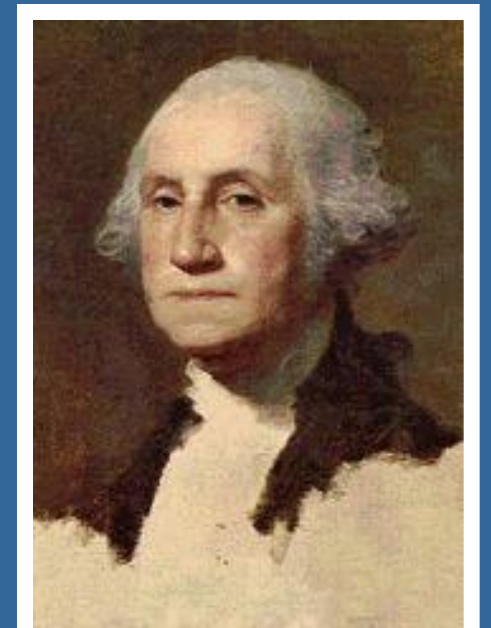




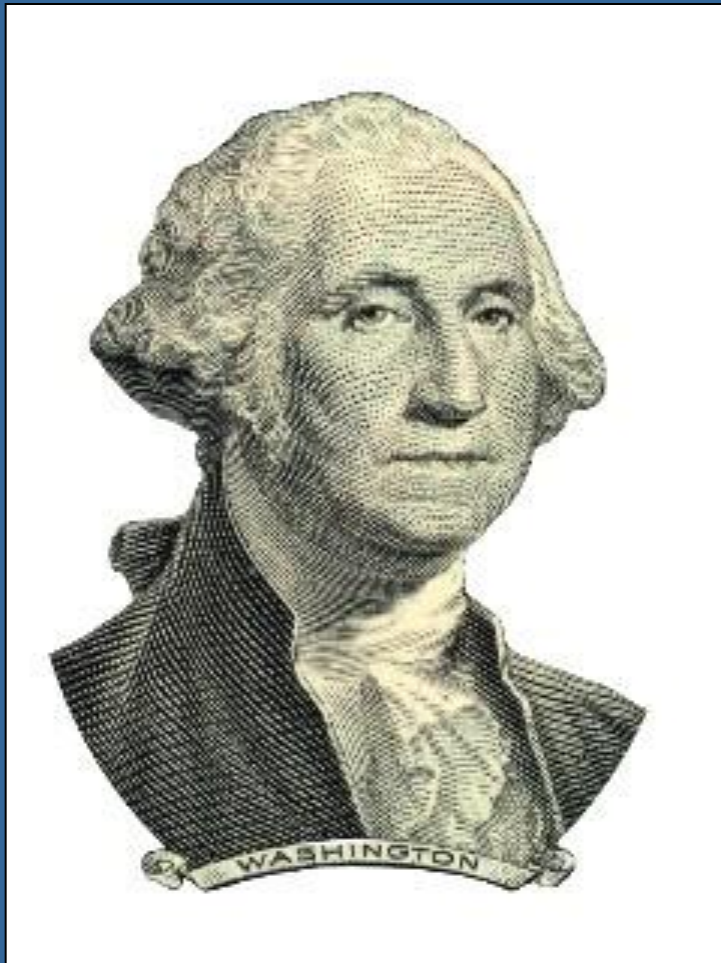
*Washington*

# GEORGE WASHINGTON

1732-1799



# GEORGE WASHINGTON



- George Washington was the first president of the United States.
- He served two terms from 1789-1797.
- He is called the Father of Our Country.

# REVOLUTIONARY WAR



- The United States fought England in the Revolutionary War.
- The Revolutionary war was from 1775-1783.



# COMMANDER



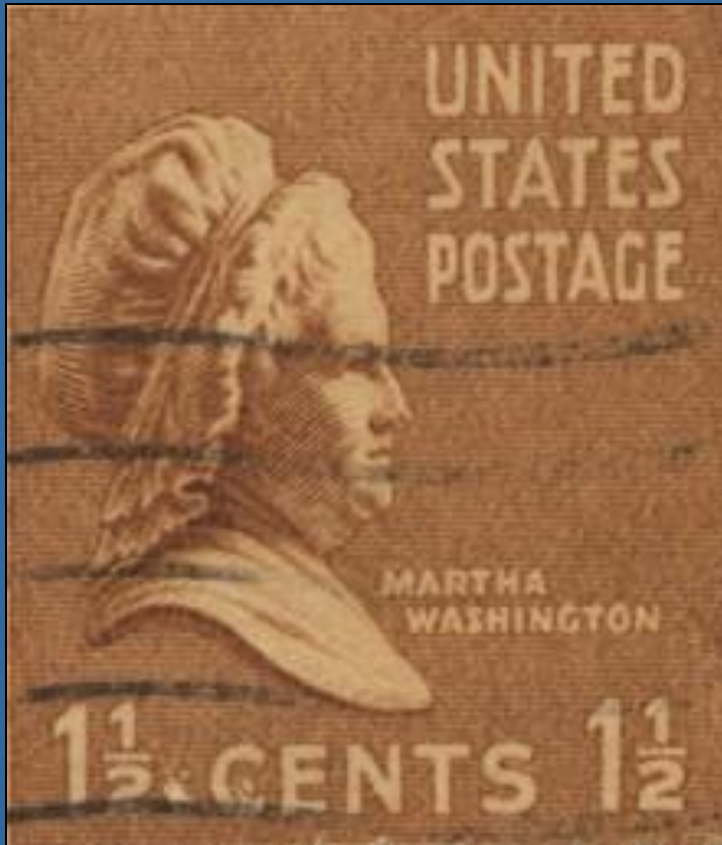
- George Washington was the Commander of the military forces during the American Revolution.

# MONUMENT



- This is a monument of Washington on a horse.

# MARTHA WASHINGTON



- This old postage stamp has a picture of Martha Washington on it.
- She and George got married in 1759.



# MOUNT VERNON



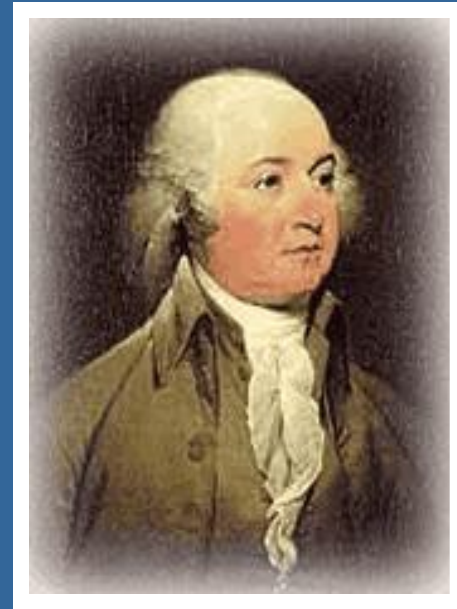
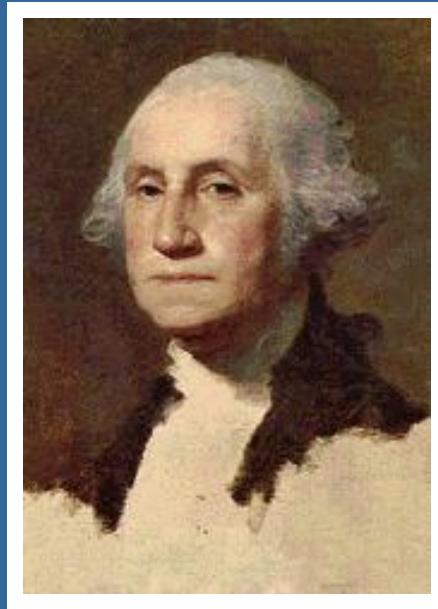
- George and Martha's home is called Mount Vernon. It is located in Virginia near the Potomac River.



- George Washington and his wife Martha are buried here.

# George Washington's Presidency

- **April 30, 1789** Washington (Virginia) is inaugurated (sworn in) as President. John Adams (Mass.) becomes the Vice-President.





# George Washington's Presidency

- Washington establishes many governmental precedents.

***PRECEDENT:*** an example that would become a standard practice.

# The Federalist Era: George Washington's

President

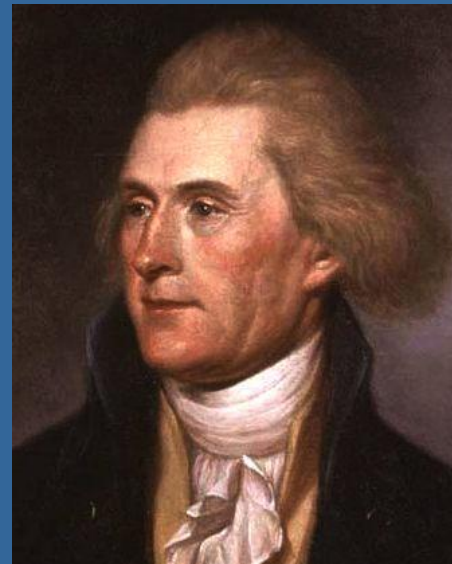
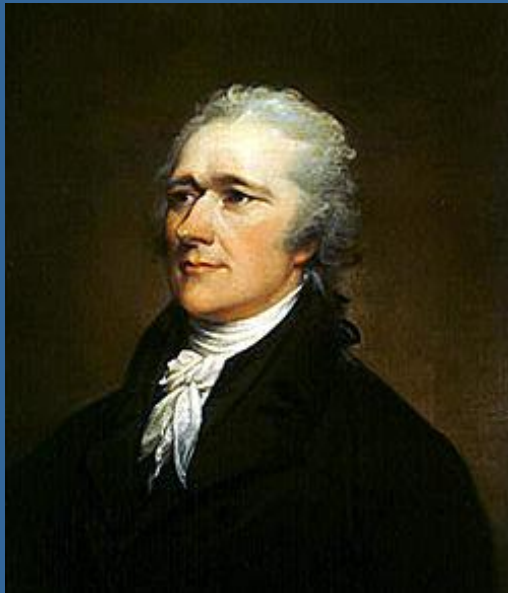


# The Rise of Political Parties

- Political Parties – groups of people with similar political views
- During the ratification fight, 2 different groups emerged, Federalists and Anti-Federalists
- Washington chose members of both parties to serve with him
  - Was a strong figure that unified both parties
    - Neither side wanted to be against Washington

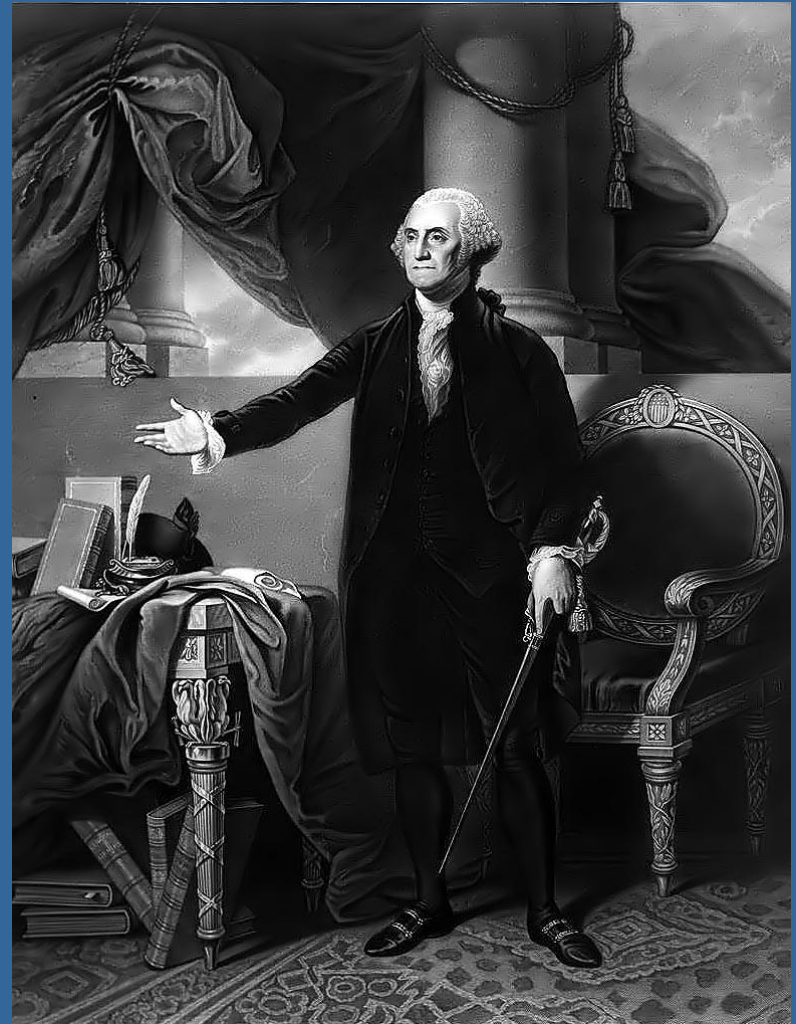
# The Rise of Political Parties

- Federalists – favored the Constitution, and a strong *central* government
- Alexander Hamilton
- Anti-Federalists (also known as Democratic-Republicans, or Republicans) – originally opposed the Constitution, favored strong *state* government
- Thomas Jefferson



# 1<sup>st</sup> President

- Elected in 1789
- Only president ever to be elected unanimously
  - Runner up was John Adams, became VP



# Executive Departments

- Congress created three executive departments and Washington got to choose the heads of those depts.
  - Washington began meeting regularly with the heads of the departments
    - For advice and assistance
    - First Cabinet



# Foreign Issues

- French Revolution breaks out in 1789
- Britain resumes fighting France
- Spain still has New Orleans blocked

# Washington's Foreign Policy

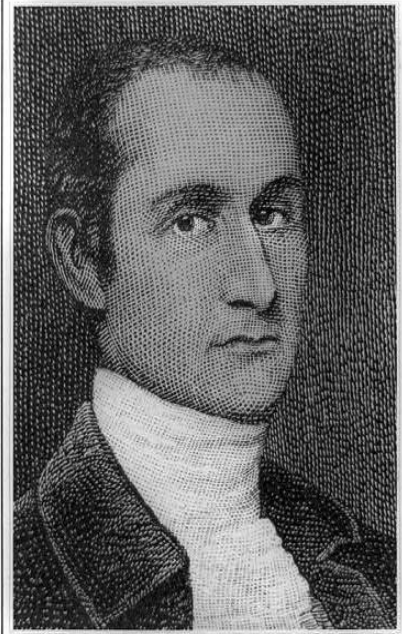
## France



- The French Revolution started in 1789
  - Storming of the Bastille
  - French uprising against monarchy of Louis XVI caused considerable violence and bloodshed
  - The noble ideas of liberty, freedom, and the rights of man which started the revolution would turn to fear and tyranny
    - “Reign of Terror”
      - Mass executions of enemies of the Revolution (18-40,000)
  - This revolution would renew French hostilities with Britain
- Jefferson and the Anti-Federalists sided with the French and their push towards individual rights
  - "The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is natural manure." - Thomas Jefferson
  - Mob violence scared Hamilton, Federalists
    - Preferred the stability and order of Britain
- Neutrality Proclamation
  - Did not want to take sides in regards to French Revolution
  - Washington pursued a friendly and impartial conduct between the two nations

# Washington's Foreign Policy

## Britain



CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN JAY

- British still had not evacuated western forts
  - Were using them to supply Indians on raids against American settlers
  - Britain wanted to eliminate American Trade with the French
    - British capturing neutral American merchant ships in the French West Indies
- Jay's Treaty
  - Chief Justice John Jay was sent to Britain to negotiate treaty with British
  - Both sides received some of their demands
    - British agreed to pay for seized ships, abandon frontier forts, and allow some Caribbean trade
    - American agreed to pay pre-revolutionary war debts to British merchants
    - British continued impressment of American sailors
    - Not incredibly helpful, but did prevent war with Britain
  - Jefferson would disagree with treaty, feeling that it aligned US to closely with Britain
    - Became a divisive party issue

# Washington's Foreign Policy

## Spain



- Spanish had closed port of New Orleans to Americans due to border disputes in 1784
- Pinckney's Treaty
  - US Ambassador Thomas Pinckney was sent to Spain to negotiate a treaty
  - Treaty was huge success
    - Re-opened New Orleans to American trade
    - Moved Florida border from mid Georgia to 31<sup>st</sup> parallel (close to current border)

# Washington's Domestic Policy Northwest Territory

- Americans continued to settle in the Ohio Country north of the Ohio River
  - British had ceded land to US after Rev. war
- Indians rallied around Little Turtle and went to war against settlers
  - Indians felt land was theirs despite treaties
  - Were supplied by British
- Washington sent General “Mad” Anthony Wayne to end the dispute

# I. Establishment of the Court System

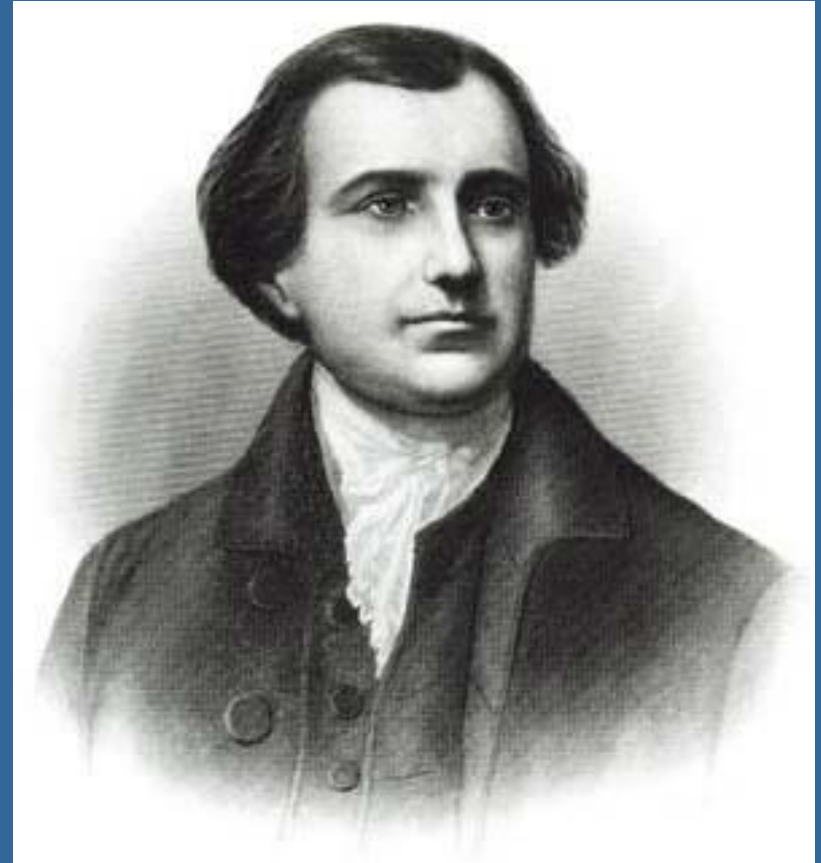
- Federal Judiciary Act of 1789: passed by Congress.
  1. Created an independent federal court system with the Supreme Court and lower level courts.





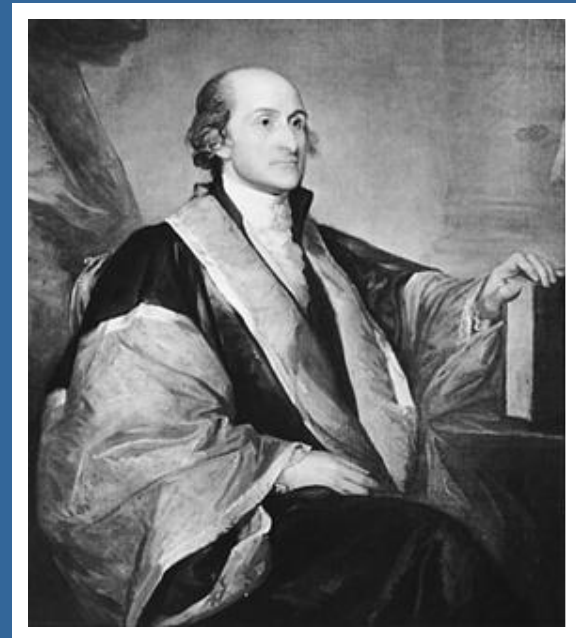
# Judicial Branch

- Judiciary Act of 1789 – created federal court system with 3 levels
  - Established District and Appellate Courts
  - Set the number of Supreme Court Justices at 6
  - Also created executive department of Justice and Attorney General
    - Edmund Randolph joined cabinet



Edmund Randolph – 1<sup>st</sup>  
Attorney General

2. The U.S. Supreme Court is to have a Chief Justice and five associate justices. **Currently we have 9 total justices.**
3. Washington appoints John Jay as Chief Justice.



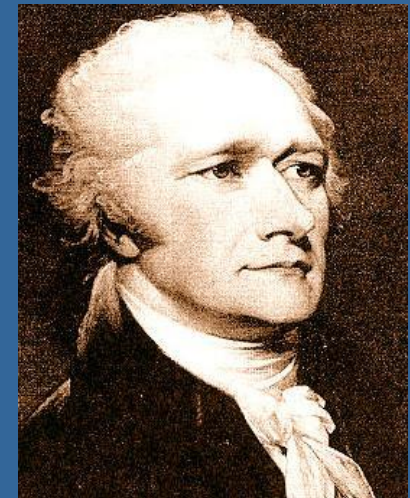
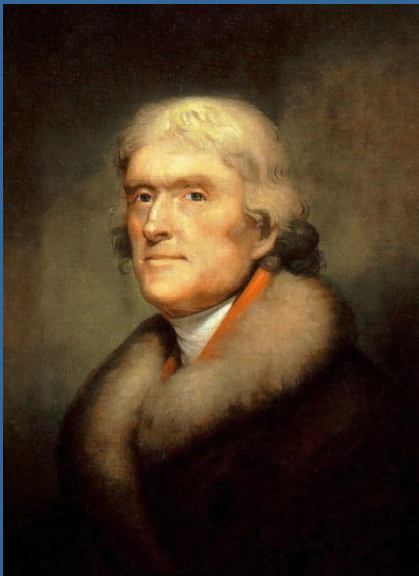
## **II. Establishment of the Presidential Cabinet**

A. The Constitution allows Congress to create departments to help the President – the Cabinet.

**B. The first Presidential Cabinet had four departments:**

# Presidential Cabinet

- The First Presidential Cabinet
  - Secretary of State – Thomas Jefferson
  - Secretary of War – Henry Knox
  - Secretary of Treasury – Alexander Hamilton



# Washington's Cabinet





# The First Presidential Cabinet

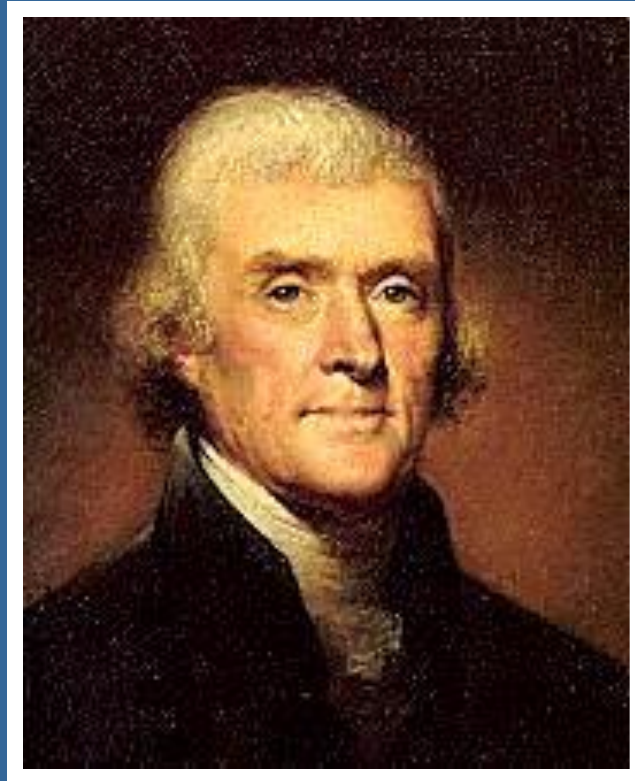
- 1. Secretary of War (Henry Knox)**  
oversee the nation's defenses.





# The First Presidential Cabinet

- 2. Secretary of State** (Thomas Jefferson) oversee the relations between the U.S. and other countries.



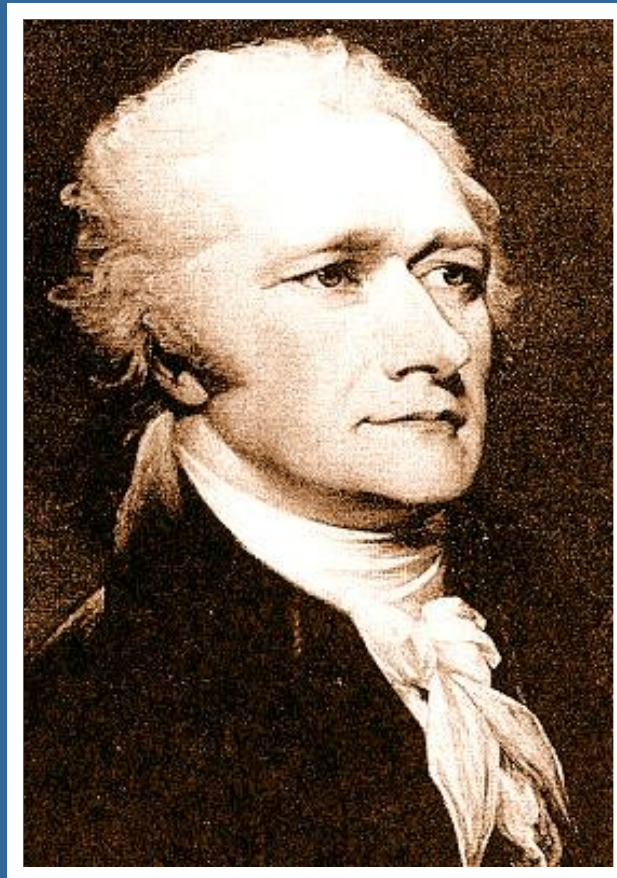
# The First Presidential Cabinet

**3. Attorney General (Edmond Randolph)**  
to advise the government on legal  
matters.



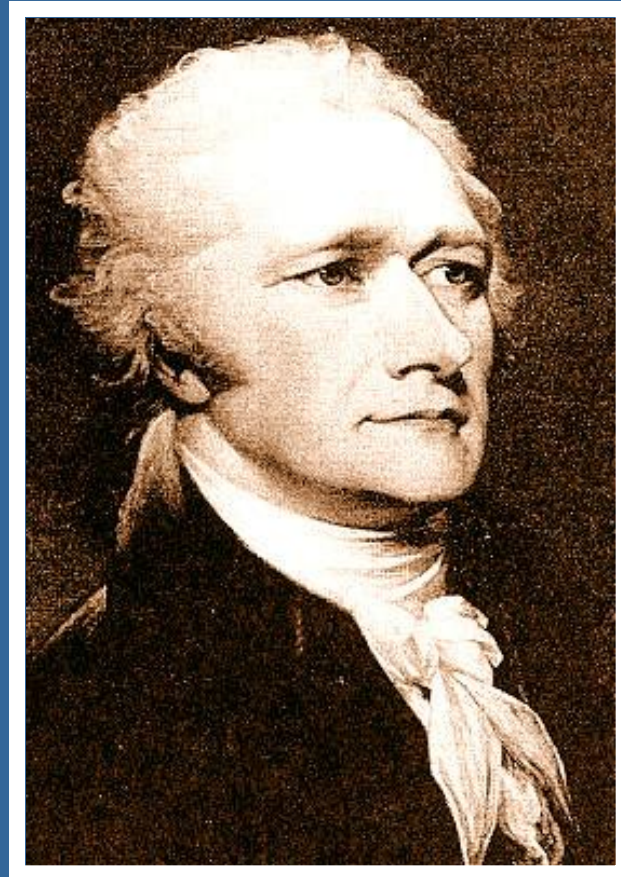
# The First Presidential Cabinet

- 4. Secretary of the Treasury**  
(Alexander Hamilton) to manage the government's money.



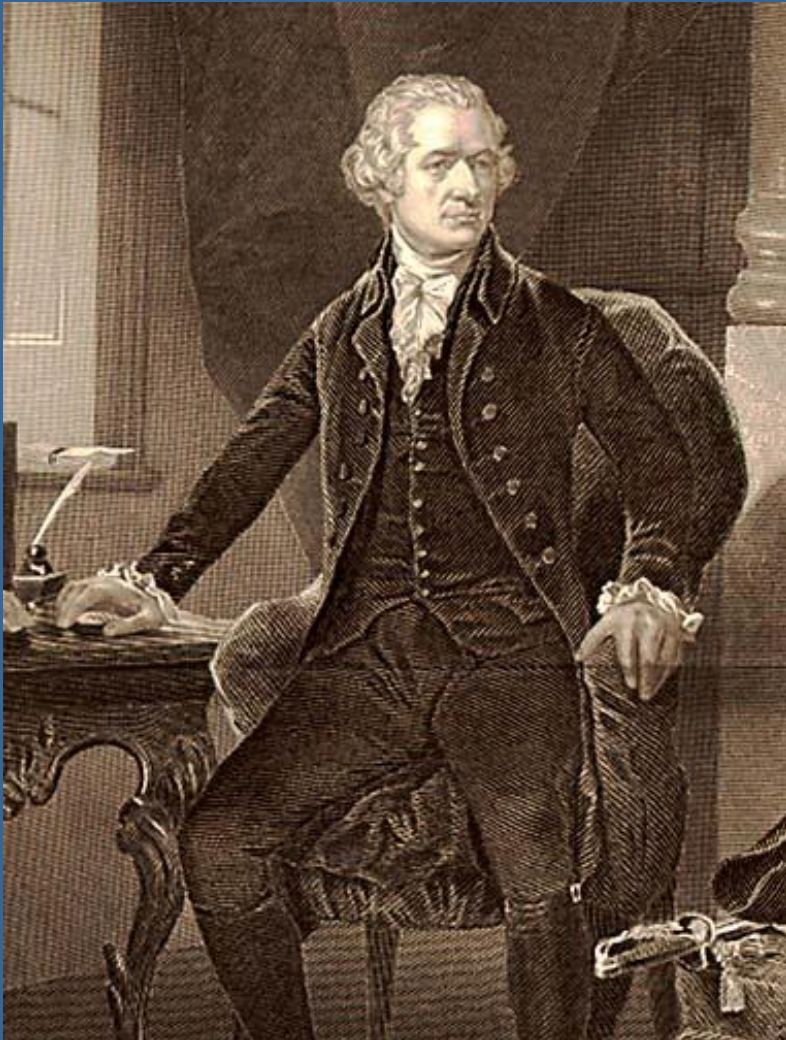
# III. Hamilton's Financial Plan

**NOTE: Alexander Hamilton believed that the federal government should be stronger than the state governments.**





# Alexander Hamilton



- Only Immigrant Founding Father
  - British West Indies
- Father left and mother died
- Worked in the shipping business as a clerk
  - Operated the business as a teen when owner was away
- Sent to New York for education
- Joined Continental Army
  - Aide to Washington
- Became lawyer
- Financial Genius
- Completely shaped US Financial System



# Alexander Hamilton and US Financial Policy



- 1. Pay off foreign war debt immediately and in full
  - \$11.7 Million (owed mostly to France)
  - Only way to create confidence in new nation





# Alexander Hamilton and US Financial Policy



- 2. Buy back depreciated Revolutionary war bonds at face value
  - US owed \$40 million to citizens in war bonds
  - Only way to establish trust in new nation
    - Government must do what it said it would
  - Jefferson opposed plan
    - Rewarded speculators at the expense of the poor





# Alexander Hamilton and US Financial Policy



- 3. Assume State's war debt
  - \$25 million dollar debt
  - Would establish a federal line of credit
  - Tie all states to Federal Government
  - Establish support for Federal Government
  - Help national economy by freeing up states' money



# Alexander Hamilton and US Financial Policy



- 4. Create Bank of the United States
  - Bank for Government money and loans
  - 20 year charter
  - Believed that the “necessary and proper” clause gave Congress power to charter Bank
  - Helped US consolidate its debt and pay its creditors
  - Offered stability to the US economy

# III. Hamilton's Financial Plan

- A. **Pay off the war debt** to develop the trust of other nations for trade.
- B. **Raise the federal government's revenues through tariffs and taxes.**

***TARIFFS*** – a tax on imported goods.

# **III. Hamilton's Financial Plan**

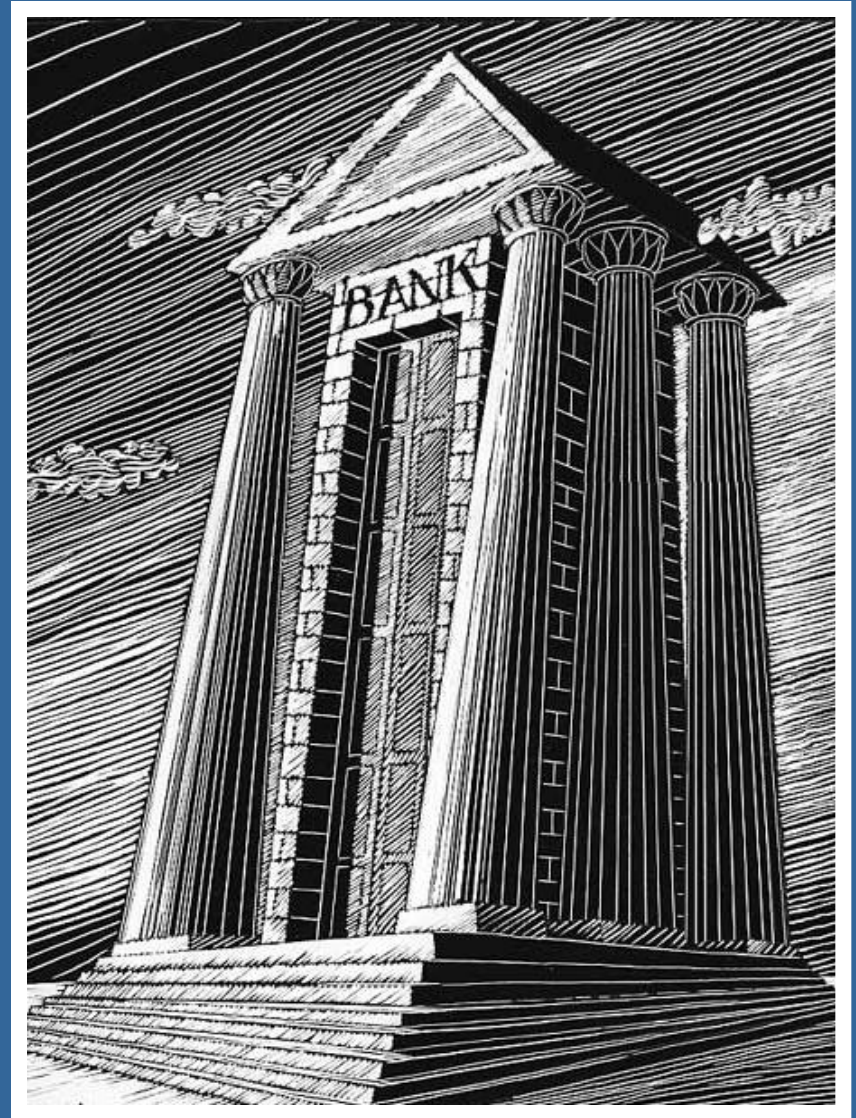
## **C. Tariffs would...**

1. encourage the growth of American industry (buy American-made).
2. raise money for the federal government.

# III. Hamilton's Financial Plan

## D. Create a **NATIONAL BANK:**

1. safe place to keep the government's money.
2. can make loans to businesses.
3. would issue paper currency.
4. strengthen the federal government.





# IV. Debate on Interpretation of the Constitution

- **STRICT CONSTRUCTION:** only what the Constitution clearly states – favored by Jefferson and Madison.
- **LOOSE CONSTRUCTION:** the Constitution should be flexible to meet the needs of the country (Elastic Clause) – favored by Hamilton and Adams.
- ❖ **Jefferson and Hamilton argue these points on the creation of the National Bank.**

# V. Major Events During Washington's Presidency

- A. **Battle of Fallen Timbers (1794)** the American army defeats a confederation of Indians over tension in the Northwest Territory.
- **Treaty of Greenville (1795)** 12 tribes cede much of present-day Ohio and Indiana to the U.S. government.



# Washington's Domestic Policy

## Battle of Fallen Timbers

- August 20, 1794
- Near Toledo, Ohio
- Wayne and his men chased the Indians back to Fort Miami
  - British refused Indians access – did not want to start another war
- Americans routed Indians, burning their fields and villages
- Led to Treaty of Greenville in 1795
  - Indians gave Americans most of Ohio, Chicago, Detroit
  - Americans gave Indians \$20,000 worth of goods and acknowledged existing claims



# Battle of Fallen Timbers





# V. Major Events During Washington's Presidency

**B. The Whiskey Rebellion (1794)** PA farmers refused to pay the tax until the American army enforces it. This upholds the power of the new federal government.



# Washington's Domestic Policy

## The Whiskey Rebellion

- Congress passed excise tax on American made Whiskey in 1791
  - To pay off national debt
  - Pennsylvania farmers who couldn't pay the tax rebelled
    - Tarred and feathered tax collectors
    - Skirmishes broke out between rebels and Federal officers
      - Shots fired



Rebels tarring and feathering a tax collector during the Whiskey Rebellion



# Washington's Domestic Policy

## The Whiskey Rebellion

- Washington personally commanded nearly 13,000 troops to shut down the rebellion
- Most Rebels fled without battle
  - Washington captured 20
- First major show of Federal Authority, Force
  - Washington WOULD see that the laws were executed
  - set a precedent that U.S. citizens who wished to change the law had to do so peacefully through constitutional means



# V. Major Events During Washington's Presidency

- C. The French Revolution (1789-1793)** the French people overthrow the French monarchy by executing King Louis XVI.
- **Neutrality** – the U.S. would not side with any European country in wartime.





**King Louis XVI**



***Ouch!***



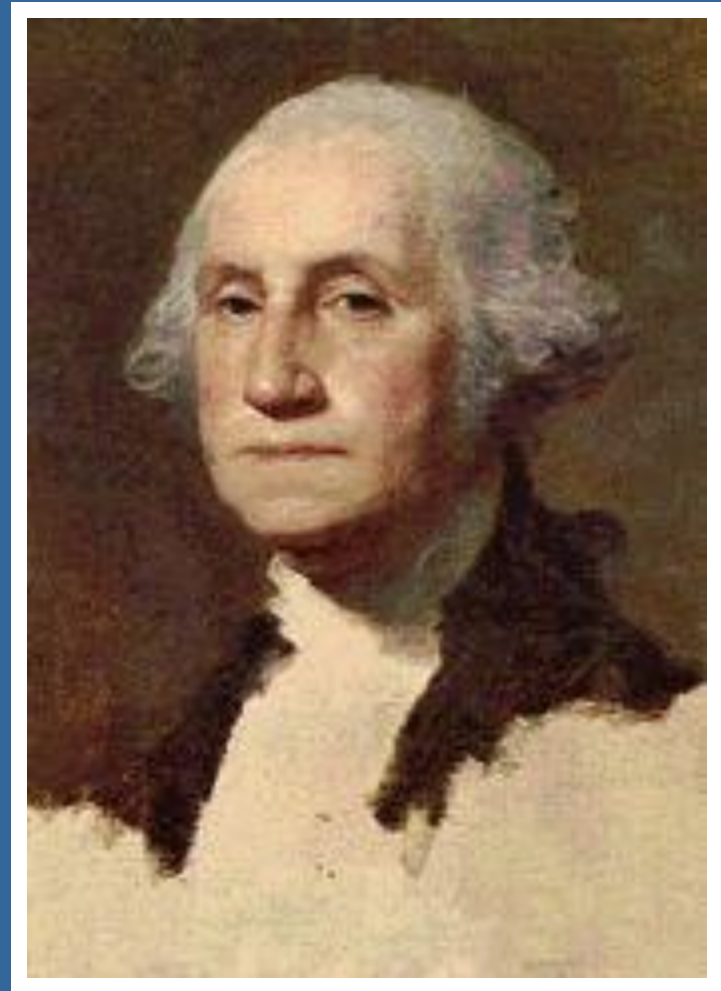
# V. Major Events During Washington's Presidency

**D. Pinckney's Treaty (1795)** Spain gave the Americans the right to freely travel on the Mississippi River and use the port of New Orleans.



# VI. Washington Retires

- Established the precedent of only a two-term presidency, which becomes the 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment in 1951.



# Washington's Farewell Address

- Washington chose to step down after two terms in office (1789-1797)

- His farewell address is his most famous speech

- Warns of political party divisions

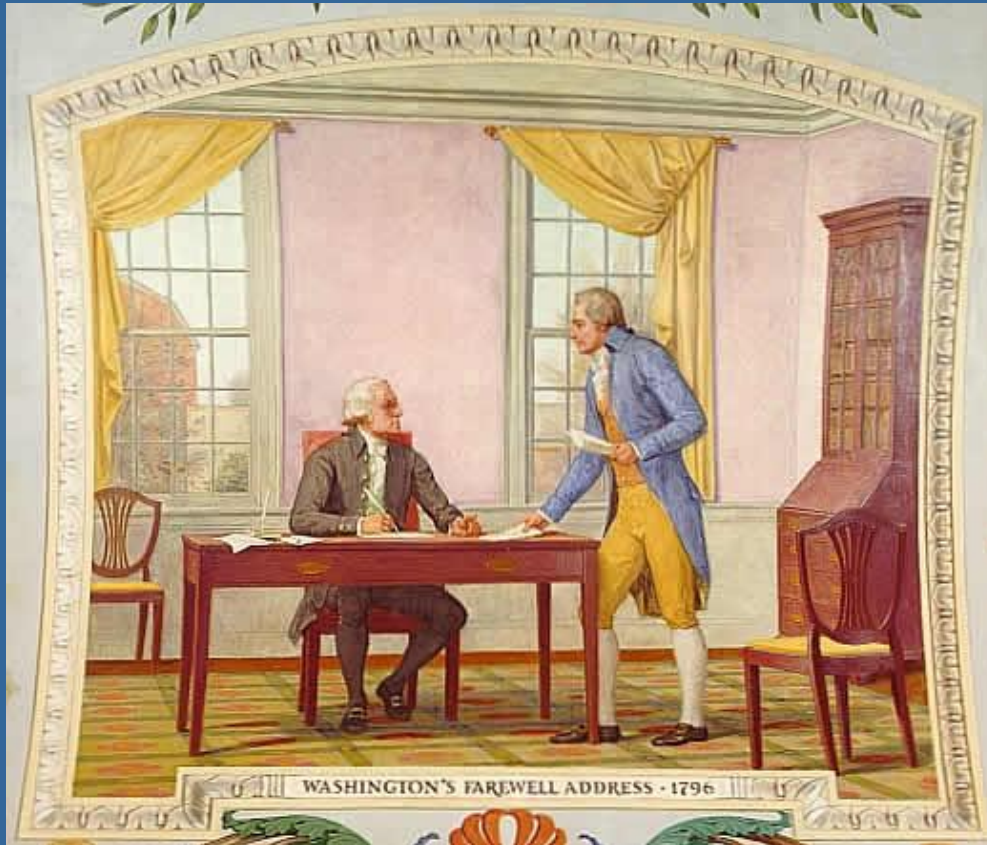
- Political Unity was key to success

- Warns about dangers of foreign entanglement

- No permanent friends or foes

- Morality in government

- Religion is instrumental



Washington's Farewell Address by  
Allyn Cox – US Capitol



# MOUNT RUSHMORE



- Mount Rushmore is in South Dakota.
- It has the heads of Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, and Lincoln carved in the side of the mountain.

# WASHINGTON MONUMENT



- The Washington Monument is in Washington, D.C.
- It is the tallest structure in the city.
- Tourists can ride elevators to the top.

# FAMOUS QUOTE

“First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen.”