

## TOP TEN WORST PRESIDENTS

It takes a special person to become President of the United States; they must not only show leadership, experience, decisiveness and possess a bit of luck, but they must possess the ability to not permit the job from overwhelm them. Below is a list of eleven men who lacked most or all of these qualities and who, with the rest of the country, subsequently, found their tenure in the White House more of a curse than a blessing. Of course, choosing which presidents are the worst is always going to be little more than subjective opinion, though there are certain objective standards that can still be applied. It's also important to realize this is not an unpopularity contest; there have been bad presidents to remained quite personally popular just as there have been unpopular men who have made good presidents. Instead, I base my rankings on each man's accomplishments—or lack thereof—in relation to the length of time they were in office and what the geo-political and economic situation was at the time. Additionally, I am not ranking presidents who did not complete at least two years in office, as that would simply be unfair. And so, without further ado, here is my list of the top ten (or, actually, eleven, as we have a tie) men who would have been better off being on vacation when their respective parties called them to duty.

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### 10. (Tie) BENJAMIN HARRISON, 1889-1893:



The grandson of the ill-fated 9th president of the United States, William Henry Harrison (who died in office just a month after being sworn in), the cold and humourless Benjamin Harrison rode into office largely based on his pledge to keep the government's promise to compensate his fellow Civil War veterans who had been promised bonuses which his successor, Grover Cleveland, had adamantly refused to do. Once in office, 'ol Ben was good for his word and coughed up the promised funds, which turned out to be the high-point of his tenure. After that, things went downhill fast—especially economically. By the next election cycle, the country was in a full-blown depression and Cleveland won his old job back, having been defeated by the very man he had beat just four years earlier.

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### 10. (Tie) WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, 1909-1913:



It would be hard for any man to follow in the footsteps of the larger-than-life Teddy Roosevelt, but the corpulent Taft definitely failed to live up to even the lowered expectations, which was curious considering that Taft had been Teddy's hand-picked successor. The problem was that TR was what one would call a progressive and he thought Taft would continue on in that tradition, but it quickly turned out that he was an old school Republican after all, much to Teddy's chagrin. So disappointed was he in Taft that Teddy challenged him in the primary in 1912 and, though he won more states and delegates than the incumbent president, he still lost out to Taft at the convention. Never the pragmatist, Teddy then went on to run a third party campaign, splitting the Republican vote and handing the White House to the Democrats for the first time in sixteen years.

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### 9. JIMMY CARTER, 1977-1981:



Though he still has his proponents today, the case could be made that Jimmy Carter was the quintessential man in over his head if there ever was one. While a generally genial and compassionate man, what the country needed was a strong leader willing to face up to the Ayatollahs and tackle the double digit inflation that dogged his administration. To be fair, Carter did have a couple of successes; for example, he did get Israel and Egypt to sign the Camp David Peace Accord, which brought peace--of a sort--to the two antagonists after nearly thirty years of intermittent warfare. Over all, though, if one were to sum up the Carter administration it would probably be: "best of intentions but a job too big for the man to handle." I'll give him an A for effort, though.

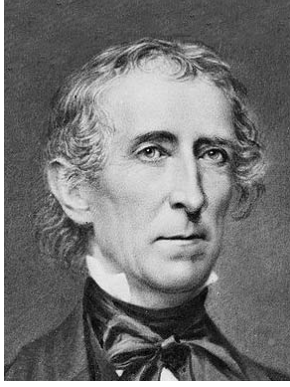
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### 8. MILLARD FILLMORE, 1851-1853:



The period immediately preceding the Civil War produced an unusually large number of weak presidents, one of whom was this man, Millard Fillmore. Only the second man to assume the presidency upon the death of his predecessor (in this case, Zachary Taylor, who died just over a year into his administration) Fillmore seemed overwhelmed with the job right from the start. It's not that he made lots of mistakes, it's just that he didn't do much either—other than perhaps encourage secessionists by deciding it might be a good idea to make the newest western states slave states in an effort to appease the south. In his own words: "God knows that I detest slavery, but it is an existing evil ... and we must endure it and give it such protection as is guaranteed by the Constitution." How's that for a man of convictions?

## 7. JOHN TYLER, 1841-1845:



The first sitting vice-president to ascend to the presidency (upon the death of William Henry Harrison who died just a month after being inaugurated) things did not go well for Mr. Tyler from the beginning. First, it wasn't entirely clear that the Vice-President could simply assume the presidency upon the president's death, creating a political crisis. Tyler won that debate if it seems, but that was the extent of his success. After that, he turned on his former supporters, vetoing their entire agenda, and got himself expelled from the Whig party (which is not surprising considering he was a former states rights Democrat before joining the Whigs). By the time he left office, not even his wife was willing to give him a second term. He eventually won a congressional seat in the Confederate government but died before he could take office, ending a long but decidedly mediocre public service career.

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## 6. HERBERT HOOVER, 1929-1933:



Hoover, perhaps in the best example of worst timing ever, managed to ride a groundswell of support into office in 1928, only to see it all come crashing down—both literally and figuratively—just a few months after being sworn in. Of course, he got all the blame for it, even though the dynamics that made the crash inevitable had been enshrined in American financial institutions long before he put his hand on the Bible and took the oath of office, which is unfair. What he was responsible for, however, was helping the country work its way out of the Depression, which he proved to be wholly incapable of doing. Hoover tried, to be sure, but by the time the economy began showing signs of having a pulse again, it was too late and he lost the presidency to some upstart from New York named Franklin Roosevelt.

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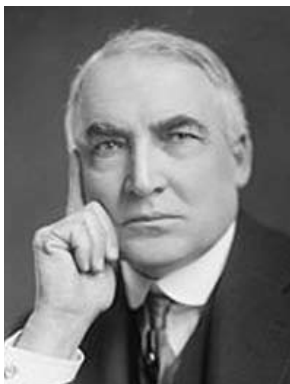
## 5. ULYSSES S. GRANT, 1869-1877:



Any man that could command a million-man army and snatch victory from the jaws of defeat should make an ideal president, or so one would think, but Grant proved that assumption to be erroneous. The problem was that the genial and semi-sober Grant, while a man of personal integrity himself, had absolutely no capacity to discern the same in others. As a result, he surrounded himself with some of the most corrupt men ever to sit on a cabinet. Worse, he fiercely believed in loyalty and so was reluctant to sack anyone once their indiscretions became not only public, but self-evident. Had it not been for his personal popularity (Grant is the most popular president to make the bottom ten) it's unlikely he would've seen more than the one term.

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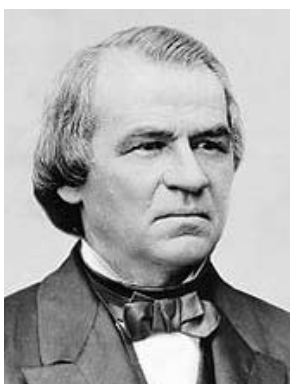
## 4. WARREN G. HARDING, 1921-1923:



If any man had less capability to be president than Ohion Warren G. Harding, it's hard to know who it might be. Harding basically became president because he was considered handsome (by the standards of the time—and remember, this was the first election in which women could vote) and because people were tired of Woodrow Wilson's shenanigans. Unfortunately, he was somewhat ethically challenged and seemed far more interested in playing poker, drinking, and pursuing other women than leading the country. Fortunately, the economy was booming in the twenties or he could well have gone down as the worst president. He also died just three years into his term, supposedly of heart disease--though there is speculation he may have been poisoned (possibly by one of his mistresses)--which further insulated him from deserved criticism.

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## 3. ANDREW JOHNSON, 1865-1869:



Old Abe was not known for his ability to pick competent generals until he happened upon Grant; the same might be said for his choice of running mate in 1864, when he chose Andrew Johnson—an anti-secessionist Democrat from Tennessee—to be the man entrusted with being a heartbeat away from the presidency. The problem was that once Johnson was handed the keys to the White House upon Lincoln's death, he and the Republican controlled congress couldn't seem to agree on much of anything. (Johnson holds the record for most presidential vetoes and for having the most presidential vetoes overridden by congress.) As a result, he ended up in a four-year-long spat that turned the post-war reconstruction efforts into a nightmare and nearly prematurely cost him his job when he avoided being impeached by a single vote. What was 'ol Abe thinking?

## 2. JAMES BUCHANAN, 1857-1861:



Okay, so he wasn't quite as bad as his predecessor in that he didn't openly support secession and slavery; it's just that "ol' Buck", as he was known, did absolutely nothing to stop or even slow the secessionist train down as it headed towards the country at full speed. What is sad is that Buchanan had the résumé to be a good president: a popular and experienced politician, Buchanan ably represented Pennsylvania in the House of Representatives and later the Senate, and served as Secretary of State under President James K. Polk. What he lacked was awareness of the dangers the country faced or the courage to do anything about them, which is even more unforgivable than simply making mistakes. Buchanan might have made a passable president had he served ten years later or ten years earlier, but in 1857 he proved disastrous.

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## 1. FRANKLIN PIERCE, 1853-1857:



Ol' Frank usually makes it to the bottom of most of these lists, probably because he did more to set the stage for the Civil War than any other president. What did he do? Well, he repealed the Missouri Compromise act of 1850 for one, thereby reopening the question of the expansion of slavery in the West and further fueling the fires of secession—which he also supported, by the way (even becoming the only ex-president to openly support the south during the Civil War). It's not that Franklin was evil; in fact, by most accounts he was a fairly genial guy; it's just that he was badly on the wrong side of history and probably did more than any other president to make civil war inevitable. He was also the only president to have died of alcoholism, succumbing to sclerosis of the liver in 1869. A tragic figure if there ever was one.

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**BONUS TRIVIA FACT:** Since 1789, forty-three men have held the presidency. Of them, fifteen have been Democrats, eighteen have been Republicans, four were Whigs (the precursor to the Republican Party), four were Democratic-Republicans (the forerunner of the Democratic Party), one was a Federalist (whatever that is), and one, George Washington, was an independent.