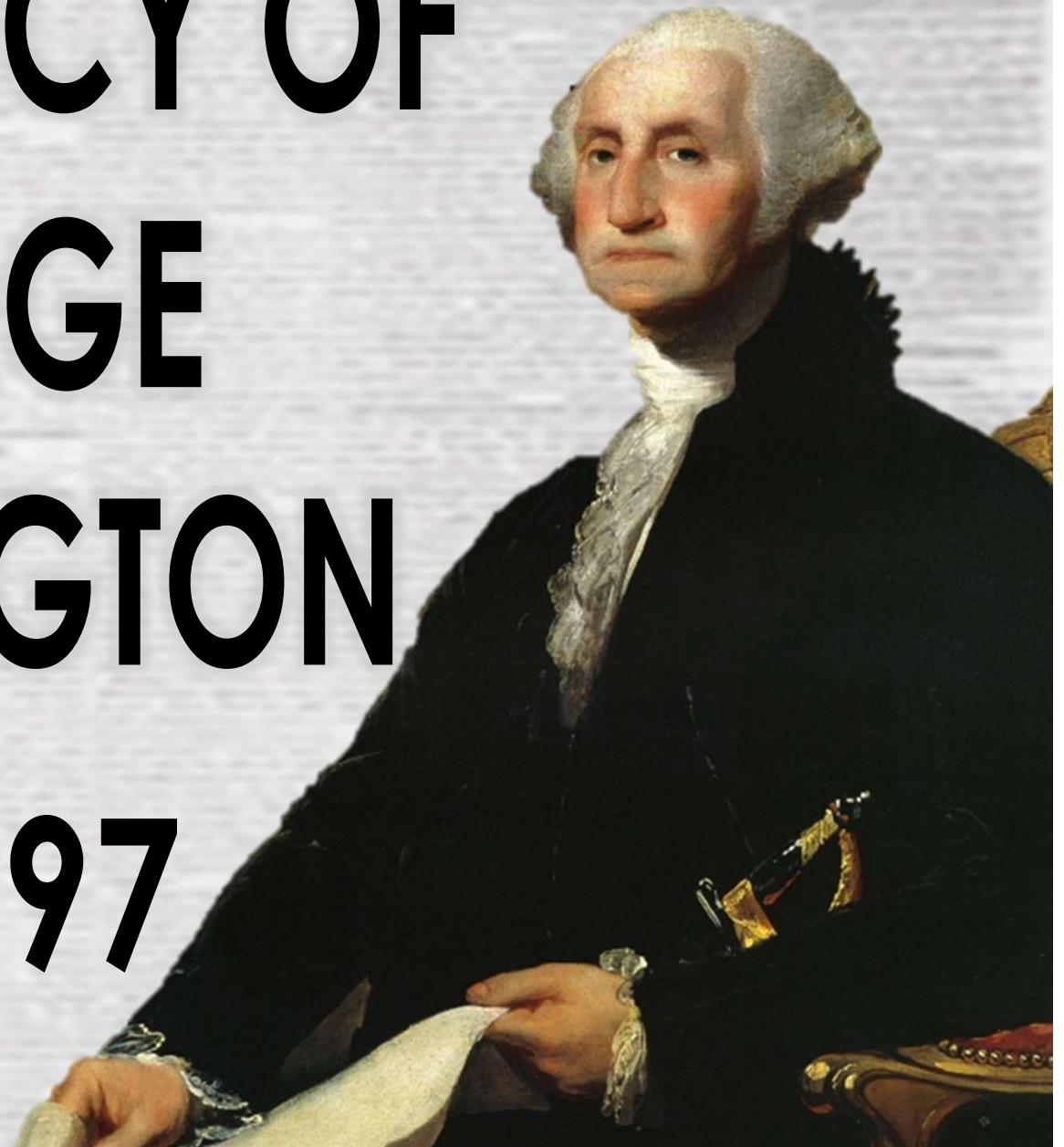


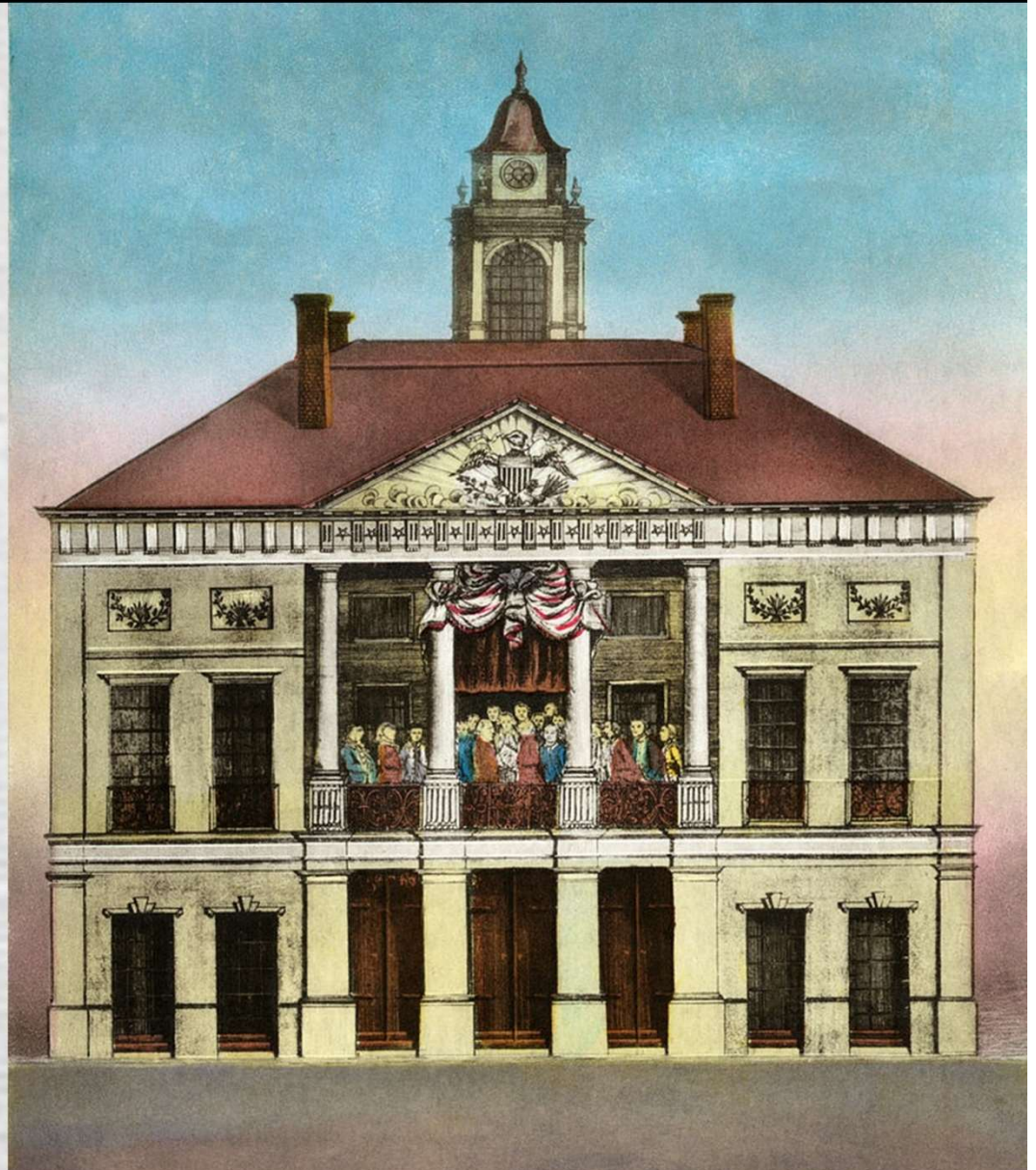
PRESIDENCY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON 1789-1797



[George Washington in 60 Seconds](#)

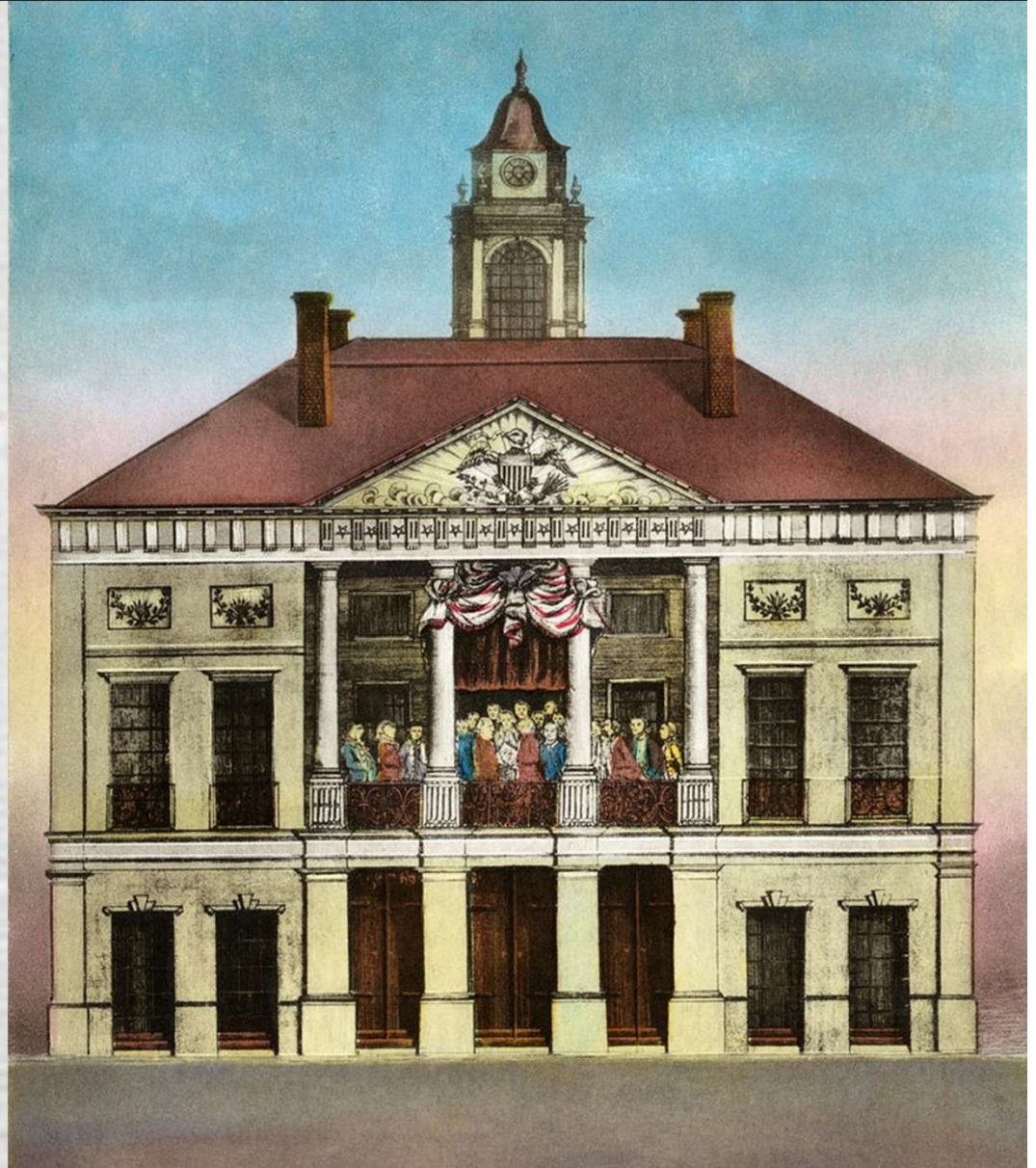
A NEW GOVERNMENT

- **First Congress under the Constitution was elected in 1788 and began their first session in March 1789 in New York City (the nation's temporary capital)**



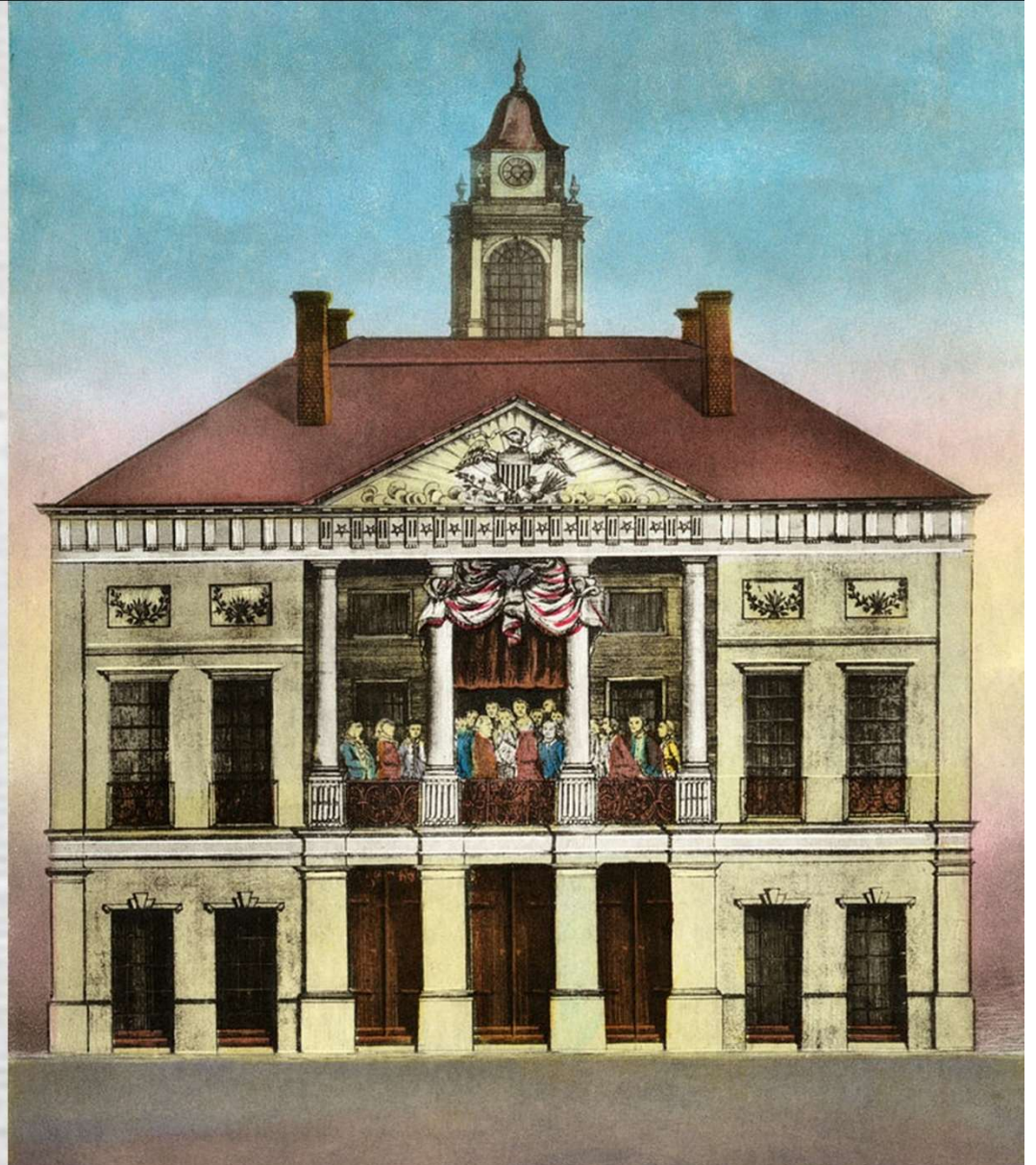
A NEW GOVERNMENT

- **George Washington was the electoral college's unanimous choice for President and he took his oath of office on April 30, 1789**
- **John Adams became the 1st Vice President**



A NEW GOVERNMENT

- At the time of Washington's election, 11 out of the 13 states had ratified the Constitution (North Carolina and Rhode Island had not ratified it yet)



ORGANIZING THE NEW FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

- Washington appointed 4 department heads and created a **CABINET** of advisors that he met with regularly to discuss issues (this practice continues today)

[How Presidents Govern](#)



ORGANIZING THE NEW FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

- Thomas Jefferson - Secretary of State
- Alexander Hamilton - Secretary of Treasury
- Henry Knox - Secretary of War
- Edmund Randolph - Attorney General

[Alexander Hamilton](#)



Alexander
Hamilton

Edmund Randolph

Henry Knox

Thomas Jefferson

JUDICIARY ACT OF 1789

- Established the Supreme Court with one Chief Justice and 5 Associate Justices, created 13 district courts and 3 circuit courts of appeal

HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PROGRAM

- Assume the debts of the states and the federal government
- Create protective tariffs
- Create a Bank of the United States



HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PROGRAM

- **SUPPORTERS:** Northern merchants who would gain from high tariffs and a stable U.S. currency
- **OPPONENTS:** Anti-federalists and Thomas Jefferson believed it only benefited the rich

HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PROGRAM

WHAT PASSED THROUGH CONGRESS:

- Pay off national debt
- Assume the debts of the states
- A compromise with Jefferson established the nation's capital in the South along the Potomac River (will be named Washington after his death)



HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PROGRAM

WHAT PASSED THROUGH CONGRESS:

- Tariff rates were lower than what Hamilton wanted, but he persuaded Congress to pass excise taxes, particularly one on whiskey
- Established a National Bank (argument whether or not this was constitutional)



FRENCH REVOLUTION

- Americans generally supported the cause of the French people, but were horrified by the mass executions and mob hysteria
- **PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY 1793** – proclaimed U.S. neutrality in the French Revolution and the European wars (Thomas Jefferson resigned over this proclamation)

[French Revolution in 9 Minutes](#)

[Proclamation of Neutrality](#)

FRENCH REVOLUTION

CITIZEN GENET



- French minister to the U.S. appealed directly to the American people to support the French cause
- Washington requested that France remove the diplomat
- France recalled him but Genet chose to stay in the U.S. (later married and became U.S. citizen)

JAY TREATY 1794

- Chief Justice John Jay was sent to England to stop the British from searching and seizing American ships and impressing American seamen into the British navy
- Britain agreed to evacuate military posts on the U.S. western frontier and pay damages to American shipping
- **SIGNIFICANCE** – kept U.S. and Britain at peace [Jay's Treaty Explained](#)



PINCKNEY TREATY 1795

Between U.S. and Spain

- **Spain agreed to open the lower Mississippi River and New Orleans to U.S. trade**
- **U.S. could transfer cargo in New Orleans without paying duties to the Spanish government**
- **Set the northern border of Spanish Florida at the 31st parallel**

NATIVE AMERICANS

- American settlers moved steadily westward into Ohio and beyond
- Settlers encroached on Native American lands
- The British supplied weapons to the Native Americans and encouraged them to attack the settlers
- U.S. army and Native Americans fought for control of the Northwest Territory

WHISKEY REBELLION 1794

- Farmers in western Pennsylvania refused to pay the federal excise tax on whiskey because they could not afford to pay it
- They defended their “liberties” by attacking the revenue (tax) collectors

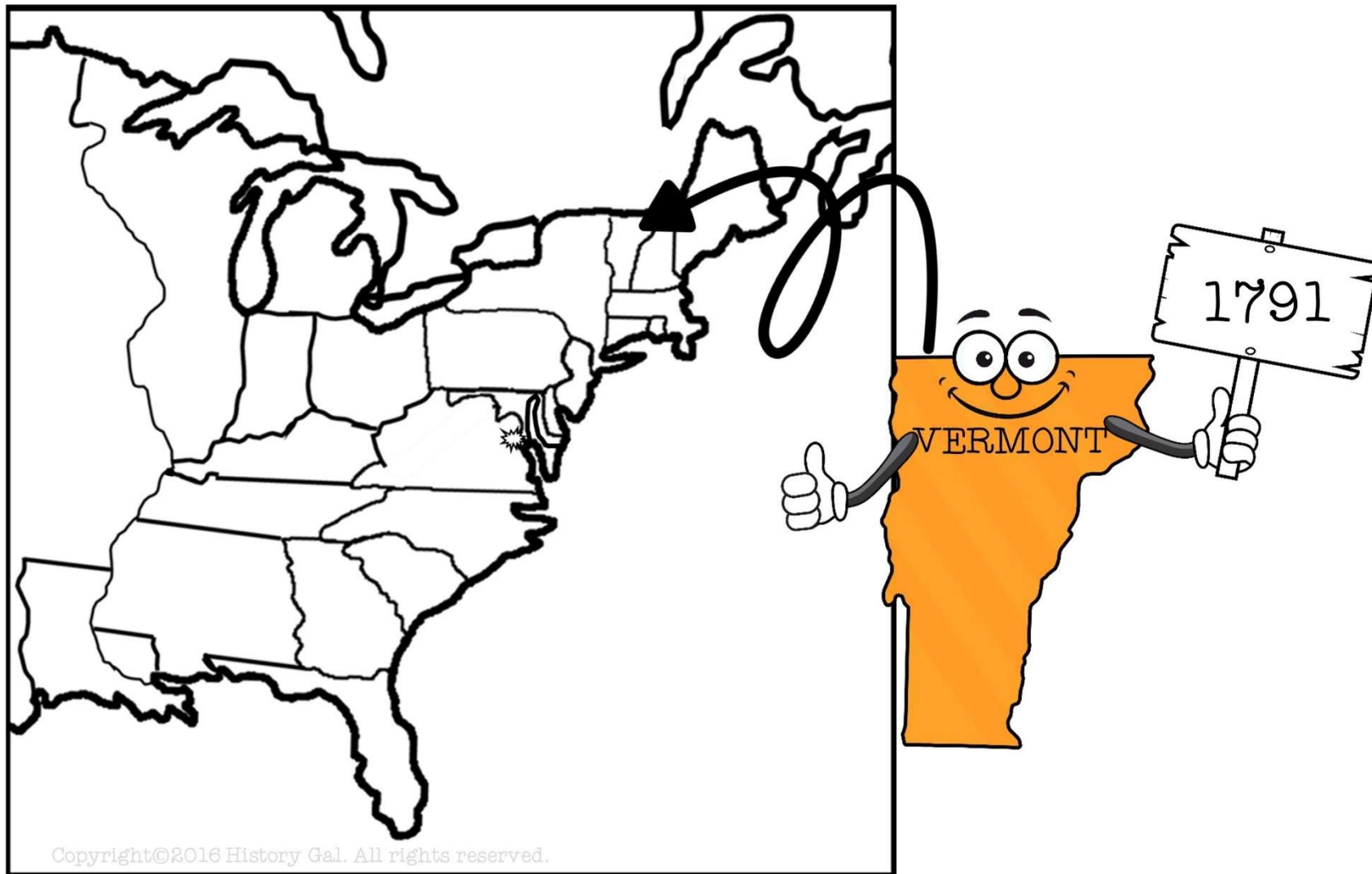
[Illustrated Whiskey Rebellion](#)



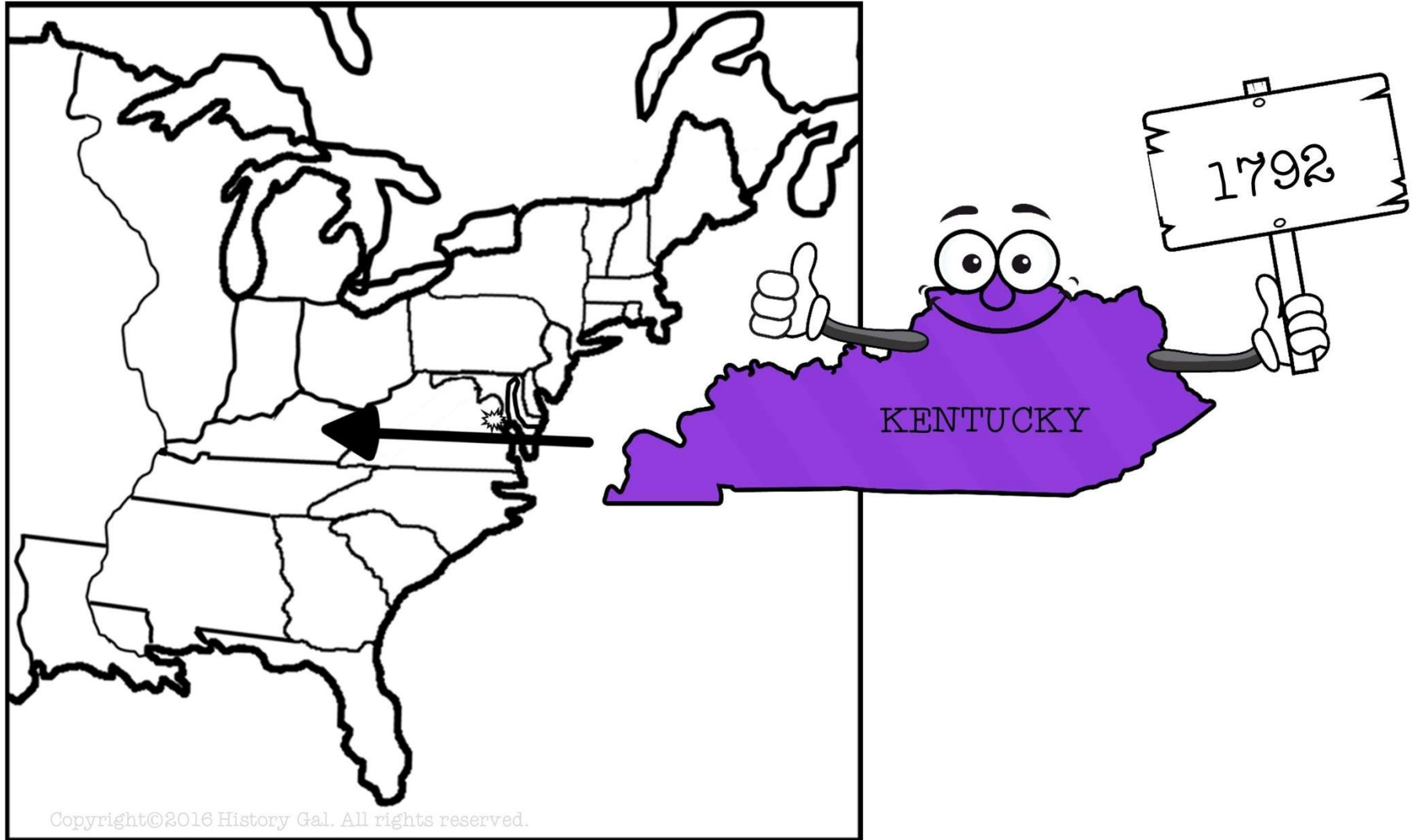
WHISKEY REBELLION 1794

- Washington federalized 15,000 state militiamen
- the show of force caused the Whiskey Rebellion to collapse without bloodshed
- **SIGNIFICANCE** – demonstrated that the new Federal government was strong enough to deal successfully with rebellion against its laws

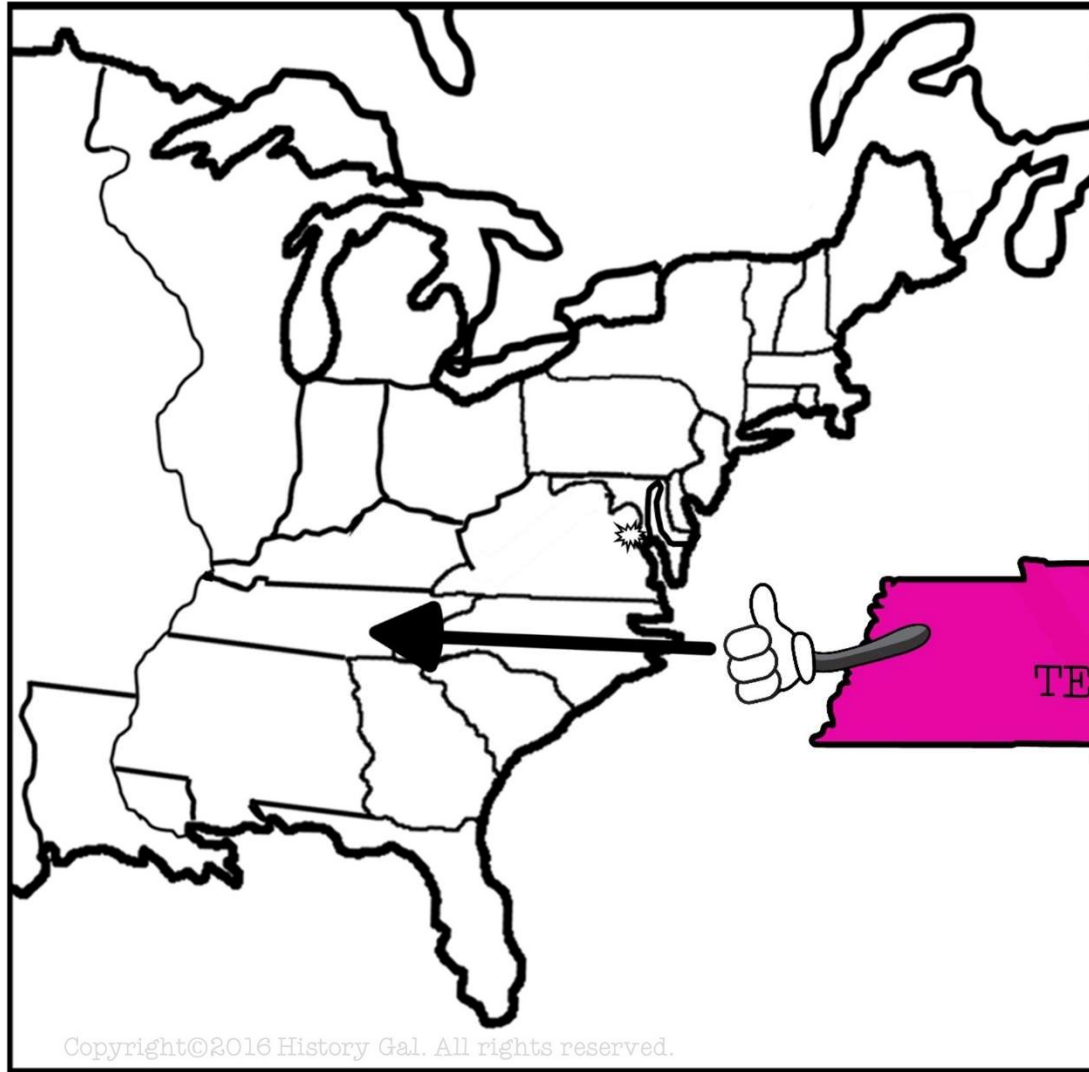
NEW STATES



NEW STATES



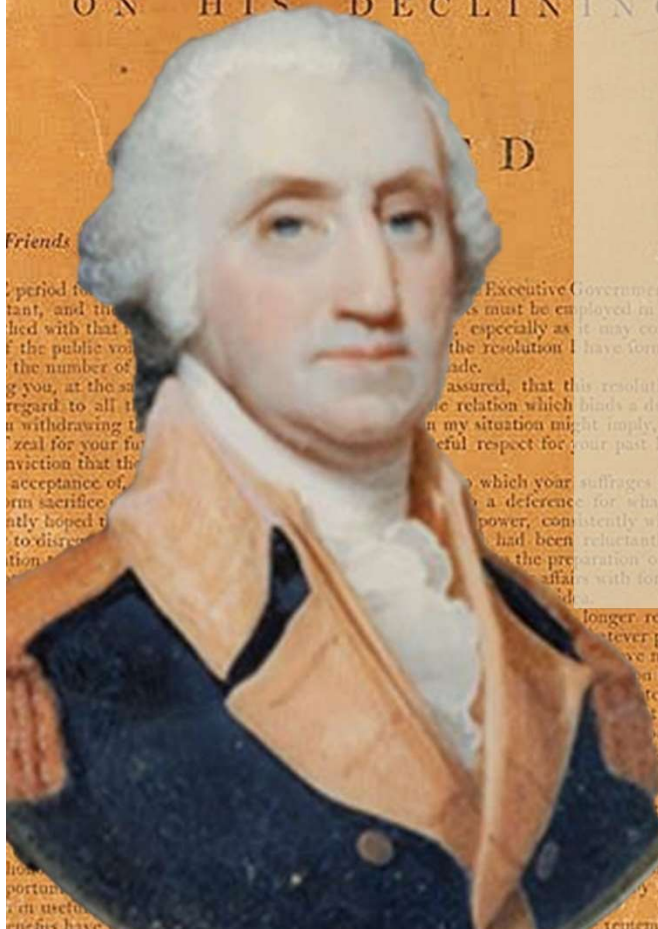
NEW STATES



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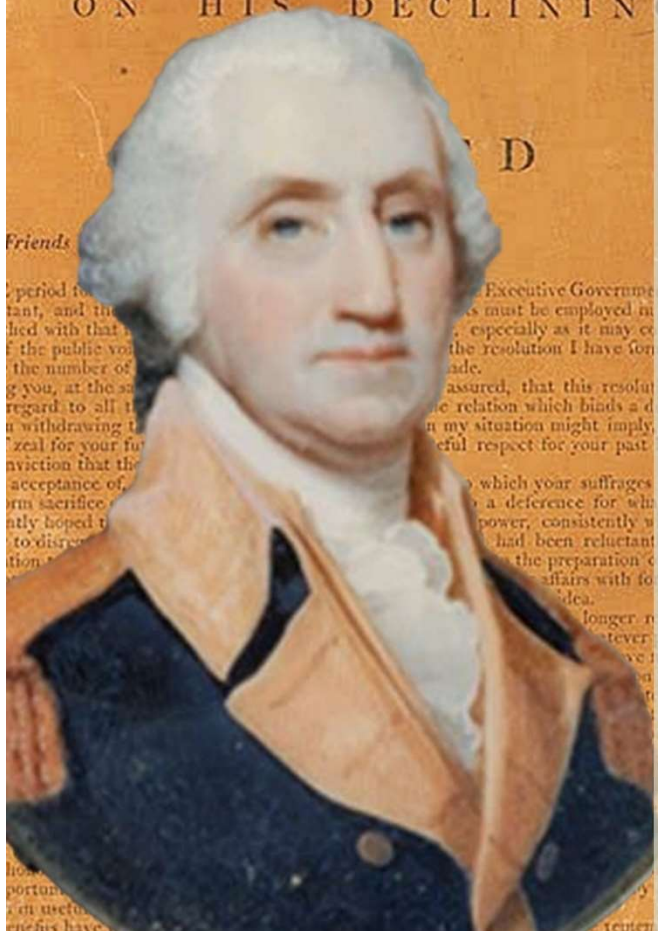
A TWO TERM PRECEDENT

- 1796 – Washington announced he would not run for a 3rd term (set a precedent, or example)



WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS:



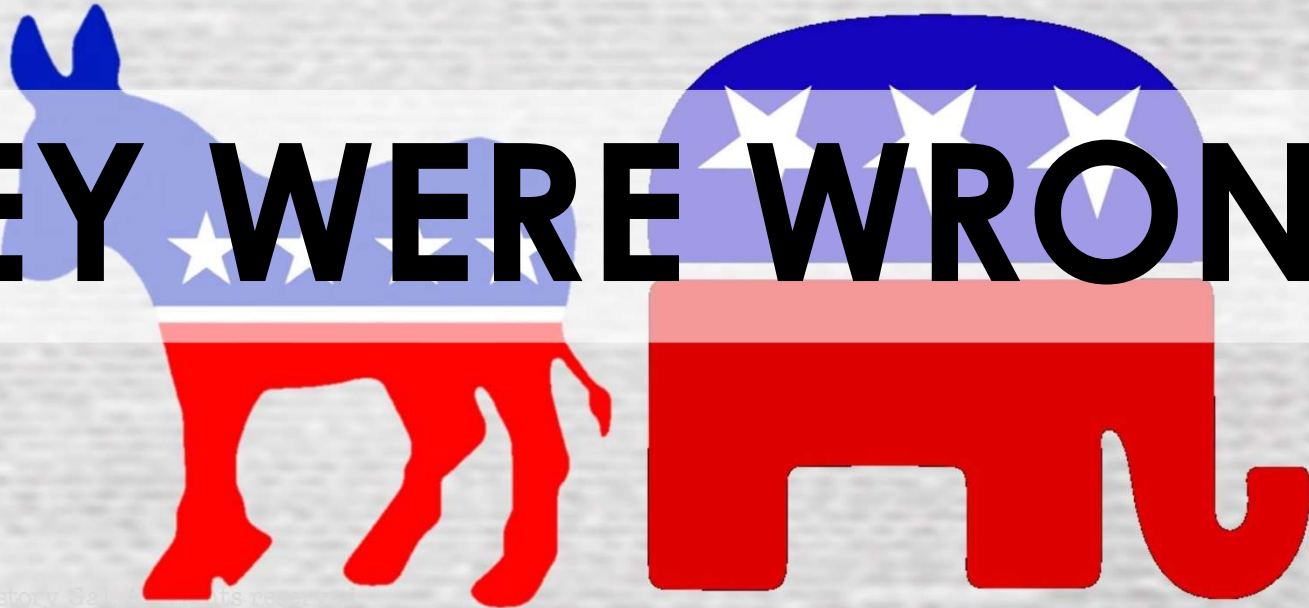
- Avoid sectionalism
- Do not get involved in European affairs
- Avoid permanent military alliances
- Do not form political parties

[George Washington's Farewell Address](#)

POLITICAL PARTIES

- Washington's election by unanimous vote of the Electoral College led people to believe that political parties were not needed and therefore would not arise.

THEY WERE WRONG



POLITICAL PARTIES

FEDERALISTS

- supported Hamilton's financial reform
- favored growth of Federal power
- mostly from Northern states
- favored loose interpretation of the Constitution

POLITICAL PARTIES

DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS (D-R)

- supported Thomas Jefferson
- favored states' rights and containment of Federal power
- mostly from Southern and western states
- favored strict interpretation of the Constitution

[History of Political Parties in the U.S.](#)