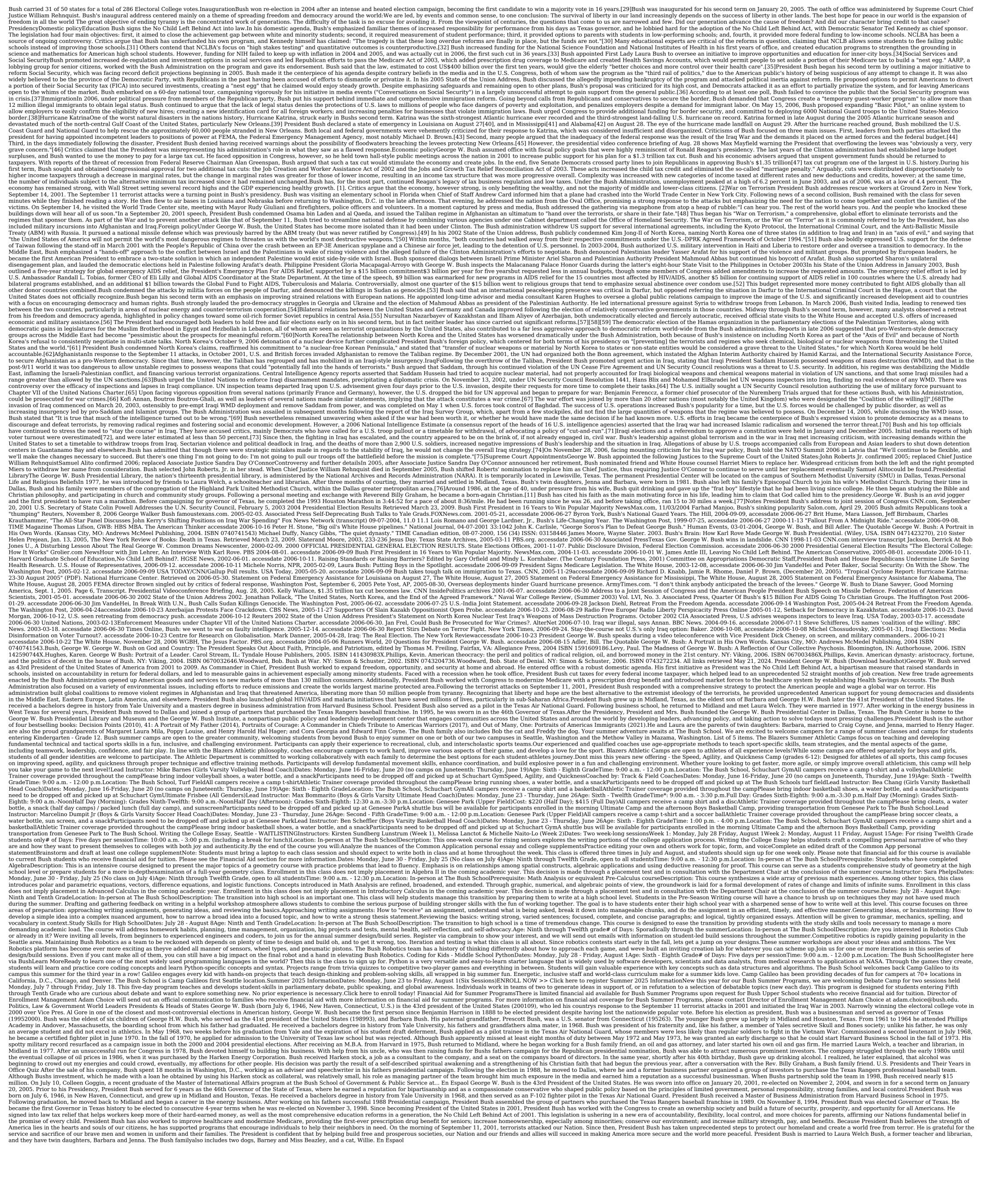
## I'm not a robot



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George W Bush Bush was the 43rd president of the United States, serving from 2001 to 2009. His time in office was dominated by the controversial 'war on terror' that began with the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001. Bush was brought up in Texas when his father, the future President
George HW Bush (in office 1989 - 1993), moved the family to try and make his fortune in the oil business. Bush was educated at Yale University. In 1968 he enrolled in the Texas Air National Guard as a pilot and, thus, was not eligible for the Vietnam War draft. He served two years in the Combat Crew Training School. After gaining his MBA in 1975,
he returned to Texas to work in the oil industry. In 1978, he ran unsuccessfully for the House of Representatives. In 1988, Bush worked as a paid campaign advisor on his father's successful presidential bid. Around this time he reached an important turning point in his life, pledging to quit his heavy drinking and becoming a born-again Christian. By
the late 1980s, Bush was independently wealthy as a result of selling his stake in the Texas Rangers baseball club. In 1994, he ran for the Republican presidential nomination, announcing social policies of 'compassionate conservatism', which
included using churches and charities to use federal funds to deliver social services to the needy. After winning the nomination, Bush ran against the Democrat Al Gore. It was one of the closest races in presidential history, but after numerous court challenges and recounts Bush was declared the winner. He became only the second son to follow his
father into the Oval Office. For many Americans, doubts about Bush's legitimacy as president were swept away on 11 September 2001, when Islamic fundamentalists carried out terrorist attacks on New York City and Washington DC, causing the deaths of almost 3,000 people. Bush proclaimed that the US was at war with terrorism and this became
the defining policy of his administration. As part of his 'war on terror', Bush ordered the invasions of Afghanistan in 2001 and Iraq in 2003. Bush was re-elected to the Hurricane Katrina natural disaster that devastated New Orleans in August 2005 marked the start of a terminal
decline in Bush's popularity. By 2008, disapproval of the Bush administration had increased sharply both at home and abroad, largely due to the ongoing war in Iraq. Scandals involving abuse of prisoners at Abu Ghraib prison in Baghdad and the treatment of terrorist suspects at facilities such as Camp X-Ray at Guantanamo, Cuba had also done much
to undermine the United States' international standing. The final months of the Bush presidency were further marred by the US economy entering recession, the 'sub-prime' mortage crisis and subsequent banking crisis. Bush's departure from office was seen by many critics as an opportunity to restore the United States' image around the world. This
article is about the 43rd U.S. president. For his father and 41st U.S. president, see George H. W. Bush.George W. BushOfficial portrait, 200343rd President Dick CheneyPreceded byBarack Obama46th Governor of TexasIn officeJanuary 17, 1995
December 21, 2000LieutenantBob BullockRick PerryPreceded byAnn RichardsSucceeded byRick PerryPersonal detailsBornGeorge Walker Bush (1946-07-06) July 6, 1946 (age79)New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.Political partyRepublicanHeight1.81m (5ft 11in)Spouse(s)Laura Welch (m.1977)ChildrenBarbaraJennaParentsGeorge H. W. Bush
(father)Barbara Pierce (mother)RelativesSee Bush familyEducationYale University (BA)Harvard University (MBA)ReligionMethodismSignatureWebsiteOfficial websitePresidential LibraryPresidential LibraryPresidential CenterWhite House ArchivesMilitary serviceUnited States Air
Force Texas Air National Guard Alabama Air National GuardYearsof service19681974Rank First LieutenantUnit147th Reconnaissance Wing187th Fighter WingAwardsAir Force Pilot's Badge Outstanding Unit Award National Defense Service Medal Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon[1]Bush's VoiceBush announcing the bombing of
AfghanistanRecorded October 7, 2001George Walker Bush (born July 6, 1946) is an American politician and businessman. He was the 43rd president of the United States from 2001 to 2009. He is the son of former U.S. First Lady Barbara Bush. Before becoming president, he was the Governor of Texas
from 1995 to 2000. Bush is a member of the Republican Party.[4]He flew warplanes in the Texas and Alabama Air National Guard. After graduating from Yale College in 1968 and Harvard Business School in 1975, he worked in the oil industry. In 1977, he married Laura Welch and ran for the U.S. House of Representatives, but lost. He later co-owned
the Texas Rangers baseball team. In 1994, he was elected Governor of Texas, defeating the incumbent governor, Democrat Ann Richards. As governor, Bush successfully backed legislation for tort reform, gave more money for education, set higher standards for schools, and changed the criminal justice system. Bush also helped make Texas the
leading producer of wind powered electricity in the U.S.In 2000, Bush was elected President Al Gore in an extremely close election. He became the fourth person to be elected president without winning the popular vote. He is the second son of a former United States
president to himself become president, the first being John Quincy Adams, the son of John Adams. Bush was inaugurated in January 2001. As president, his earlier focus was on domestic issues. He cut taxes, passed an education reform bill, made changes to Medicare, and changed abortion laws. On September 11, 2001, the United States was attacked
by Al-Qaeda, a terrorist organization, via the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. As a result of these attacks, Bush created the Department of Homeland Security and started a "War on Terror" that began with a war in Afghanistan in 2001. He also signed into law the Patriot Act in order to inspect on people believed to be terrorists. In 2003, he
ordered an invasion of Iraq, which started the Iraq War. The reason why he did this was because his administration claimed that Iraq had a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) program, and that the Iraq government was a threat to the U.S. However, no WMDs or a program for WMDs were ever found. He was re-elected to a second term in 2004,
against Democrat John Kerry. In his second term, Bush reached multiple free trade agreements and was able to put John Roberts and Samuel Alito to the Supreme Court. He wanted to make major changes to Social Security and immigration laws, but these changes did not pass in Congress. The wars in Afghanistan and Iraq continued, and in 2007 he
sent more troops to Iraq. Bush received criticism from both sides politically for his handling of Hurricane Katrina and for the midterm dismissal of U.S. attorneys. Around December 2007, the U.S. entered the Great Recession. This made the Bush administration create programs for protection of the country's financial system, such as the Troubled
Asset Relief Program (TARP). Bush left office in January 2009, succeeded by Democrat Barack Obama, after an election against Republican John McCain. He has a ranch in Crawford, Texas, which is near Waco. [5] In 2010, he published a memoir called Decision Points. His presidential library opened in 2013. Though ranked a bit low in rankings of
presidents by scholars and historians, public opinion on Bush has improved after his presidency ended. Bush received the highest recorded approval ratings during the 2008 financial crisis. Bush as an infant with his parents, 1947 Bush was born at Yale-New Haven Hospital in New Haven,
Connecticut.[6][7] Bush grew up in Midland, Texas. He went to a high school called Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1968,[10][11] with a bachelor's degree in history.[12] He joined the Texas Air National Guard in 1968[13][14] (part of the
United States National Guard) during the Vietnam War and became a fighter pilot but did not fight in the war. He left the Texas Air National Guard in 1973. [15] In 1975 Bush earned an MBA from Harvard University. [12] On November 5, 1977, Bush married Laura Welch. [16] In 1978, Bush tried to get elected to Congress in West Texas, but lost. After
that, he ran some oil companies and was one of the owners of the Texas Rangers baseball team. He thought about trying to become the commissioner of Major League Baseball, but went into politics instead.[17] Bush is a Methodist.[18] In 1994, he was elected to be Governor of Texas,[19] defeating incumbent Democratic Governor Ann Richards.
[12]Governor Bush (right) with father, former president George H. W. Bush, and wife, Laura, 1997Bush announced he was running for governor in the 1994 Texas gubernatorial election. His campaign focused on four themes: changing welfare, changing torts, crime reduction, and making education better.[20]He easily won the Republican primary.
His opponent was popular Democratic incumbent Governor Ann Richards. [20][21] During the campaign, he said that if he was elected, he would sign a bill that would allow Texans to get permits to carry concealed weapons (this means a person can carry a weapon on them, as long as it cannot be seen). [22] Bush won the general election with 53.5
percent against Richards' 45.9 percent.[23] Bush used a budget surplus (when the government makes more money than it spends) to pass a $2 billion tax-cut, which was Texas's largest.[24] He used government money to fund organizations that teach people of the dangers of alcohol and drug use and abuse, and helping to reduce domestic violence.
[25]In 1998, Bush won re-election with a record 69[20] percent of the vote. [26] He became the first governor in Texas history to be elected to two consecutive four-year terms. [20] In his second term, Bush promoted faith-based organizations and had high approval ratings. [20] He proclaimed June 10, 2000, to be Jesus Day in Texas, a day on which he
asked all Texans to "answer the call to serve those in need".[27] In 1999, Bush signed a law that said electric retailers needed to buy a certain amount of energy from renewable sources.[28][30] This helped Texas become the leading producer of wind powered electricity in the U.S.[31][32][33]Critics said that during his time as governor, Texas
ranked near the bottom in environmental evaluations. Supporters pointed to his efforts to raise the pay of teachers and improve educational test scores. [20] During Bush's first term, he was seen as a future presidential candidate. After he was reelected in 1998, this belief grew. In 1999, he decided to seek the 2000 Republican presidential
nomination. Further information: 2000 United States presidential election Bush ran against then-Vice President Al Gore in the 2000 United States presidential election was very close. When they began counting the votes, it became clear that whoever got the most votes
in the state of Florida would win the election. But there were many issues with the ballots in Florida to count the votes again. For more than a month no one knew who won the election. The Supreme Court made a decision to stop recounting votes.[36] Gore decided to accept his loss on December 13 and Bush was declared
the winner.[37]The First inauguration of George W. Bush, January 2001While he was president, George W. Bush signed the No Child Left Behind Act into law.[38] It was an education reform bill. Bush was the second President of the United States to deliver a speech in both Spanish and in English.[39]He added Part D to Medicare,[40] which gives
older people free medicine if they can not afford it. He also signed very large tax cuts (many of them were for the middle and lower class) during his presidency. Bush did not approve of abortion. [41] In 2004, he signed the Unborn Victims Of Violence Act[42] which made it so that if a pregnant woman is murdered, her murdered can also be charged
with killing the fetus that the woman was carrying.[43]His first foreign policy test came when an American spy plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negotiated the release of the plane crashed in China. Bush peacefully negot
President Bush declared a War on Terrorism.[45]Bush delivers a eulogy at Ronald Reagan's state funeral, June 2004.Bush tried to do many things to stop another terrorist attack from happening. He ordered an invasion of Afghanistan in 2002.[46] He did this because the leaders of Afghanistan were helping Osama bin Laden, who was responsible for
attacking America on September 11, 2001. Almost ten years later, on May 2, 2011 bin Laden was killed on orders of President Barack Obama. Bush asked Congress to do more to stop terrorism. As a result, Congress passed a law that created the Department Of Homeland Security, a government department which tries to prevent terrorist attacks
Congress authorized Bush to invade Iraq if its government did not cooperate with the weapons inspectors, [49] Bush decided on the Gulf War in 2003[50] with several allies. [51] Saddam Hussein was removed from power, and Iraq turned into a democracy. Over 100,000 people were killed in this war. Further information: 2004 United States
presidential electionIn the 2004 presidential election, Bush won again with a majority of votes. His opponent was Massachusetts Senator John Kerry, a Democrat. [52] The Second inauguration of George W. Bush, January 2005In 2005, Hurricane Katrina (the most destructive hurricane in American history) happened. [53] It caused over 1800 deaths and
caused billions of dollars of destruction. George W. Bush signed several acts into law which would help Hurricane Katrina victims. Bush with President of Russia Vladimir Putin, 2007In the Iraq War, no weapons of mass destruction were found, and the Bush Administration was criticized for being wrong about Iraq having weapons of mass destruction.
Bush added more American troops to Iraq (which was called "the surge") to speed up the war. The surge was successful, and in result, Iraq had less violence. Although the economy was doing very well during much of his presidency, in early 2008, the economy was slowing down. Bush signed a bill into law which would gave $600 to every American
citizen, hoping that people would go out and spend the money so that it would prevent a recession (a bad economy) from happening. Later in 2008 December, stock market crashed and the country fell into its worst recession since the Great Depression. Bush helped create a 700 billion dollar bailout, which would give money to corporations (large
businesses) to prevent them from being bankrupt and to try to prevent the recession from getting worse. Bush publicly supported Republican candidate John McCain during the last few days he was president, Bush gave his farewell address. He was succeeded by
Barack Obama on January 20, 2009. Bush with all living former presidents, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his presidents, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father George H. W. Bush, January 2009After his president, including his father his president, in
was open to the public in 2013. Bush with Jimmy Carter, Bill Clinton, and Barack Obama, January 2013 After over a year and a half of saying little in public, in November 2010, Bush appeared on several television interviews and released a book called Decision Points. The book focuses on fourteen big decisions he made in congress, including quitting
drinking, running for president, Hurricane Katrina, invading Iraq, and his response to the financial meltdown in 2008. On May 2, 2011, President Obama called Bush, who was at a restaurant with his wife, to inform him that Osama bin Laden had been killed. [57] The Bushes joined the Obamas in New York City to mark the tenth anniversary of the
September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. At the Ground Zero memorial, Bush read a letter that President Abraham Lincoln wrote to a widow who lost five sons during the Civil War.[58]On August 6, 2013, Bush was successfully treated for a coronary artery blockage with a stent. The blockage had been found during an annual medical examination.[59]
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Wayback MachineRetrieved from "Is George W. Bush?Born in July 6, 1946, in New Haven, Connecticut, George W. Bush was the 43rd president of the United States. He narrowly won the Electoral College vote in 2000, in one of the closest and most controversial elections in American history. Bush led the United States' response to the 9/11 terrorist
attacks and initiated the Iraq War. Before his presidency, Bush was a businessman and served as governor of Texas. Early LifeGeorge Walker Bush and Barbara Pierce Bush. The Bush family had been involved in business and politics
Young George spent most of his childhood in Midland, attending school there until the seventh grade. The family moved to Houston in 1961, and George W. Bush was sent to Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts. There he was an all-around athlete, playing baseball, basketball and football. He was a fair student and had a reputation for being
an occasional troublemaker. Despite this, family connections helped him enter Yale University in 1964. George W. Bush was a popular student at Yale, becoming president of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and also playing rugby. For Bush, grades took a back seat to Yales social life. Despite his privileged background, he was comfortable with all
kinds of people and had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Like his father and grandfather before him, George W. Bush became a member of Yales secretive Skull and elite family members. Two weeks before graduation, at the end of his
draft deferment, George W. Bush enlisted in the Texas Air National Guard. It was 1968 and the Vietnam War was at its height. Though the unsolicited help of a family friend. Commissioned as a second lieutenant, he earned his fighter pilot certification in June of 1970. Despite irregular
attendance and questions about whether he had completely fulfilled his military obligation, Bush was honorably discharged from the Air Force Reserve on November 21, 1974. Personal LifeAfter his Guard duty, George W. Bush continued his education, enrolling at Harvard Business School, where he earned a Masters of Business Administration and the Air Force Reserve on November 21, 1974. Personal LifeAfter his Guard duty, George W. Bush continued his education, enrolling at Harvard Business Administration and the Air Force Reserve on November 21, 1974. Personal LifeAfter his Guard duty, George W. Bush continued his education, enrolling at Harvard Business Administration and the Air Force Reserve on November 21, 1974. Personal LifeAfter his Guard duty, George W. Bush continued his education, enrolling at Harvard Business Administration and the Air Force Reserve on November 21, 1974. Personal LifeAfter his Guard duty, George W. Bush continued his education, enrolling at Harvard Business Administration and the Air Force Reserve on November 21, 1974. Personal LifeAfter his Guard duty, George W. Bush continued his education and the Air Force Reserve on November 21, 1974. Personal LifeAfter his Guard duty, George W. Bush continued his education and the Air Force Reserve on November 21, 1974. Personal LifeAfter his Guard duty, George W. Bush continued his education and the Air Force Reserve his e
degree in 1975. He then returned to Midland and entered the oil business, working for a family friend, and later started his own oil and gas firm. In 1977, at a backyard barbeque, Bush was introduced by friends to Laura Welch, a school teacher and librarian. After a quick three-month courtship, he proposed, and they were married on November 5
1977. The couple settled in Midland, Texas, where Bush continued to build his business. George W. Bush credits his wife for bringing his life in order. Prior to marriage, he had several embarrassing episodes with alcohol. Soon after marrying Laura, he joined the United Methodist Church and became a born-again Christian. In 1981, the couple
enjoyed the arrival of twin daughters, Barbara and Jenna. In 1986, Bush sold his struggling oil business to Harken Energy Corporation for stock and a seat on its board of directors. It was also at this time that he quit drinking and became deeply involved in his church. Governor of TexasIn 1988, George W. Bush moved his family to Washington DC to
work on his fathers bid for the White House, participating in campaign activities and meeting influential people. After his fathers victory, he returned to Texas, and in 1989 joined a group of investors purchasing the Texas Rangers baseball team. George W. Bush quickly emerged as the groups leader and made some savvy trades. The team did well
and Bush earned a reputation as a successful businessman. In 1998, Bush sold his share of the team for a reported 17 times his initial investment. After his fathers 1992 reelection loss to Bill Clinton, George W. Bush decided to run for governor of Texas as a Republican. His affiliation with the Rangers and his family reputation helped him in the 1994
campaign against incumbent Democrat Ann Richards. His campaign focused on welfare and tort reform, crime reduction, and education improvement. The contest was contentious and bare knuckled, with accusations of financial improvement. The contest was contentious and bare knuckled, with accusations of financial improvement. The contest was contentious and bare knuckled, with accusations of financial improvement.
the first child of a U.S. president to be elected a state governor. In 1998, Bush became the first Texas governor to be elected to consecutive four-year terms. As governor, George W. Bush appealed to moderate Republicans and Christian consecutive four-year terms.
"compassionate conservatism," which combined limited government with concern for the underprivileged and personal responsibility. The previous gubernatorial administration left the Texas treasury in a surplus, so Bush pushed for a tax cut and increased funding for education. He promoted educational reform, tying teachers salaries to student
performance on standardized tests, and signed into law legislation lowering the age at which juveniles could be tried in adult courts. First Term as PresidentIn 1999, George W. Bush began his quest for the presidential nomination. The 2000 presidential election
pitting George W. Bush and Democratic candidate Al Gore was close and controversial. As Election Day unfolded, there was no clear winner. The late-night news declared one candidate the winner winner. By early the next morning, Bush had 246 electoral votes and Core was close and controversial. As Election Day unfolded, there was no clear winner. The late-night news declared one candidate the winner. By early the next morning, Bush had 246 electoral votes and Core was close and controversial.
were held in the balance where several counties reported problems with balloting. After more than a month of recounts and legal maneuvering, the U.S. Supreme Court decided the election, giving George Bush the victory. Though Gore lost the election in the Electoral College (271 to 266) he received over 543,000 more popular votes than Bush, a
result that further complicated Bushs victory. In the first two years of his presidency, George W. Bush enjoyed a political majority in both Congressional houses but faced a strongly divided government. At times, his political majority in both Congressional houses but faced a strongly divided government. At times, his political majority in both Congressional houses but faced a strongly divided government.
$1.35 trillion tax cut to stimulate the economy, but critics contended it favored the Wealthy. His administration prompted further controversy when he announced the U.S. economy.9/11 and Iraq WarOn September 11, 2001, Al Qaeda
terrorists hijacked four U.S. commercial jetliners. Three of them hit their targets in New York and Washington, D.C. A fourth plane crashed into a farmers field in Pennsylvania. The would do all he could to prevent another terrorist attack. A comprehensive
strategy was formed with the creation of the Homeland Security Department, the Patriot Act and the authorization of intelligence gathering that, for a time, included monitoring international phone calls made by U.S. citizens. The Bush administration also built international coalitions to seek out and destroy Al Qaeda and other terrorist organizations
in Afghanistan, where the ruling Taliban government was said to be harboring Al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden. As the conflict raged on, United States military forces in Afghanistan began transferring Taliban fighters and suspected Al Qaeda members to a special prison at Guantnamo Bay, Cuba, a permanent U.S. naval base. Hundreds of prisoners and suspected Al Qaeda members to a special prison at Guantnamo Bay, Cuba, a permanent U.S. naval base.
were held there as enemy combatants, a classification given by the Bush administration that stated terror detainees were not protected by the Geneva Conventions. As a result, many were subject to enhanced interrogation techniques, which in the opinion of various international organizations, including the Red Cross, amounted to torture. In
September, 2002, the Bush administration announced that the United States would preemptively use military force if necessary to prevent threats to its national security by terrorists or "rogue states" especially any that possessed weapons of mass destruction. Based on what would prove to be inaccurate intelligence reports, the Bush administration
successfully obtained a UN Security Council resolution to return weapons inspectors to Iraq. Soon afterward, Bush declared that Iraq hadnt complied with inspections, and on March 20, 2003, the United States launched a successful invasion of Iraq, quickly defeating the Iraqi military. Baghdad, the Iraqi capital, fell on April 9, 2003, and Bush
personally declared an end to major combat operations on May 1, 2003. With a power vacuum in place, Iraq soon fell into a sectarian civil war. Second Term as PresidentIn 2004, George W. Bush ran for re-election. Though the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan were not going well, and his efforts in Social Security reform had met with great resistance,
Bush's political core remained supportive, and he was able to win reelection over Democratic challenger Senator John Kerry in the November election. During his second term, Bush pushed for immigration reform, which received criticism from many liberals. The
Bush administration's poor response to Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans further pushed down his favorability rating. In 2008, as George W. Bush entered the final year of his presidency, the country faced enormous challenges. The United States was fighting two foreign wars, and the budget surplus left by the Clinton administration had transformed
into a multi-trillion-dollar debtthe effects of military spending, tax cuts, and slow economic growth. In the early fall of 2008, the country was hit with a severe credit crisis that sent the stock market into free fall and led to massive layoffs. The Bush administration scrambled and encouraged Congress to enact a controversial $700 billion Emergency
Economic Stabilization Act to bail out the housing and banking industries. Life After the White HouseGeorge W. Bush left office in January, 2009, leaving behind much of the countrys misfortunes at his feet, while supporters defended him for his
strong leadership during one of the countrys most dangerous periods. Bush and his wife settled in Dallas, Texas, where he participated in the building of his president and former president Bill Clinton led private fundraising efforts in the United States
for disaster relief, after the 2010 Haiti earthquake. After years of leading a relatively quiet life in Texas, Bush returned to the media spotlight in 2013. He was on hand for the opening of the George W. Bush Library and Museum on the grounds of Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas. The other living former presidents, including Bill Clintoners.
and Bush's own father, attended the event as did President Barack Obama. Bush joked that "There was a time in my life when I wasn't likely to be found at a library, much less found one," according to Fox News. Speaking on a more serious note, Bush seemed to defend his time as president. "When people come to this library and research this
administration, theyre going to find out we stayed true to our convictions," he said. George W. Bush played up to his Texas roots through most of his political life. For both his supporters and detractors, it provided reasons for their support and criticism. For some, his folksy image and manner suggested he was "not ready for prime time," politically
adept, but not a statesman at a time when the country need one. For others, he was perceived as a president of big ideas who eagerly embraced large visions and the risks involved. His supporters credit him with re-establishing Americas place as the worlds uncontested leader. Internationally, he has been maligned for his "cowboy diplomacy" in
foreign affairs. Like many presidents before him, the George W. Bush made history when he joined President Barack Obama in Africa in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of Osama bin Laden's first attack on the United
Statesmarking the first meeting on foreign soil to commemorate an act of terrorism between two U.S. presidents. Bush ran into some health problems later that summer. On August 6, he underwent surgery to insert a stent in his heart to open a blockage in one of his arteries. The blockage discovered during his annual physical. Through a
spokesperson, Bush expressed his gratitude to "the skilled medical professionals who have cared for him," according to the Associated Press. Bush also thanked "his family, friends, and fellow citizens for their prayers and well wishes. And he encourages us all to get our regular check-ups." That October, it was revealed that Bush's heart condition was
more serious than originally described. He had a 95% blockage in that artery before his surgery, according to CNN.com. If he had not been treated, Bush would have been at risk of having a heart attack. As time brought him further away from his tenure in the White House, Bush came to be viewed as more of a wise elder, offering measured tones to
contrast the combustibility of the 45th president, Donald Trump. When Trump sought to blame both sides of the racially charged protests in Charlottesville, Virginia, in the summer of 2017, Bush and his father put out a joint statement that read, "America must always reject racial bigotry, anti-Semitism, and hatred in all forms." The following winter,
the younger Bush refuted President Trump's insistence that reports of Russian attempts to influence the 2016 U.S. presidential election were "fake news," saying there was "pretty clear evidence" that the Russians had gotten involved. In January 2018, CNN released a poll showing that 61 percent of Americans held a favorable view of the 43rd
president, up from the meager 33 percent when he left office nine years earlier. Related Videos QUICK FACTSName: George W. BushBirth Year: 1946Birth State: ConnecticutBirth City: New HavenBirth Country: United States Gender: MaleBest Known For: George W. BushBirth Year: 1946Birth State: ConnecticutBirth City: New HavenBirth Country: United States Gender: MaleBest Known For: George W. BushBirth Year: 1946Birth State: ConnecticutBirth City: New HavenBirth Country: United States Gender: MaleBest Known For: George W. BushBirth Year: 1946Birth State: ConnecticutBirth City: New HavenBirth Country: United States Gender: MaleBest Known For: George W. BushBirth Year: 1946Birth State: ConnecticutBirth City: New HavenBirth Country: United States Gender: MaleBest Known For: George W. BushBirth Year: 1946Birth State: ConnecticutBirth City: New HavenBirth Country: United States Gender: MaleBest Known For: George W. BushBirth Year: 1946Birth States Gender: MaleBest Known For: George W. BushBirth Year: 1946Birth States Gender: MaleBest Known For: George W. BushBirth Year: 1946Birth States Gender: MaleBest Known For: George W. BushBirth Year: 1946Birth States Gender: MaleBest Known For: George W. BushBirth Year: 1946Birth States Gender: MaleBest Known For: George W. BushBirth Year: 1946Birth States Gender: MaleBest Known For: George W. BushBirth Year: 1946Birth States Gender: MaleBest Known For: George W. BushBirth Year: 1946Birth States Gender: MaleBest Known For: George W. BushBirth Year: 1946Birth States Gender: MaleBest Known For: George W. BushBirth Year: 1946Birth Ye
country's response to the 9/11 attacks in 2001 and initiated the Iraq War in 2003. Industries Astrological Sign: Cancer School Yale University The Kinkaid School Occupations We strive for accuracy and fairness. If you see something that doesn't look right, contact us! CITATION INFORMATION Article Title: George
W. Bush Biography Author: Biography.com Editors Website Name: The Biography.com website Url: Date: Publisher: A&E Television Networks as tacked this morning by a faceless coward, and freedom will be defended. George Walker Bush (born July 6, 1946) is the
43rd President of the United States, inaugurated on January 20, 2001 and re-elected in the 2004 U.S. presidential election. The Bush family has a significant history in United States politics, specifically in the Republican Party. Bush is the eldest son of the 41st U.S. President, George H. W. Bush, grandson to former U.S. Senator from Connecticut
Prescott Bush, and older brother to Jeb Bush, former Governor of Florida. He was elected the 46th Governor of Texas in 1995, and remained in that position until 2000, when he chose to run for president. Bush was narrowly elected in 2000, becoming the fourth president in U.S. history to be elected without a plurality of the popular vote and the first
since the 1888 election. Did you know? When George W. Bush won the electoral vote without winning the popular vote in 2000 it was the first time this had happened since 1888. After an initial period of Reagan-esque conservatism in matters of domestic policy, the course of Bush's presidency was dramatically affected by the September 11, 2001
terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. In response to the attacks, Bush declared a global War on Terrorism. In early October 2001, with congressional approval, he ordered the invasion of Afghanistan to overthrow the Taliban backed government that had provided a safe haven for Osama bin Laden, founder of al-Qaeda.[1]Ir.
 2003, President Bush further expanded the War on Terrorism. Again with congressional approval, Bush ordered the invasion of United Nations Resolution 1441 regarding weapons of mass destruction and had to be disarmed by force.[2] Following the
overthrow of Saddam Hussein's regime, Bush re-affirmed his commitment to establishing democratic systems in the Middle East, starting with post-Taliban Afghanistan and post-war Iraq.Running as a "war president," Bush won re-election in 2004 against Massachusetts Senator John Kerry[3] after an intense and heated campaign in which his
prosecution of the War on Terror and the War in Iraq central issues. George W. Bush was the first candidate to win a majority popular vote since his father, 16 years earlier. [4] After his re-election, Bush received increasingly heated criticism on various foreign policy issues, including the Iraq War, Guantnamo Bay and Abu Ghraib torture and prisoner
abuse scandals, as well as domestic issues such as federal funding of stem cell research, the ineffective federal response to Hurricane Katrina, and controversies such as NSA warrantless surveillance activities and the Plame affair. In approval rating polls, his popularity reached record heights after the September 11, 2001 attacks, but declined
significantly since then, mostly due to his perceived poor handling of the Iraq War.[5] As a result of those key issues and Bush himself described as "a thumping."[6] After leaving office, Bush returned to Texas and
purchased a home in a suburban area of Dallas, Texas. He is currently a public speaker and has written a book about his presidency entitled Decision Points. Early LifeBorn in New Haven, Connecticut, George W. Bush was the first child of future 41st presidency entitled Decision Points.
Somerset in the West Country of England in the seventeenth century. When Bush was two years old, his parents moved to Texas. He was raised in Midland and Houston, Texas with his four siblings, Jeb, Neil, Marvin, and Dorothy. Another younger sister, Robin, died from leukemia in 1953 at the age of three.[7] Bush's grandfather, Prescott Bush, was
a banker and U.S. Senator from Connecticut. For his education, Bush attended the prestigious Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts and, following in his father's footsteps, was accepted into Yale University, where he received a Bachelor of Arts degree in History in 1968. During that time period, he worked for various Republican campaigns,
including his father's failed 1964 and 1970 Senate campaigns in Texas. As a college senior, Bush was an average student.[8]In May 1968, at the height of the ongoing Vietnam War, Bush was accepted into the Texas Air National Guard. After training, he was
assigned to duty in Houston, flying Convair F-102s out of Ellington Air Force Base.[9] Bush has since been criticized for his induction into the Air National Guard and actual period of service. Critics allege that Bush was favorably treated due to his father's political standing, and that he was irregular in attendance. Bush took a transfer to the Alabama
Air National Guard in 1972 to work on a Republican Senate campaign, and in 1974 he obtained permission to end his six-year service obligation six months early to attend Harvard Business School. He received an honorable discharge.[10] There are a number of accounts of substance abuse and otherwise disorderly conduct by Bush during this time.
Bush has admitted to drinking "too much" in those years and described this time of his life as his "nomadic" period of "irresponsible youth".[11] On September 4, 1976, at the age of 30, Bush was arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol near his family's summer home in Kennebunkport, Maine, He pleaded guilty, was fined $150, and had his
driver's license suspended until 1978 in Maine.[12] Bush was able to keep his drunk driving arrest a secret throughout his years as governor of Texas. After obtaining an MBA from Harvard University (Bush is the only US President to serve holding a Master of Business Administration degree[13]), Bushlike this father had before himentered the oil
industry in Texas. Business and PoliticsIn 1978, Bush ran for the U.S. House of Representatives from the 19th Congressional District of Texas. Facing Kent Hance himself was relatively conservative, opposing gun control and strict
business regulation. During the campaign, Hance portrayed Bush as being "out of touch" with rural Texans. Bush lost the election by 6000 votes. Hance later became a Republican and donated money to Bush's campaign for Governor of Texas in 1993. After the electoral defeat, Bush returned to the oil industry, becoming a senior partner or chief
executive officer of several ventures, such as Arbusto Energy[14] (arbusto means bush in Spanish), Spectrum 7, and, later, Harken Energy when it acquired Spectrum 7.[15] These ventures suffered from the general decline of oil prices in the 1980s that had affected the industry and the regional economy. Allegations of possible insider trading
involving Harken have arisen, but, as president, Bush has refused to allow the SEC to release the full report. In 1988, Bush moved his family to Washington, D.C., to work on his father's campaign for the U.S. Presidency.[16] With colleagues Lee Atwater and Doug Wead, he helped to develop and coordinate a political strategy for courting conservative
Christians and evangelical voters, who were seen as key to winning the nomination and the election.[17] Delivering speeches at rallies and fundraisers, Bush met with representatives of conservative and religious organizations on behalf of his father, thus building connections that would help him in his own run for the presidency. Returning to Texas
after his father's victory, Bush purchased a share in the Texas Rangers baseball franchise and served as managing general partner for five years. He was active in the team's media relations and in securing the construction of a new stadium, which opened in 1994 as The Ballpark in Arlington. Bush actively led the team's projects and regularly
attended its games, often choosing to sit in the open stands with fans. Bush's role with fans while Bush was a leader of the organization. During his tenure, for example, the Rangers acquired Hall
of-Fame pitcher Nolan Ryan, who was a fan-favorite during the last years of his career. The team nearly won its first division title in 1994, before a strike shortened the season. When Bush sold his share in the Texas Rangers, he netted over $15 million from his initial $800,000 investment. Electoral PoliticsGovernor of Texas With his father's election to
the presidency in 1988, speculation had arisen amongst Republicans that Bush would enter the 1990 gubernatorial election, but this was offset by Bush's purchase of the Texas Rangers baseball team and personal concerns regarding his own record and profile. Following his success as owner and manager of the Rangers, Bush declared his candidacy
for the 1994 election, even as his brother Jeb first sought the governorship of Florida. Winning the Republican primary easily, Bush faced incumbent Governor Ann Richards, a popular Democrat who was considered the easy favorite, given Bush's lack of political credentials. Bush was aided in his campaign by a close coterie of political advisers that
included Karen Hughes, a former journalist, as his communications adviser; John Allbaugh, as his campaign manager, and Karl Rove, as his political strategist. Bush's aides crafted a campaign strategy that attacked Governor Richards' record on law enforcement, her political appointments, and her support of liberal political causes. Bush developed a
positive image and message with themes of "personal responsibility" and "moral leadership." His campaign focused on issues such as education (seeking more accountability for schools over student performance), crime, deregulation of the economy, and tort reform. The Bush campaign was criticized for allegedly using controversial methods to
disparage Richards. Following an impressive performance in the debates, however, Bush's popularity grew. He won with 52 percent against Richards for schools, and reformed the criminal justice system. Under his
leadership, Texas executed 152 prisoners, more than under any other governor in modern American history; critics such as Helen Prejean argue that he failed to give serious consideration to clemency requests.[19] During his term, Bush used a budget surplus to push through a $2 billion tax-cut plan, which was the largest in Texas history and
cemented Bush's credentials as a pro-business fiscal conservative. [20] Bush also bolstered faith-based welfare programs by extending government funding and support for religious organizations providing social services such as education, alcohol and drug abuse prevention, and reduction of domestic violence. Governor Bush signed a memorandum
on April 17, 2000 proclaiming June 10 to be Jesus Day in Texas, a day where he "urge[d] all Texans to answer the call to serve those in need."[21] Although Bush was criticized for violating the free exercise thereof"),
his initiative was popular with most people across the state, especially religious and social conservatives. In 1998, Bush won re-election in a landslide victory with nearly 69 percent of the vote, becoming the first Texas governor to be elected for two consecutive four-year terms (before 1975, the gubernatorial term of office was two years).[22]2000
Presidential CandidacyAs one of the most popular governors in the nation and as the son of a former president, Bush was seen in the media and the Republican Party as a strong potential contender for the U.S. presidential election in 2000. Bush had personally envisioned running for the presidency since his gubernatorial re-election, and upon
announcing his candidacy, he immediately became the Republican front-runner in both name and in campaign funding. Bush applied the label "compassionate conservative" to himself, a term that had been popularized by University of Texas professor Marvin Olasky; in his campaign, he promised to "restore honor and dignity to the White House".[23]
Bush proposed to lower taxes in the wake of the projected surpluses of [[Bill Clinton|Bill Clint
and structural changes to the United States armed forces. Bush's foreign policy campaign platform emphasized a stronger economic and political relationship with Latin America, especially Mexico, free trade and reduced involvement in "nation-building" and other minor military engagements indirectly related to U.S. interests. Bush also pledged to
expand the National Missile Defense initiative and to reform Social Security and Medicare. Primary campaign Bush's campaign was managed by Rove, Hughes and Albaugh, as well as by other political associates from Texas. He was endorsed by a majority of Republicans in 38 state legislatures. After winning the Iowa Republican Caucus, Bush was
handed a surprising defeat by "maverick" U.S. Senator John McCain of Arizona in the New Hampshire Republican Primary. During his campaign, Bush was criticized for visiting the controversial Bob Jones University, which bore a reputation for a bias against Catholicism and a ban on interracial dating.[24] In a stunning shift in momentum, Bush
defeated McCain in the South Carolina Republican Primary amidst charges of dirty campaign tactics against the Bush campaign. McCain rebounded by winning in Michigan, but he angered religious voters by criticizing Christian evangelical leaders Pat Robertson and Jerry Falwell just before the Virginia Primary. Bush went on to win that primary and
then, a week later, he captured nine of thirteen Super Tuesday state primaries, effectively clinching the Republican nomination. He chose Dick Cheney, a former U.S. Representative and Secretary of Defense, as his running mate. His campaign was endorsed by prominent Republicans such as Donald Rumsfeld and Colin Powell, who assumed roles as
advisers on issues of national security and foreign relations. While stressing his successful record as governor of Texas, Bush's campaign attacked the Democratic nominee, incumbent Vice President Al Gore, over gun control and taxation. Bush criticized the Kyoto Protocol (although in 1998 the Senate vote to participate in the treaty was 0 for and 95
against), championed by Gore, citing the decline of industry in Middle America as an example of the harm and economic hardship caused by harsh regulation. Controversial general election Election Election as Ohio, Missouri, and
Arkansas. He also clinched Al Gore's home state of Tennessee, New Hampshire, and the traditional Democratic bastion of West Virginia. Television networks initially called that state, along with the entire election, for Bush. Finally, the media deemed the results
too close to call. Sometime after the networks reported that Bush had won Florida, Gore conceded the election, and then rescinded that concession less than one hour later. The vote count, which favored Bush in preliminary tallies, was contested over allegations of irregularities in the voting and tabulation processes. Because of Florida state law, a
state-wide machine recount was ordered. Although it narrowed the gap, the recount still left Bush in the lead. Eventually, four counties in Florida Supreme Court ruled that every county with a large number of undervotes would
perform a hand recount. The next day, on December 9, in Bush v. Gore, the U.S. Supreme Court stopped the statewide hand recount on the basis that votes were not being counted equally. The machine recount showed that Bush had won the Florida vote - making it the 30th of the 50 states he carried. There has been much controversy over the
legality of the election, in fact it is still disputed today. [25] Despite having lost the nationwide popular contest by more than half a million votes, [26] he won 271 electoral votes to Gore's 266. This made him the first President allow George W. Bush speaks at
a campaign rally in 2004. In 2004. In 2004, Bush commanded broad support in the Republican Party and did not encounter a primary challenger. He appointed Kenneth Mehlman as campaign, Bush outlined an agenda that included a strong commitment in the wars in
Iraq and Afghanistan, a renewal of the USA PATRIOT Act, making the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts permanent, cutting the budget deficit in half, promoting education, tort reform, Social Security and national tax reform. Bush emphasized his social conservatism by arguing for the Federal Marriage Amendment (an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that
would have defined marriage as possible only between one man and one woman). In many of his speeches, Bush also stressed a vision and commitment for spreading freedom and democracy across the world. Having had great success at fund-raising, the campaign began running television and radio advertisement campaigns across the nation against
Democratic candidates, including Bush's emerging opponent, Massachusetts Senator John Kerry. Kerry and other Democrats attacked Bush on the conduct of the war in Iraq, perceived excesses of the USA PATRIOT Act and for allegedly failing to stimulate the economy and job growth, as well as controversies surrounding Bush's service in the Texas
Air National Guard. U.S. Electoral College votes in 2004In response, Bush emphasized his leadership in war and national security challenges, evoking the patriotism and passion aroused by the 9/11 terrorist attacks. The Bush campaign portrayed Kerry as a staunch liberal who would raise taxes, increase the size of government, and fail to oppose a
constitutional amendment banning same-sex marriage. The Bush campaign continuously criticized Kerry's allegedly contradictory statements on the war in Iraq, and claimed Kerry lacked the decisiveness and vision necessary for success in the War on Terrorism. Popular politicians such as Rudy Guiliani, John McCain, Arnold Schwarzenegger, and
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conservative Democrat Zell Miller campaigned actively for Bush, who traveled across the country delivering speeches at three to four different locations on most days. The campaign organized a large group of volunteers and focused its efforts on swing states such as Ohio, Pennsylvania, Florida, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. On election night,



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