

Benjamin Harrison: A Statesman of the Gilded Age

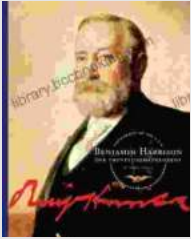


Benjamin Harrison (Presidents of the U.S.A.)

by Sandra Francis

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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Benjamin Harrison was the 23rd President of the United States, serving from 1889 to 1893. He was a Republican Party politician who had previously served as a general in the Union Army during the Civil War and as a U.S. Senator from Indiana.

Harrison's presidency was marked by a number of significant events, including the passage of the Sherman Antitrust Act, the establishment of the National Forest Service, the opening of Oklahoma Territory to settlement, and the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.

Harrison was born in North Bend, Ohio, on August 20, 1833. He was the grandson of William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States. Harrison's father was a Whig Party politician who served in the U.S. House of Representatives. Harrison's mother was a devout Methodist who had a strong influence on his religious upbringing.

Harrison attended Miami University in Ohio and graduated in 1852. He then studied law at the Cincinnati Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1854. Harrison moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1854 and began practicing law.

Harrison was a strong supporter of the Union during the Civil War and served as a general in the Union Army. He fought in a number of major battles, including the Battle of Shiloh and the Battle of Chickamauga.

After the war, Harrison returned to Indianapolis and resumed his law practice. He also became active in politics and was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1881. Harrison served in the Senate for six years and was a leading advocate for protective tariffs and sound money.

In 1888, Harrison was nominated for President by the Republican Party. He defeated the Democratic candidate, Grover Cleveland, in the general election. Harrison's presidency was marked by a number of significant events, including the passage of the Sherman Antitrust Act, the establishment of the National Forest Service, the opening of Oklahoma Territory to settlement, and the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.

Harrison was a strong advocate for protective tariffs and sound money. He also supported civil rights for African Americans and expanded the federal government's role in the economy.

Harrison's presidency was also marked by a number of foreign policy challenges. He oversaw the annexation of Hawaii and the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. Harrison's handling of the war was controversial, and he was defeated by Cleveland in the 1892 presidential election.

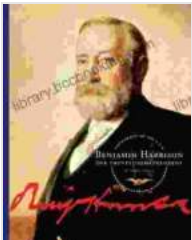
After his presidency, Harrison returned to Indianapolis and resumed his law practice. He also served as a delegate to the Hague Peace Conference in 1899. Harrison died in Indianapolis on March 13, 1901.

Legacy

Benjamin Harrison is remembered as a strong leader who presided over a period of significant change in American history. He was a staunch advocate for protective tariffs and sound money, and he supported civil rights for African Americans. Harrison also expanded the federal government's role in the economy and oversaw the annexation of Hawaii and the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.

Harrison's legacy is complex and controversial. He was a strong leader who made significant contributions to American history, but he also made some decisions that were unpopular at the time and continue to be debated today.

Benjamin Harrison was a complex and controversial figure who made a significant contribution to American history. He was a strong



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