

Kentucky United States Time

As of the 2024 presidential election, this is the last time that the Democratic nominee carried Kentucky, as well as any of these 36 counties: Powell, Montgomery, Nicholas, Lawrence, Bourbon, Nelson, Simpson, McCracken, Hopkins, Calloway, Graves, Greenup, Clark, Marshall, Meade, Bell, Logan, Ohio, Johnson, Marion, Harrison, Henry, Union, Trigg, Morgan, Webster, Caldwell, Martin, Carroll, McLean, Livingston, Trimble, Gallatin, Lyon, Carlisle, and Hickman.

2020 United States presidential election in Kentucky Kentucky has eight electoral votes in the Electoral College. Kentucky voters chose electors to represent them in the Electoral College via a popular vote, pitting the Republican Party's nominee, incumbent President Donald Trump, and running mate Vice President Mike Pence against Democratic Party nominee, former Vice President Joe Biden, and his running mate California Senator Kamala Harris. The 2020 United States presidential election in Kentucky was held on Tuesday, November 3, 2020, as part of the 2020 United States presidential election The 2020 United States presidential election in Kentucky was held on Tuesday, November 3, 2020, as part of the 2020 United States presidential election in which all 50 states plus the District of Columbia participated

== History == Primary elections Kentucky was won by President Bill Clinton (D) over Senator Bob Dole (R-KS), with Clinton winning 45.84% to 44.88% by a slim margin of 0.96%, thus marking Kentucky the closest contest in the entire election. Billionaire businessman Ross Perot (Reform-TX) finished in third, with 8.67% of the popular vote. As of 2024, this is the last time a Republican won the presidency without carrying Kentucky, as well as the last time that a non-Southern Democrat would carry the state. It is also the most recent election in which Kentucky supported a different candidate than Tennessee (coincidentally, the closest Eisenhower state in this election).

1924 United States Senate election in Kentucky Incumbent Democratic Senator Augustus Owsley Stanley ran for re-election The 1924 United States Senate election in Kentucky took place on November 4, 1924. Sackett. The 1924 United States Senate election in Kentucky took place on November 4, 1924. Incumbent Democratic Senator Augustus Owsley Stanley ran for re-election to a second term, but was defeated by Republican Frederic M

1952 United States presidential election in Kentucky Kentucky voters The 1952 United States presidential election in Kentucky took place on November 4, 1952, as part of the 1952 United States presidential election. 1952 United States presidential election in Kentucky took place on November 4, 1952, as part of the 1952 United States presidential election. Kentucky voters chose 10 representatives, or electors, to the Electoral College, who voted for president and vice president

1868 United States presidential election in Kentucky Voters The 1868 United States presidential election in Kentucky took place on November 3, 1868, as part of the 1868 United States presidential election. Voters chose 11 representatives, or electors to the Electoral College, who voted for president and vice president. The 1868 United States presidential election in Kentucky took place on November 3, 1868, as part of the 1868 United States presidential election

Trump won Kentucky by a 25.94% margin in this election, down from his margin of 29.84% in 2016. Prior to the election, all 12 news organizations considered this a state Trump would win, or a safe red state. Kentucky has not supported a Democratic nominee since it narrowly supported fellow Southerner Bill Clinton in 1996. Trump's overhaul of Obama-era coal emissions standards helped him win coal-industry households, once again sweeping the historically-Democratic Eastern Kentucky counties. Trump also carried 83% of White evangelical/born-again Christians, per exit polls by the Associated... Kentucky voted for the Democratic candidate, James Buchanan, over American Party candidate Millard Fillmore. Buchanan won Kentucky by a margin of 5.08%. This was the first time the Democrats carried Kentucky since 1828, before the creation of the Whig party. Beginning with this election, Kentucky became a reliably Democratic state, only voting against the party twice (in 1896 and 1924) between the Civil War and World War II. Built during 1883 to 1887, the structure housed the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky from then until 1901 and the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky from 1901 until it was succeeded. Kentucky was won by Adlai Stevenson (D-Illinois), running with Senator John Sparkman, with 49.91 percent of the popular vote, against Columbia University President Dwight D. Eisenhower (R-New York), running with Senator Richard Nixon, with 49.84 percent of the popular vote. The race in Kentucky was the closest in the nation, with the candidates separated by a mere 700 votes, or 0.07 percent of the vote, and in fact was the closest presidential election in any state since New Hampshire was won by Woodrow Wilson by 56 votes in 1916. == Results == It was expanded with a rear wing in 1910 at which time interior offices were modified as well, to serve as a post office, which it did until 1965. In 1965 it housed the Paul Sawyer Library until 2008 when the library moved to the brick building next door. Today it is Downtown Annex for Kentucky State University.

1828 United States presidential election in Kentucky The 1828 United States presidential election in Kentucky took place between October 31 and December 2, 1828, as part of the 1828 United States presidential The 1828 United States presidential election in Kentucky took place between October 31 and December 2, 1828, as part of the 1828 United States presidential election. Voters chose 14 representatives, or electors to the Electoral College, who voted for President and Vice President

== Results == Results == This was the first election that Republicans won this seat, and the first time that Republicans simultaneously held both Senate seats. This was the first time ever that a Republican won Franklin County, Harrison County, Henry County, Meade County, Owen County, or Trimble County, and the first time that every county in the Jackson Purchase voted Republican. Nixon was also the first Republican since Abraham Lincoln in 1864 to carry Fulton County, Marshall County, or Hickman County. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on June 3, 1974. Republican Party candidate John C. Frémont was not on the ballot in the state. Until this election a swing state, Kentucky has been carried by Republicans by double-digits in every subsequent election, and the party's margin of victory has almost exclusively... == History == With 74.55% of the popular vote, Kentucky would be Seymour's strongest victory in terms of percentage in the popular vote. As of the 2024 presidential election, this remains the strongest-ever performance by a presidential nominee in Kentucky who had a major-party opponent since the First Party System, when Democratic-Republicans regularly routed Federalists with over 90% of the vote. It was also the last time that Clinton County or Cumberland County would vote for a Democratic presidential candidate.

1972 United States presidential election in Kentucky Kentucky voters The 1972 United States presidential election in Kentucky took place on November 7, 1972, as part of the 1972 United States presidential election. Kentucky voters chose 9 representatives, or electors, to the Electoral College, who voted for president and vice president. 1972 United States presidential election in Kentucky took place on November 7, 1972, as part of the 1972 United States presidential election 134e7a5af3

1996 United States presidential election in Kentucky The 1996 United States presidential election in Kentucky took place on November 5, 1996, as part of the 1996 United States presidential election. Voters chose 8 representatives, or electors to the Electoral College, who voted for president and vice president. Voters The 1996 United States presidential election in Kentucky took place on November 5, 1996, as part of the 1996 United States presidential election 134e7a5af3

This would be the only time Democrats would win Kentucky until 1856, after the Whig Party had collapsed. 134e7a5af3 == Results == 134e7a5af3

Old United States Courthouse and Post Office (Frankfort, Kentucky) The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. The Old United States Courthouse and Post Office building is a former post office and courthouse of the United States federal courts in Frankfort, Kentucky. United States Courthouse and Post Office building is a former post office and courthouse of the United States federal courts in Frankfort, Kentucky 134e7a5af3

1856 United States presidential election in Kentucky Voters chose 12 representatives, or electors to the Electoral College, who voted for president and vice president. The 1856 United States presidential election in Kentucky took place on November 4, 1856, as part of the 1856 United States presidential election. Voters The 1856 United States presidential election in Kentucky took place on November 4, 1856, as part of the 1856 United States presidential election 134e7a5af3

== Results == 134e7a5af3 Kentucky was won by incumbent President Richard Nixon (R-California) with 63.77 percent of the popular vote against Senator George McGovern (D-South Dakota) with 34.77%. Nixon won all but eight of the 120 counties in the state. Electors Frank Stubblefield (D), Romano L. Mazzoli (D), Gene Snyder (R), Tim Lee Carter (R), William P. Curlin Jr. (D), Carl D. Perkins (D), John Sherman Cooper (R), and Marlow W. Cook (R) were pledged to and voted for Nixon. 134e7a5af3

Time in the United States In the United States, time is divided into nine standard time zones covering the states, territories and other US possessions, with most of the country In the United States, time is divided into nine standard time zones covering the states, territories and other US possessions, with most of the country observing daylight saving time (DST) for approximately the spring, summer, and fall months. Official and highly precise timekeeping services (clocks) are provided by two federal agencies: the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) (an agency of the Department of Commerce); and the United States Naval Observatory (USNO). The time zone boundaries and DST observance are regulated by the Department of Transportation, but no single official map of those existed until the agency announced intentions to make one in September 2022. The clocks run by these services are kept synchronized with each other as well as with those of other international timekeeping organizations 134e7a5af3

Kentucky voted for the Democratic nominee, Horatio Seymour over the Republican nominee, Ulysses S. Grant. Seymour won the state by a margin of 49.1%. 134e7a5af3 It is the combination of the time zone and daylight saving rules, along with the timekeeping services, which determines the legal civil time for any U.S. location at any moment. 134e7a5af3 Kentucky voted for the Democratic candidate, Andrew Jackson, over the National Republican candidate, John Quincy Adams. Jackson won Kentucky by a margin of 11.08%. 134e7a5af3

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