

Year:	Presidential Candidates:			Winner:	Scale of Victory		Significance:
	Republican:	Democrat:	Independent/ Third Party		Electoral College Votes	Popular Vote (%)	
2016	Donald Trump	Hilary Clinton		Donald Trump	304	46.1	Trump's election shifted the Republicans to the right and is typically seen as reflecting a cultural split across the USA. His victory would be disputed by Democrats over alleged Russian interference. Trump would oversee tighter immigration controls, eliminate other terrorist leaders, such as Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, and re-open diplomacy with North Korea.
2008	John McCain	Barack Obama		Barack Obama	365	52.9	Obama was the first (and so far only) non-white president. The ongoing financial crash created a backlash against free market policies and resulted in greater regulation and further government expansion. Obama continued the War on Terror, which would eventually eliminate Osama Bin Laden.
2000	George W. Bush	Al Gore		George W. Bush	271	47.9	The election results were disputed due to recounting in Florida. However, the Supreme Court ordered an end to subsequent recounts, leaving Bush as the victor. Bush's presidency would go on to be shaped by 9/11 and the War on Terror.
1980	Ronald Reagan	Jimmy Carter	John Anderson	Ronald Reagan	489	50.7	This would become known as the Reagan Revolution and it brought in deregulation in the economy and changed the relationship between federal and state governments so more powers were returned to the states.
1972	Richard Nixon	George McGovern		Richard Nixon	520	60.7	Nixon was the first Republican candidate to win every Southern state and his re-election would result in US troops finally being withdrawn from Vietnam. Ultimately, the 1972 election would be overshadowed by the Watergate Scandal, leading to Nixon's resignation in 1974.
1968	Richard Nixon	Hubert Humphrey	George Wallace	Richard Nixon	301	43.4	Marked the start of the revitalisation of right/conservative politics and began a period which would generally be dominated by the Republicans until 1992. Nixon's presidency would change strategy in the Vietnam War, improve relations with the USSR via the policy of détente and open diplomatic relations with China for the first time since the 1950s.
1932	Herbert Hoover	Franklin D. Roosevelt		Franklin D. Roosevelt	472	57.4	Began a period of Democrat dominance which would last until 1968. Roosevelt's New Deal policies would also result in significant growth of the federal government and his foreign policy would bring the USA into the Second World War.
1912	William Howard Taft	Woodrow Wilson	Theodore Roosevelt	Woodrow Wilson	435	41.8	Roosevelt's comeback split the Republican vote, enabling Wilson to win easily. Wilson backed several progressive policies and took the USA into the First World War.
			Eugene Debbs				
1896	William McKinley	William Jennings Bryan		William McKinley	271	51	Democrats merged with Bryan's Populist Party and its support for bimetallism alienated many voters. McKinley's presidency would begin to see the USA emerge on the world stage via victory in the 1898 Spanish-American War.
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Stephen A. Douglas	John C. Breckinridge	Abraham Lincoln	180	39.8	Political divisions between the Northern and Southern states had been growing throughout the 1850s, with slavery being an increasingly important issue. Lincoln's election triggered Southern states into seceding from the Union by 1861. This ultimately led to the outbreak of the Civil War.
			John Bell				