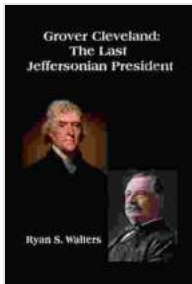


# Grover Cleveland: The Last Jeffersonian President

Grover Cleveland was the 22nd and 24th President of the United States. He was a Democrat who served two non-consecutive terms in office, from 1885 to 1889 and from 1893 to 1897. Cleveland is considered to be one of the most important presidents of the late 19th century. He was a strong advocate for low tariffs, civil service reform, and sound money. He also played a key role in the development of the modern American presidency.



## Grover Cleveland: The Last Jeffersonian President

by Ryan S. Walters

★★★★☆ 4.1 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 985 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 163 pages  
Lending : Enabled



## Early Life and Career

Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell, New Jersey, on March 18, 1837. His father was a Presbyterian minister, and his mother was a devout Christian. Cleveland was raised in a strict religious environment, and he developed a strong sense of morality and duty. He attended Hamilton College in New York, where he graduated in 1856. After graduating from

college, Cleveland studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He practiced law in Buffalo, New York, for several years before entering politics.

## **Political Career**

Cleveland's political career began in 1870, when he was elected sheriff of Erie County, New York. He served as sheriff for two terms, and he gained a reputation for being a tough and honest lawman. In 1881, Cleveland was elected mayor of Buffalo. He served as mayor for two terms, and he continued to build a reputation for being a reformer. In 1884, Cleveland was nominated for president by the Democratic Party. He ran against Republican James G. Blaine, and he won the election by a narrow margin.

## **Presidency**

Cleveland's presidency was marked by a number of important events. He signed the Interstate Commerce Act into law, which regulated the railroad industry. He also vetoed the Silver Free Download Act, which would have inflated the currency. Cleveland's economic policies were unpopular with some Americans, and he was defeated by Republican Benjamin Harrison in the 1888 election.

Cleveland returned to the presidency in 1893. He faced a number of challenges during his second term, including the Panic of 1893 and the Pullman Strike. Cleveland's handling of these crises led to a decline in his popularity, and he was defeated by Republican William McKinley in the 1896 election.

## **Legacy**

Grover Cleveland is considered to be one of the most important presidents of the late 19th century. He was a strong advocate for low tariffs, civil service reform, and sound money. He also played a key role in the development of the modern American presidency. Cleveland's legacy is still debated by historians, but there is no doubt that he was a major figure in American history.

## Image Gallery

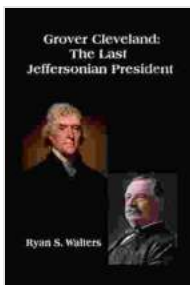






## Further Reading

- The White House
- Miller Center
- History.com



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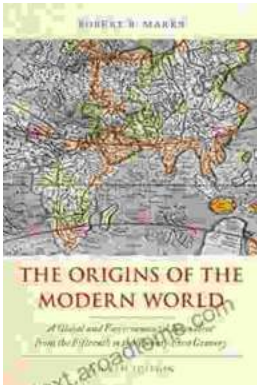
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