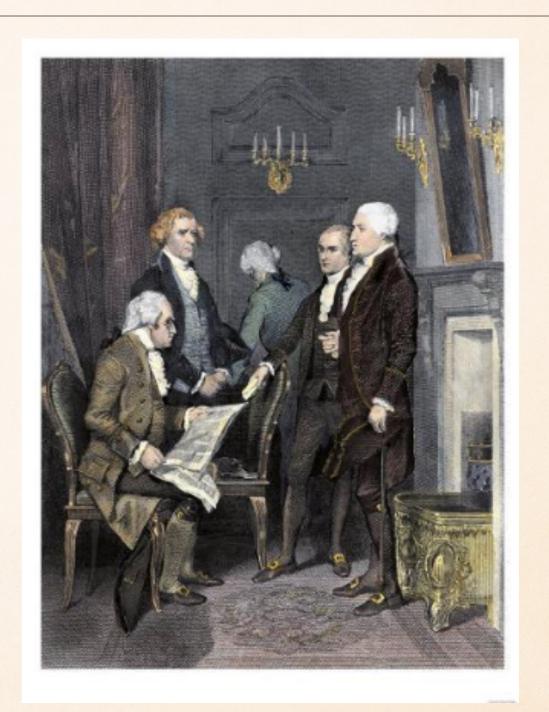
THE PRESIDENCY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

II.I, II.2, II.3

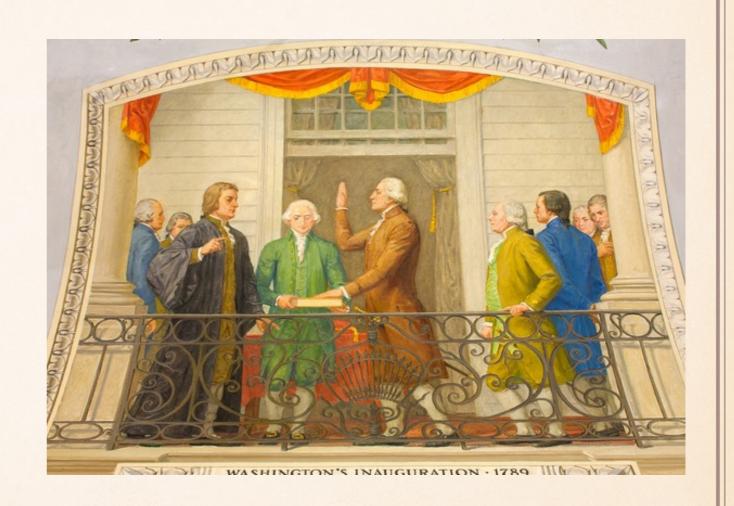
11.1 INTRODUCTION

- George Washington was reluctant to take power - he came out of retirement to become president
- Washington's Cabinet: Henry Knox (Sec of War), Alexander Hamilton (Sec. of Treasury), Thomas Jefferson (Sec. of State)
- Political rivalries developed during the first years of the history of our nation.



11.2 LAUNCHING THE NEW GOVERNMENT

- Washington was
 elected by the
 Electoral College
 unanimously, and John
 Adams became the
 Vice President
- His was inaugurated (began his term of office) in 1789



THE TITLE DEBATE

- The first Congress was divided: How much power should the federal gov't have?
- There was a debate about what the president should be called
- Washington ended the debate when he said to call him "Mr. President".



SETTING UP THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

- Congress created the first departments of the Cabinet
 - **Department of War:** Defend the nation (Secretary of War: Henry Knox)
 - **Department of State:** Relations with Foreign Nations (Secretary of State: Thomas Jefferson)
 - Treasury Department: Oversee nation's finances (Secretary of the Treasury: Alexander Hamilton)
 - An Attorney General & a Postmaster General were also appointed



11.3 WASHINGTON AS PRESIDENT

- Critical problem facing the nation: Money!
- Congress could tax to raise money, but argued about <u>what</u> to tax and <u>how much</u> to tax
- Congress decided to place an excise tax (sales tax) on whiskey and other luxury goods



THE WHISKEY REBELLION

- Farmers who made whiskey from the wheat they grew protested the tax, defying the authority of the federal gov't
- Washington (with Hamilton's support) sent U.S. troops to crush the rebellion, thus preserving the authority to the federal gov't
- Hamilton and Jefferson disagreed about how this situation was handled; showed a split between the two

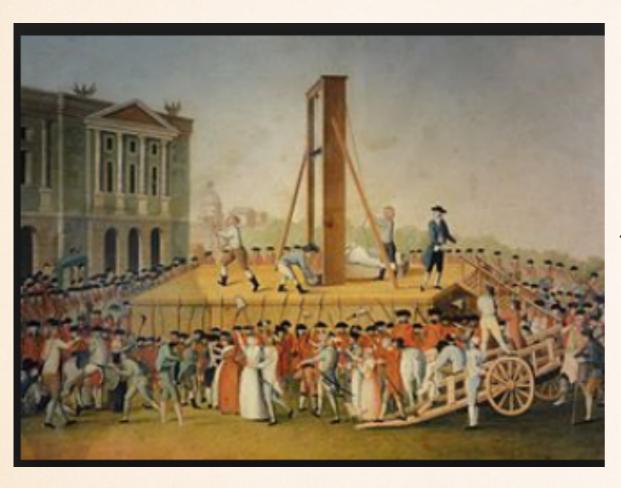




THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- People of France rebelled against the king and became a republic
- Jefferson was pleased; he saw this as part of a worldwide movement away from monarchy toward democracy (Jefferson & his followers: called Republicans or Democratic-Republicans)

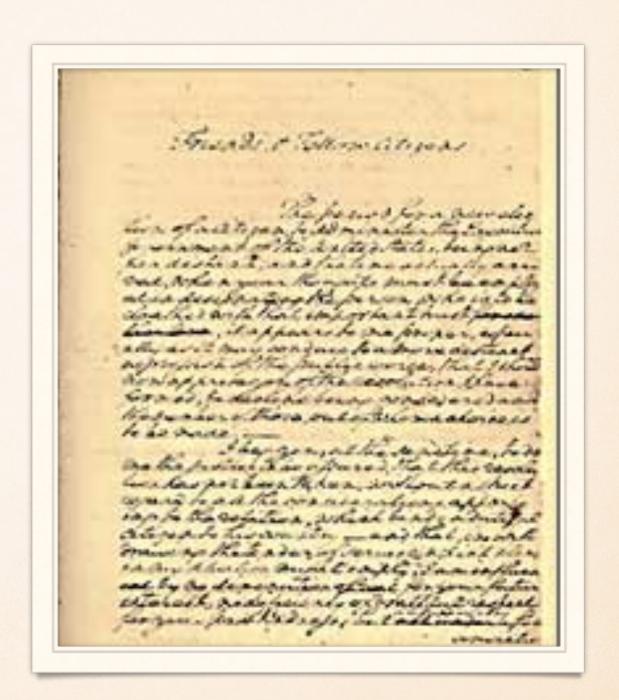




- * However, the French Revolution turned violent, as angry mobs killed royalty and wealthy people
- * Hamilton was not a supporter of this revolution. He and his followers were the Federalists, and most were wealthy (like the victims of the French Revolution.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

- Washington agreed to a second term due to his concern about the divisions between the Republicans & the Federalists
- At the end of his 2nd term,
 he decided not to run again





"One Last Time"

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

Farewell Address:

- Reminded the American people what united them: beliefs and principles of the D of I
- Warned of threats to the future of our nation: he was against political parties, because he believed such division could tear the nation apart
- Warned against foreign entanglements: didn't feel the U.S. should get involved with problems of other nations

https://app.discoveryeducation.com/learn/videos/4a905da5-1c4a-42aa-ae0a-01f599c99d86/

Start at 1:07

WASHINGTON'S PRECEDENTS

- Precedent: an earlier event that serves as a guide or example to later events
- Washington had to set a good example for others to follow

https://youtu.be/44naqOxMsTM