

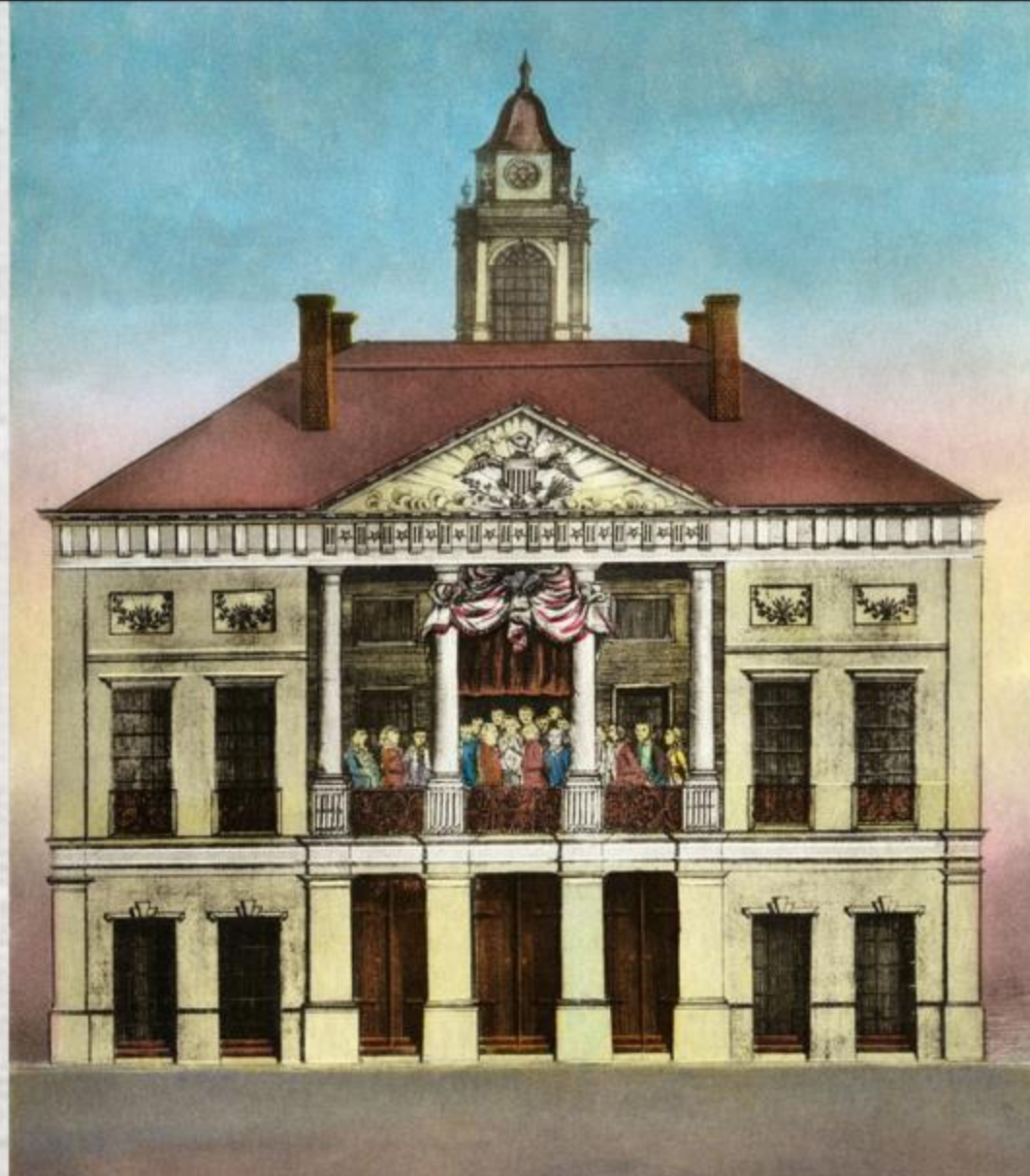
PRESIDENCY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON 1789-1797



[George Washington in 60 Seconds](#)

A NEW GOVERNMENT

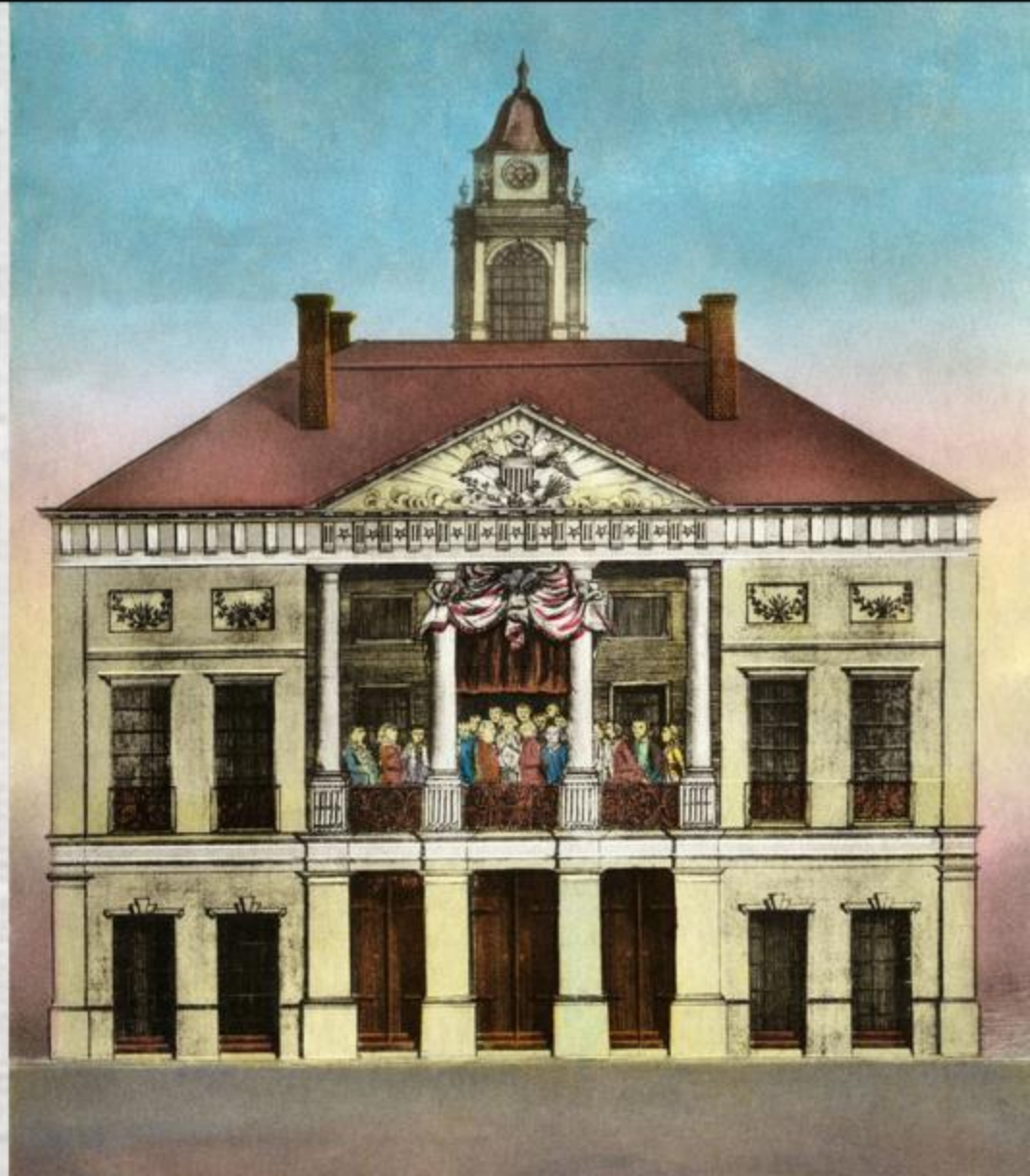
- **First Congress under the Constitution was elected in 1788 and began their first session in March 1789 in New York City (the nation's temporary capital)**



[Where Was the First U.S. Capital?](#)

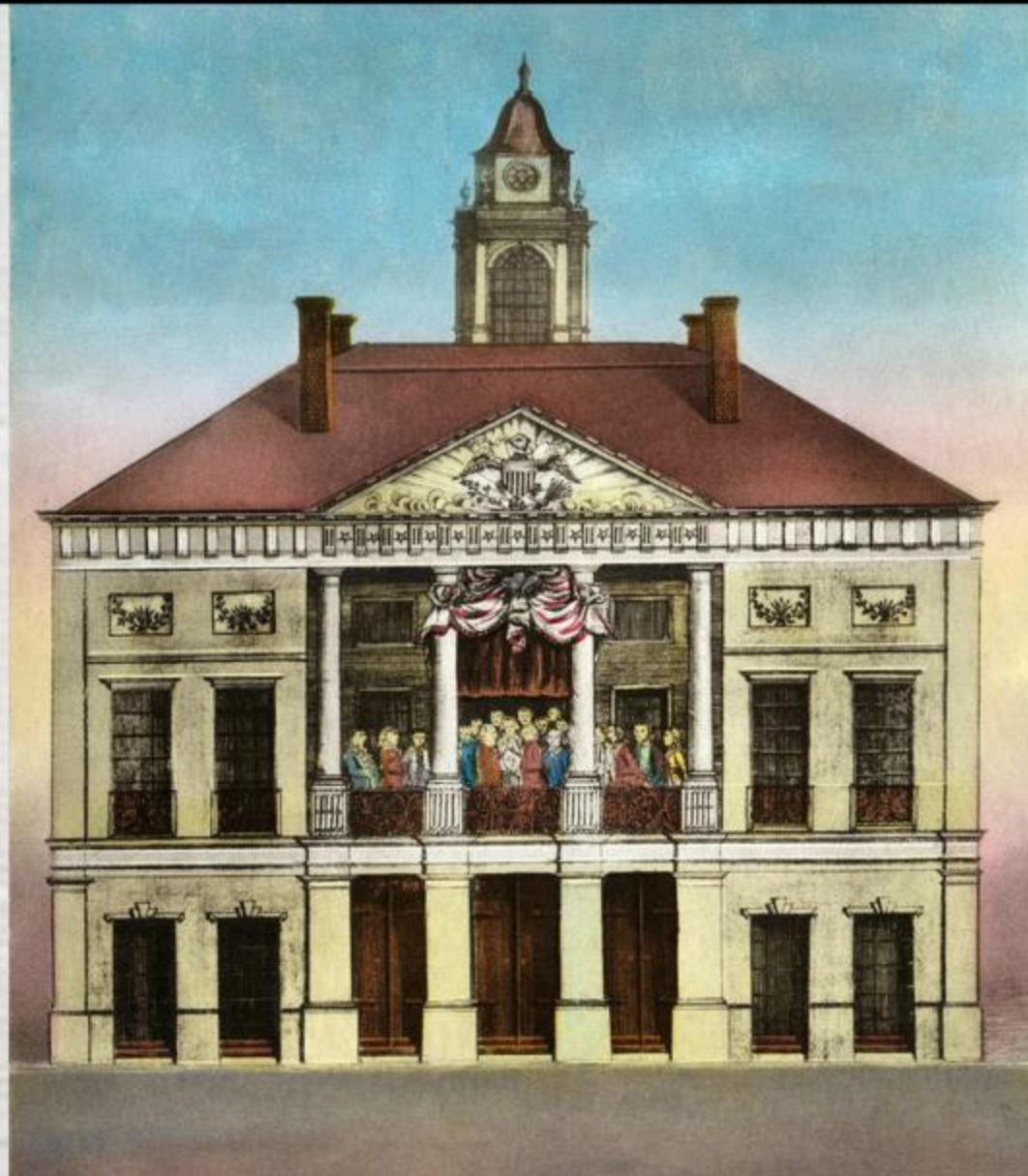
A NEW GOVERNMENT

- 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

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

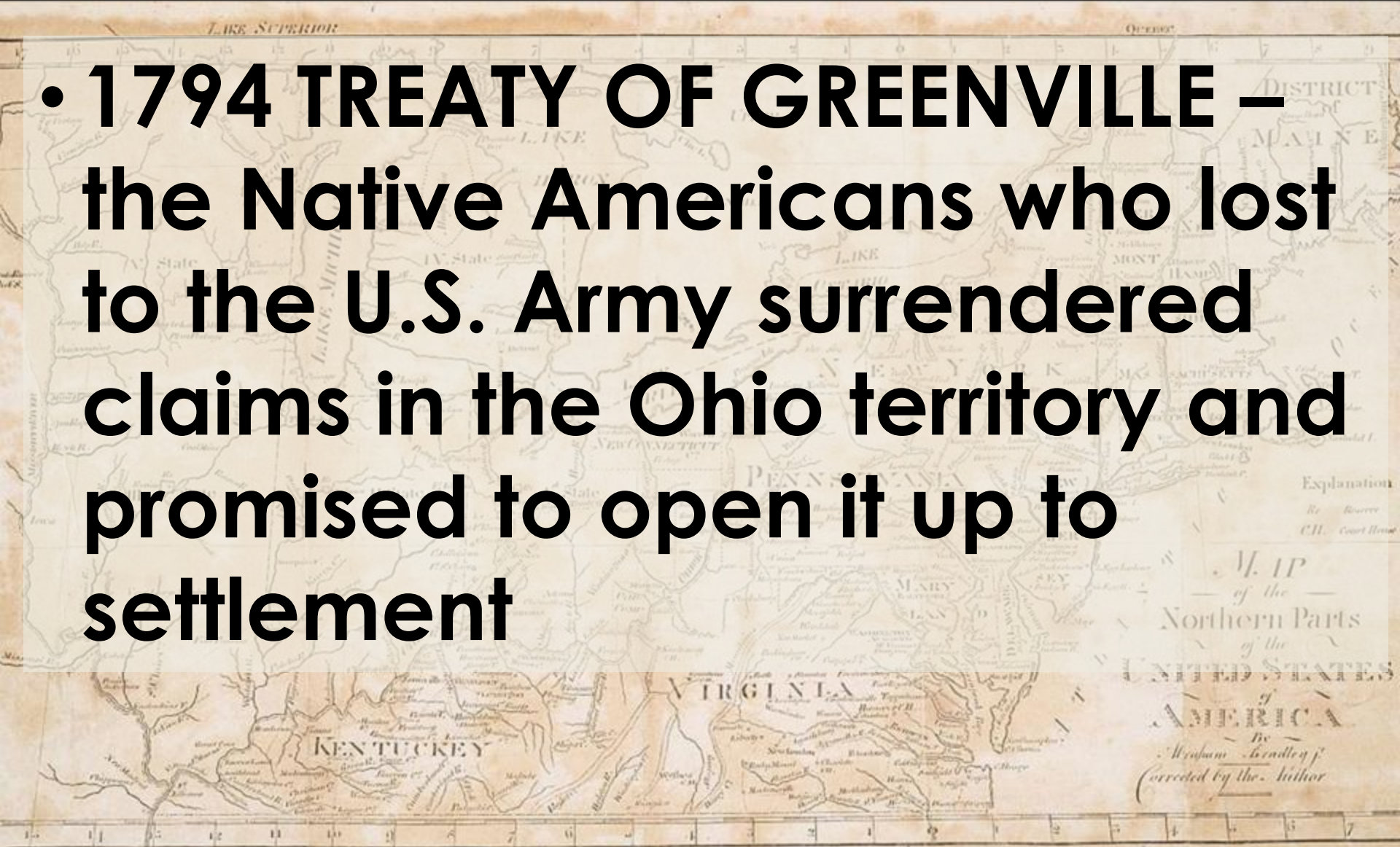
- **Spain agreed to open the lower Mississippi River and New Orleans to U.S. trade**
- **U.S. could transfer cargo in New Orleans without paying duties to the Spanish government**
- **Set the northern border of Spanish Florida at the 31st parallel**

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

NATIVE AMERICANS

- **1794 TREATY OF GREENVILLE – the Native Americans who lost to the U.S. Army surrendered claims in the Ohio territory and promised to open it up to settlement**



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

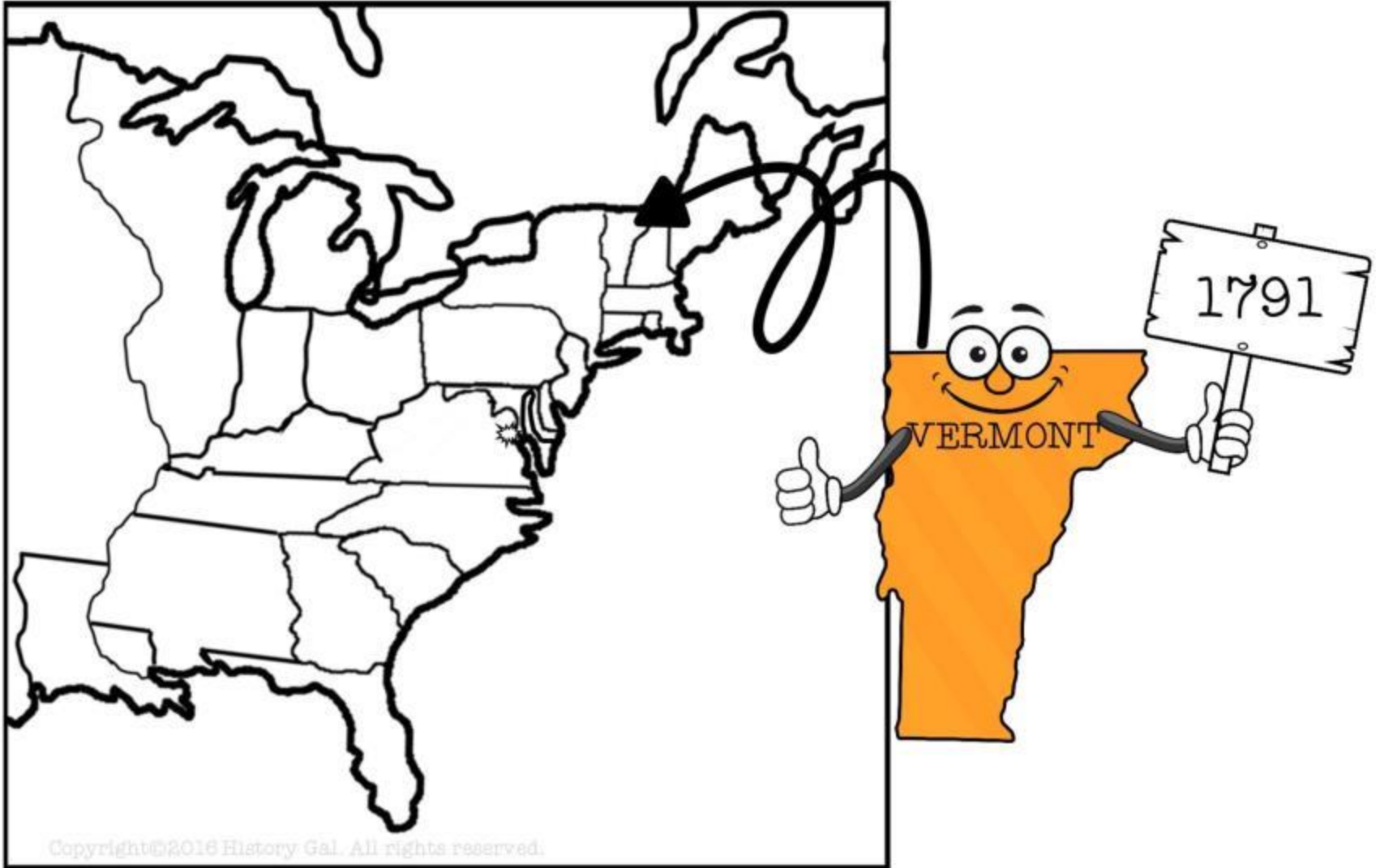
[Illustrated Whiskey Rebellion](#)



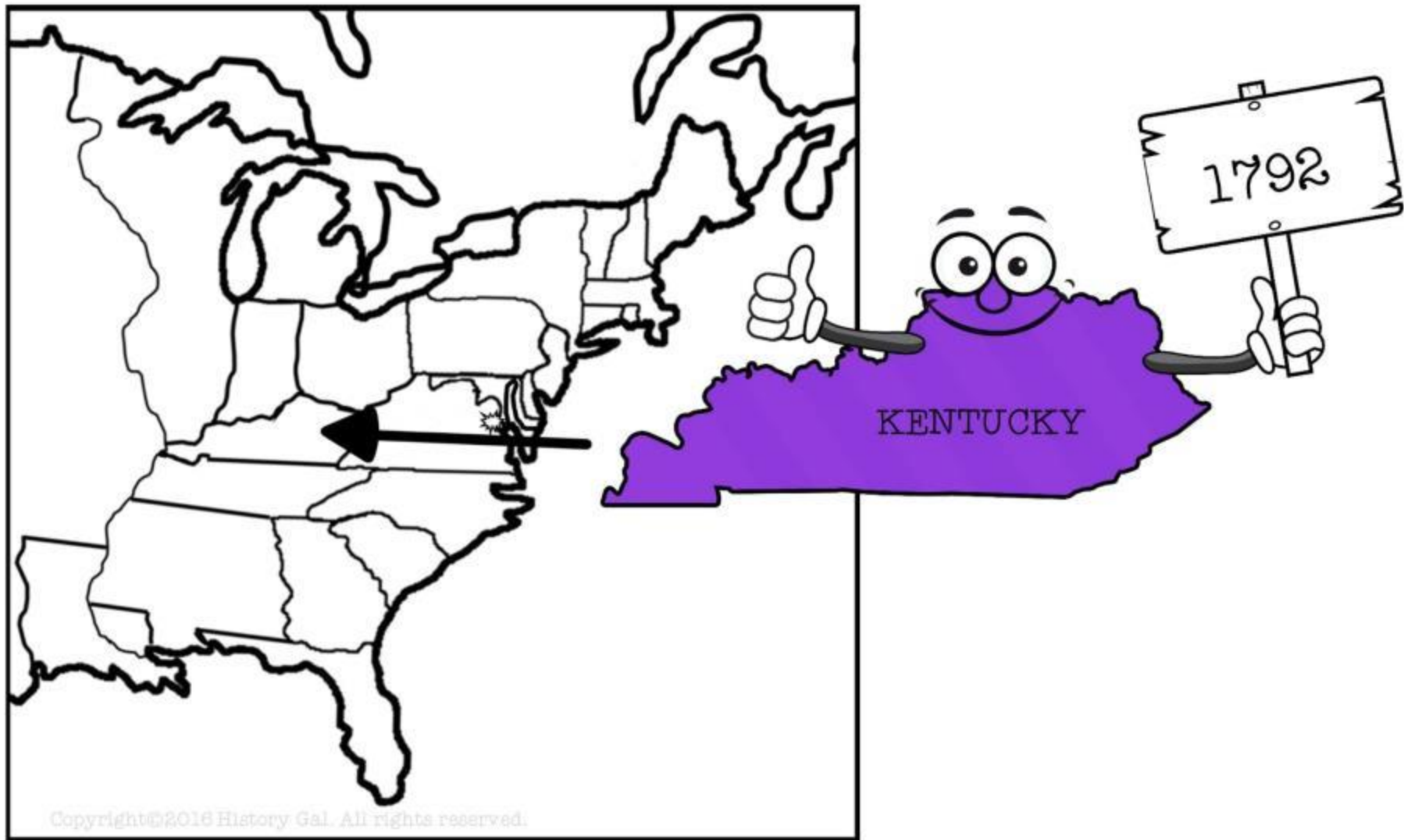
WHISKEY REBELLION 1794

- 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

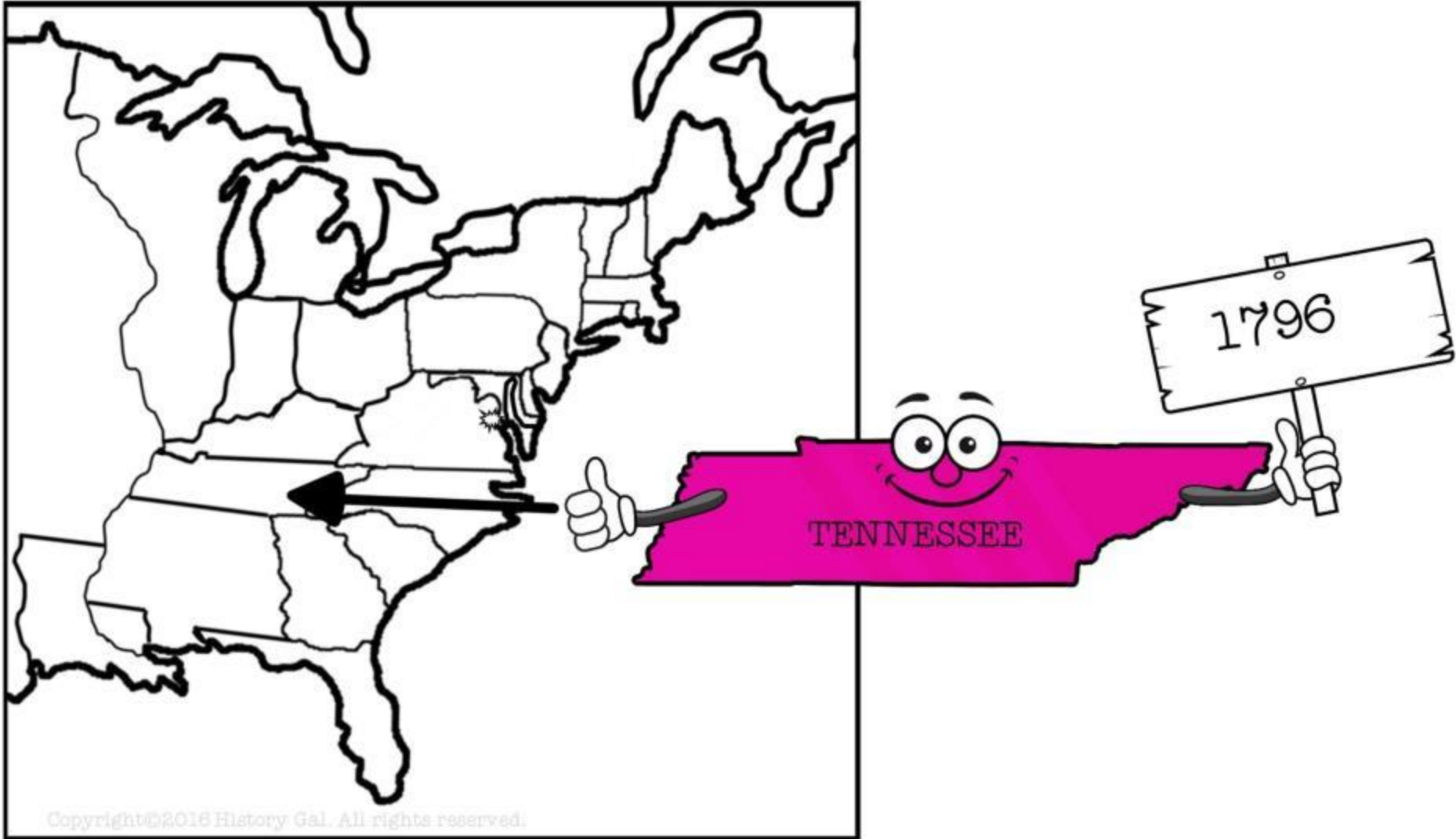
NEW STATES



NEW STATES



NEW STATES



A TWO TERM PRECEDENT

THE ADDRESS
To the People
ON HIS DECLINING



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

OF
of America,
THE PRESIDENCY
STATES.

Executive Government of the United States being employed in designating the person who is to especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered as a candidate, I am assured, that this resolution has not been taken with a view to a relation which binds a useful citizen to his country. In my situation it is not my wish to appear in any manner as a competitor for your past kindness; but an opportunity which your suffrages have twice bestowed upon me, have rendered me desirous to defer to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I have been consistently with motives which I was not at all reluctantly drawn. The strength of my attachment to the preparation of an address to declare it to you, and my affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous consent of those who longer renders the pursuit of inclination to be ever partially may be retained for my determination to retire. In the discharge of the duties towards the organization and the execution of the public was capable. Not unconscious of the weight of years administered to me, I am sometimes disposed to console myself with the consolation to believe, that while in the public life, my feelings do not cease to be attached to my beloved country for the services which it has supported me; and for the services which I have rendered and persevering, remembered to your praise, and as an

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WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS:



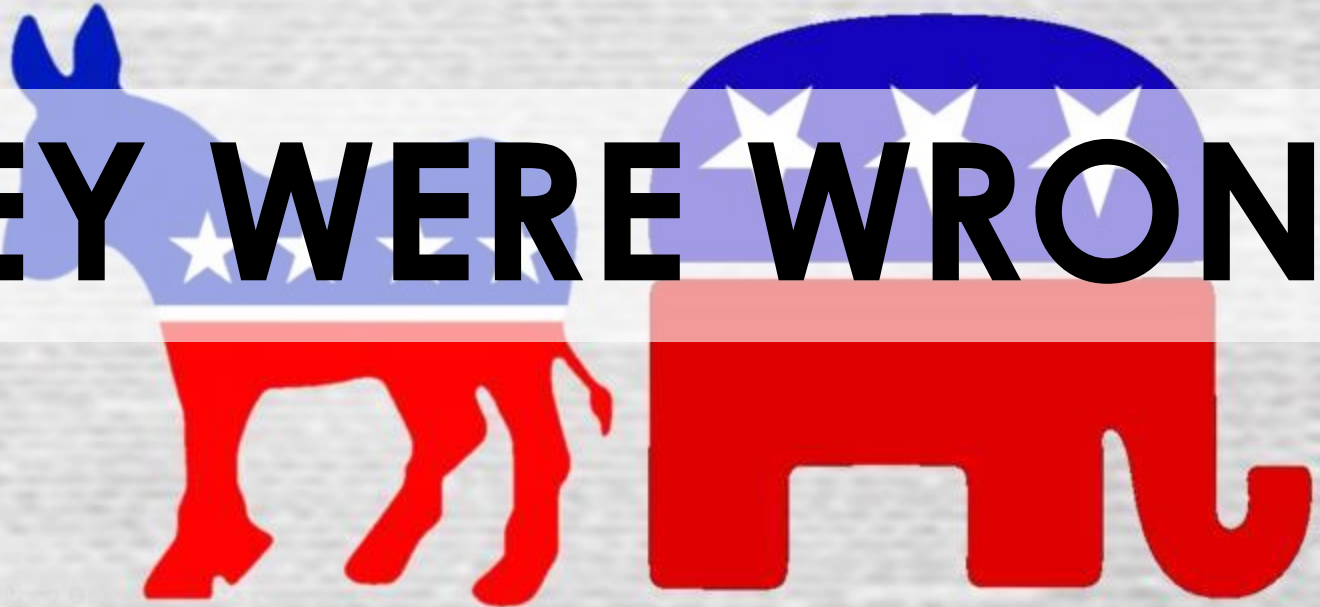
- Avoid sectionalism
- Do not get involved in European affairs
- Avoid permanent military alliances
- Do not form political parties

[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
- 
- The background features two large, stylized political symbols. On the left is a blue donkey, representing the Democratic Party, with three white stars on its side. On the right is a red elephant, representing the Republican Party, with three white stars on its back. The symbols are semi-transparent and overlap with the text.

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

ELECTION OF 1796

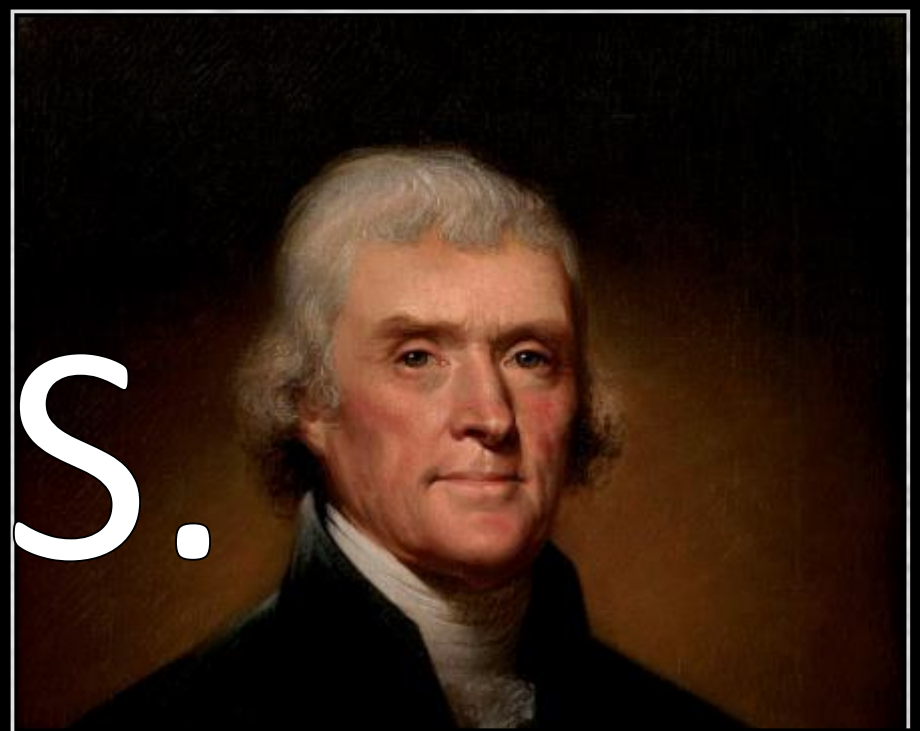
Federalist
John Adams



WINNER!

Adams won by 3
electoral votes

VS.



Thomas Jefferson became Vice-
President (method will be changed in
1804 with the 12th Amendment)

Democratic-Republican
Thomas Jefferson

PRESIDENCY OF

JOHN

ADAMS

1797-1801

[John Adams in 60 Seconds](#)



IMPORTANT ACTS

an and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of PENNSYLVANIA, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

- **NATURALIZATION ACT – increased number of years to qualify for U.S. citizenship from 5 to 14 (this act hurt the D-R because immigrants tended to vote for D-R candidates)**

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Jonathan Dayton, Speaker of the House of Representatives

Thomas Mifflin, President of the Senate pro tempore

Approved by us 1797

John Adams

President of the United States

IMPORTANT ACTS

- **ALIEN ACT** – authorized the President to deport any aliens considered dangerous and to detain enemy citizens in time of war
- **SEDITION ACT** – made it illegal for newspaper editors to criticize either the President or Congress and imposed heavy penalties (fined or imprisoned) for editors who violated the laws

[Alien and Sedition Acts](#)

XYZ AFFAIR

- U.S. merchant ships were being seized by French warships and privateers
- Seeking peace, Adams sent a delegation to Paris to negotiate a treaty
- French ministers known only as X, Y, Z (their names were never revealed) requested bribes before they would enter into negotiations

XYZ AFFAIR

- U.S. delegates refused and went home
- Americans wanted to go to war with France because of this insult
- Adams opposed going to war with France and kept the U.S. out of the European wars

[XYZ Affair](#)

KENTUCKY & VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS

- **Written by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison**
- **States had entered into a compact and if any act of the Federal government broke this compact, a state could nullify the Federal law**

KENTUCKY & VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS

- **Written because D-R believed the Alien and Sedition Acts violated rights guaranteed by the 1st Amendment**
- **At this time, the Supreme Court did not have power to declare laws unconstitutional**
- **Crisis will soon fade because Federalists lose majority in Congress and the Supreme Court will gain the power to declare a law unconstitutional**

ELECTION OF 1800

Federalist
John Adams



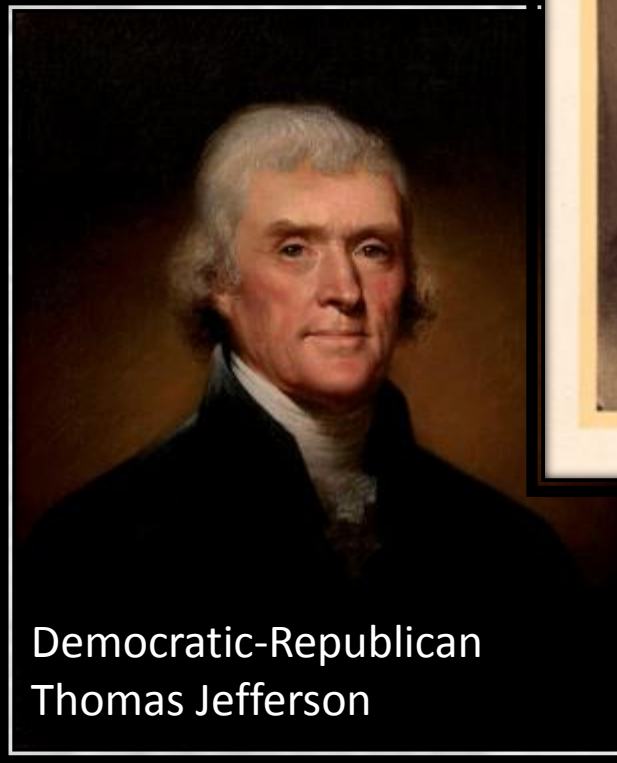
VS.

Democratic-Republican
Aaron Burr

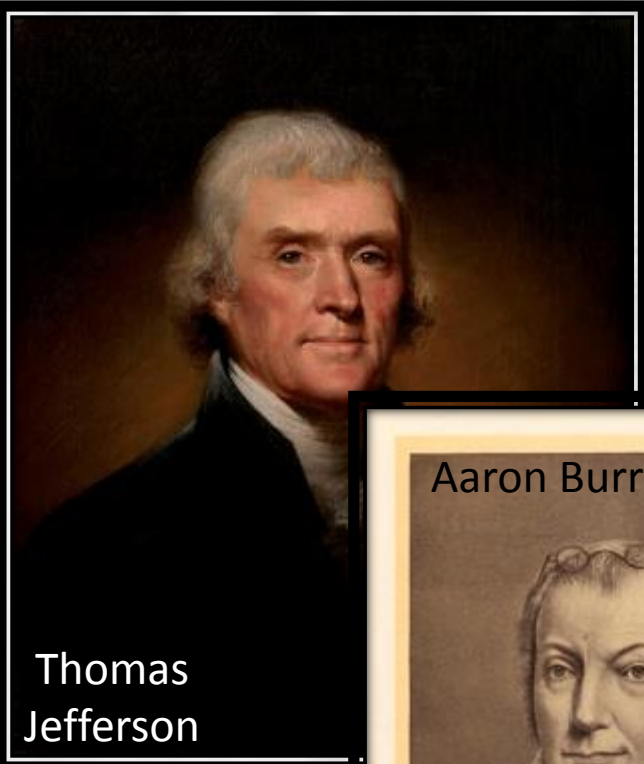


AARON BURR
Born, Feb. 6, 1756—Died, Sept. 14, 1836

Democratic-Republican
Thomas Jefferson



ELECTION OF 1800



Thomas
Jefferson

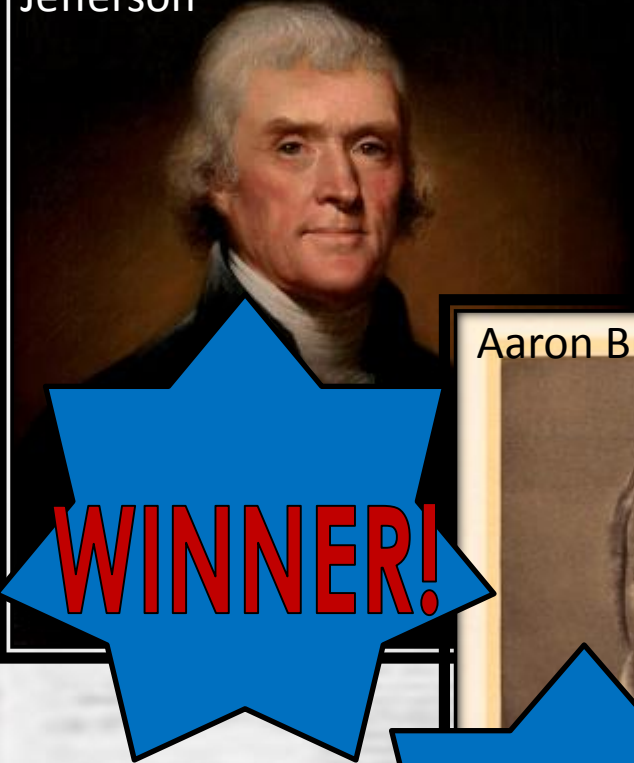


Aaron Burr

- Electoral College split between Jefferson and Burr so the vote went to the House of Representatives

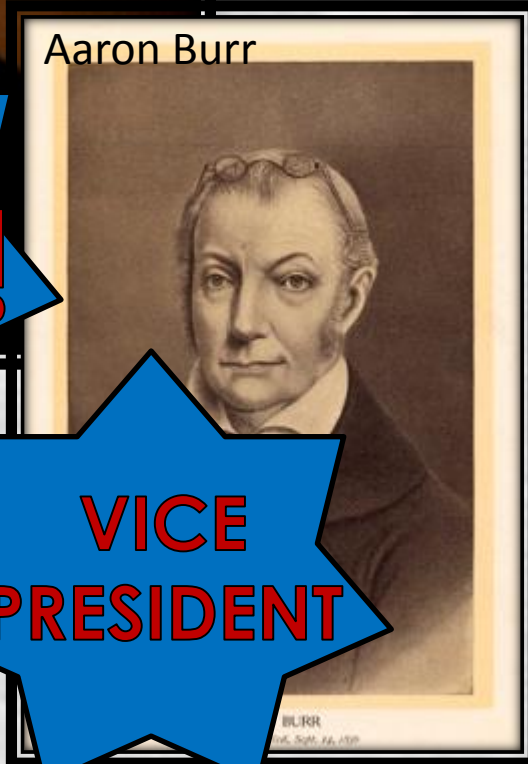
ELECTION OF 1800

Thomas
Jefferson

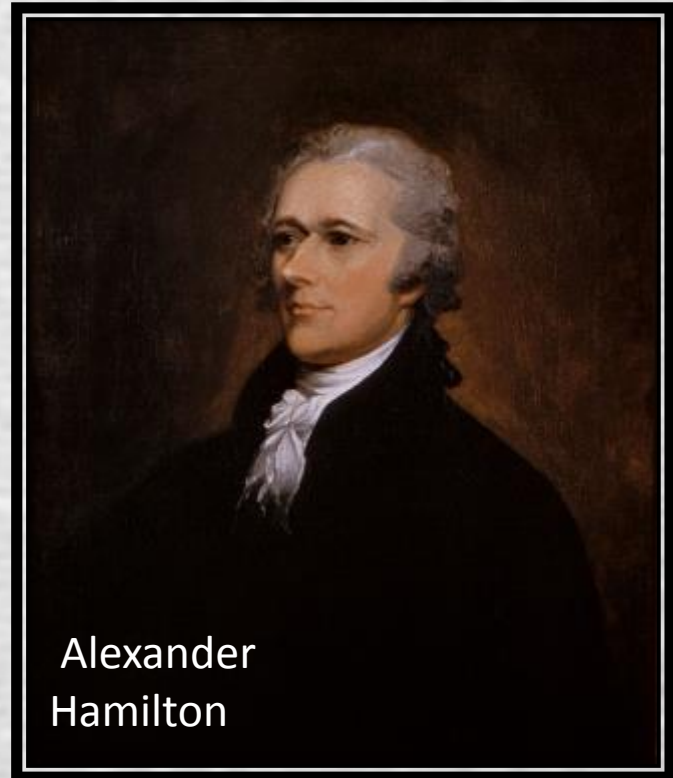


- Alexander Hamilton convinced his supporters in the House to vote for Jefferson not Burr

Aaron Burr



Alexander
Hamilton



REVOLUTION OF 1800

- The Election of 1800 is called the **REVOLUTION OF 1800** because it was a peaceful transfer of power from the Federalists to the Democratic-Republicans
- Indicated the U.S. Constitutional system would endure