

Donald John Trump (born June 14, 1946) is an American politician, media personality, and businessman who served as the 45th [president of the United States](#) from 2017 to 2021.

Trump received a Bachelor of Science in economics from the [University of Pennsylvania](#) in 1968, and his father named him president of his real estate business in 1971. Trump renamed it the [Trump Organization](#) and reoriented the company toward building and renovating skyscrapers, hotels, casinos, and golf courses. After a series of business failures in the late twentieth century, he successfully launched side ventures that required little capital, mostly by licensing the Trump name. From 2004 to 2015, he co-produced and hosted the reality television series [The Apprentice](#). He and his businesses have been plaintiff or defendant in more than 4,000 state and federal legal actions, including six business bankruptcies.

Trump won the [2016 presidential election](#) as the Republican Party nominee against Democratic Party nominee [Hillary Clinton](#) while losing the popular vote.^[a] During the campaign, his political positions were described as populist, protectionist, isolationist, and nationalist. His election and policies sparked numerous protests. He was the first U.S. president with no prior military or government experience. [A special counsel investigation](#) established that [Russia had interfered in the 2016 election](#) to favor Trump's campaign. Trump promoted conspiracy theories and made many [false and misleading statements](#) during his campaigns and presidency, to a degree unprecedented in American politics. Many of his comments and actions have been characterized as racially charged or racist and many as misogynistic.

As president, Trump [ordered a travel ban](#) on citizens from several Muslim-majority countries, diverted military funding toward building a wall on the U.S.–Mexico border, and implemented a [policy of family separations](#) for migrants detained at the U.S. border. He weakened environmental protections, rolling back more than 100 environmental policies and regulations. He signed the [Tax Cuts and Jobs Act](#) of 2017, which cut taxes for individuals and businesses and eliminated the [individual health insurance mandate](#) penalty of the [Affordable Care Act](#). He appointed [Neil Gorsuch](#), [Brett Kavanaugh](#), and [Amy Coney Barrett](#) to the U.S. Supreme Court. He reacted slowly to the [COVID-19 pandemic](#), ignored or contradicted many recommendations from health officials, used political pressure to interfere with testing efforts, and [spread misinformation](#) about unproven treatments. Trump initiated a trade war with China and withdrew the U.S. from the proposed [Trans-Pacific Partnership](#) trade agreement, the [Paris Agreement](#) on climate change, and the [Iran nuclear deal](#). He met with North Korean leader [Kim Jong Un](#) three times but made no progress on denuclearization.

Trump refused to concede after losing the [2020 presidential election](#) to [Joe Biden](#), falsely claiming widespread electoral fraud, and [attempted to overturn the results](#) by pressuring government officials, mounting scores of unsuccessful legal challenges, and obstructing the presidential transition. On January 6, 2021, he urged his supporters to march to the [U.S. Capitol](#), which many of them then [attacked](#), resulting in multiple deaths and interrupting the electoral vote count.

After Trump tried to pressure Ukraine in 2019 to investigate Biden, the U.S. House of Representatives [impeached him](#) for abuse of power and obstruction of Congress. The U.S. Senate acquitted him in February 2020. The House [impeached him again](#) in January 2021 for incitement of insurrection, the only American president to have been impeached twice. The Senate acquitted him in February. Scholars and historians [rank Trump](#) as one of the worst presidents in American history.

Since leaving office, Trump has continued to dominate the Republican Party and is the presumptive Republican nominee for the [2024 presidential election](#). In 2023, a civil trial jury found that Trump sexually abused [E. Jean Carroll](#). In 2024, a New York state court found Trump liable for financial fraud. Trump is appealing both judgments. He is also indicted [in New York](#) on 34 felony counts of falsifying business records, [in Florida](#) on 40 felony counts related to his mishandling of classified documents, [in Washington, D.C.](#), on four felony counts of conspiracy and obstruction for efforts to overturn the 2020 presidential election, and [in Georgia](#) on ten charges of racketeering and other felonies committed in an effort to overturn the state's 2020 election results. Trump pleaded not guilty to all charges.

Personal life

Early life



Trump at the [New York Military Academy](#) in 1964

Donald John Trump was born on June 14, 1946, at [Jamaica Hospital](#) in [Queens](#), New York City,^[1] the fourth child of [Fred Trump](#) and [Mary Anne MacLeod Trump](#). Trump grew up with older siblings [Maryanne](#), [Fred Jr.](#), and Elizabeth and younger brother [Robert](#) in the [Jamaica Estates](#) neighborhood of Queens, and attended the private [Kew-Forest School](#) from kindergarten through seventh grade.^{[2][3][4]} At age 13, he entered the [New York Military Academy](#), a private boarding school.^[5] In 1964, he enrolled at [Fordham University](#). Two years later, he transferred to the [Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania](#), graduating in May 1968 with a Bachelor of Science in economics.^{[6][7]} In 2015, Trump's lawyer [Michael Cohen](#) threatened Trump's colleges, high school, and the [College Board](#) with legal action if they released Trump's academic records.^[8]

While in college, Trump obtained four student [draft](#) deferments during the [Vietnam War](#).^[9] In 1966, he was deemed fit for military service based on a medical examination, and in July 1968, a local draft board classified him as eligible to serve.^[10] In October 1968, he was classified 1-Y, a conditional medical deferment,^[11] and in 1972, he was reclassified 4-F due to [bone spurs](#), permanently disqualifying him.^[12]

Family

Main article: [Family of Donald Trump](#)

In 1977, Trump married [Czech](#) model [Ivana Zelníčková](#).^[13] They had three children: [Donald Jr.](#) (born 1977), [Ivanka](#) (1981), and [Eric](#) (1984). Ivana became a [naturalized U.S. citizen](#) in 1988.^[14] The couple divorced in 1990, following Trump's affair with actress [Marla Maples](#).^[15] Trump and Maples married in 1993 and divorced in 1999. They have one daughter, [Tiffany](#) (born 1993), who was raised by Marla in California.^[16] In 2005, Trump married Slovenian model [Melania Knauss](#).^[17] They have one son, Barron (born 2006).^[18] Melania gained U.S. citizenship in 2006.^[19]

Religion

Trump went to Sunday school and was [confirmed](#) in 1959 at the [First Presbyterian Church in Jamaica](#), Queens.^{[20][21]} In the 1970s, his parents joined the [Marble Collegiate Church](#) in Manhattan, which belongs to the [Reformed Church in America](#).^{[20][22]} The pastor at Marble, [Norman Vincent Peale](#),^[20] ministered to the family until his death in 1993.^[22] Trump has described him as a mentor.^[23] In 2015, the church stated that Trump was not an active member.^[21] In 2019, he appointed his personal pastor, televangelist [Paula White](#), to the White House [Office of Public Liaison](#).^[24] In 2020, he said he identified as a [non-denominational Christian](#).^[25]

Health habits

Trump has called golfing his "primary form of exercise" but usually does not walk the course.^[26] He believes exercise depletes the body's energy "like a battery, with a finite amount of energy".^[27] In 2015, Trump's campaign released a letter from his longtime personal

physician, [Harold Bornstein](#), stating that Trump would "be the healthiest individual ever elected to the presidency".^[28] In 2018, Bornstein said Trump had dictated the contents of the letter and that three Trump agents had seized his medical records in a February 2017 raid on the doctor's office.^{[28][29]}

Wealth

Main article: [Wealth of Donald Trump](#)



Trump (far right) and wife Ivana in the receiving line of a state dinner for King [Fahd of Saudi Arabia](#) in 1985, with U.S. president [Ronald Reagan](#) and First Lady [Nancy Reagan](#)

In 1982, Trump made the initial [Forbes](#) list of wealthy people for holding a share of his family's estimated \$200 million net worth (equivalent to \$631 million in 2023).^[30] His losses in the 1980s dropped him from the list between 1990 and 1995.^[31] After filing the mandatory financial disclosure report with the [FEC](#) in July 2015, he announced a net worth of about \$10 billion. Records released by the FEC showed at least \$1.4 billion in assets and \$265 million in liabilities.^[32] *Forbes* estimated his net worth dropped by \$1.4 billion between 2015 and 2018.^[33] In their 2024 billionaires ranking, Trump's net worth was estimated to be \$2.3 billion (1,438th in the world).^[34]

Journalist Jonathan Greenberg reported that Trump called him in 1984, pretending to be a fictional Trump Organization official named "[John Barron](#)". Greenberg said that Trump, speaking as "Barron", falsely asserted that he owned more than 90 percent of his father's business to get a higher ranking on the [Forbes 400](#) list of wealthy Americans. Greenberg also wrote that *Forbes* had vastly overestimated Trump's wealth and wrongly included him on the 1982, 1983, and 1984 rankings.^[35]

Trump has often said he began his career with "a small loan of one million dollars" from his father and that he had to pay it back with interest.^[36] He was a millionaire by age eight, borrowed at least \$60 million from his father, largely failed to repay those loans, and received another \$413 million (2018 dollars adjusted for inflation) from his father's company.^{[37][38]} In 2018, he and his family were reported to have committed tax fraud, and the [New York State Department of Taxation and Finance](#) started an investigation.^[38] His investments underperformed the stock and New York property markets.^{[39][40]} *Forbes* estimated in October 2018 that his net worth declined from \$4.5 billion in 2015 to \$3.1 billion in 2017 and his product-licensing income from \$23 million to \$3 million.^[41]

Contrary to his claims of financial health and business acumen, [Trump's tax returns](#) from 1985 to 1994 show net losses totaling \$1.17 billion. The losses were higher than those of almost every other American taxpayer. The losses in 1990 and 1991, more than \$250 million each year, were more than double those of the nearest taxpayers. In 1995, his reported losses were \$915.7 million (equivalent to \$1.83 billion in 2023).^{[42][43][30]}

In 2020, the *New York Times* obtained Trump's tax information extending over two decades. Its reporters found that Trump reported losses of hundreds of millions of dollars and had, since 2010, deferred declaring \$287 million in forgiven debt as taxable income. His income mainly came from his share in [The Apprentice](#) and businesses in which he was a minority partner, and his losses mainly from majority-owned businesses. Much income was in [tax credits](#) for his

losses, which let him avoid annual income tax payments or lower them to \$750. During the 2010s, Trump balanced his businesses' losses by selling and borrowing against assets, including a \$100 million mortgage on [Trump Tower](#) (due in 2022) and the liquidation of over \$200 million in stocks and bonds. He personally guaranteed \$421 million in debt, most of which is due by 2024.^[44]

As of October 2021, Trump had over \$1.3 billion in debts, much of which is secured by his assets.^[45] In 2020, he owed \$640 million to banks and trust organizations, including [Bank of China](#), [Deutsche Bank](#), and [UBS](#), and approximately \$450 million to unknown creditors. The value of his assets exceeds his debt.^[46]

Business career

Main article: [Business career of Donald Trump](#)

Further information: [Business projects of Donald Trump in Russia](#)

Real estate



Trump Tower in [Midtown Manhattan](#)

Starting in 1968, Trump was employed at his father's real estate company, Trump Management, which owned racially segregated middle-class rental housing in New York City's outer boroughs.^{[47][48]} In 1971, he became president of the company and began using the [Trump Organization](#) as an [umbrella brand](#).^[49] Between 1991 and 2009, he filed for [Chapter 11](#) bankruptcy protection for six of his businesses, the [Plaza Hotel](#) in Manhattan, the casinos in [Atlantic City, New Jersey](#), and the [Trump Hotels & Casino Resorts](#) company.^[50]

Manhattan developments

Trump attracted public attention in 1978 with the launch of his family's first Manhattan venture, the renovation of the derelict [Commodore Hotel](#), adjacent to [Grand Central Terminal](#).^[51] The financing was facilitated by a \$400 million city property tax abatement arranged for Trump by his father who also, jointly with [Hyatt](#), guaranteed a \$70 million bank construction loan.^{[48][52]} The hotel reopened in 1980 as the [Grand Hyatt Hotel](#),^[53] and that same year, Trump obtained rights to develop [Trump Tower](#), a [mixed-use](#) skyscraper in [Midtown Manhattan](#).^[54] The building houses the headquarters of the Trump Corporation and Trump's [PAC](#) and was Trump's primary residence until 2019.^{[55][56]}

In 1988, Trump acquired the Plaza Hotel with a loan from a consortium of sixteen banks.^[57] The hotel filed for bankruptcy protection in 1992, and a reorganization plan was approved a month later, with the banks taking control of the property.^[58] In 1995, Trump defaulted on over \$3 billion of bank loans, and the lenders seized the Plaza Hotel along with most of his other properties in a humiliating [restructuring](#) that allowed Trump to avoid personal bankruptcy.^{[59][60]} The lead bank's attorney said of the banks' decision that they "all agreed that he'd be better alive than dead."^[60]

In 1996, Trump acquired and renovated the mostly vacant 71-story skyscraper at [40 Wall Street](#), later rebranded as the Trump Building.^[61] In the early 1990s, Trump won the right to develop a 70-acre (28 ha) tract in the [Lincoln Square](#) neighborhood near the [Hudson River](#). Struggling with

debt from other ventures in 1994, Trump sold most of his interest in the project to Asian investors, who financed the project's completion, [Riverside South](#).^[62]

Atlantic City casinos



Entrance of the [Trump Taj Mahal](#) in [Atlantic City](#)

In 1984, Trump opened [Harrah's at Trump Plaza](#), a hotel and casino, with financing and management help from the [Holiday Corporation](#).^[63] It was unprofitable, and Trump paid Holiday \$70 million in May 1986 to take sole control.^[64] In 1985, Trump bought the unopened Atlantic City Hilton Hotel and renamed it [Trump Castle](#).^[65] His wife Ivana managed it until 1988.^[66] Both casinos filed for [Chapter 11](#) bankruptcy protection in 1992.^[67]

Trump bought a third Atlantic City venue in 1988, the [Trump Taj Mahal](#). It was financed with \$675 million in [junk bonds](#) and completed for \$1.1 billion, opening in April 1990.^{[68][69]} Trump filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in 1991. Under the provisions of the restructuring agreement, Trump gave up half his initial stake and personally guaranteed future performance.^[70] To reduce his \$900 million of personal debt, he sold the [Trump Shuttle](#) airline; his [megayacht](#), the [Trump Princess](#), which had been leased to his casinos and kept docked; and other businesses.^[71]

In 1995, Trump founded Trump Hotels & Casino Resorts (THCR), which assumed ownership of the Trump Plaza.^[72] THCR purchased the Taj Mahal and the [Trump Castle](#) in 1996 and went bankrupt in 2004 and 2009, leaving Trump with 10 percent ownership.^[63] He remained chairman until 2009.^[73]

Clubs

In 1985, Trump acquired the [Mar-a-Lago](#) estate in [Palm Beach, Florida](#).^[74] In 1995, he converted the estate into a private club with an initiation fee and annual dues. He continued to use a wing of the house as a private residence.^[75] Trump declared the club his primary residence in 2019,^[56] and the town determined in 2021 that he was [legally entitled to live there](#) as an employee of the club.^{[56][76][importance?]} The Trump Organization began [building and buying golf courses](#) in 1999.^[77] It owns fourteen and manages another three Trump-branded courses worldwide.^{[77][78]}

Licensing of the Trump brand

See also: [List of things named after Donald Trump](#)

The Trump name has been [licensed for](#) consumer products and services, including foodstuffs, apparel, learning courses, and home furnishings.^{[79][80]} According to [The Washington Post](#), there are more than 50 licensing or management deals involving Trump's name, and they have generated at least \$59 million in revenue for his companies.^[81] By 2018, only two consumer goods companies continued to license his name.^[79]

Side ventures



Trump and New Jersey Generals quarterback [Doug Flutie](#) at a 1985 press conference in the lobby of Trump Tower

In September 1983, Trump purchased the [New Jersey Generals](#), a team in the [United States Football League](#). After the 1985 season, the league folded, largely due to Trump's strategy of moving games to a fall schedule (when they competed with the [NFL](#) for audience) and trying to force a merger with the NFL by bringing an [antitrust suit](#) against the organization.^{[82][83]}

Trump and his Plaza Hotel hosted several boxing matches at the [Atlantic City Convention Hall](#).^{[63][84]} In 1989 and 1990, Trump lent his name to the [Tour de Trump](#) cycling stage race, an attempt to create an American equivalent of European races such as the [Tour de France](#) or the [Giro d'Italia](#).^[85]

From 1986 to 1988, Trump purchased significant blocks of shares in various public companies while [suggesting that he intended to take over](#) the company and then sold his shares for a profit,^[42] leading some observers to think he was engaged in [greenmail](#).^[86] *The New York Times* found that Trump initially made millions of dollars in such stock transactions, but "lost most, if not all, of those gains after investors stopped taking his takeover talk seriously".^[42]

In 1988, Trump purchased the [Eastern Air Lines Shuttle](#), financing the purchase with \$380 million (equivalent to \$979 million in 2023)^[30] in loans from a syndicate of 22 banks. He renamed the airline [Trump Shuttle](#) and operated it until 1992.^[87] Trump defaulted on his loans in 1991, and ownership passed to the banks.^[88]



Trump's star on the [Hollywood Walk of Fame](#)

In 1992, Trump, his siblings [Maryanne](#), Elizabeth, and [Robert](#), and his cousin John W. Walter, each with a 20 percent share, formed All County Building Supply & Maintenance Corp. The company had no offices and is alleged to have been a shell company for paying the vendors providing services and supplies for Trump's rental units, then billing those services and supplies to Trump Management with markups of 20–50 percent and more. The owners shared the proceeds generated by the markups.^{[38][89]} The increased costs were used to get state approval for increasing the rents of Trump's rent-stabilized units.^[38]

From 1996 to 2015, Trump owned all or part of the [Miss Universe](#) pageants, including [Miss USA](#) and [Miss Teen USA](#).^{[90][91]} Due to disagreements with [CBS](#) about scheduling, he took both pageants to [NBC](#) in 2002.^{[92][93]} In 2007, Trump received a star on the [Hollywood Walk of Fame](#) for his work as producer of Miss Universe.^[94] NBC and [Univision](#) dropped the pageants in June 2015.^[95]

Trump University

Main article: [Trump University](#)

In 2004, Trump co-founded [Trump University](#), a company that sold real estate seminars for up to \$35,000^{[excessive detail?][96]} After New York State authorities notified the company that its use of

"university" violated state law (as it was not an academic institution), its name was changed to the Trump Entrepreneur Initiative in 2010.^[97]

In 2013, the State of New York filed a \$40 million civil suit against Trump University, alleging that the company made false statements and defrauded consumers.^[98] In addition, two [class actions](#) were filed in federal court against Trump and his companies. Internal documents revealed that employees were instructed to use a hard-sell approach, and former employees testified that Trump University had defrauded or lied to its students.^{[99][100][101]} Shortly after he won the 2016 presidential election, Trump agreed to pay a total of \$25 million to settle the three cases.^[102]

Foundation

Main article: [Donald J. Trump Foundation](#)

The Donald J. Trump Foundation was a [private foundation](#) established in 1988.^{[103][104]} From 1987 to 2006, Trump gave his foundation \$5.4 million which had been spent by the end of 2006. After donating a total of \$65,000 in 2007–2008, he stopped donating any personal funds to the charity,^[105] which received millions from other donors, including \$5 million from [Vince McMahon](#).^[106] The foundation gave to health- and sports-related charities, conservative groups,^[107] and charities that held events at Trump properties.^[105]

In 2016, *The Washington Post* reported that the charity committed several potential legal and ethical violations, including alleged self-dealing and possible [tax evasion](#).^[108] Also in 2016, the [New York Attorney General](#) determined the foundation to be in violation of state law, for soliciting donations without submitting to required annual external audits, and ordered it to immediately cease its fundraising activities in New York.^[109] Trump's team announced in December 2016 that the foundation would be dissolved.^[110]

In June 2018, the New York attorney general's office filed a civil suit against the foundation, Trump, and his adult children, seeking \$2.8 million in restitution and additional penalties.^[111] In December 2018, the foundation ceased operation and disbursed its assets to other charities.^[112] In November 2019, a New York state judge ordered Trump to pay \$2 million to a group of charities for misusing the foundation's funds, in part to finance his presidential campaign.^{[113][114]}

Legal affairs and bankruptcies

Main article: [Personal and business legal affairs of Donald Trump](#)

[Roy Cohn](#) was Trump's [fixer](#), lawyer, and mentor for 13 years in the 1970s and 1980s.^[115] According to Trump, Cohn sometimes waived fees due to their friendship.^[115] In 1973, Cohn helped Trump countersue the U.S. government for \$100 million (equivalent to \$686 million in 2023)^[30] over its charges that Trump's properties had racial discriminatory practices. Trump's counterclaims were dismissed, and the government's case went forward, ultimately resulting in a settlement.^[116] In 1975, an agreement was struck requiring Trump's properties to furnish the [New York Urban League](#) with a list of all apartment vacancies, every week for two years, among other things.^[117] Cohn introduced political consultant [Roger Stone](#) to Trump, who enlisted Stone's services to deal with the federal government.^[118]

According to a review of state and federal court files conducted by [USA Today](#) in 2018, Trump and his businesses had been involved in more than 4,000 state and federal legal actions.^[119] While Trump has not filed for [personal bankruptcy](#), his over-leveraged hotel and casino businesses in Atlantic City and New York filed for [Chapter 11 bankruptcy](#) protection six times between 1991 and 2009.^[120] They continued to operate while the banks restructured debt and reduced Trump's shares in the properties.^[120]

During the 1980s, more than 70 banks had lent Trump \$4 billion.^[121] After his corporate bankruptcies of the early 1990s, most major banks, with the exception of Deutsche Bank, declined to lend to him.^[122] After the [January 6 Capitol attack](#), the bank decided not to do business with Trump or his company in the future.^[123]

Media career

Main article: [Media career of Donald Trump](#)

Books

Main article: [Bibliography of Donald Trump](#)

Using [ghostwriters](#), Trump has produced up to 19 books on business, financial, or political topics under his name.^[124] His first book, [The Art of the Deal](#) (1987), was a [New York Times Best Seller](#). While Trump was credited as co-author, the entire book was written by [Tony Schwartz](#).^[125] According to [The New Yorker](#), "The book expanded Trump's renown far beyond New York City, making him an emblem of the successful tycoon."^[125] Trump has called the volume his second favorite book, after the Bible.^[126]

Film and television

Main article: [Media career of Donald Trump](#)

Trump made [cameo appearances](#) in many films and television shows from 1985 to 2001.^[127]

Trump had a sporadic relationship with the [professional wrestling](#) promotion [WWE](#) since the late 1980s.^[128] He appeared at [WrestleMania 23](#) in 2007 and was inducted into the celebrity wing of the [WWE Hall of Fame](#) in 2013.^[129]



Trump at a [New York Mets](#) baseball game in 2009

Starting in the 1990s, Trump was a guest about 24 times on the nationally syndicated [Howard Stern Show](#).^[130] He also had his own short-form talk radio program called [Trumped!](#) (one to two minutes on weekdays) from 2004 to 2008.^{[131][132]} From 2011 until 2015, he was a weekly unpaid guest commentator on [Fox & Friends](#).^{[133][134]}

From 2004 to 2015, Trump was co-producer and host of reality shows [The Apprentice](#) and [The Celebrity Apprentice](#). Trump played a flattering, highly fictionalized version of himself as a superrich and successful chief executive who eliminated contestants with the [catchphrase](#) "You're fired". The shows remade his image for millions of viewers nationwide.^{[135][136]} With the related licensing agreements, they earned him more than \$400 million which he invested in largely unprofitable businesses.^[137]

In February 2021, Trump resigned from the [Screen Actors Guild](#) he had been a member of since 1989 rather than face a disciplinary committee hearing for inciting the January 6, 2021, mob attack on the U.S. Capitol and for his "reckless campaign of misinformation aimed at discrediting and ultimately threatening the safety of journalists".^[138] Two days later, the union permanently barred him from readmission.^[139]

Political career

Further information: [Political career of Donald Trump](#)



Trump and President [Bill Clinton](#) in June 2000

Trump's political party affiliation has changed numerous times. He registered as a Republican in 1987;^[140] a member of the [Independence Party](#), the New York state affiliate of the [Reform Party](#), in 1999;^[141] a Democrat in 2001; a Republican in 2009; unaffiliated in 2011; and a Republican in 2012.^[140]

In 1987, Trump placed full-page advertisements in three major newspapers,^[142] expressing his views on foreign policy and on how to eliminate the federal budget deficit.^[143] He ruled out running for local office but not for the presidency.^[142] In 1988, he approached [Lee Atwater](#), asking to be put into consideration to be Republican nominee [George H. W. Bush](#)'s running mate. Bush found the request "strange and unbelievable".^[144]

Presidential campaigns (2000–2016)

In 2000, Trump [ran in the California and Michigan primaries](#) for nomination as the Reform Party candidate for the [2000 presidential election](#) but withdrew from the race in February 2000.^{[145][146][147]} A July 1999 poll matching him against likely Republican nominee [George W. Bush](#) and likely Democratic nominee [Al Gore](#) showed Trump with seven percent support.^[148]



Trump speaking at [CPAC](#) 2011

In 2011, Trump [speculated about running](#) against President Barack Obama in [the 2012 election](#), making his first speaking appearance at the [Conservative Political Action Conference](#) (CPAC) in February 2011 and giving speeches in early primary states.^{[149][150]} In May 2011, he announced he would not run.^[149] Trump's presidential ambitions were generally not taken seriously at the time.^[151]

2016 presidential campaign

Main article: [Donald Trump 2016 presidential campaign](#)

Further information: [2016 Republican Party presidential primaries](#) and [2016 United States presidential election § General election campaign](#)

Trump's fame and provocative statements earned him an unprecedented amount of [free media coverage](#), elevating his standing in the Republican primaries.^[152] He adopted the phrase "truthful hyperbole", coined by his ghostwriter Tony Schwartz, to describe his public speaking style.^{[125][153]} His campaign statements were often opaque and suggestive,^[154] and a record number of them were false.^{[155][156][157]} The [Los Angeles Times](#) wrote, "Never in modern presidential politics has a major candidate made false statements as routinely as Trump has."^{[158][159]} Trump said he disdained [political correctness](#) and frequently made claims of [media bias](#).^{[160][161]}



Trump campaigning in Arizona, March 2016

Trump announced his candidacy in June 2015.^{[162][163]} [His campaign](#) was initially not taken seriously by political analysts, but he quickly rose to the top of opinion polls.^[164] He became the front-runner in March 2016^[165] and was declared the presumptive Republican nominee in May.^[166]

[Hillary Clinton](#) led Trump in [national polling averages](#) throughout the campaign, but, in early July, her lead narrowed.^{[167][168]} In mid-July Trump selected Indiana governor [Mike Pence](#) as his vice presidential running mate,^[169] and the two were officially nominated at the [2016 Republican National Convention](#).^[170] Trump and Clinton faced off in [three presidential debates](#) in September and October 2016. Trump twice refused to say whether he would accept the result of the election.^[171]

Campaign rhetoric and political positions

Main article: [Political positions of Donald Trump](#)

Trump's political positions and [his rhetoric](#) were [right-wing populist](#).^{[172][173][174]} [Politico](#) described them as "eclectic, improvisational and often contradictory", quoting a health-care policy expert at the [American Enterprise Institute](#) as saying that his political positions were "a total random assortment of whatever plays publicly".^[175] [NBC News](#) counted "141 distinct shifts on 23 major issues" during his campaign.^[176]

Trump described NATO as "obsolete".^{[177][178]} and espoused views that were described as [non-interventionist](#) and protectionist.^[179] His campaign platform emphasized renegotiating [U.S.–China relations](#) and free trade agreements such as [NAFTA](#), strongly enforcing immigration laws, and building [a new wall](#) along the [U.S.–Mexico border](#). Other campaign positions included pursuing [energy independence](#) while opposing climate change regulations, modernizing [services for veterans](#), repealing and replacing the [Affordable Care Act](#), abolishing [Common Core](#) education standards, [investing in infrastructure](#), simplifying the [tax code](#) while reducing taxes, and imposing [tariffs](#) on imports by companies that offshore jobs. He advocated increasing military spending and extreme vetting or banning immigrants from Muslim-majority countries.^[180]

Trump helped bring far-right fringe ideas and organizations into the mainstream.^[181] In August 2016, Trump hired [Steve Bannon](#), the executive chairman of [Breitbart News](#)—described by Bannon as "the platform for the alt-right"—as his campaign CEO.^[182] The [alt-right](#) movement coalesced around and supported Trump's candidacy, due in part to its [opposition to multiculturalism](#) and [immigration](#).^{[183][184][185]}

Financial disclosures

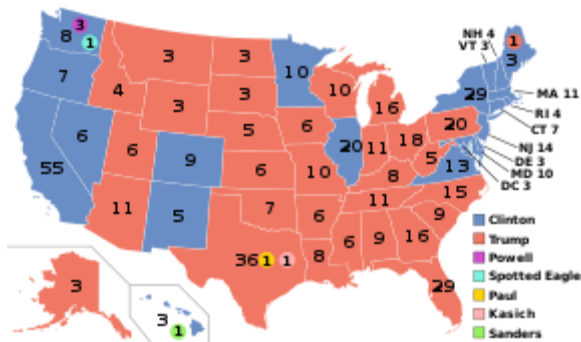
Further information: [Tax returns of Donald Trump](#)

Trump's FEC-required reports listed assets above \$1.4 billion and outstanding debts of at least \$315 million.^{[32][186]} Trump did not release [his tax returns](#), contrary to the practice of every major candidate since 1976 and his promises in 2014 and 2015 to do so if he ran for office.^{[187][188]} He said his tax returns were being [audited](#), and that his lawyers had advised him against releasing them.^[189] After a lengthy court battle to block release of his tax returns and other records to the [Manhattan district attorney](#) for a criminal investigation, including two appeals by Trump to the [U.S. Supreme Court](#), in February 2021 the high court allowed the records to be released to the prosecutor for review by a grand jury.^{[190][191]}

In October 2016, portions of Trump's state filings for 1995 were leaked to a reporter from *The New York Times*. They show that Trump had declared a loss of \$916 million that year, which could have let him avoid taxes for up to 18 years.^[192]

Election to the presidency

Main article: [2016 United States presidential election](#)



2016 electoral vote results. Trump won 304–

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On November 8, 2016, Trump received 306 pledged [electoral votes](#) versus 232 for Clinton, though, after elector [defections on both sides](#), the official count was ultimately 304 to 227.^[193] Trump, the fifth person to be elected president [while losing the popular vote](#), received nearly 2.9 million fewer votes than Clinton.^[194] He also was the only president who [neither served in the military nor held any government office](#) prior to becoming president.^[195] Trump's victory was a [political upset](#).^[196] Polls had consistently shown Clinton with a [nationwide](#)—though diminishing—lead, as well as an advantage in most of the [competitive states](#).^[197]

Trump won 30 states, including [Michigan](#), [Pennsylvania](#), and [Wisconsin](#), states which had been considered a [blue wall](#) of Democratic strongholds since the 1990s. Clinton won 20 states and the [District of Columbia](#). Trump's victory marked the return of an [undivided](#) Republican government—a Republican White House combined with Republican control of both chambers of [Congress](#).^[198]



[Women's March](#) in Washington on January 21, 2017

Trump's election victory sparked [protests](#) in major U.S. cities.^{[199][200]} On the day after Trump's inauguration, an estimated 2.6 million people worldwide, including an estimated half million in Washington, D.C., protested against Trump in the [Women's Marches](#).^[201]

Presidency (2017–2021)

Main article: [Presidency of Donald Trump](#)

For a chronological guide, see [Timeline of the Donald Trump presidency](#).

Early actions

See also: [Presidential transition of Donald Trump](#) and [First 100 days of Donald Trump's presidency](#)



Trump is [sworn in](#) as president by Chief Justice [John Roberts](#).

[Trump was inaugurated](#) on January 20, 2017. During his first week in office, he signed [six executive orders](#), which authorized: interim procedures in anticipation of repealing the Affordable Care Act ("Obamacare"), withdrawal from the Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiations, reinstatement of the [Mexico City policy](#), advancement of the [Keystone XL](#) and [Dakota Access Pipeline](#) construction projects, reinforcement of border security, and a planning and design process to construct a wall along the U.S. border with Mexico.^[202]

Trump's daughter Ivanka and son-in-law [Jared Kushner](#) became his [assistant](#) and [senior advisor](#), respectively.^{[203][204]}

Conflicts of interest

Before being inaugurated, Trump moved his businesses into a [revocable trust](#) run by his sons, Eric and Donald Jr., and a business associate.^{[205][206]} Though he said he would eschew "new foreign deals", the Trump Organization pursued expansions of its operations in Dubai, Scotland, and the Dominican Republic. Trump continued to profit from his businesses and to know how his administration's policies affected his businesses.^{[206][207]}

He was sued for violating the [Domestic](#) and [Foreign Emoluments Clauses](#) of the [U.S. Constitution](#), marking the first time that the clauses had been substantively litigated.^[208] One case was dismissed in lower court.^[209] Two were dismissed by the U.S. Supreme Court as moot after the end of Trump's term.^[210]

Trump visited a Trump Organization property every 3.4 days.^[211]

Domestic policy

Economy

Main article: [Economic policy of the Donald Trump administration](#)

Trump took office at the height of the longest [economic expansion](#) in American history,^[212] which began in June 2009 and continued until February 2020, when the [COVID-19 recession](#) began.^[213]

In December 2017, Trump signed the [Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017](#). The bill had been passed by Congress without any Democratic votes. It reduced tax rates for businesses and individuals, with business tax cuts to be permanent and individual tax cuts set to expire after 2025, and set the penalty associated with [Affordable Care Act](#)'s individual mandate to \$0.^{[214][215]} The Trump administration claimed that the act would not decrease government revenue, but revenues in 2018 were 7.6 percent lower than projected.^[216]

Despite a campaign promise to eliminate the national debt in eight years, Trump approved large increases in government spending and the 2017 tax cut. As a result, the federal budget deficit increased by almost 50 percent, to nearly \$1 trillion in 2019.^[217] Under Trump, the [U.S. national debt](#) increased by 39 percent, reaching \$27.75 trillion by the end of his term, and the U.S. [debt-to-GDP ratio](#) hit a post-World War II high.^[218] Trump also failed to deliver the \$1 trillion infrastructure spending plan on which he had campaigned.^[219]

Trump is the only modern U.S. president to leave office with a smaller workforce than when he took office, by 3 million people.^[212]

Climate change, environment, and energy

Main article: [Environmental policy of the Donald Trump administration](#)

Trump rejects the [scientific consensus on climate change](#).^{[220][221]} He reduced the budget for renewable energy research by 40 percent and reversed Obama-era policies directed at curbing climate change.^[222] In June 2017, Trump announced the [U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Agreement](#), making the U.S. the only nation to not ratify the agreement.^[223]

Trump aimed to boost the production and exports of [fossil fuels](#).^{[224][225]} Natural gas expanded under Trump, but coal continued to decline.^{[226][227]} Trump rolled back more than 100 federal environmental regulations, including those that curbed [greenhouse gas emissions](#), air and water pollution, and the use of toxic substances. He weakened protections for animals and environmental standards for federal infrastructure projects, and expanded permitted areas for drilling and resource extraction, such as allowing [drilling in the Arctic Refuge](#).^[228]

Deregulation

In January 2017, Trump signed [Executive Order 13771](#), which directed that, for every new regulation, federal agencies "identify" two existing regulations for elimination, though it did not require elimination.^[229] He dismantled many federal regulations on health,^{[230][231]} labor,^{[232][231]} and the environment,^{[233][231]} among other topics. Trump signed 14 [Congressional Review Act](#) resolutions repealing federal regulations, including a bill that made it easier for severely mentally ill persons to buy guns.^[234] During his first six weeks in office, he delayed, suspended, or reversed ninety federal regulations,^[235] often "after requests by the regulated industries".^[236] The [Institute for Policy Integrity](#) found that 78 percent of Trump's proposals were blocked by courts or did not prevail over litigation.^[237]

Health care

During his campaign, Trump vowed to repeal and replace the [Affordable Care Act](#) (ACA).^[238] In office, he scaled back the Act's implementation through executive orders [13765](#)^[239] and [13813](#).^[240] Trump expressed a desire to "let Obamacare fail"; his administration cut the ACA [enrollment period](#) in half and drastically reduced funding for enrollment promotion.^{[241][242]} In June 2018, the Trump administration [joined 18 Republican-led states in arguing before the Supreme Court](#) that the elimination of the financial penalties associated with the individual mandate had rendered the ACA unconstitutional.^{[243][244]} If they had succeeded, it would have eliminated [health insurance coverage](#) for up to 23 million Americans.^[243] During the 2016 campaign, Trump promised to protect funding for Medicare and other social safety-net programs, but in January 2020, he suggested he was willing to consider cuts to such programs.^[245]

In response to the opioid epidemic, Trump signed legislation in 2018 to increase funding for drug treatments but was widely criticized for failing to make a concrete strategy. U.S. opioid overdose deaths declined slightly in 2018 but surged to a record 50,052 deaths in 2019.^[246]

Social issues

Main article: [Social policy of Donald Trump](#)

Trump barred organizations that provide abortions or abortion referrals from receiving federal funds.^[247] He said he supported "traditional marriage" but considered the [nationwide legality of same-sex marriage](#) a "settled" issue.^[248] In March 2017, his administration rolled back key components of the Obama administration's workplace protections against [discrimination of LGBT people](#).^[249] Trump's attempted rollback of anti-discrimination protections for [transgender](#) patients in August 2020 was halted by a federal judge after the Supreme Court's ruling in July had extended employees' civil rights protections to [gender identity](#) and sexual orientation.^[250]

Trump has said he is [opposed](#) to [gun control](#) in general, although his views have shifted over time.^[251] After several [mass shootings](#) during his term, he said he would propose legislation related to guns, but he abandoned that effort in November 2019.^[252] His administration took an [anti-marijuana position](#), revoking [Obama-era policies](#) that provided protections for states that legalized marijuana.^[253]

Trump is a long-time advocate of capital punishment.^{[254][255]} Under his administration, the [federal government executed](#) 13 prisoners, more than in the previous 56 years combined and after a 17-year moratorium.^[256] In 2016, Trump said he supported the use of interrogation torture methods

such as [waterboarding](#)^{[257][258]} but later appeared to recant this due to the opposition of Defense Secretary [James Mattis](#).^[259]

Pardons and commutations

Further information: [List of people granted executive clemency by Donald Trump](#)

Trump granted 237 requests for clemency, fewer than all presidents since 1900 with the exception of [George H. W. Bush](#) and [George W. Bush](#).^[260] Only 25 of them had been vetted by the Justice Department's [Office of the Pardon Attorney](#); the others were granted to people with personal or political connections to him, his family, and his allies, or recommended by celebrities.^{[261][262]}

From 2017 to 2019, he pardoned, amongst others, former Navy sailor [Kristian Saucier](#), who was convicted of taking classified photographs of classified areas inside a submarine^[263] and right-wing commentator [Dinesh D'Souza](#).^[264] Trump also pardoned or reversed the sentences of three American servicemen convicted or accused of committing war crimes in Afghanistan or Iraq.^[265]

In November and December 2020, Trump pardoned four [Blackwater private security contractors](#) convicted of killing Iraqi civilians in the 2007 [Nisour Square massacre](#);^[266] daughter Ivanka's father-in-law [Charles Kushner](#);^[262] and five people convicted as a result of investigations into Russian interference in the 2016 presidential elections. Among them were Roger Stone, whose sentence he had already commuted in July, and [Paul Manafort](#).^[267]

In his last full day in office, Trump granted 73 pardons and commuted 70 sentences.^[268]

Lafayette Square protester removal and photo op

Main article: [Donald Trump photo op at St. John's Church](#)



Trump and group of officials and advisors on the way from White House complex to St. John's Church

On June 1, 2020, during the [George Floyd protests](#), federal law-enforcement officials used [less lethal](#) weapons to remove a largely peaceful crowd of protesters from [Lafayette Square](#), outside the [White House](#).^{[269][270]} Trump then walked to [St. John's Episcopal Church](#), where protesters had set a small fire the night before; he posed for photographs holding a Bible, with senior administration officials later joining him in photos.^{[269][271]}

Religious leaders condemned the treatment of protesters and the photo opportunity itself.^[272] Many retired military leaders and defense officials condemned Trump's proposal to use the U.S. military against anti-police-brutality protesters.^[273]

Immigration

Main article: [Immigration policy of Donald Trump](#)

Trump's proposed immigration policies were a topic of bitter and contentious debate during the campaign. He promised to build [a wall](#) on the [Mexico–U.S. border](#) to restrict illegal movement and vowed Mexico would pay for it.^[274] He pledged to deport millions of [illegal immigrants residing in the U.S.](#),^[275] and criticized [birthright citizenship](#) for incentivizing "[anchor babies](#)".^[276] As president, he frequently described illegal immigration as an "invasion" and conflated immigrants with the criminal gang [MS-13](#),^[277] though available research shows [undocumented immigrants](#) have a lower crime rate than native-born Americans.^{[278][279]}

Trump attempted to drastically escalate immigration enforcement, including implementing harsher immigration enforcement policies against asylum seekers from Central America than any modern U.S. president.^{[280][281]}

From 2018 onward, Trump [deployed nearly 6,000 troops to the U.S.–Mexico border](#)^[282] to stop most Central American migrants from seeking U.S. asylum. In 2020, his administration widened the [public charge rule](#) to further restrict immigrants who might use government benefits from getting permanent residency via [green cards](#).^[283] Trump reduced the number of [refugees admitted](#) into the U.S. to record lows. When Trump took office, the annual limit was 110,000; Trump set a limit of 18,000 in the 2020 fiscal year and 15,000 in the 2021 fiscal year.^{[284][285]} Additional restrictions implemented by the Trump administration caused significant bottlenecks in processing refugee applications, resulting in fewer refugees accepted compared to the allowed limits.^[286]

Travel ban

Main article: [Trump travel ban](#)

Further information: [Executive Order 13769](#) and [Executive Order 13780](#)

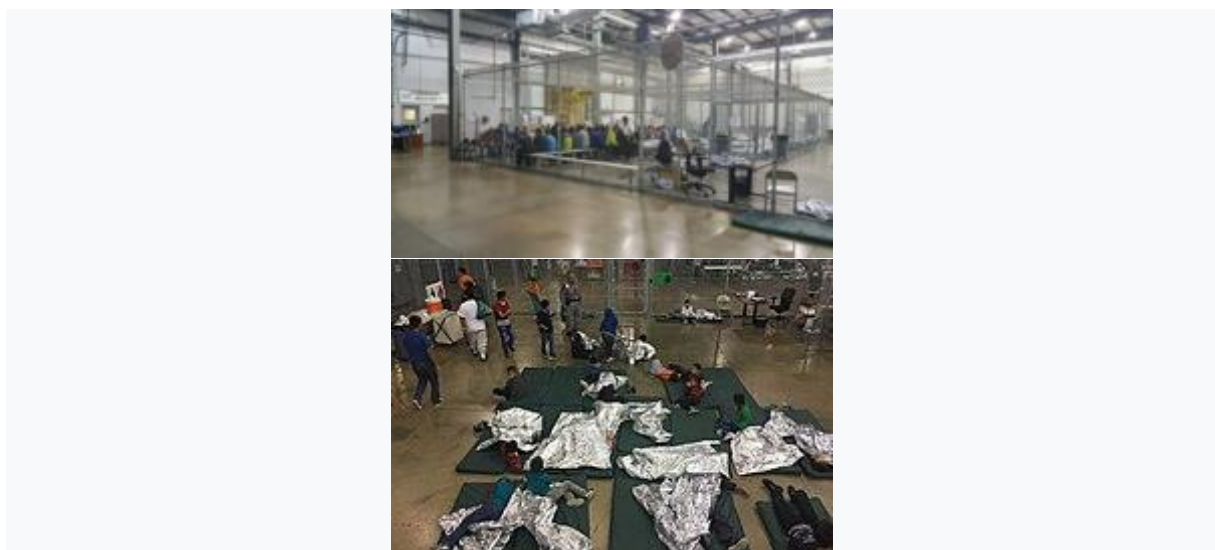
Following the [2015 San Bernardino attack](#), Trump proposed to ban [Muslim](#) foreigners from entering the U.S. until stronger vetting systems could be implemented.^[287] He later reframed the proposed ban to apply to countries with a "proven history of terrorism".^[288]

On January 27, 2017, Trump signed [Executive Order 13769](#), which suspended admission of refugees for 120 days and denied entry to citizens of Iraq, Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen for 90 days, citing security concerns. The order took effect immediately and without warning, causing confusion and chaos at airports.^{[289][290]} [Protests against the ban](#) began at airports the next day.^{[289][290]} [Legal challenges](#) to the order resulted in [nationwide preliminary injunctions](#).^[291] A March 6 [revised order](#), which excluded Iraq and gave other exemptions, again was blocked by federal judges in three states.^{[292][293]} In a [decision in June 2017](#), the [Supreme Court](#) ruled that the ban could be enforced on visitors who lack a "credible claim of a *bona fide* relationship with a person or entity in the United States".^[294]

The temporary order was replaced by [Presidential Proclamation 9645](#) on September 24, 2017, which restricted travel from the originally targeted countries except Iraq and Sudan, and further banned travelers from North Korea and Chad, along with certain Venezuelan officials.^[295] After lower courts partially blocked the new restrictions, the Supreme Court allowed the September version to go into full effect on December 4, 2017,^[296] and ultimately upheld the travel ban in a June 2019 ruling.^[297]

Family separation at border

Main article: [Trump administration family separation policy](#)



Children sitting within a wire mesh compartment in the [Ursula detention facility](#) in [McAllen, Texas](#), June 2018

The Trump administration separated more than 5,400 children of migrant families from their parents at the U.S.–Mexico border, a sharp increase in the number of family separations at the border starting from the summer of 2017. ^{[298][299]} In April 2018, the Trump administration announced a "[zero tolerance](#)" policy whereby every adult suspected of [illegal entry](#) would be criminally prosecuted. ^[300] This resulted in family separations, as the migrant adults were put in criminal detention for prosecution, while their children were separated as unaccompanied alien minors. ^[301] Administration officials described the policy as a way to deter illegal immigration. ^[302]

The policy of family separations was unprecedented in previous administrations and sparked public outrage. ^{[302][303]} Trump falsely asserted that his administration was merely following the law, blaming Democrats, despite the separations being his administration's policy. ^{[304][305][306]}

Although Trump originally argued that the separations could not be stopped by an executive order, he acceded to intense public objection and signed an executive order on June 20, 2018, mandating that migrant families be detained together unless "there is a concern" doing so would pose a risk to the child. ^{[307][308]} On June 26, 2018, Judge [Dana Sabraw](#) concluded that the Trump administration had "no system in place to keep track of" the separated children, nor any effective measures for family communication and reunification. ^[309] Sabraw ordered for the families to be reunited and family separations stopped except in limited circumstances. ^[310] After the federal-court order, the Trump administration separated more than a thousand migrant children from their families; the [ACLU](#) contended that the Trump administration had abused its discretion and asked Sabraw to more narrowly define the circumstances warranting separation. ^[299]

Trump wall and government shutdown

Main articles: [Trump wall](#) and [2018–2019 United States federal government shutdown](#)



Trump examines border wall prototypes in [Otay Mesa, California](#).

One of Trump's central campaign promises was to build a 1,000-mile (1,600 km) border wall to Mexico and have Mexico pay for it. ^[311] By the end of his term, the U.S. had built "40 miles [64 km] of new primary wall and 33 miles [53 km] of secondary wall" in locations where there had been no barriers and 365 miles (587 km) of primary or secondary border fencing replacing dilapidated or outdated barriers. ^[312]

In 2018, Trump refused to sign any [appropriations bill](#) from Congress unless it allocated \$5.6 billion in funds for the border wall. ^[313] resulting in the federal government partially shutting down for 35 days from December 2018 to January 2019, the [longest U.S. government shutdown in history](#). ^{[314][315]} Around 800,000 government employees were [furloughed](#) or worked without pay. ^[316] Trump and Congress ended the shutdown by approving temporary funding that provided delayed payments to government workers but no funds for the wall. ^[314] The shutdown resulted in an estimated permanent loss of \$3 billion to the economy, according to the [Congressional Budget Office](#). ^[317] About half of those polled blamed Trump for the shutdown, and Trump's approval ratings dropped. ^[318]

To prevent another imminent shutdown in February 2019, Congress passed and Trump signed a funding bill that included \$1.375 billion for 55 miles (89 km) of bollard border fencing. ^[319] Trump also declared a [national emergency on the southern border](#), intending to divert \$6.1 billion of

funds Congress had allocated to other purposes.^[319] Trump [vetoed](#) a [joint resolution](#) to overturn the declaration, and the Senate voted against a [veto override](#).^[320] Legal challenges to the diversion of \$2.5 billion originally meant for the [Department of Defense's](#) drug interdiction efforts^{[321][322]} and \$3.6 billion originally meant for military construction^{[323][324]} were unsuccessful.

Foreign policy

Main article: [Foreign policy of the Donald Trump administration](#)

See also: [List of international presidential trips made by Donald Trump](#)



Trump with the other [G7](#) leaders at the [45th summit](#) in France, 2019

Trump described himself as a "nationalist"^[325] and his foreign policy as "[America First](#)".^[326] His foreign policy was marked by praise and support of [populist](#), [neo-nationalist](#), and authoritarian governments.^[327] Hallmarks of foreign relations during Trump's tenure included unpredictability and uncertainty,^[326] a lack of consistent policy,^[328] and strained and sometimes antagonistic relationships with European allies.^[329] He criticized [NATO allies](#) and privately suggested on multiple occasions that the U.S. should [withdraw from NATO](#).^{[330][331]}

Trade

See also: [Trump tariffs](#)

Trump withdrew the U.S. from the [Trans-Pacific Partnership](#) (TPP) negotiations,^[332] imposed tariffs on steel and aluminum imports,^[333] and launched a [trade war with China](#) by sharply increasing tariffs on 818 categories (worth \$50 billion) of Chinese goods imported into the U.S.^[334] While Trump said that import tariffs are paid by China into the [U.S. Treasury](#), they are paid by American companies that import goods from China.^[335] Although he pledged during the campaign to significantly reduce the U.S.'s large [trade deficits](#), the trade deficit in July 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic, "was the largest monthly deficit since July 2008".^[336] Following a 2017–2018 renegotiation, the [United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement](#) (USMCA) became effective in July 2020 as the successor to NAFTA.^[337]

Russia



Putin and Trump shaking hands at the [G20 Osaka summit](#), June 2019

The Trump administration, according to *Reuters*, "water[ed] down the toughest penalties the U.S. had imposed on Russian entities" after its [2014 annexation of Crimea](#).^{[338][339]} Trump withdrew the U.S. from the [Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty](#), citing alleged Russian non-compliance,^[340] and supported a potential return of Russia to the [G7](#).^[341]

Trump repeatedly praised and rarely criticized Russian president [Vladimir Putin](#)^{[342][343]} but opposed some actions of the Russian government.^{[344][345]} After he met Putin at the [Helsinki](#)

[Summit](#) in 2018, Trump drew bipartisan criticism for accepting Putin's denial of [Russian interference in the 2016 presidential election](#), rather than accepting the findings of U.S. intelligence agencies.^{[346][347][348]} Trump did not discuss alleged [Russian bounties](#) offered to [Taliban](#) fighters for attacking American soldiers in [Afghanistan](#) with Putin, saying both that he doubted the intelligence and that he was not briefed on it.^[349]

China

Before and during his presidency, Trump repeatedly accused China of taking unfair advantage of the U.S.^[350] As president, Trump [launched a trade war against China](#) that was widely characterized as a failure,^{[351][352][353]} sanctioned [Huawei](#) for alleged ties to Iran,^[354] significantly increased visa restrictions on Chinese students and scholars,^[355] and classified China as a [currency manipulator](#).^[356] Trump also juxtaposed verbal attacks on China with praise of [Chinese Communist Party](#) leader [Xi Jinping](#),^[357] which was attributed to trade war negotiations.^[358] After initially praising China for [its handling of COVID-19](#),^[359] he began a campaign of criticism starting in March 2020.^[360]

Trump said he resisted punishing China for [its human rights abuses](#) against ethnic minorities in the [Xinjiang](#) region for fear of jeopardizing trade negotiations.^[361] In July 2020, [the Trump administration imposed sanctions](#) and visa restrictions against senior Chinese officials, in response to expanded mass [detention camps](#) holding more than a million of the country's [Uyghur](#) minority.^[362]

North Korea

See also: [2018–19 Korean peace process](#)



Trump meets [Kim Jong Un](#) at [the Singapore summit](#), June 2018.

In 2017, when [North Korea's nuclear weapons](#) were increasingly seen as a serious threat,^[363] Trump escalated his rhetoric, warning that North Korean aggression would be met with "fire and fury like the world has never seen".^{[364][365]} In 2017, Trump declared that he wanted North Korea's "complete denuclearization", and engaged in [name-calling](#) with leader [Kim Jong Un](#).^{[364][366]}

After this period of tension, Trump and Kim exchanged at least 27 letters in which the two men described a warm personal friendship.^{[367][368]} Trump met Kim three times: [in Singapore](#) in 2018, [in Hanoi](#) in 2019, and [in the Korean Demilitarized Zone](#) in 2019.^[369] Trump became the first sitting U.S. president to meet a North Korean leader or set foot on North Korean soil.^[369] Trump also lifted some U.S. [sanctions against North Korea](#).^[370]

However, no [denuclearization](#) agreement was reached,^[371] and talks in October 2019 broke down after one day.^[372] While conducting no nuclear tests since 2017, North Korea continued to build up its arsenal of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles.^{[373][374]}

Afghanistan



U.S. Secretary of State [Mike Pompeo](#) meeting with Taliban delegation in [Qatar](#) in September 2020

U.S. troop numbers in [Afghanistan](#) increased from 8,500 in January 2017 to 14,000 a year later,^[375] reversing Trump's pre-election position critical of further involvement in Afghanistan.^[376] In February 2020, the Trump administration signed a conditional [peace agreement with the Taliban](#), which called for the [withdrawal of foreign troops](#) in 14 months "contingent on a guarantee from the Taliban that Afghan soil will not be used by terrorists with aims to attack the United States or its allies" and for the U.S. to seek the release of 5,000 [Taliban](#) imprisoned by the Afghan government.^{[377][378][379]} By the end of Trump's term, 5,000 Taliban had been released, and, despite the Taliban continuing attacks on Afghan forces and integrating [Al-Qaeda](#) members into its leadership, U.S. troops had been reduced to 2,500.^[379]

Israel

Trump supported many of the policies of Israeli Prime Minister [Benjamin Netanyahu](#).^[380] Under Trump, the U.S. [recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel](#)^[381] and [Israeli sovereignty](#) over the [Golan Heights](#),^[382] leading to international condemnation including from the [United Nations General Assembly](#), the [European Union](#), and the [Arab League](#).^{[383][384]} In 2020, the White House hosted the signing of the [Abraham Accords](#), normalizing the foreign relations of Israel with the [United Arab Emirates](#) and [Bahrain](#).^[385]

Saudi Arabia



Trump, King [Salman of Saudi Arabia](#), and Egyptian president [Abdel Fattah el-Sisi](#) at the [2017 Riyadh summit](#) in Saudi Arabia

Trump actively supported the [Saudi Arabian-led intervention in Yemen](#) against the [Houthis](#) and in 2017 signed a \$110 billion agreement to sell arms to [Saudi Arabia](#).^[386] In 2018, the U.S. provided limited intelligence and logistical support for the intervention.^{[387][388]} Following the [2019 attack on Saudi oil facilities](#), which the U.S. and Saudi Arabia blamed on [Iran](#), Trump approved the deployment of 3,000 additional U.S. troops, including fighter squadrons, two [Patriot batteries](#), and a [Terminal High Altitude Area Defense](#) system, to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.^[389]

Syria



Trump and Turkish President [Recep Tayyip Erdoğan](#) at the White House in May 2017

Trump ordered [missile strikes in April 2017](#) and [April 2018](#) against the Assad regime in Syria, in retaliation for the [Khan Shaykhun](#) and [Douma chemical attacks](#), respectively.^{[390][391]} In December 2018, Trump declared "we have won against ISIS", contradicting Department of Defense assessments, and ordered the withdrawal of all troops from Syria.^{[392][393]} The next day, Mattis resigned in protest, calling his decision an abandonment of the U.S.'s [Kurdish allies](#) who played a key role in fighting ISIS.^[394] In October 2019, after Trump spoke to Turkish president [Recep Tayyip Erdoğan](#), [U.S. troops in northern Syria](#) were withdrawn from the area and Turkey [invaded northern Syria](#), attacking and [displacing](#) American-allied [Kurds](#).^[395] Later that month, the U.S. House of Representatives, in a rare bipartisan vote of 354 to 60, condemned Trump's withdrawal of U.S. troops from Syria, for "abandoning U.S. allies, undermining the struggle against ISIS, and spurring a humanitarian catastrophe".^{[396][397]}

Iran

In May 2018, Trump [withdrew the U.S.](#) from the [Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action](#), the 2015 agreement that lifted most economic sanctions against Iran in return for Iran agreeing to restrictions on its nuclear program.^{[398][399]} In August 2020, the Trump administration unsuccessfully attempted to use a section of the nuclear deal to have the UN reimpose sanctions against Iran.^[400] Analysts determined that, after the U.S. withdrawal, Iran moved closer to developing a nuclear weapon.^[401]

On January 1, 2020, Trump ordered [a U.S. airstrike](#) that killed Iranian general [Qasem Soleimani](#), who had planned nearly every significant operation by Iranian forces over the past two decades.^{[402][403]} Trump threatened to hit 52 Iranian sites if Iran retaliated.^[404] On January 8, Iran retaliated with [ballistic missile strikes against two U.S. airbases](#) in Iraq. Dozens of soldiers sustained traumatic brain injuries. Their injuries were downplayed by Trump, and they were initially denied [Purple Hearts](#) and the special benefits accorded to its recipients.^{[405][401]} On the same day, amid the heightened tensions between the United States and Iran, Iran accidentally shot down [Ukraine International Airlines Flight 752](#) after takeoff from Tehran airport.^{[406][relevant?]}

Personnel

Main articles: [Political appointments by Donald Trump](#) and [Cabinet of Donald Trump](#)

The Trump administration had a high turnover of personnel, particularly among White House staff. By the end of Trump's first year in office, 34 percent of his original staff had resigned, been fired, or been reassigned.^[407] As of early July 2018, 61 percent of Trump's senior aides had left^[408] and 141 staffers had left in the previous year.^[409] Both figures set a record for recent presidents—more change in the first 13 months than his four immediate predecessors saw in their first two years.^[410] Notable early departures included National Security Advisor Flynn (after just 25 days in office), and Press Secretary [Sean Spicer](#).^[410] Close personal aides to Trump including Bannon, [Hope Hicks](#), [John McEntee](#), and [Keith Schiller](#) quit or were forced out.^[411] Some, including Hicks and McEntee, later returned to the White House in different posts.^[412] Trump publicly disparaged several of his former top officials, calling them incompetent, stupid, or crazy.^[413]

Trump had four [White House chiefs of staff](#), marginalizing or pushing out several.^[414] [Reince Priebus](#) was replaced after seven months by retired Marine general [John F. Kelly](#).^[415] Kelly resigned in December 2018 after a tumultuous tenure in which his influence waned, and Trump

subsequently disparaged him.^[416] Kelly was succeeded by [Mick Mulvaney](#) as acting chief of staff; he was replaced in March 2020 by [Mark Meadows](#).^[414]

On May 9, 2017, Trump [dismissed FBI director James Comey](#). While initially attributing this action to Comey's conduct in the investigation about [Hillary Clinton's emails](#), Trump said a few days later that he was concerned with Comey's roles in the ongoing Trump-Russia investigations, and that he had intended to fire Comey earlier.^[417] At a private conversation in February, Trump said he hoped Comey would drop the investigation into Flynn.^[418] In March and April, Trump asked Comey to "lift the cloud impairing his ability to act" by saying publicly that the FBI was not investigating him.^{[418][419]}

Turnover was relatively high within the Trump Cabinet.^[411] Trump lost three of his 15 original cabinet members within his first year.^[420] Health and Human Services secretary [Tom Price](#) was forced to resign in September 2017 due to excessive use of private charter jets and military aircraft.^{[420][411]} Environmental Protection Agency administrator [Scott Pruitt](#) resigned in 2018 and Secretary of the Interior [Ryan Zinke](#) in January 2019 amid multiple investigations into their conduct.^{[421][422]}

Trump was slow to appoint second-tier officials in the executive branch, saying many of the positions are unnecessary. In October 2017, there were still hundreds of sub-cabinet positions without a nominee.^[423] By January 8, 2019, of 706 key positions, 433 had been filled (61 percent) and Trump had no nominee for 264 (37 percent).^[424]

Judiciary

Further information: [List of federal judges appointed by Donald Trump](#) and [Donald Trump judicial appointment controversies](#)



Trump and his third Supreme Court nominee, Amy Coney

Barrett

Trump appointed 226 [Article III judges](#), including 54 to the [courts of appeals](#) and [three](#) to the [Supreme Court](#): [Neil Gorsuch](#), [Brett Kavanaugh](#), and [Amy Coney Barrett](#).^[425] His Supreme Court nominees were noted as having politically shifted the Court to the right.^{[426][427][428][429]} In the 2016 campaign, he pledged that *Roe v. Wade* would be overturned "automatically" if he were elected and provided the opportunity to appoint two or three pro-life justices. He later took credit when *Roe* was overturned in [Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization](#); all three of his Supreme Court nominees voted with the majority.^{[430][431][432]}

Trump disparaged courts and judges he disagreed with, often in personal terms, and questioned the judiciary's constitutional authority. His attacks on the courts drew rebukes from observers, including sitting federal judges, concerned about the effect of his statements on the [judicial independence](#) and public confidence in the judiciary.^{[433][434][435]}

COVID-19 pandemic

Main articles: [COVID-19 pandemic](#) and [COVID-19 pandemic in the United States](#)

Further information: [U.S. federal government response to the COVID-19 pandemic](#) and [Communication of the Trump administration during the COVID-19 pandemic](#)

See also: [Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States](#)

Initial response

In December 2019, [COVID-19](#) erupted in [Wuhan](#), China, and spread worldwide within weeks.^{[436][437]} The first confirmed case in the U.S. was reported on January 20, 2020.^[438] The outbreak was officially declared a public health emergency by [Health and Human Services \(HHS\) Secretary Alex Azar](#) on January 31, 2020.^[439] Trump initially ignored persistent public health warnings and calls for action from health officials within his administration and Secretary Azar.^{[440][441]} Throughout January and February he focused on economic and political considerations of the outbreak.^[442] In February 2020 Trump publicly asserted that the outbreak in the U.S. was less deadly than influenza, was "very much under control", and would soon be over.^[443] On March 19, 2020, Trump privately told [Bob Woodward](#) that he was deliberately "playing it down, because I don't want to create a panic".^{[444][445]}

By mid-March, most global financial markets had [severely contracted](#) in response to the emerging pandemic.^[446] On March 6, Trump signed the [Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act](#), which provided \$8.3 billion in emergency funding for federal agencies.^[447] On March 11, the [World Health Organization](#) (WHO) recognized COVID-19 as a [pandemic](#),^[436] and Trump announced partial travel restrictions for most of Europe, effective March 13.^[448] That same day, he gave his first serious assessment of the virus in a nationwide Oval Office address, calling the outbreak "horrible" but "a temporary moment" and saying there was no financial crisis.^[449] On March 13, he declared a [national emergency](#), freeing up federal resources.^[450] Trump falsely claimed that "anybody that wants a test can get a test", despite test availability being severely limited.^[451]

On April 22, Trump signed an executive order restricting some forms of immigration.^[452] In late spring and early summer, with infections and deaths continuing to rise, he adopted a strategy of blaming the states rather than accepting that his initial assessments of the pandemic were overly optimistic or his failure to provide presidential leadership.^[453]

White House Coronavirus Task Force



Trump conducts a COVID-19 press briefing with members of the [White House Coronavirus Task Force](#) on March 15, 2020.

Trump established the [White House Coronavirus Task Force](#) on January 29, 2020.^[454] Beginning in mid-March, Trump held a daily task force press conference, joined by medical experts and other administration officials,^[455] sometimes disagreeing with them by promoting unproven treatments.^[456] Trump was the main speaker at the briefings, where he praised his own response to the pandemic, frequently criticized rival presidential candidate Joe Biden, and denounced the press.^{[455][457]} On March 16, he acknowledged for the first time that the pandemic was not under control and that months of disruption to daily lives and a recession might occur.^[458] His repeated use of "Chinese virus" and "China virus" to describe COVID-19 drew criticism from health experts.^{[459][460][461]}

By early April, as the pandemic worsened and amid criticism of his administration's response, Trump refused to admit any mistakes in his handling of the outbreak, instead blaming the media, Democratic state governors, the previous administration, China, and the WHO.^[462] The daily coronavirus task force briefings ended in late April, after a briefing at which Trump suggested the dangerous idea of injecting a disinfectant to treat COVID-19;^[463] the comment was widely condemned by medical professionals.^{[464][465]}

In early May, Trump proposed the phase-out of the coronavirus task force and its replacement with another group centered on reopening the economy. Amid a backlash, Trump said the task force would "indefinitely" continue.^[466] By the end of May, the coronavirus task force's meetings were sharply reduced.^[467]

World Health Organization

Prior to the pandemic, Trump criticized the WHO and other international bodies, which he asserted were taking advantage of U.S. aid.^[468] His administration's proposed 2021 federal budget, released in February, proposed reducing WHO funding by more than half.^[468] In May and April, Trump accused the WHO of "severely mismanaging" COVID-19, alleged without evidence that the organization was under Chinese control and had enabled the Chinese government's concealment of the pandemic's origins,^{[468][469][470]} and announced that he was withdrawing funding for the organization.^[468] These were seen as attempts to distract from his own mishandling of the pandemic.^{[468][471][472]} In July 2020, Trump announced the formal withdrawal of the U.S. from the WHO effective July 2021.^{[469][470]} The decision was widely condemned by health and government officials as "short-sighted", "senseless", and "dangerous".^{[469][470]}

Pressure to abandon pandemic mitigation measures

Further information: [COVID-19 testing in the United States](#)

In April 2020, Republican-connected groups organized [anti-lockdown protests](#) against the measures state governments were taking to combat the pandemic;^{[473][474]} Trump encouraged the protests on Twitter,^[475] even though the targeted states did not meet the Trump administration's guidelines for reopening.^[476] In April 2020, he first supported, then later criticized, [Georgia](#) Governor [Brian Kemp](#)'s plan to reopen some nonessential businesses.^[477] Throughout the spring he increasingly pushed for ending the restrictions to reverse the damage to the country's economy.^[478] Trump often refused to [mask](#) at public events, contrary to his administration's April 2020 guidance to wear masks in public^[479] and despite nearly unanimous medical consensus that masks are important to preventing spread of the virus.^[480] By June, Trump had said masks were a "double-edged sword"; ridiculed Biden for wearing masks; continually emphasized that mask-wearing was optional; and suggested that wearing a mask was a political statement against him personally.^[480] Trump's contradiction of medical recommendations weakened national efforts to mitigate the pandemic.^{[479][480]}

In June and July, Trump said several times that the U.S. would have fewer cases of coronavirus if it did less testing, that having a large number of reported cases "makes us look bad".^{[481][482]} The CDC guideline at the time was that any person exposed to the virus should be "quickly identified and tested" even if they are not showing symptoms, because asymptomatic people can still spread the virus.^{[483][484]} In August 2020 the CDC quietly lowered its recommendation for testing, advising that people who have been exposed to the virus, but are not showing symptoms, "do not necessarily need a test". The change in guidelines was made by HHS political appointees under Trump administration pressure, against the wishes of CDC scientists.^{[485][486]} The day after this [political interference](#) was reported, the testing guideline was changed back to its original recommendation.^[486]

Despite record numbers of COVID-19 cases in the U.S. from mid-June onward and an increasing percentage of positive test results, Trump largely continued to downplay the pandemic, including his false claim in early July 2020 that 99 percent of COVID-19 cases are "totally harmless".^{[487][488]} He began insisting that all states should resume in-person education in the fall despite a July spike in reported cases.^[489]

Political pressure on health agencies

Main article: [Trump administration political interference with science agencies](#)

Trump repeatedly pressured federal health agencies to take actions he favored,^[485] such as approving unproven treatments^{[490][491]} or speeding up vaccine approvals.^[491] Trump administration political appointees at HHS sought to control CDC communications to the public that undermined Trump's claims that the pandemic was under control. CDC resisted many of the changes, but increasingly allowed HHS personnel to review articles and suggest changes before publication.^{[492][493]} Trump alleged without evidence that FDA scientists were part of a "[deep state](#)" opposing him and delaying approval of vaccines and treatments to hurt him politically.^[494]

Outbreak at the White House

Main article: [White House COVID-19 outbreak](#)



Trump boards [Marine One](#) for COVID-19 treatment on October 2, 2020.

On October 2, 2020, Trump tweeted that he had tested positive for [COVID-19](#),^{[495][496]} part of a White House outbreak.^{[497][498]} Later that day [Trump was hospitalized](#) at [Walter Reed National Military Medical Center](#), reportedly due to fever and labored breathing. He was treated with antiviral and experimental antibody drugs and a steroid. He returned to the White House on October 5, still infectious and unwell.^{[497][499]} During and after his treatment he continued to downplay the virus.^[497] In 2021, it was revealed that his condition had been far more serious; he had dangerously low blood oxygen levels, a high fever, and lung infiltrates, indicating a severe case.^[498]

Effects on the 2020 presidential campaign

By July 2020, Trump's handling of the COVID-19 pandemic had become a major issue in the presidential election.^[500] Biden sought to make the pandemic the central issue.^[501] Polls suggested voters blamed Trump for his pandemic response^[500] and disbelieved his rhetoric concerning the virus, with an [Ipsos/ABC News](#) poll indicating 65 percent of respondents disapproved of his pandemic response.^[502] In the final months of the campaign, Trump repeatedly claimed that the U.S. was "rounding the turn" in managing the pandemic, despite increasing cases and deaths.^[503] A few days before the November 3 election, the U.S. reported more than 100,000 cases in a single day for the first time.^[504]

Investigations

After he assumed office, Trump was the subject of increasing Justice Department and congressional scrutiny, with investigations covering his election campaign, transition, and inauguration, actions taken during his presidency, along with his [private businesses](#), personal taxes, and [charitable foundation](#).^[505] There were 30 investigations of Trump, including ten federal criminal investigations, eight state and local investigations, and twelve congressional investigations.^[506]

In April 2019, the [House Oversight Committee](#) issued [subpoenas](#) seeking financial details from Trump's banks, Deutsche Bank and [Capital One](#), and his accounting firm, [Mazars USA](#). Trump then sued the banks, Mazars, and committee chair [Elijah Cummings](#) to prevent the disclosures.^[507] In May, [DC District Court](#) judge [Amit Mehta](#) ruled that Mazars must comply with the subpoena,^[508] and judge [Edgardo Ramos](#) of the [Southern District Court of New York](#) ruled that the banks must also comply.^{[509][510]} Trump's attorneys appealed the rulings.^[511] In September 2022, the committee and Trump agreed to a settlement about Mazars, and the accounting firm began turning over documents.^[512]

Hush money payments

Main article: [Stormy Daniels–Donald Trump scandal](#)

See also: [Personal and business legal affairs of Donald Trump § Payments related to alleged affairs](#), [Karen McDougal § Alleged affair with Donald Trump](#), and [Prosecution of Donald Trump in New York § Hush money payments](#)

During the 2016 presidential election campaign, [American Media, Inc.](#) (AMI), the parent company of the [National Enquirer](#),^[513] and a company set up by Cohen paid [Playboy](#) model [Karen McDougal](#) and [adult film actress Stormy Daniels](#) for keeping silent about their alleged affairs with Trump between 2006 and 2007.^[514] Cohen pleaded guilty in 2018 to breaking campaign finance

laws, saying he had arranged both payments at the direction of Trump to influence the presidential election.^[515] Trump denied the affairs and claimed he was not aware of Cohen's payment to Daniels, but he reimbursed him in 2017.^{[516][517]} Federal prosecutors asserted that Trump had been involved in discussions regarding non-disclosure payments as early as 2014.^[518] Court documents showed that the FBI believed Trump was directly involved in the payment to Daniels, based on calls he had with Cohen in October 2016.^{[519][520]} Federal prosecutors closed the investigation in 2019,^[521] but the [Manhattan District Attorney](#) subpoenaed the Trump Organization and AMI for records related to the payments^[522] and Trump and the Trump Organization for eight years of tax returns.^[523] In November 2022, *The New York Times* reported that Manhattan prosecutors were "newly optimistic about building a case" against Trump.^[524]

Russian election interference

Main articles: [Russian interference in the 2016 United States elections](#) and [Timelines related to Donald Trump and Russian interference in United States elections](#)

See also: [Senate Intelligence Committee report on Russian interference in the 2016 United States presidential election](#) and [Steele dossier](#)

In January 2017, American intelligence agencies—the [CIA](#), the [FBI](#), and the [NSA](#), represented by the [Director of National Intelligence](#)—jointly stated with "high confidence" that the Russian government interfered in the 2016 presidential election to favor the election of Trump.^{[525][526]} In March 2017, FBI Director [James Comey](#) told Congress, "[T]he FBI, as part of our counterintelligence mission, is investigating the Russian government's efforts to interfere in the 2016 presidential election. That includes investigating the nature of any links between individuals associated with the Trump campaign and the Russian government, and whether there was any coordination between the campaign and Russia's efforts."^[527] Many suspicious^[528] [links between Trump associates and Russian officials and spies](#) were discovered and the relationships between Russians and "team Trump" were widely reported by the press.^{[529][530]}

Manafort, one of Trump's campaign managers, worked from December 2004 to February 2010 to help pro-Russian politician [Viktor Yanukovych](#) win the Ukrainian presidency.^[531] Other Trump associates, including Flynn and Stone, were connected to Russian officials.^{[532][533]} Russian agents were overheard during the campaign saying they could use Manafort and Flynn to influence Trump.^[534] Members of Trump's campaign and later his White House staff, particularly Flynn, were in contact with Russian officials both before and after the November election.^{[535][536]} On December 29, 2016, Flynn talked with Russian Ambassador [Sergey Kislyak](#) about sanctions that were imposed that same day; Flynn later resigned in the midst of controversy over whether he misled Pence.^[537] Trump told Kislyak and [Sergei Lavrov](#) in May 2017 he was unconcerned about Russian interference in U.S. elections.^[538]

Trump and his allies promoted [a conspiracy theory](#) that Ukraine, rather than Russia, interfered in the 2016 election—which was also promoted by Russia to [frame](#) Ukraine.^[539] After the [Democratic National Committee](#) was hacked, Trump first claimed it withheld "its server" from the FBI (in actuality there were more than 140 servers, of which digital copies were given to the FBI); second, that [CrowdStrike](#), the company that investigated the servers, was Ukraine-based and Ukrainian-owned (in actuality, CrowdStrike is U.S.-based, with the largest owners being American companies); and third that "the server" was hidden in Ukraine. Members of the Trump administration spoke out against the conspiracy theories.^[540]

FBI Crossfire Hurricane and 2017 counterintelligence investigations

In July 2016, the FBI launched an investigation, codenamed [Crossfire Hurricane](#), into possible links between Russia and the Trump campaign.^[541] After Trump fired FBI director James Comey in May 2017, the FBI opened a counterintelligence investigation into Trump's personal and [business dealings with Russia](#).^[542] Crossfire Hurricane was transferred to the Mueller investigation,^[543] but deputy attorney general [Rod Rosenstein](#) ended the investigation into Trump's direct ties to Russia while giving the bureau the false impression that Mueller would pursue the matter.^{[544][545]}

Mueller investigation

Main articles: [Mueller special counsel investigation](#), [Mueller report](#), and [Criminal charges brought in the Mueller special counsel investigation](#)

In May 2017, [Deputy Attorney General](#) Rod Rosenstein appointed [Robert Mueller](#), a former [director of the FBI](#), [special counsel](#) for the [Department of Justice](#) (DOJ), ordering him to "examine 'any links and/or coordination between the Russian government' and the Trump campaign". He privately told Mueller to restrict the investigation to criminal matters "in connection with Russia's 2016 election interference".^[544] The special counsel also investigated whether Trump's [dismissal of James Comey](#) as FBI director constituted obstruction of justice^[546] and the Trump campaign's possible ties to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, [Turkey](#), [Qatar](#), Israel, and China.^[547] Trump sought to fire Mueller and shut down the investigation multiple times but backed down after his staff objected or after changing his mind.^[548]

In March 2019, Mueller concluded his investigation and gave [his report](#) to Attorney General [William Barr](#).^[549] Two days later, Barr [sent a letter to Congress](#) purporting to summarize the report's main conclusions. A federal court, as well as Mueller himself, said Barr mischaracterized the investigation's conclusions and, in so doing, confused the public.^{[550][551][552]} Trump repeatedly and falsely claimed that the investigation exonerated him; the Mueller report expressly stated that it did not exonerate him.^[553]

A redacted version of the report was publicly released in April 2019. It found that Russia interfered in 2016 to favor Trump's candidacy and hinder Clinton's.^[554] Despite "numerous links between the Russian government and the Trump campaign", the report found that the prevailing evidence "did not establish" that Trump campaign members conspired or coordinated with Russian interference.^{[555][556]} The report revealed sweeping Russian interference^[556] and detailed how Trump and his campaign welcomed and encouraged it, believing "[they] would benefit electorally from information stolen and released through Russian efforts".^{[557][558][559][560]}

The report also detailed multiple acts of potential obstruction of justice by Trump but did not make a "traditional prosecutorial judgment" on whether Trump broke the law, suggesting that Congress should make such a determination.^{[561][562]} Investigators decided they could not "apply an approach that could potentially result in a judgment that the President committed crimes" as an [Office of Legal Counsel](#) opinion stated that a sitting president could not be indicted,^[563] and investigators would not accuse him of a crime when he cannot clear his name in court.^[564] The report concluded that Congress, having the authority to take action against a president for wrongdoing, "may apply the obstruction laws".^[563] The House of Representatives subsequently launched an [impeachment inquiry](#) following the [Trump–Ukraine scandal](#), but did not pursue an article of impeachment related to the Mueller investigation.^{[565][566]}

Several Trump associates pleaded guilty or were convicted in connection with Mueller's investigation and related cases, including Manafort, [convicted on eight felony counts](#),^[567] deputy campaign manager [Rick Gates](#),^[568] foreign policy advisor Papadopoulos,^[569] and Flynn.^{[570][571]} Cohen pleaded guilty to lying to Congress about Trump's 2016 attempts to reach a deal with Russia to build [a Trump Tower in Moscow](#). Cohen said he had made the false statements on behalf of Trump, who was identified as "Individual-1" in the court documents.^[572] In February 2020, Stone was sentenced to 40 months in prison for lying to Congress and witness tampering regarding his attempts to learn more about hacked Democratic emails during the 2016 election. The sentencing judge said Stone "was prosecuted for covering up for the president".^[573]

First impeachment

Main articles: [First impeachment of Donald Trump](#) and [Trump–Ukraine scandal](#)



Members of House of Representatives vote on two [articles of impeachment](#) ([H.Res. 755](#)), December 18, 2019.

In August 2019, a [whistleblower](#) filed a complaint with the [Inspector General of the Intelligence Community](#) about a July 25 phone call between Trump and President of Ukraine [Volodymyr Zelenskyy](#), during which Trump had pressured Zelenskyy to investigate CrowdStrike and Democratic presidential candidate Biden and his son [Hunter](#).^[574] The whistleblower said that the White House had attempted to cover up the incident and that the call was part of a wider campaign by the Trump administration and Trump attorney [Rudy Giuliani](#) that may have included withholding financial aid from Ukraine in July 2019 and canceling Pence's May 2019 Ukraine trip.^[575]

House Speaker [Nancy Pelosi](#) initiated [a formal impeachment inquiry](#) on September 24.^[576] Trump then confirmed that he withheld military aid from Ukraine, offering contradictory reasons for the decision.^{[577][578]} On September 25, the Trump administration released a memorandum of the phone call which confirmed that, after Zelenskyy mentioned purchasing American anti-tank missiles, Trump asked him to discuss investigating Biden and his son with Giuliani and Barr.^{[574][579]} The testimony of multiple administration officials and former officials confirmed that this was part of a broader effort to further Trump's personal interests by giving him an advantage in the upcoming presidential election.^[580] In October, [William B. Taylor Jr.](#), the [chargé d'affaires for Ukraine](#), testified before congressional committees that soon after arriving in Ukraine in June 2019, he found that Zelenskyy was being subjected to pressure directed by Trump and led by Giuliani. According to Taylor and others, the goal was to coerce Zelenskyy into making a public commitment investigating the company that employed Hunter Biden, as well as rumors about Ukrainian involvement in the 2016 U.S. presidential election.^[581] He said it was made clear that until Zelenskyy made such an announcement, the administration would not release scheduled military aid for Ukraine and not invite Zelenskyy to the White House.^[582]

On December 13, the [House Judiciary Committee](#) voted along party lines to pass two articles of impeachment: one for [abuse of power](#) and one for [obstruction of Congress](#).^[583] After debate, the House of Representatives [impeached](#) Trump on both articles on December 18.^[584]

Impeachment trial in the Senate

Main article: [First impeachment trial of Donald Trump](#)

During the trial in January 2020, the House impeachment managers presented their case for three days. They cited evidence to support charges of abuse of power and obstruction of Congress and asserted that Trump's actions were exactly what the founding fathers had in mind when they created the Constitution's impeachment process.^[585]



Trump displaying the headline "Trump acquitted"

Responding over the next three days, Trump's lawyers did not deny the facts as presented in the charges but said Trump had not broken any laws or obstructed Congress.^[586] They argued that

the impeachment was "constitutionally and legally invalid" because Trump was not charged with a crime and that abuse of power is not an impeachable offense.^[586]

On January 31, the Senate voted against allowing subpoenas for witnesses or documents; 51 Republicans formed the majority for this vote.^[587] The impeachment trial was the first in U.S. history without witness testimony.^[588]

Trump was acquitted of both charges by the Republican majority, 52–48 on abuse of power and 53–47 on obstruction of Congress. Senator [Mitt Romney](#) was the only Republican who voted to convict Trump on one charge, the abuse of power.^[589] Following his acquittal, Trump fired impeachment witnesses and other political appointees and career officials he deemed insufficiently loyal.^[590]

2020 presidential campaign



Trump at a 2020 campaign rally in [Arizona](#)

Main article: [Donald Trump 2020 presidential campaign](#)

See also: [2020 United States presidential debates](#)

Breaking with precedent, Trump filed to run for a second term with the FEC within a few hours of assuming the presidency.^[591] He held his first reelection rally less than a month after taking office^[592] and officially became the [Republican nominee](#) in August 2020.^[593]

In his first two years in office, Trump's reelection committee reported raising \$67.5 million and began 2019 with \$19.3 million in cash.^[594] By July 2020, the Trump campaign and the Republican Party had raised \$1.1 billion and spent \$800 million, losing their cash advantage over Biden.^[595] The cash shortage forced the campaign to scale back advertising spending.^[596]

Trump campaign advertisements focused on crime, claiming that cities would descend into lawlessness if Biden won the presidency.^[597] Trump repeatedly misrepresented Biden's positions^{[598][599]} and shifted to appeals to racism.^[600]

2020 presidential election

Main article: [2020 United States presidential election](#)

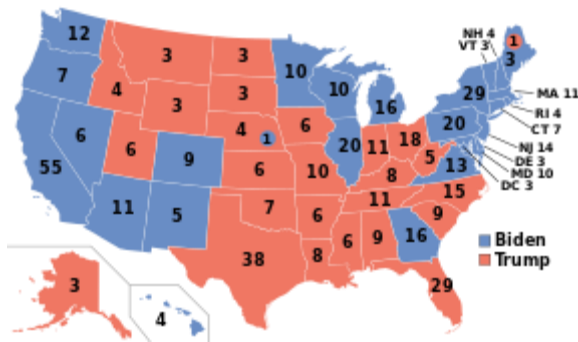
See also: [2020 United States Postal Service crisis](#)

Starting in spring 2020, Trump began to sow doubts about the election, claiming without evidence that the election would be rigged and that the expected widespread use of mail balloting would produce massive election fraud.^{[601][602]} When, in August, the House of Representatives voted for a \$25 billion grant to the U.S. Postal Service for the expected surge in mail voting, Trump blocked funding, saying he wanted to prevent any increase in voting by mail.^[603] He repeatedly refused to say whether he would accept the results if he lost and commit to a [peaceful transition of power](#).^{[604][605]}

Biden won the election on November 3, receiving 81.3 million votes (51.3 percent) to Trump's 74.2 million (46.8 percent)^{[606][607]} and 306 [Electoral College](#) votes to Trump's 232.^[608]

False claims of voting fraud, attempt to prevent presidential transition

Further information: [Big lie § Donald Trump's false claims of a stolen election](#), [Attempts to overturn the 2020 United States presidential election](#), [2020–21 United States election protests](#), and [Election denial movement in the United States](#)



2020 Electoral College results; Trump lost 232–

306.

At 2 a.m. the morning after the election, with the results still unclear, Trump declared victory.^[609] After Biden was projected the winner days later, Trump stated that "this election is far from over" and baselessly alleged election fraud.^[610] Trump and his allies filed many [legal challenges to the results](#), which were rejected by at least 86 judges in both the [state](#) and [federal courts](#), including by federal judges appointed by Trump himself, finding no factual or legal basis.^{[611][612]} Trump's allegations were also refuted by state election officials.^[613] After [Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency](#) director [Chris Krebs](#) contradicted Trump's fraud allegations, Trump dismissed him on November 17.^[614] On December 11, the U.S. Supreme Court declined to hear [a case from the Texas attorney general](#) that asked the court to overturn the election results in four states won by Biden.^[615]

Trump withdrew from public activities in the weeks following the election.^[616] He initially blocked government officials from cooperating in [Biden's presidential transition](#).^{[617][618]} After three weeks, the administrator of the [General Services Administration](#) declared Biden the "apparent winner" of the election, allowing the disbursement of transition resources to his team.^[619] Trump still did not formally concede while claiming he recommended the GSA begin transition protocols.^{[620][621]}

The Electoral College formalized Biden's victory on December 14.^[608] From November to January, Trump repeatedly sought help to [overturn the results](#), personally pressuring Republican local and state office-holders,^[622] Republican state and federal legislators,^[623] the Justice Department,^[624] and Vice President Pence,^[625] urging various actions such as [replacing presidential electors](#), or a request for Georgia officials to "find" votes and announce a "recalculated" result.^[623] On February 10, 2021, Georgia prosecutors opened a criminal investigation into Trump's efforts to subvert the election in Georgia.^[626]

Trump did not attend Biden's inauguration.^[627]

Concern about a possible coup attempt or military action

In December 2020, [Newsweek](#) reported [the Pentagon](#) was on red alert, and ranking officers had discussed what to do if Trump declared [martial law](#). The Pentagon responded with quotes from defense leaders that the military has no role in the outcome of elections.^[628]

When Trump moved supporters into positions of power at the Pentagon after the November 2020 election, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [Mark Milley](#) and CIA director [Gina Haspel](#) became concerned about the threat of a possible [coup](#) attempt or military action against China or Iran.^{[629][630]} Milley insisted that he should be consulted about any military orders from Trump, including the use of nuclear weapons, and he instructed Haspel and NSA director [Paul Nakasone](#) to monitor developments closely.^{[631][632]}

January 6 Capitol attack

Main article: [January 6 United States Capitol attack](#)

For a chronological guide, see [Timeline of the January 6 United States Capitol attack](#).

On January 6, 2021, while [congressional certification of the presidential election results](#) was taking place in the U.S. Capitol, Trump held a noon rally at [the Ellipse](#), Washington, D.C.. He called for the election result to be overturned and urged his supporters to "take back our country" by marching to the Capitol to "fight like hell".^{[633][634]} Many supporters did, joining a crowd already there. The mob broke into the building, disrupting certification and causing the evacuation of

Congress.^[635] During the violence, Trump posted messages on [Twitter](#) without asking the rioters to disperse. At 6 p.m., Trump tweeted that the rioters should "go home with love & in peace", calling them "great patriots" and repeating that the election was stolen.^[636] After the mob was removed, Congress reconvened and confirmed Biden's win in the early hours of the following morning.^[637] According to the Department of Justice, more than 140 police officers were injured, and five people died.^{[638][639]}

In March 2023, Trump collaborated with incarcerated rioters on a [song to benefit the prisoners](#), and, in June, he said that, if elected, he would pardon many of them.^[640]

Second impeachment

Main articles: [Second impeachment of Donald Trump](#) and [Second impeachment trial of Donald Trump](#)



Speaker of the House [Nancy Pelosi](#) signing the second impeachment of Trump

On January 11, 2021, an article of impeachment charging Trump with [incitement of insurrection](#) against the U.S. government was introduced to the House.^[641] The House voted 232–197 to impeach Trump on January 13, making him the first U.S. president to be impeached twice.^[642] Ten Republicans voted for the impeachment—the most members of a party ever to vote to impeach a president of their own party.^[643]

On February 13, following a [five-day Senate trial](#), Trump was acquitted when the Senate vote fell ten votes short of the two-thirds majority required to convict; seven Republicans joined every Democrat in voting to convict, the most bipartisan support in any Senate impeachment trial of a president or former president.^{[644][645]} Most Republicans voted to acquit Trump, although some held him responsible but felt the Senate did not have jurisdiction over former presidents (Trump had left office on January 20; the Senate voted 56–44 that the trial was constitutional).^[646]

Post-presidency (2021–present)

See also: [Personal and business legal affairs of Donald Trump](#) and [Legal affairs of Donald Trump as president](#)

At the end of his term, Trump went to live at his Mar-a-Lago club.^[647] As provided for by the [Former Presidents Act](#),^[648] he established an office there to handle his post-presidential activities.^{[648][649]}

[Trump's false claims](#) concerning the 2020 election were commonly referred to as the "[big lie](#)" in the press and by his critics. In May 2021, Trump and his supporters attempted to co-opt the term, using it to refer to the election itself.^{[650][651]} The Republican Party used Trump's false election narrative to justify the [imposition of new voting restrictions](#) in its favor.^{[651][652]} As late as July 2022, Trump was still pressuring state legislators to overturn the 2020 election.^[653]

Trump resumed his campaign-style rallies with a speech at the annual [North Carolina Republican Party](#) convention on June 6, 2021.^{[654][655]} On June 26, he held his first public rally since the [January 6 rally](#) that preceded the [Capitol attack](#).^[656]

Unlike other former presidents, Trump continued to dominate his party; he has been described as a modern [party boss](#). He continued fundraising, raising more than twice as much as the Republican Party itself, hinted at a third candidacy, and profited from fundraisers many Republican candidates held at Mar-a-Lago. Much of his focus was on how elections are run and on ousting election officials who had resisted his attempts to overturn the 2020 elections results.

In the [2022 midterm elections](#) he endorsed over 200 candidates for various offices, [most of whom supported](#) his false claim that the 2020 presidential election was stolen from him.^{[657][658][659]}

In February 2021, Trump registered a new company, [Trump Media & Technology Group](#) (TMTG), for providing "social networking services" to U.S. customers.^{[660][661]} In March 2024, TMTG merged with special-purpose acquisition company [Digital World Acquisition](#) and became a [public company](#).^[662]

In February 2022, TMTG launched [Truth Social](#), a social-media platform.^[663] As of March 2023, Trump Media, which had taken \$8 million from Russia-connected entities, was being investigated by federal prosecutors for possible money laundering.^{[664][665]}

Investigations, criminal charges, civil lawsuits

Trump is the subject of numerous probes into his actions and business dealings before, during and after his presidency.^[666] In February 2021, the district attorney for [Fulton County, Georgia](#), [Fani Willis](#), announced a criminal probe into [Trump's phone calls](#) to Georgia Secretary of State [Brad Raffensperger](#).^[667] The [New York State Attorney General's Office](#) is conducting criminal investigations into Trump's business activities in conjunction with the [Manhattan District Attorney's Office](#).^[668] By May 2021, a special [grand jury](#) was considering indictments.^{[669][670]} In July 2021, New York prosecutors charged the Trump Organization with a "15 year 'scheme to defraud' the government".^[671] In January 2023, the organization's chief financial officer, [Allen Weisselberg](#), was sentenced to five months in jail and five years probation for tax fraud after a plea deal.^[672]

FBI investigations

Main articles: [FBI investigation into Donald Trump's handling of government documents](#), [FBI search of Mar-a-Lago](#), and [Smith special counsel investigation](#)



Classified intelligence material found during search of Mar-a-Lago

When Trump left the White House in January 2021, he took government documents and material with him to Mar-a-Lago. By May 2021, the [National Archives and Records Administration](#) (NARA) realized that important documents had not been turned over to them and asked his office to locate them. In January 2022, they retrieved 15 boxes of White House records from Mar-a-Lago. NARA later informed the Department of Justice that some of the retrieved documents were classified material.^[673] The Justice Department began an investigation^[674] and sent Trump a subpoena for additional material.^[673] Justice Department officials visited Mar-a-Lago and received some classified documents from Trump's lawyers,^[673] one of whom signed a statement affirming that all material marked as classified had been returned.^[675] An additional subpoena was sent requesting surveillance footage from Mar-a-Lago, which was provided.^{[673][676][677]}

On August 8, 2022, FBI agents searched Mar-a-Lago to recover government documents and material Trump had taken with him when he left office in violation of the [Presidential Records Act](#),^{[678][679]} reportedly including some related to nuclear weapons.^[677] The search warrant indicates an investigation of potential violations of the Espionage Act and obstruction of justice laws.^[680] The items taken in the search included 11 sets of classified documents, four of them tagged as "top secret" and one as "top secret/SCI", the highest level of classification.^{[678][679]}

On November 18, 2022, U.S. Attorney General [Merrick Garland](#) appointed federal prosecutor [Jack Smith](#) to oversee the federal criminal investigations into Trump retaining

government property at Mar-a-Lago and [examining Trump's role in the events leading up to the Capitol attack](#).^{[681][682]}

Criminal referral by the House January 6 Committee

Main article: [United States House Select Committee on the January 6 Attack](#)

On December 19, 2022, the [United States House Select Committee on the January 6 Attack](#) recommended criminal charges against Trump for [obstructing an official proceeding](#), conspiracy to defraud the United States, and inciting or assisting an insurrection.^[683]

Federal and state criminal cases

Main articles: [Prosecution of Donald Trump in New York](#), [Federal prosecution of Donald Trump \(classified documents case\)](#), [Federal prosecution of Donald Trump \(election obstruction case\)](#), and [Georgia election racketeering prosecution](#)

On March 30, 2023, a New York grand jury indicted Trump on 34 felony counts of falsifying business records.^{[684][685]} On April 4, he surrendered and was arrested and arraigned; he pleaded not guilty and was released.^[686] The trial was scheduled to begin on March 25, 2024,^[687] before being delayed to April 15.^[688]

On June 8, the Justice Department indicted Trump in Miami federal court for 31 counts of "willfully retaining national defense information under the Espionage Act", one count of making false statements, and, jointly with a personal aide, single counts of conspiracy to obstruct justice, withholding government documents, corruptly concealing records, concealing a document in a federal investigation and scheming to conceal their efforts.^[689] Trump pleaded not guilty.^[690] In July a superseding indictment added three charges.^[691] The trial is scheduled to begin on May 20, 2024.^[687]

On August 1, a Washington, D.C., federal grand jury indicted Trump for his efforts to overturn the 2020 election results. He was charged with conspiring to [defraud the U.S.](#), obstruct the certification of the Electoral College vote, and [deprive people of the civil right](#) to have their votes counted, and obstructing an official proceeding.^[692] Trump pleaded not guilty.^[693]

On August 14, a [Fulton County, Georgia](#), grand jury indicted Trump on 13 charges for – among other felonies – racketeering after Trump campaign officials accessed voting machines with election officials.^{[694][695]} On August 24, Trump surrendered, was placed under arrest and processed at Fulton County Jail and released on bail. He used [the mug shot](#) for a fundraising pitch.^[696] On August 31, he pleaded not guilty.^[697] On March 13, 2024, the judge dismissed three of the 13 charges without dismissing the "overt acts tied to charges".^[698]

Civil lawsuits against Trump

Main articles: [New York civil investigation of The Trump Organization](#) and [E. Jean Carroll v. Donald J. Trump](#)

In September 2022, the New York State Attorney General filed a civil fraud case against Trump, his three oldest children, and the Trump Organization.^[699] During the investigation leading up to the lawsuit, Trump was fined \$110,000 for failing to turn over records subpoenaed by the attorney general.^[700] Trump was deposed in August and invoked his [Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination](#) more than 400 times.^[701] The presiding judge ruled in September 2023 that Trump, his adult sons and the Trump Organization repeatedly committed fraud and ordered their New York business certificates canceled and their business entities sent into receivership for dissolution.^[702] In February 2024, the court found Trump liable, ordered him to pay a penalty of more than \$350 million plus interest, for a total exceeding \$450 million, and barred him from serving as an officer or director of any New York corporation or legal entity for three years. Trump said he would appeal the verdict. The judge also ordered the company to be overseen by the monitor appointed by the court in 2023 and an independent director of compliance, and that any "restructuring and potential dissolution" would be the decision of the monitor.^[703]

In May 2023, a New York jury in a federal lawsuit brought by journalist [E. Jean Carroll](#) found Trump liable for sexual abuse and defamation and ordered him to pay her \$5 million.^[704] Trump asked the district court for a new trial or a reduction of the damage award, arguing that the jury had not found him liable for rape. He also countersued Carroll for defamation in a separate

lawsuit. The judge for the two lawsuits ruled against Trump in July and August.^{[705][706]} Trump appealed both decisions.^{[705][707]} On January 26, 2024, the jury in the defamation case ordered Trump to pay Carroll \$83.3 million in damages. In March, Trump posted a \$91.6 million bond and appealed the verdict.^[708]

2024 presidential campaign

Main article: [Donald Trump 2024 presidential campaign](#)

On November 15, 2022, Trump announced his candidacy for the [2024 United States presidential election](#) and set up a fundraising account.^{[709][710]} In March 2023, the campaign began diverting 10 percent of the donations to Trump's [leadership PAC](#). Trump's campaign has paid \$100 million for his legal bills by March 2024.^{[711][712]}

In December 2023, the Colorado Supreme Court [ruled that Trump was disqualified](#) from holding office due to his role in the Capitol attack until the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the decision via [Trump v. Anderson](#) in March 2024.^[713]

During his 2024 campaign, Trump has been noted for making increasingly violent and authoritarian statements,^{[714][715][716][717][718][719]} and for using harsher, dehumanizing anti-immigrant rhetoric than during his prior presidency.^{[720][721][722]}

Public image

Main article: [Public image of Donald Trump](#)

Scholarly assessment and public approval surveys

Further information: [Opinion polling on the Donald Trump administration](#) and [Historical rankings of presidents of the United States](#)

[C-SPAN](#) ranked Trump fourth-lowest overall in their [Presidential Historians Survey 2021](#), with Trump rated lowest in the leadership characteristics categories for moral authority and administrative skills.^{[723][724][725]} The [Siena College Research Institute](#)'s 2022 survey [ranked Trump](#) 43rd out of 45 presidents. He was ranked last on background, integrity, intelligence, foreign policy accomplishments, and executive appointments, and second-last on ability to compromise, executive ability, and present overall view. He was ranked near the bottom in all categories except for luck, willingness to take risks, and party leadership.^[726]

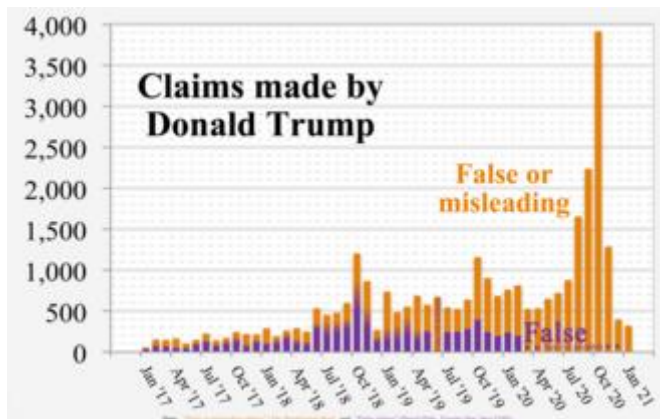
Trump was the only president never to reach a 50 percent approval rating in the Gallup poll dating to 1938. His approval ratings showed a record-high partisan gap: 88 percent among Republicans and 7 percent among Democrats.^[727] Until September 2020, the ratings were unusually stable, reaching a high of 49 percent and a low of 35 percent.^[728] Trump finished his term with an approval rating between 29 and 34 percent—the lowest of any president since modern polling began—and a record-low average of 41 percent throughout his presidency.^{[727][729]}

In [Gallup's annual poll](#) asking Americans to name the man they admire the most, Trump placed second to Obama in 2017 and 2018, tied with Obama for first in 2019, and placed first in 2020.^{[730][731]} Since [Gallup](#) started conducting the poll in 1948, Trump is the first elected president not to be named most admired in his first year in office.^[732]

A Gallup poll in 134 countries comparing the approval ratings of U.S. leadership between 2016 and 2017 found that Trump led Obama in job approval in only 29 countries, most of them non-democracies;^[733] approval of U.S. leadership plummeted among allies and G7 countries. Overall ratings were similar to those in the last two years of the [George W. Bush presidency](#).^[734] By mid-2020, only 16 percent of international respondents to a 13-nation [Pew Research](#) poll expressed confidence in Trump, lower than Russia's [Vladimir Putin](#) and China's [Xi Jinping](#).^[735]

False or misleading statements

See also: [False or misleading statements by Donald Trump](#) and [Big lie & Donald Trump's false claims of a stolen election](#)



[Fact-checkers](#) from *The Washington Post*,^[736] the *Toronto Star*,^[737] and CNN^[738] compiled data on "false or misleading claims" (orange background), and "false claims" (violet foreground), respectively.

As a candidate and as president, Trump frequently made false statements in public remarks^{[159][155]} to an extent unprecedented in [American politics](#).^{[739][740]} His falsehoods became a distinctive part of his political identity.^[739]

Trump's false and misleading statements were documented by [fact-checkers](#), including at *The Washington Post*, which tallied 30,573 false or misleading statements made by Trump over his four-year term.^[736] Trump's falsehoods increased in frequency over time, rising from about six false or misleading claims per day in his first year as president to 39 per day in his final year.^[741]

Some of Trump's falsehoods were inconsequential, such as his claim of the "biggest inaugural crowd ever".^{[742][743]} Others had more far-reaching effects, such as his promotion of unproven antimalarial drugs as a treatment for COVID-19,^{[744][745]} causing a U.S. shortage of these drugs and [panic-buying](#) in Africa and South Asia.^{[746][747]} Other misinformation, such as misattributing a rise in crime in [England and Wales](#) to the "spread of radical Islamic terror", served Trump's domestic political purposes.^[748] As a matter of principle, Trump does not apologize for his falsehoods.^[749]

Until 2018, the media rarely referred to Trump's falsehoods as lies, including when he repeated demonstrably false statements.^{[750][751][752][751]}

In 2020, Trump was a significant source of disinformation on mail-in voting and the COVID-19 pandemic.^{[753][754]} His attacks on mail-in ballots and other election practices served to weaken public faith in the integrity of the 2020 presidential election,^{[755][756]} while his disinformation about the pandemic delayed and weakened the national response to it.^{[441][753]}

Promotion of conspiracy theories

Main article: [List of conspiracy theories promoted by Donald Trump](#)

Before and throughout his presidency, Trump promoted numerous conspiracy theories, including [Obama birtherism](#), the [Clinton body count conspiracy theory](#), the conspiracy theory movement [QAnon](#), the [Global warming hoax](#) theory, [Trump Tower wiretapping allegations](#), a [John F. Kennedy assassination conspiracy theory](#) involving [Rafael Cruz](#), linking talk show host [Joe Scarborough](#) to the death of a staffer,^[757] alleged foul-play in the death of Justice [Antonin Scalia](#), [alleged Ukrainian interference in U.S. elections](#), and that [Osama bin Laden was alive](#) and Obama and Biden had members of [Navy SEAL Team 6](#) killed.^{[758][759][760][761][762]} In at least two instances, Trump clarified to press that he believed the conspiracy theory in question.^[760]

During and since the 2020 presidential election, Trump has promoted various conspiracy theories for his defeat including dead people voting,^[763] voting machines changing or deleting Trump votes, fraudulent mail-in voting, throwing out Trump votes, and "finding" suitcases full of Biden votes.^{[764][765]}

Incitement of violence

Research suggests Trump's rhetoric caused an increased incidence of hate crimes.^{[766][767]} During his 2016 campaign, he urged or praised physical attacks against protesters or reporters.^{[768][769]} Numerous defendants investigated or prosecuted for violent acts and hate crimes, including participants of the January 6, 2021, storming of the U.S. Capitol, cited Trump's rhetoric in arguing that they were not culpable or should receive leniency.^{[770][771]} A nationwide review by ABC News in May 2020 identified at least 54 criminal cases from August 2015 to April 2020 in which Trump was invoked in direct connection with violence or threats of violence mostly by white men and primarily against minorities.^[772]

Social media

Main article: [Social media use by Donald Trump](#)

Trump's social media presence attracted worldwide attention after he joined Twitter in 2009. He tweeted frequently during the 2016 election campaign and as president until Twitter banned him in the final days of his term.^[773] Trump often used Twitter to communicate directly with the public and sideline the press.^[774] In June 2017, a White House press secretary said that Trump's tweets were official presidential statements.^[775] Trump often announced terminations of administration officials over Twitter.^[776]

After years of criticism for allowing Trump to post misinformation and falsehoods, Twitter began to tag some of his tweets with fact-checking warnings in May 2020.^[777] In response, Trump tweeted that "Social Media Platforms totally silence conservative[] voices" and that he would "strongly regulate[] or close them down".^[778] In the days after the storming of the Capitol, Trump was banned from [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#), Twitter and other platforms.^[779] The loss of his social media presence diminished his ability to shape events^{[780][781]} and prompted a dramatic decrease in the volume of misinformation shared on Twitter.^[782] Trump's early attempts to re-establish a social media presence were unsuccessful.^[783] In February 2022, he launched social media platform [Truth Social](#) where he only attracted a fraction of his Twitter following.^[784] [Elon Musk](#), the new owner of Twitter, reinstated Trump's Twitter account in November 2022.^[785]

Relationship with the press

Further information: [Presidency of Donald Trump § Relationship with the news media](#)



Trump talking to the press, March 2017

Trump sought media attention throughout his career, sustaining a "love–hate" relationship with the press.^[786] In the 2016 campaign, Trump benefited from a record amount of free media coverage, elevating his standing in the Republican primaries.^[152] *The New York Times* writer [Amy Chozick](#) wrote in 2018 that Trump's media dominance enthralled the public and created "must-see TV."^[787]

As a candidate and as president, Trump frequently accused the press of bias, calling it the "fake news media" and "the [enemy of the people](#)".^[788] In 2018, journalist [Lesley Stahl](#) recounted Trump's saying he intentionally discredited the media "so when you write negative stories about me no one will believe you".^[789]

As president, Trump mused about revoking the press credentials of journalists he viewed as critical.^[790] His administration moved to revoke the press passes of two White House reporters, which were restored by the courts.^[791] The Trump White House held about a hundred formal press briefings in 2017, declining by half during 2018 and to two in 2019.^[791]

Trump also deployed the legal system to intimidate the press.^[792] In early 2020, the Trump campaign sued *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and CNN for defamation in opinion

pieces about Russian election interference.^{[793][794]} Legal experts said that the lawsuits lacked merit and were not likely to succeed.^{[792][795]} By March 2021, the lawsuits against *The New York Times* and CNN had been dismissed.^{[796][797]}

Racial views

Main article: [Racial views of Donald Trump](#)

Many of Trump's comments and actions have been considered racist.^{[798][799]} In national polling, about half of respondents said that Trump is racist; a greater proportion believed that he emboldened racists.^{[800][801]} Several studies and surveys found that racist attitudes fueled Trump's political ascent and were more important than economic factors in determining the allegiance of Trump voters.^{[802][803]} Racist and [Islamophobic](#) attitudes are a powerful indicator of support for Trump.^[804]

In 1975, he settled a 1973 Department of Justice lawsuit that alleged [housing discrimination](#) against black renters.^[47] He has also been accused of racism for insisting a group of black and Latino teenagers were guilty of raping a white woman in the 1989 [Central Park jogger case](#), even after they were exonerated by DNA evidence in 2002. As of 2019, he maintained this position.^[805]

In 2011, when he was reportedly considering a presidential run, he became the leading proponent of the racist "[birther](#)" [conspiracy theory](#), alleging that Barack Obama, the first black U.S. president, was not born in the U.S.^{[806][807]} In April, he claimed credit for pressuring the White House to publish the "long-form" birth certificate, which he considered fraudulent, and later said this made him "very popular".^{[808][809]} In September 2016, amid pressure, he acknowledged that Obama was born in the U.S.^[810] In 2017, he reportedly expressed birther views privately.^[811]

According to an analysis in *Political Science Quarterly*, Trump made "explicitly racist appeals to whites" during his 2016 presidential campaign.^[812] In particular, his campaign launch speech drew widespread criticism for claiming Mexican immigrants were "bringing drugs, they're bringing crime, they're rapists".^{[813][814]} His later comments about a Mexican-American judge presiding over a civil suit regarding [Trump University](#) were also criticized as racist.^[815]

Trump answers questions from reporters about the Unite the Right rally in Charlottesville.

Trump's comments on the 2017 [Unite the Right rally](#), condemning "this egregious display of hatred, bigotry and violence on many sides" and stating that there were "very fine people on both sides", were widely criticized as implying a [moral equivalence](#) between the [white supremacist](#) demonstrators and the counter-protesters.^{[816][817][818][819]}

In a January 2018 discussion of immigration legislation, Trump reportedly referred to El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, and African nations as "shithole countries".^[820] His remarks were condemned as racist.^{[821][822]}

In July 2019, Trump tweeted that four Democratic congresswomen—all from minorities, three of whom are native-born Americans—should "[go back](#)" to the countries they "came from".^[823] Two days later the House of Representatives voted 240–187, mostly along party lines, to condemn his "racist comments".^[824] [White nationalist](#) publications and social media praised his remarks, which continued over the following days.^[825] Trump continued to make similar remarks during his 2020 campaign.^[826]

Misogyny and allegations of sexual misconduct

Main article: [Donald Trump sexual misconduct allegations](#)

Trump has a history of insulting and belittling women when speaking to media and on social media.^{[827][828]} He made lewd comments, disparaged women's physical appearances, and referred to them using derogatory epithets.^{[828][829][830]} At least 26 women publicly accused Trump of rape, kissing, and groping without consent; looking under women's skirts; and walking in on naked teenage pageant contestants.^{[831][832][833]} Trump has denied all of the allegations.^[833]

In October 2016, two days before the [second presidential debate](#), a 2005 "[hot mic](#)" recording surfaced in which [Trump was heard bragging](#) about kissing and groping women without their consent, saying that "when you're a star, they let you do it. You can do anything. ... Grab 'em by

the [pussy](#).^[834] The incident's widespread media exposure led to Trump's first public apology during the campaign^[835] and caused outrage across the political spectrum.^[836]

Popular culture

Main articles: [Donald Trump in popular culture](#) and [Donald Trump in music](#)

See also: [Musicians who oppose Donald Trump's use of their music](#)

Trump has been the subject of comedy and caricature on television, in films, and in comics. He was named in hundreds of [hip hop](#) songs from 1989 until 2015; most of these cast Trump in a positive light, but they turned largely negative after he began running for office.^[837]