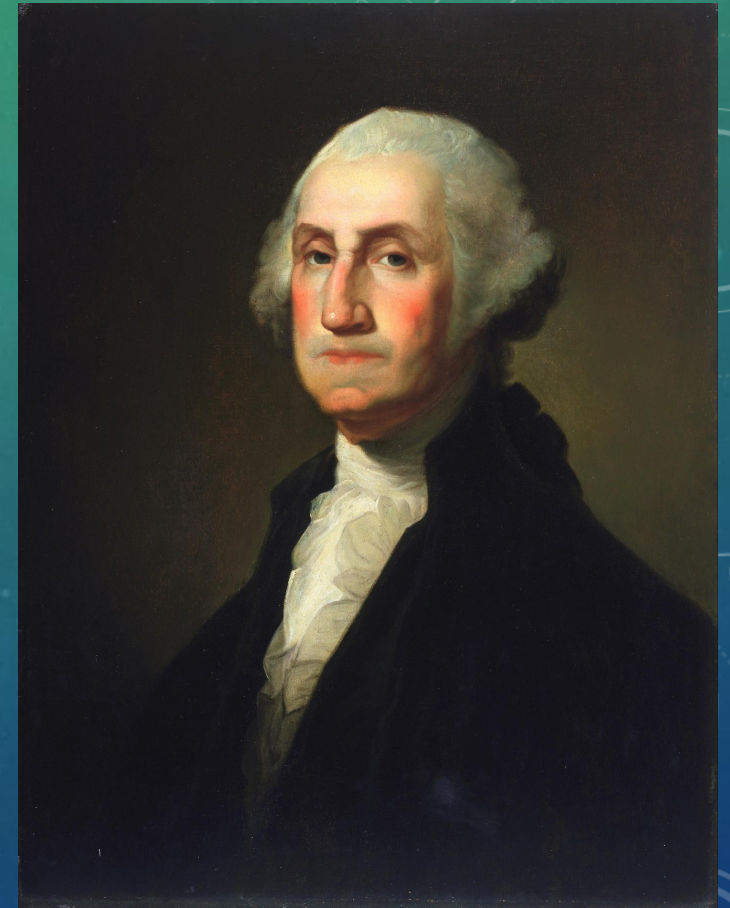
In 1759 Washington retired and married Martha Dandridge, a rich widow. He became a loving stepfather to Martha's two children. He was a progressive farmer of that time.

In 1760's the American colonists grew angrier and angrier at the taxes placed on them by Great Britain. In September 1771 the Continental Congress met, where Washington had his first chance to meet and talk with leaders of other colonies. The members were impressed with his judgement and military knowledge. He was sent to attend the Second Continental Congress (1775) where he was elected a commander-in-chief of the Continental Army. He proved himself a capable commander of the War of Independence.

In 1787 Washington was chosen president of the Continental Convention and later elected first president of the republic (1789), followed by reelection (1792).

George Washington died after an illness of two days on December 14, 1799.

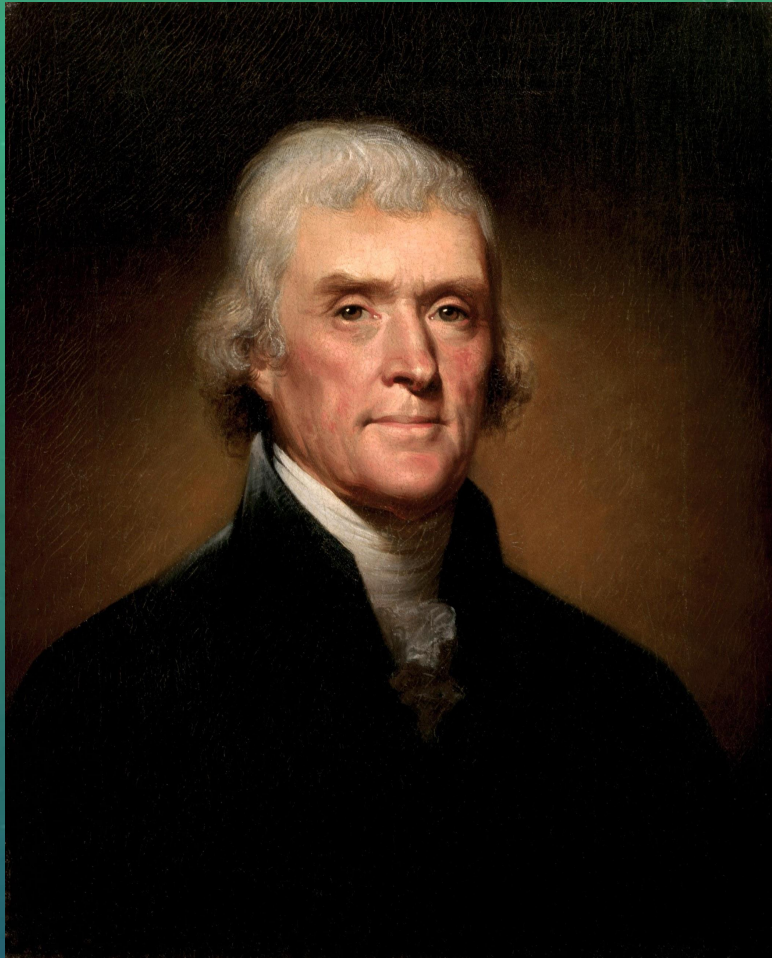
No other American has been honoured more than Washington. The nation's capital, Washington D. C., was named after him. There the giant Washington Monument stands. The state of Washington is the only state named after President. Many cities, parks, streets, bridges, lakes, and schools bear his name. Washington's portrait appears on postage stamps, on the \$1 bill, and on the quarter.



**GEORGE  
WASHINGTON**

**1ST U.S. PRESIDENT**





**JEFFERSON**

**3RD U.S.  
PRESIDENT**

## *Thomas Jefferson*

Thomas Jefferson is one of the American Presidents. Thomas Jefferson was one of the founding fathers of this nation. Jefferson strongly believed in a democratic form of government.

He was born in Virginia in 1743. When he was 14 years old, his father died and the young boy was left to choose for himself what to do. Jefferson studied literature and languages. He also studied to be a lawyer, and later he wrote many of the Virginia laws. One of the laws for which he worked very much was a law to allow many children to go to school for free. Schools in America were only for the children whose parents were rich. When Jefferson was still a young man he was one of those who wanted freedom from England.

In 1790, Thomas Jefferson initially established himself in political affairs under President Washington's Cabinet as the first secretary of state. Much time was spent abroad.

His most outstanding achievement was as chief author of the Declaration of Independence, the statement of human rights and liberties.

Its proclamation was on the 4th of July, 1776. Jefferson also drew up the Constitution for his state Virginia and served as its governor.

He was sent to France as the foreign minister of the United States of America and afterwards was President's George Washington secretary of state. A few years later he became the country's third president, serving in this position for 2 terms.

The author of the Declaration of Independence did another important thing for the American people. He worked out a plan for a university where the students and teachers could live and work together in a settlement built for them. It was one of the first schools to teach science.

Today, it is the University of Virginia. This well-known man was also a self-taught architect. He designed the Virginia State Capital Building. He also designed his own home; he remained the most influential architect of his time. Thomas Jefferson did many useful things during his lifetime and he always thought of how to help ordinary people. He was a practical and theoretical scientist too. Jefferson's best traditions have been kept up by American progressive people in their struggle for peace and democracy.



# Abraham Lincoln

Among all presidents in the history of the United States, Abraham Lincoln is probably the one that Americans remember best. He brought honesty and integrity to the White House. Most of all he is remembered or he is associated with the final abolition of slavery. Lincoln became a virtual symbol of the American Dream whereby an ordinary person from humble beginnings could reach the pinnacle of society as president of the country.

Abraham was born on February 12, 1809 in Kentucky, and spent the first seven years of his life there. Occasionally he and his sister Sarah attended classes in a log schoolhouse some 3 km from home.

It was difficult time for the family, in which his father Thomas Lincoln tried to make living as a carpenter and farmer. The Lincolns moved from farm to farm around Kentucky until 1816, when the family left to settle in Indiana.

During 14 years the Lincolns lived in Indiana and his childhood in the frontier of Indiana set the course for his character and motivation in life later.

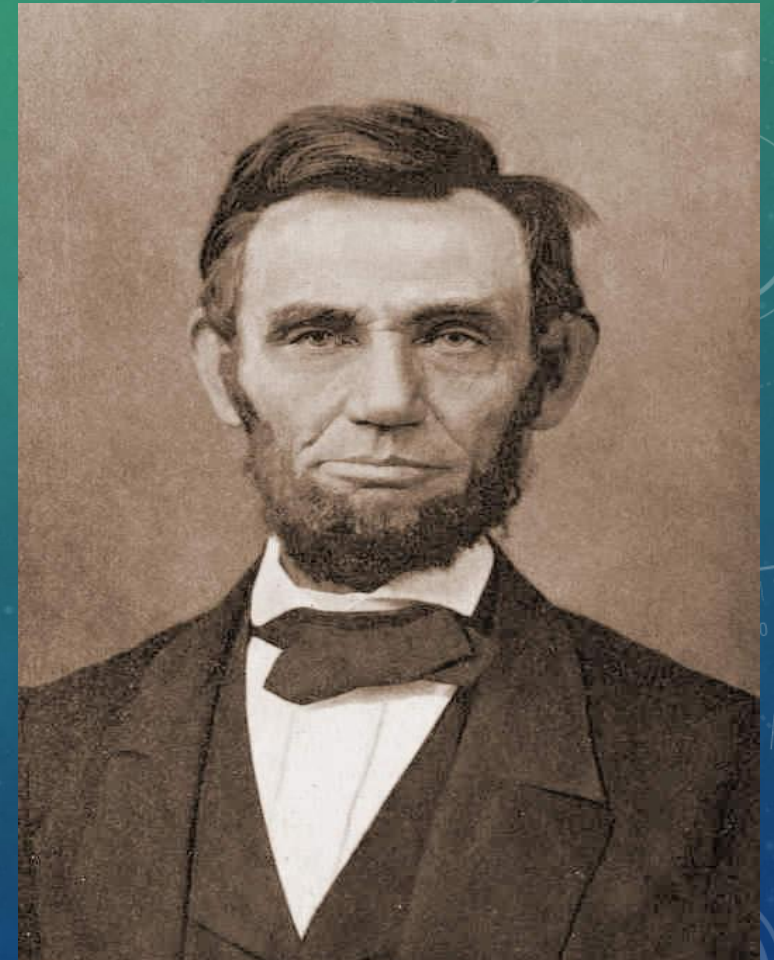
Abraham Lincoln began a long road to become the sixteenth president of the USA, In 1834, he was elected into the House of Representatives and began studying to become a lawyer. For the next few years, he practiced law all across the state. In 1847, he was elected into Congress, but his opinions did not ensure him a long stay there. He was vehemently against slavery. As a result, he was not elected for the second term.

A few years later, slavery became a stronger issue, and more people wanted to abolish it. Lincoln joined Republicans, a new political party that opposed slavery. The Republicans nominated him for the US Senate in 1858. Abraham Lincoln's oratorical powers brought him to the attention of the nation. In 1860, he was nominated by the Republican Party as its candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Lincoln won by a small margin.

But with his election, the country began the process of dividing. South Carolina had seceded from the Union before he was even inaugurated. Other states followed to form the Confederation. The North and the South were divided, and the Civil War began. The war was not only over the abolition of slavery, but also for the rights of individual states to make their own choices.

Later, Lincoln was elected for the second term of Presidency in 1864. The South surrendered, and the Civil War was ended on April 9, 1865. The difficult period of time began, the time for reconstruction and reconciliation, but Lincoln would not be the person to lead the country through this difficult period.

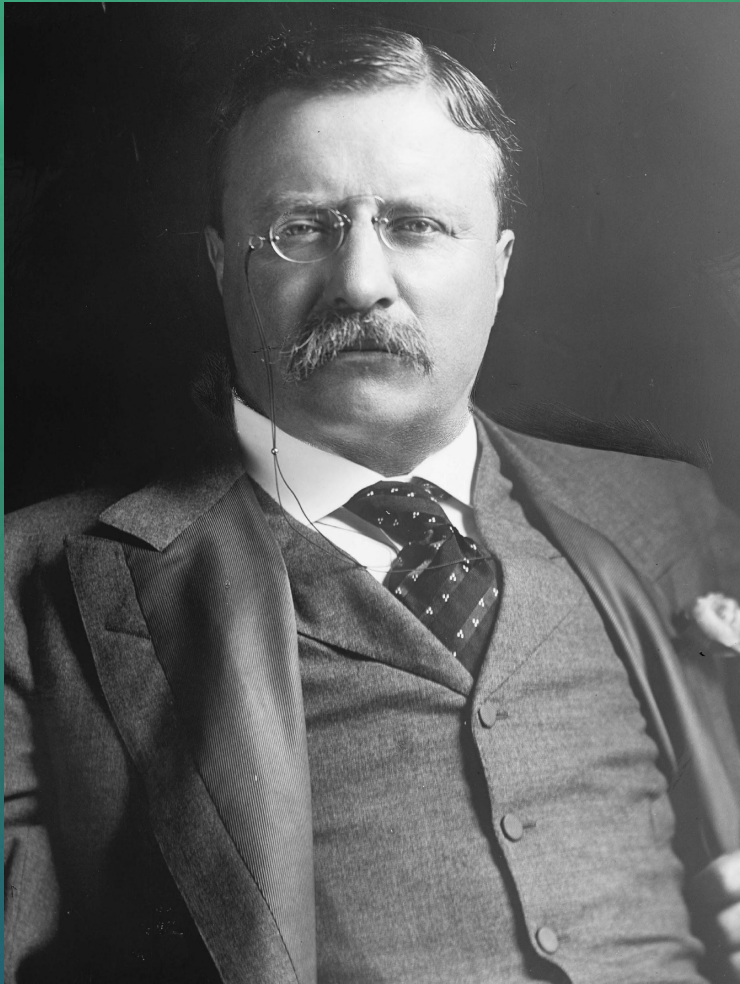
On April 14, Abraham Lincoln with his wife attended the play in Ford's Theater in Washington D.C. A few minutes past ten o'clock, an actor stepped into the Presidential box and shot the President. In the following morning Abraham Lincoln died.



**LINCOLN**

**16TH U.S.  
PRESIDENT**





**ROOSEVELT**

**26TH U.S.  
PRESIDENT**

## ***Theodore Roosevelt***

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City on October 27, 1858. He was the second of the four children. Theodore was a puny kid when he was little and suffered from asthma. This kept him from being able to get out and play like other kids.

When Theodore was about 12, his father told him that he would need a strong body to give his mind a chance to develop fully. The next year, while alone on a trip to Maine, Theodore was beaten by two big bullies. He felt ashamed because he was not strong enough to fight back. Roosevelt's father built a gymnasium in the family home, and Theodore exercised there regularly.

He overcame his asthma and built up unusual physical strength. He studied under tutors until he entered Harvard in 1876. He earned good grades. The 22-year-old Roosevelt started his career as a politician, right after finishing his Harvard law degree.

Theodore Roosevelt was one of the most well liked Presidents America has ever had. He was the youngest man to become president at 42 years old. Roosevelt became president in 1901 after, the President of the USA, William McKinley was assassinated\* Roosevelt started from the bottom, but he would eventually earn the respect of the Americans, Though he was not perfect, Theodore Roosevelt was a very intelligent man, a family man.

Theodore Roosevelt was a devoted father and husband. His first wife passed away at an early age. After the death of his wife, Roosevelt would remarry and eventually have five more kids with his new wife. Theodore Roosevelt was the first President to raise a young family in the White House. President Roosevelt was a very large and muscular man, but he also had brains to match his brawns. Roosevelt wrote a four volume historical set dealing with the wars of 1812. He also wrote biographies of Thomas Hart Benton and Oliver Cromwell.

Roosevelt was also known to read three to four books a day. By the time he left office, Roosevelt had written thirty-eight books and 150,000 letters.

Roosevelt was the first U.S. President to eat dinner with an African American in the White House. He did what he thought was best for the people. Roosevelt's mother was southern, his father was from the north, and he was considered a westerner. After the death of his wife and mother in 1884, Roosevelt left politics. He ran two cattle ranches on the Little Missouri River in the Dakota Territory. The rough life and endless activity of a rancher helped him to recover. Wearing cowboy clothes, Roosevelt often spent 14 to 16 hours a day in the saddle.

Theodore Roosevelt was a cowboy, a boxer, a father, and most important, a President of the United States.

In 1919, Theodore would pass away at his home in Oyster Bay, New York.





# PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



George Washington



John Adams



Thomas Jefferson



James Madison



James Monroe



John Quincy Adams



Andrew Jackson



Martin Van Buren



William H. Harrison



John Tyler



James K. Polk



Zachary Tyler



Millard Fillmore



Franklin Pierce



James Buchanan



Abraham Lincoln



Andrew Johnson



Ulysses S. Grant



Rutherford B. Hayes



James Garfield



Chester A. Arthur



Grover Cleveland



Benjamin Harrison



Grover Cleveland



William McKinley



Theodore Roosevelt



William Taft



Theodore Roosevelt



John W. Davis



Robert L. Owen



William H. Murray



Franklin D. Roosevelt



Henry A. Wallace



Dwight Eisenhower



Strom Thurmond



Nelson Rockefeller



Robert F. Kennedy



Ronald Reagan



Robert Dole



Ralph Nader



John Kerry



Barack Obama





DO YOU WANT TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA? MAYBE YOU CAN APPLY FOR THE POST.

ANSWER THESE THREE QUESTIONS. ARE YOU A US CITIZEN? ARE YOU THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OLD OR OLDER? HAVE YOU BEEN A RESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOURTEEN YEARS OR LONGER?

DID YOU SAY "YES" TO ALL THREE QUESTIONS? THEN YOU CAN TAKE THE FIRST STEPS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

YOU BECOME PRESIDENT FOR A TERM. A TERM IS FOUR YEARS. YOU CAN ONLY SERVE TWO TERMS. THIS MEANS THAT YOU CAN ONLY BE PRESIDENT TWICE.

THIS LAW WAS ADOPTED IN 1951. BEFORE THAT THE LAW WAS DIFFERENT. IN FACT, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT BECAME PRESIDENT IN 1933. HE WAS STILL PRESIDENT WHEN HE DIED IN 1945. HE WAS PRESIDENT FOR TWELVE YEARS. NO ONE WAS PRESIDENT LONGER THAN HE WAS.

AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, YOU EARN \$ 200,000 A YEAR. YOU ALSO GET AN EXTRA \$ 50,000 FOR EXPENSES, TAX FREE. YOU HAVE YOUR OWN LIMOUSINE, JET, AND HOUSEKEEPERS, ALL FREE.

YOU ALSO LIVE RENT FREE, IN THE WHITE HOUSE IN WASHINGTON, D. C. AND YOU ARE THE HEAD OF THE RICHEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES WERE PEOPLE OF VERY DIFFERENT PROFESSIONS.

TWENTY-TWO WERE LAWYERS, FOUR — SOLDIERS, FOUR — FARMERS, FOUR — TEACHERS, TWO — WRITERS, TWO — BUSINESSMEN, ONE — ENGINEER, ONE — TAILOR, AND ONE — ACTOR. EIGHT OF THEM DID NOT HAVE A COLLEGE EDUCATION!



The background is a blue gradient with faint technical diagrams and circular patterns. On the right side, there are several circular gauges or dials with numerical scales (e.g., 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200) and arrows. There are also dashed lines and solid lines forming circular paths. The overall aesthetic is clean and professional, suggesting a technical or scientific context.

THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION!