

In all five instances where the candidate who won the popular vote lost the presidency, the losing candidate (who won the popular vote) was a **Democrat**:

**1824**: Andrew Jackson (Democratic-Republican, precursor to the Democratic Party)

**John Quincy Adams** - Democratic-Republican (supported by the National Republican faction, which later helped form the Whig Party)

**1876**: Samuel J. Tilden (Democratic)

**Rutherford B. Hayes** - Republican

**1888**: Grover Cleveland (Democratic)

**Benjamin Harrison** - Republican

**2000**: Al Gore (Democratic)

**George W. Bush** - Republican

**2016**: Hillary Clinton (Democratic)

**Donald Trump** - Republican

And in each of these cases, the winner of the presidency was either from the Republican Party or, in the case of 1824, from the faction that would later coalesce into the National Republicans and then the Whig Party.

The Whig Party, active from the early 1830s until the mid-1850s in the United States, had a platform that contrasted with that of the Democrats, especially the Jacksonian Democrats. The Whig Party was somewhat ideologically diverse, encompassing conservatives who were against Jackson's policies, moderates, and even some reformers. This diversity made the party's platform broad but also sometimes led to internal conflicts, especially over issues like slavery, which ultimately contributed to the party's dissolution. The Whig Party's platform, therefore, was a blend of economic nationalism, support for internal improvements, and a belief in a more active role for government in promoting societal and economic advancement. However, their stance on slavery, which was inconsistent due to regional differences, eventually led to their downfall as the country moved towards the Civil War, with many former Whigs joining the newly formed Republican Party.

Grover Cleveland was a unique figure in American presidential history for several reasons:

Cleveland is the only U.S. President to have served two non-consecutive terms in office. He was both the 22nd and 24th President, serving from 1885 to 1889 and then from 1893 to 1897. Known for his reputation as an honest and straightforward politician, Cleveland was often referred to as "Grover the Good" due to his integrity and opposition to corruption. He fought against political machines and corruption in government, which was highly unusual for his time. During his terms, Cleveland was known for his conservative fiscal policies. He advocated for lower tariffs, sound money (gold standard), and a limited role for the federal government in economic affairs. Cleveland was known for his independent stance within his own party, the Democrats. He often went against party lines, which sometimes made him unpopular with certain factions of the Democratic Party but earned him respect for his integrity.

These aspects make Grover Cleveland a particularly interesting and unique figure in the annals of American presidential history. His legacy includes a commitment to honesty, fiscal conservatism, and a somewhat contentious relationship with his own party's policies.

Also in the first year of Darius the Mede,  
even I, stood to confirm and to strengthen him.  
Daniel 11:1.

**Time of the End**

**1989-1991**

Darius  
Reagan

**Aaron  
John**

Cyrus  
Bush Sr.

**Moses  
Jesus**



And now will I shew thee the truth.  
Behold, there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia;  
and the fourth shall be far richer than they all:  
and by his strength through his riches  
he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia.  
Daniel 11:2.

Time of the End  
1989

**FOURTH**  
Trump  
June 16, 2015

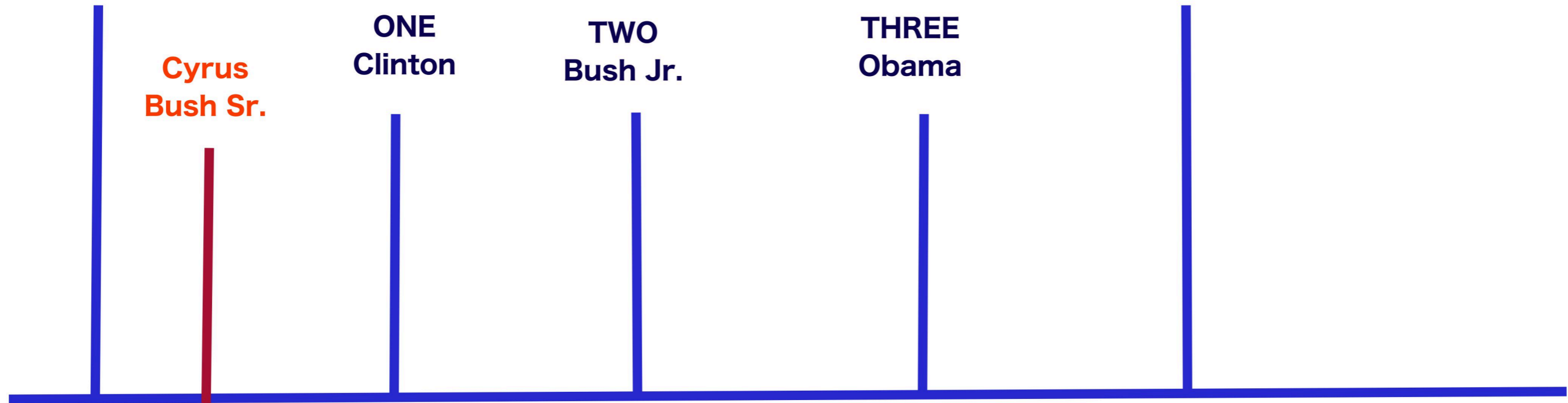
**Darius**  
Reagan

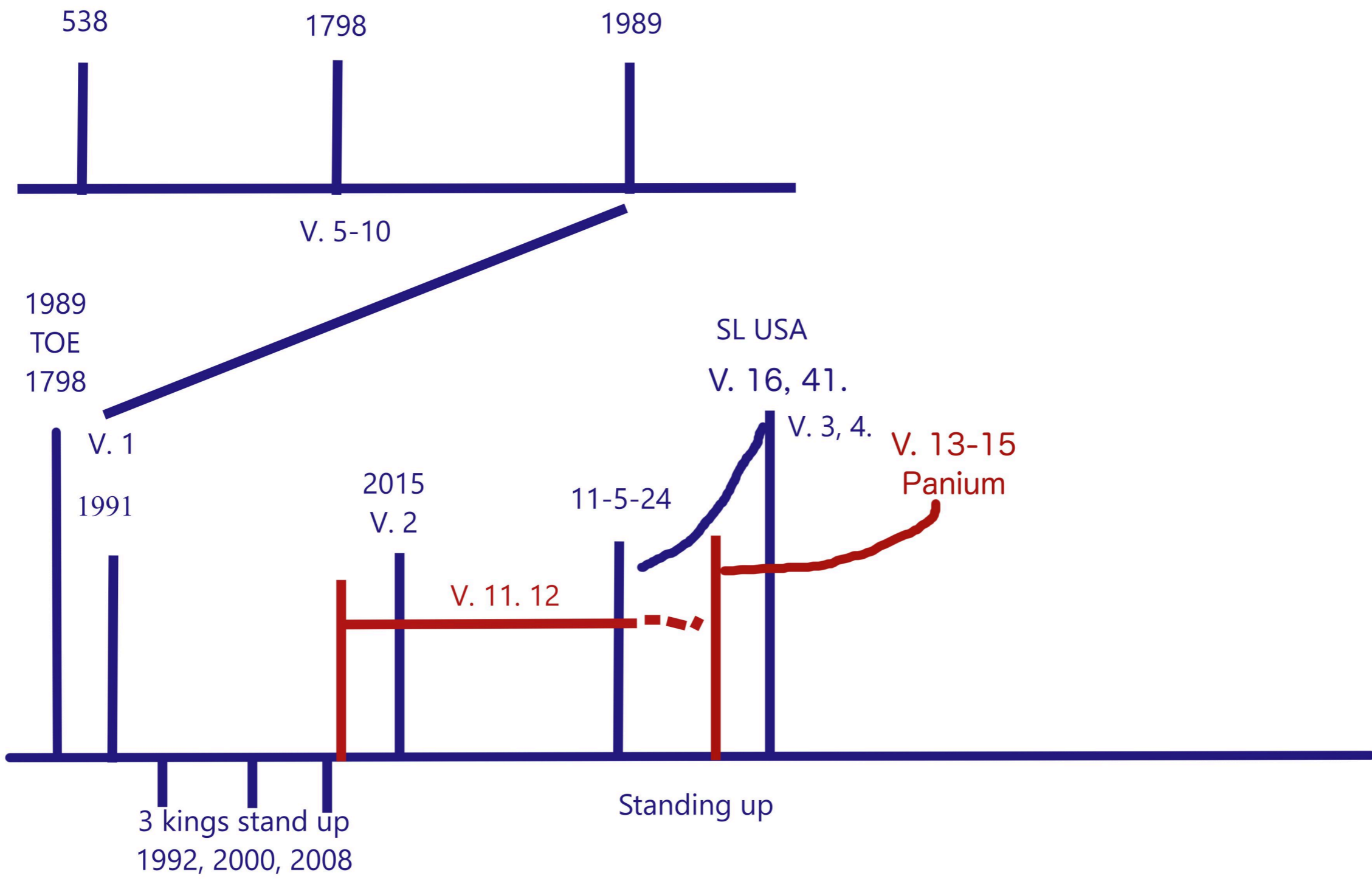
**Cyrus**  
Bush Sr.

**ONE**  
Clinton

**TWO**  
Bush Jr.

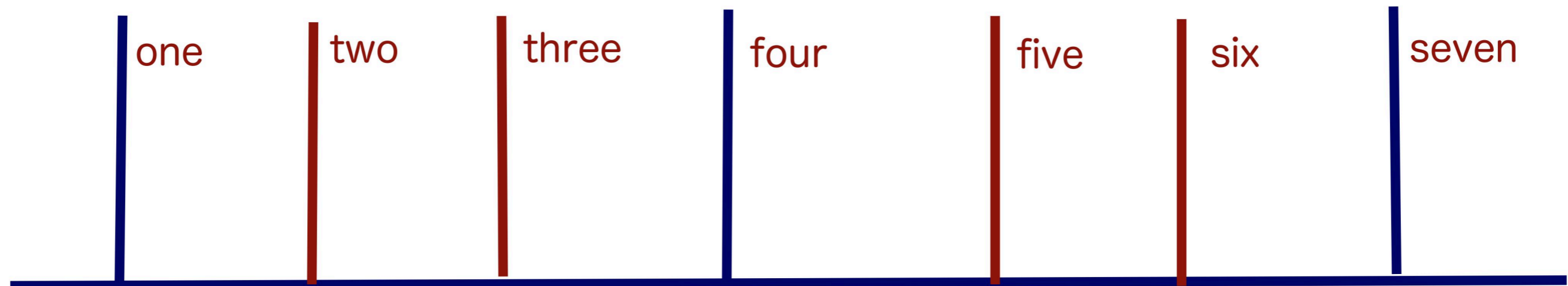
**THREE**  
Obama





Saul  
 David  
 Solomon  
 Rehoboam—Jeroboam  
 Abijam  
 Asa  
 Jehoshaphat Joel 3:1–12.

**Manasseh:** H4519—*causing to forget*.  
**Amon:** H526—properly to *build up*; **architect**.  
**Josiah:** H2977—**foundation**.  
**Jehoahaz:** H3059— *Jehovah seized*.  
**Jehoiakim:** H3079—*Jehovah will raises*; to **rise**.  
**Jehoiachin:** H3078—*Jehovah will establish*; **erect**; hence (causatively) to **set up, tarry**.  
**Zedekiah:** H6667—to *make right* (in a moral or forensic sense): **cleanse**.



**Jeroboam II:** *a people; a tribe* (as those of Israel); figuratively a **flock**.

**Zechariah:** to **mark** (to be recognized), that is, to *remember*; bring (**call**). John 10:16.

**Shallum:** to **be completed**; end, finish, **restore, reward**. Isaiah 56:3–8.

**Menahem:** *comforter*. to *sigh*, **breathe** strongly; to *be sorry*, **repent**. Acts 3:19–23.

**Pekahiah & Pekah:** to *open* (the senses, especially the eyes). Revelation 14:8.

**Hoshea:** deliver, rescue, bring (having) salvation, get victory. Daniel 12:1.

**Jeroboam:** Debate, hold a controversy; contend, the people, flock; associate, congregate, let the people be multiplied—root: to become many.

**Nadab:** liberal; root: to impel oneself, volunteer.

**Baasha:** root: to be evil; to stink, offensiveness, confusion by mixing; he who lays waste.

**Elah:** strength, oak, ram, a chief (politically).

**Zimri:** musical, strum musical strings, celebrated, song.

**Omri:** heaping, servant of the Lord, root: 1. to serve 2. Jehovah. Reigned six years in Tizrah (delightsomeness), bought and reigned in Samaria six years

**Ahab:** brother of father. 1 Kings 16:29–34

Ask ye of the Lord rain in the time of the latter rain;  
so the Lord shall make bright clouds, and give them showers of rain,  
to every one grass in the field.

For the idols have spoken vanity, and the diviners have seen a lie,  
and have told false dreams; they comfort in vain:

therefore they went their way as **a flock**,  
they were **troubled**, because there was no shepherd.

Mine anger was kindled against the shepherds,  
and I punished the goats:

for the Lord of hosts hath visited **his flock** the house of Judah,  
and hath made them as his goodly horse in the battle. Zechariah 10:1-3.

"Zechariah" means "Yahweh remembers" or "God has remembered."  
Zechariah appearing in both the Old Testament, where Zechariah was a prophet,  
and the New Testament, where Zechariah was the father of John the Baptist.

### SL USA

