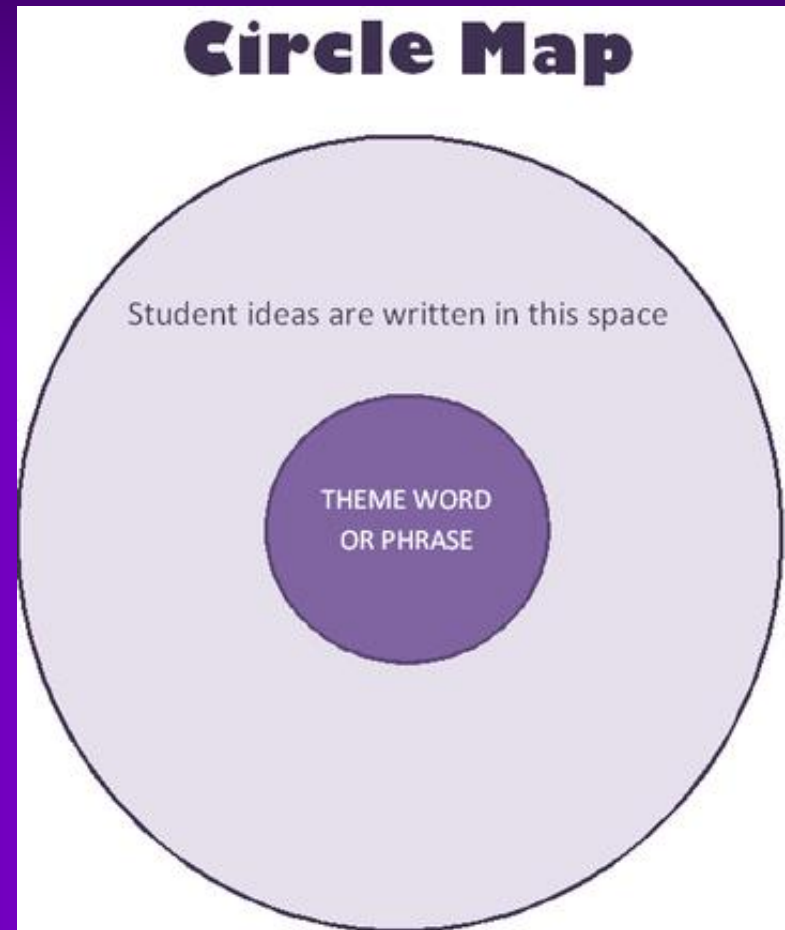


# Welcome Work

- Use the paper provided and create a circle map of what you **KNOW** about George Washington.





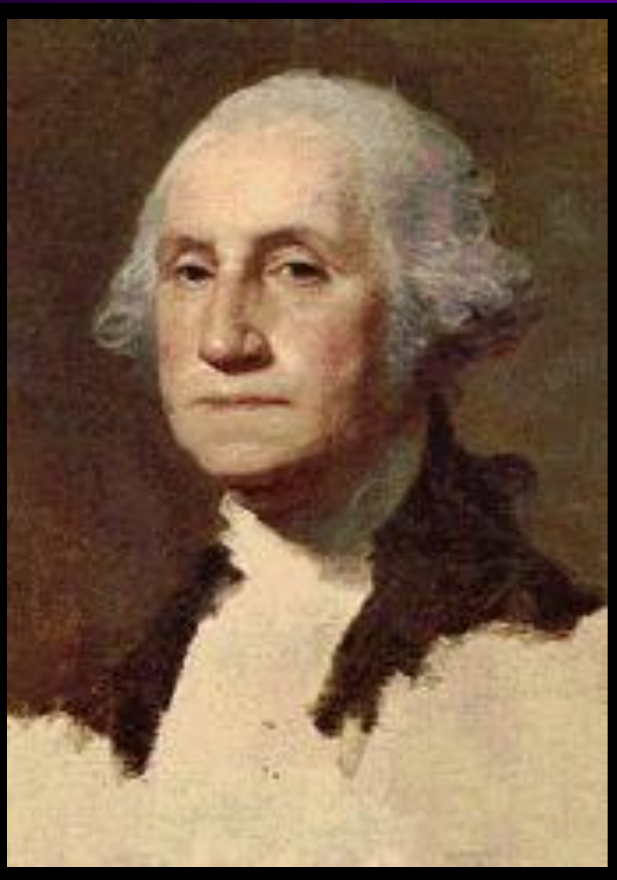
# Essential Question

How did George  
Washington's presidency  
influence the New Nation?

SS.8.A.3.1

# GEORGE WASHINGTON

*1789-1797*

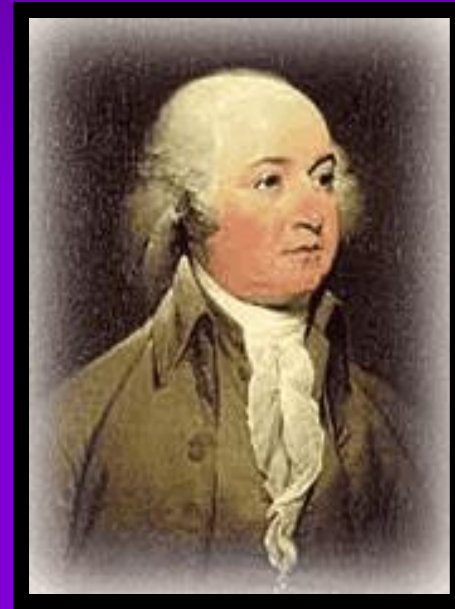
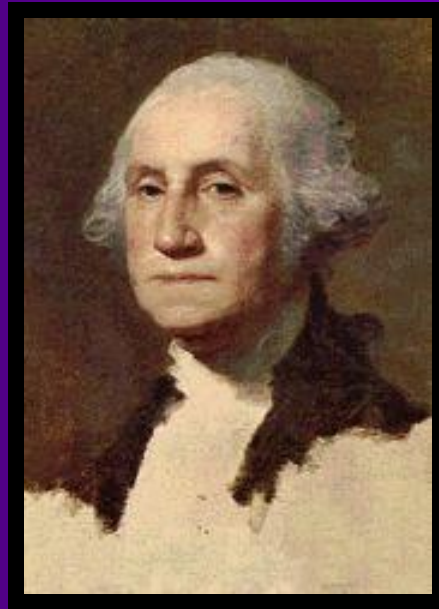


Textbook – page 256

- With a partner, you will read pages 258-260. **STOP** at “Financial Problems”.
- As you read, you will take turns. Partner A will read and ask Partner B a question after the paragraph. **SWITCH.**

# 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.

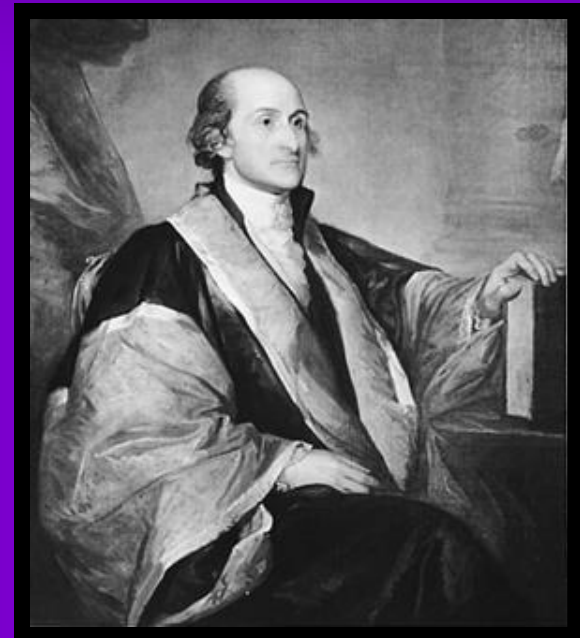
# I. Establishment of the Court System

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





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:**

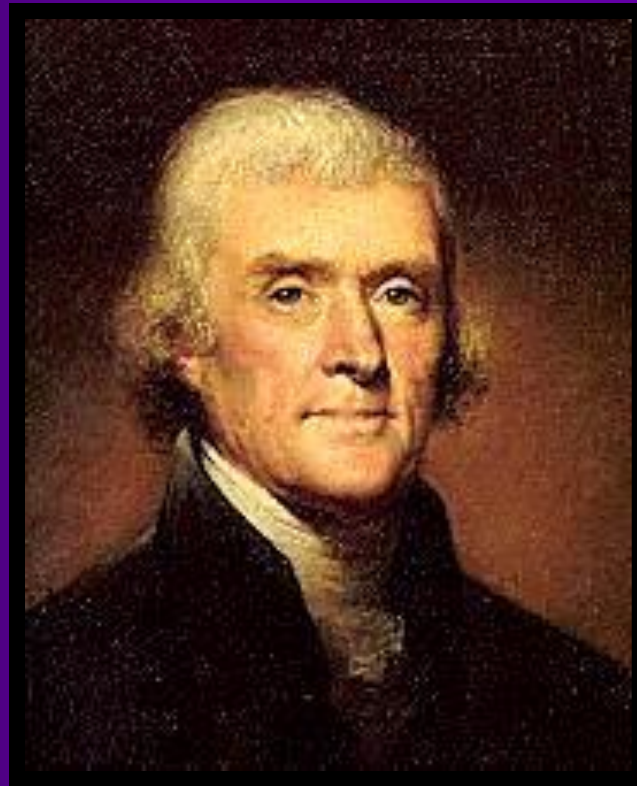
# The First Presidential Cabinet

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



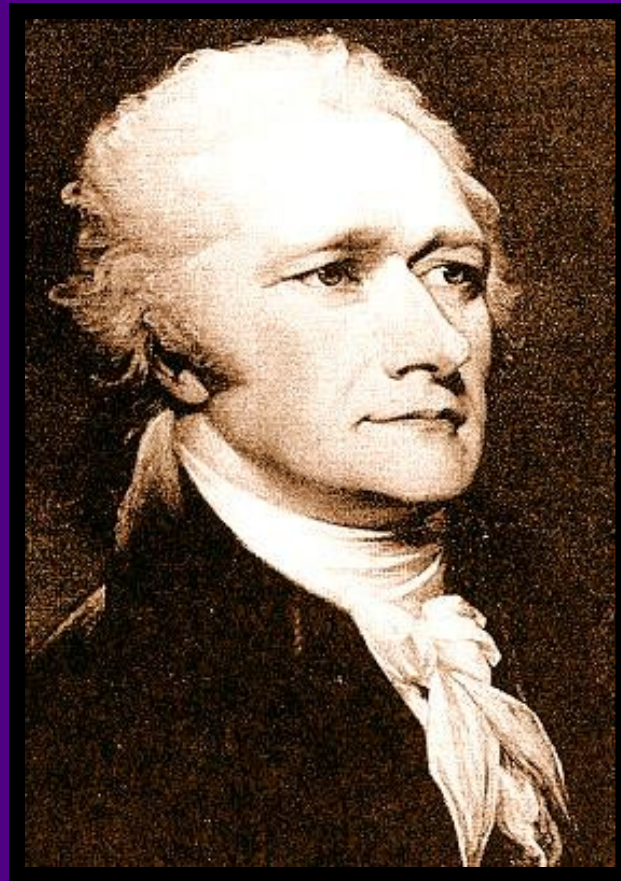
# The First Presidential Cabinet

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



# The First Presidential Cabinet

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

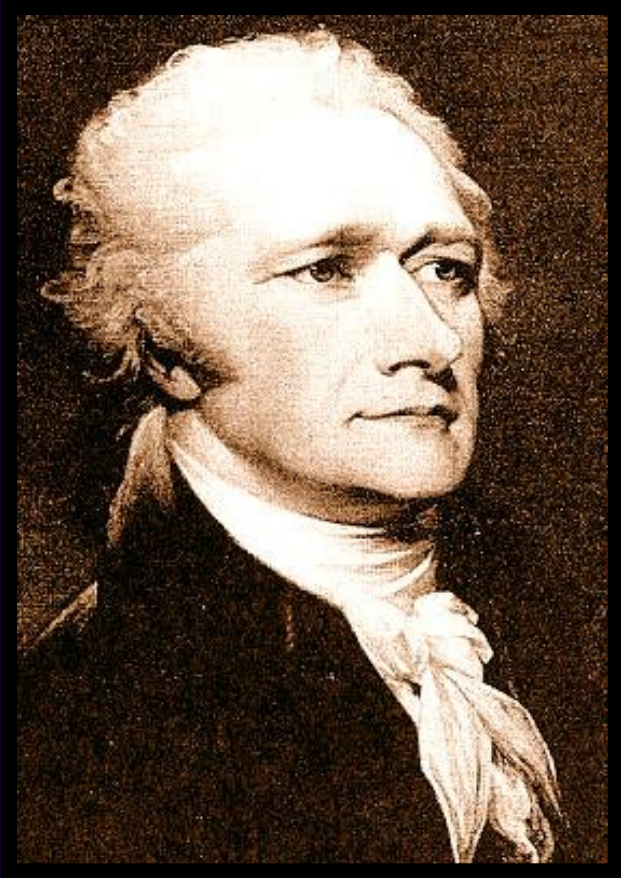


# The First Presidential Cabinet

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



# III. Hamilton's Financial Plan



- Textbook – p260  
“Financial Problems”

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



# III. Hamilton's Financial Plan



- **Pay off the war debt** to develop the trust of other nations for trade.
- **Raise the federal government's revenues through tariffs and taxes.**
  - **TARIFFS** – a tax on imported goods.

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

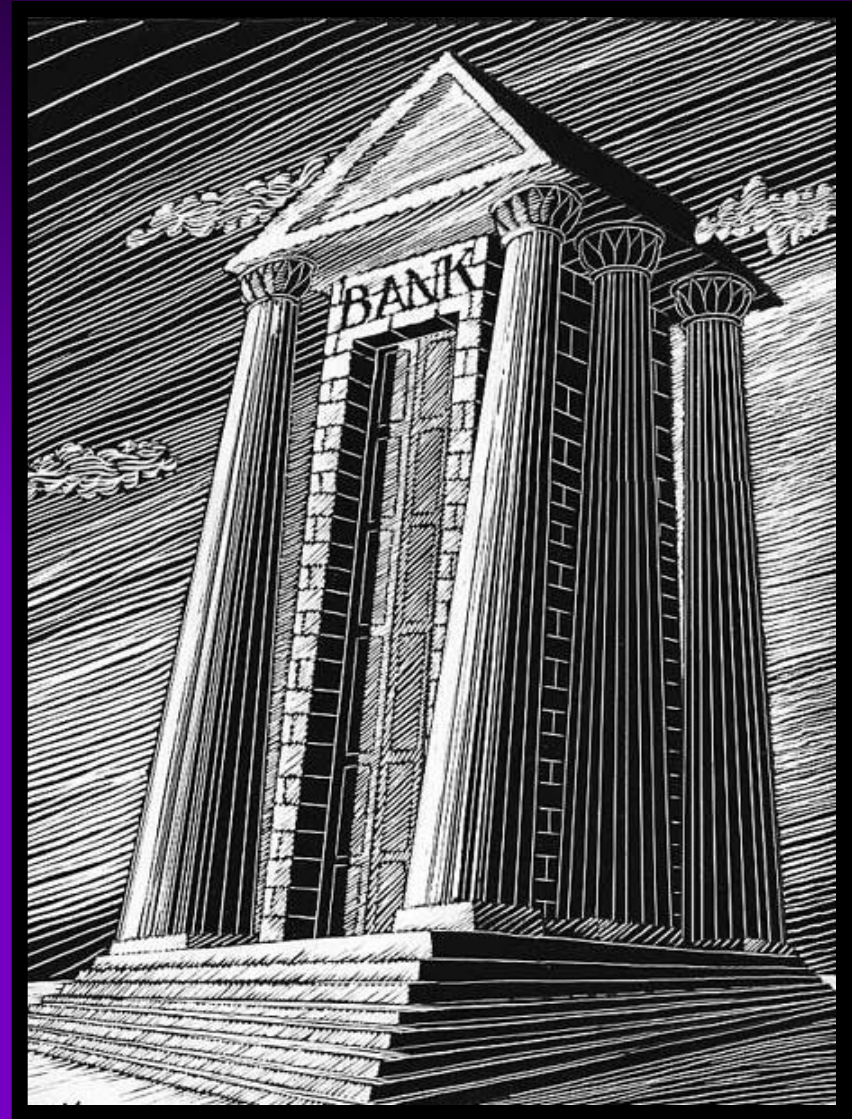
## **Tariffs would...**

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

# III. Hamilton's Financial Plan

## **Create a NATIONAL BANK:**

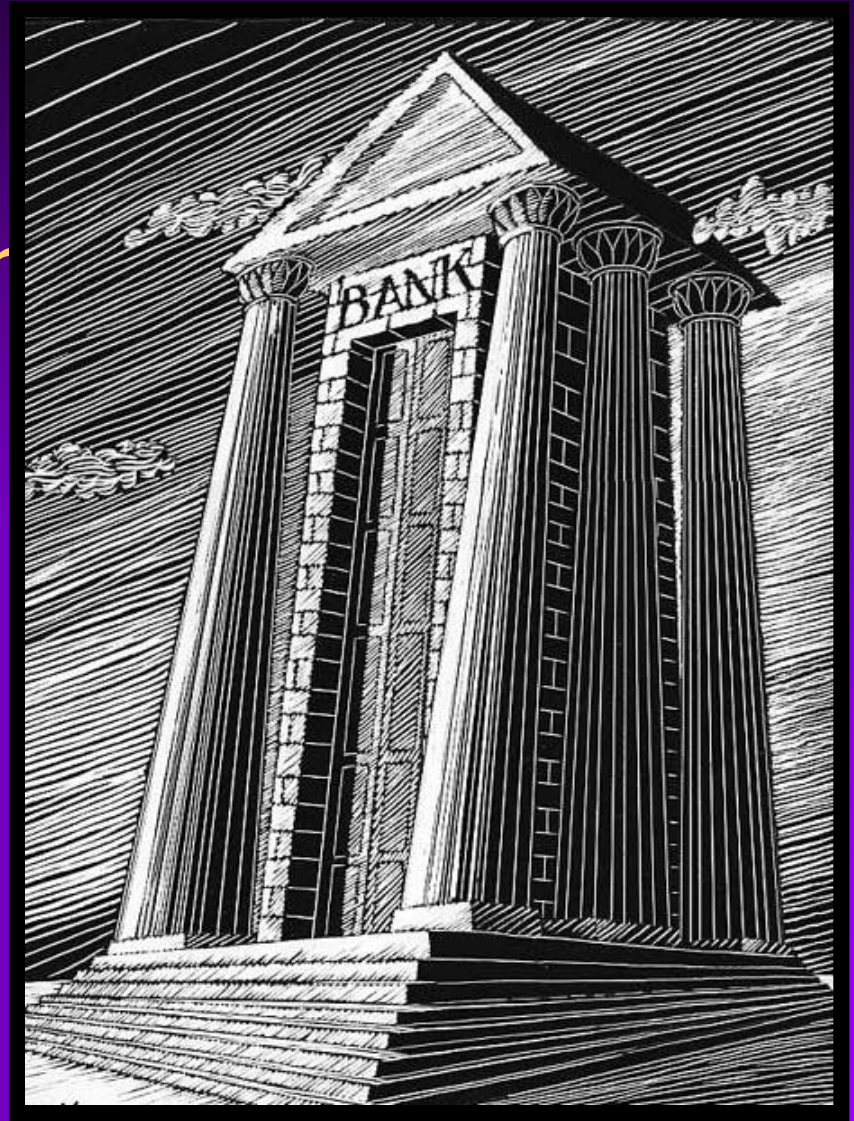
1. safe place to keep the government's money.
2. can make loans to businesses.
3. would issue paper currency.
4. strengthen the federal government.



# III. Hamilton's Financial Plan

## Let's Compare!

- On the left side of your ISN, glue in the table that compares the views of Hamilton and Jefferson.
- In the boxes, write "for" or "against" for each issue.





# **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.**

## Assumption of State Debts

ON WHAT BOOKS.	Amount.	Number.
Treasury U. S. ....	\$25,399,862	2,152
New Hampshire.....	501,658	171
Massachusetts.....	11,537,080	4,199
Rhode Island.....	827,375	471
Connecticut.....	1,692,051	710
New York.....	11,732,132	2,204
New Jersey.....	442,729	212
Pennsylvania.....	12,854,712	2,746
Delaware.....	173,439	46
Maryland.....	1,023,217	157
Virginia.....	969,173	376
North Carolina.....	123,818	43
South Carolina.....	2,767,204	727
Georgia.....	110,324	22
Total.....	\$70,154,774	14,236

- Cement states to national government.
- States with large debts favored (MA); states with little to no debt did not (VA)
- Became a north v. south issue
- Compromise: north got assumption of debts while south got national capital moved to Potomac



# Foreign Affairs Britain

- Jay's Treaty 1794: Britain will remove forts, new trade treaty, Britain will pay for ships when America pays Tory debt. But they did not stop impressment, nor recognize American neutrality. Republicans mad.

Drawing of John Jay being hanged in effigy, ca. 1794

TREATY  
OF  
Amity, Commerce, and Navigation,  
BETWEEN  
HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY  
AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
BY THEIR PRESIDENT,  
WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THEIR  
SENATE.  
CONDITIONALLY RATIFIED  
ON THE PART OF THE  
UNITED STATES,  
At Philadelphia, June 24, 1795.

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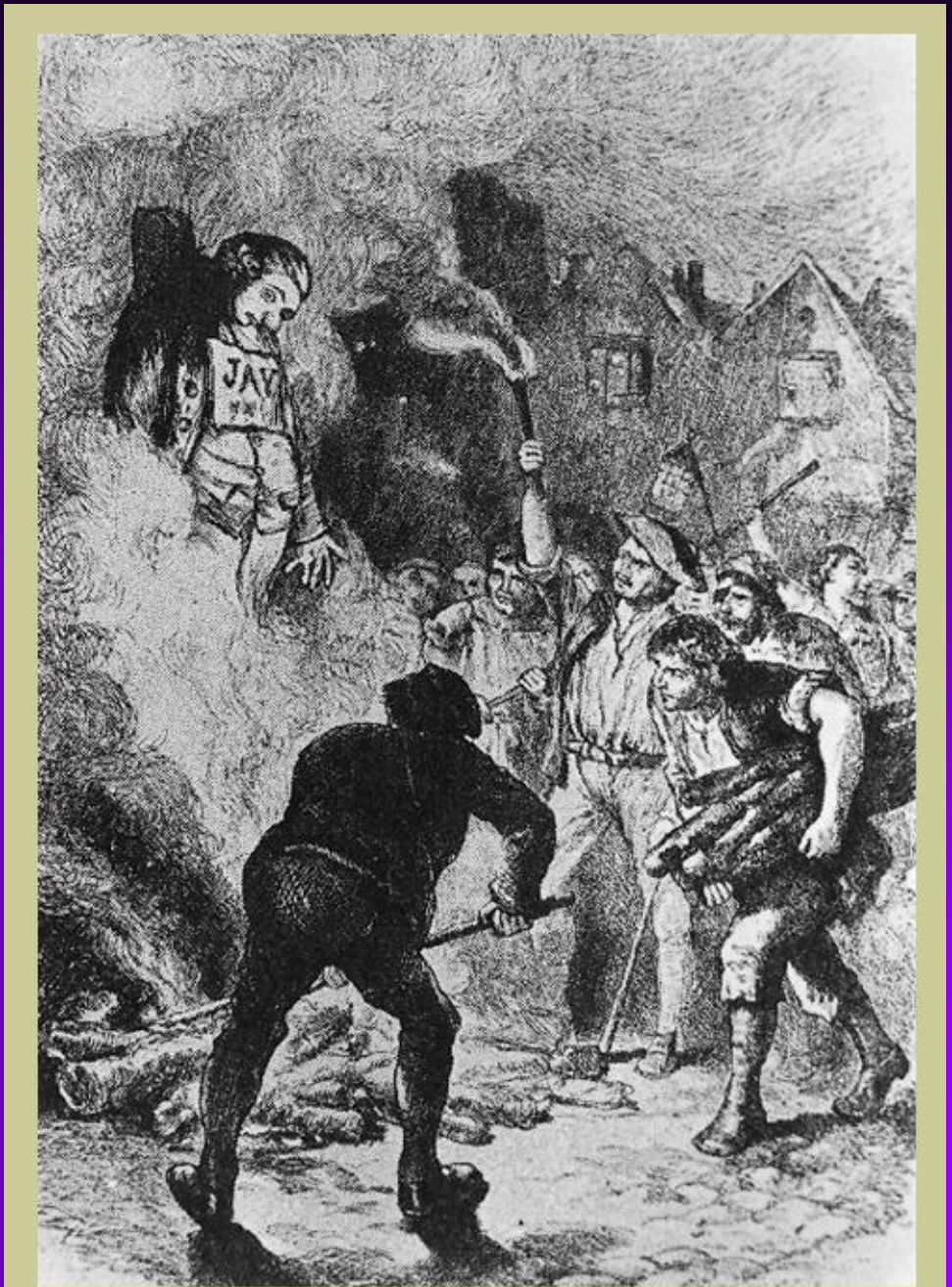
TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,  
A Letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond,  
alluded to in the seventh Article of said  
TREATY.

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PHILADELPHIA,  
PRINTED BY NEALE AND KAMMERER:  
Sold N<sup>o</sup>. 24, North Third Street.

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—1795—



# 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.





# V. Major Events During Washington's Presidency

**B. The Whiskey Rebellion (1794) Hamilton has sponsored in 1791 a \$.07 per gallon of whiskey excise tax to help pay the debt. The tax favors large eastern producers, Western farmers resist payment for years.**

Hamilton not worried of effects on these people as they were mostly Anti-Feds



# Whiskey Rebellion

- Pennsylvania farmers refuses to pay new tax on Whiskey.
- George Washington (and Hamilton) leads 13,000 troops to restore order.
- The rebels all went home before the arrival of the army, and there was no confrontation. Less than 20 men were arrested, but all were later acquitted or pardoned.
- First display of federal government “ensuring domestic tranquility”
- Democratic Republicans condemned action as a “brutal display of force” and gained more followers.

# The rise of political parties

## The Federalists

- Hamilton & Adams
- Trusted elite
- Promote manufacturing & commerce
- Pro British
- Strong central government
- High tariff- internal improvement
- Bank of the United States (BUS)
- Army and navy

## Democratic Republicans

- Jefferson & Madison
- Trusted the common man
- Agricultural economy: yeoman farmer
- Pro French: pro French Revolution
- State's rights, local rule
- Low Tariff, low internal improvements
- Afraid of Bank of US
- No standing army



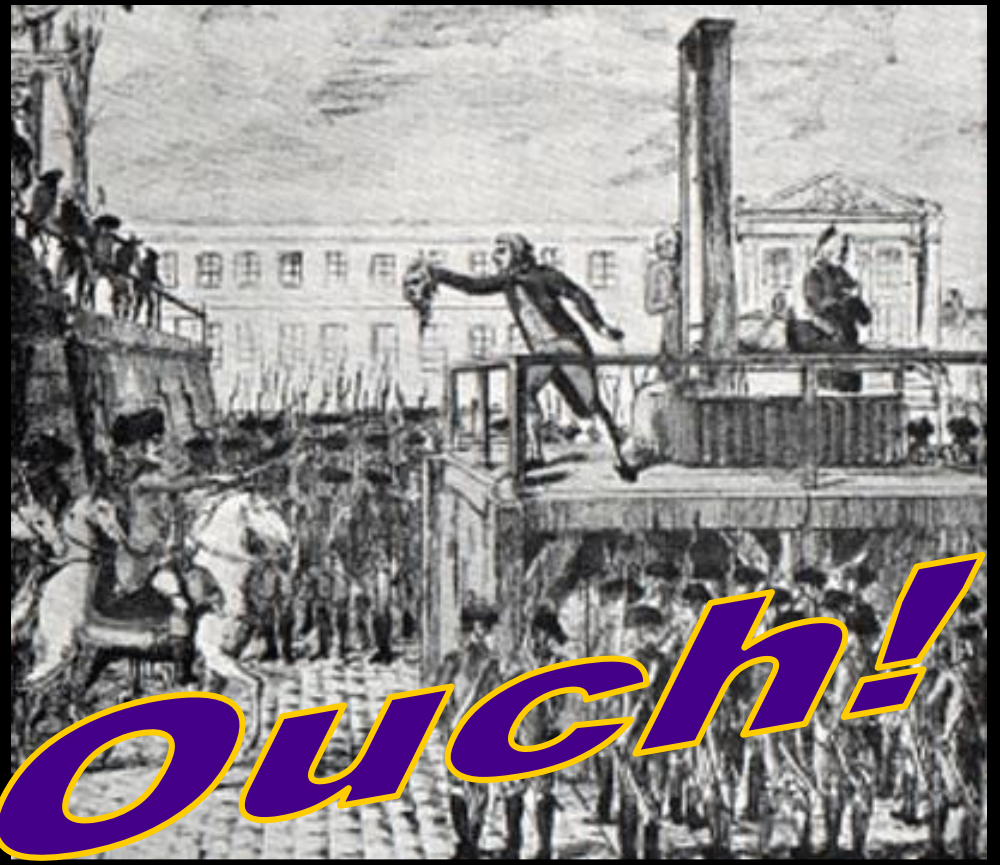
# V. Major Events During Washington's Presidency

- 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

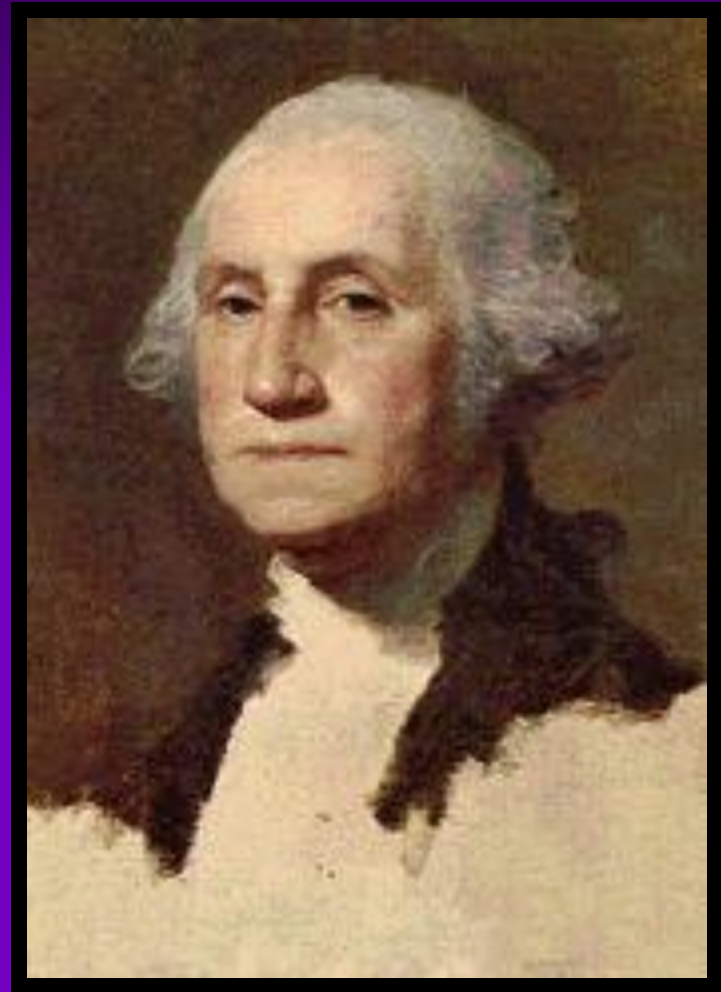
**D. Pinckney's Treaty (1795)** Spain gave the Americans the right to freely travel on the Mississippi River and use the port of New Orleans.





# 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

- Avoid partisan fighting
- Avoid foreign entanglements
- “The nation which indulges toward another nation an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest.”