

## George Washington

On April 30th, 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as president. He knew everything would serve as a precedent.

-John Adams was Vice President

-Chose Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State, Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Knox as Secretary of War, Edmund Randolph as Attorney General.



## Judiciary Act of 1789

Congress established a federal court system with 13 district courts and 3 circuit courts.

-State laws were still in effect, but federal law would override them.

-John Jay was chosen as the first Supreme Court Chief Justice



## The New Economy

As Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton had a difficult task.

- He had to build a financial reputation for the U.S., while also eliminating debt.
- Proposed paying debt to foreign countries and U.S. citizens that was a result of the Revolution.
- He did face opposition from some who were concerned about bond speculation.



## Compromise

Much of the opposition came from the South because they accumulated less debt than the North.

-Hamilton bargained: Vote for my plan, and I'll move the Capitol to the South.

-The plan was approved...Capitol was moved from New York to Philadelphia while D.C. was being prepared.



## The Bank, Tariffs, and Taxes

Hamilton wanted to build a national bank to help boost the economy.

-It would be owned by the government and private investors.

-Jefferson and Madison opposed it, but Washington did not.

-A tariff was proposed to protect U.S. business interests.

-Also, a tax on whiskey was passed.

-Jefferson and Madison were strongly against a strong national government, and that would continue to be a source of conflict.





## The Whiskey Rebellion

Alexander Hamilton's whiskey tax was very unpopular.

-Pennsylvania farmers protested this tax, and attacked tax collectors.

-To crush this rebellion, George Washington led forces to Pennsylvania to enforce the tax.

-Upon seeing Washington arrive, the farmers ended their protest peacefully, and agreed to pay the tax.



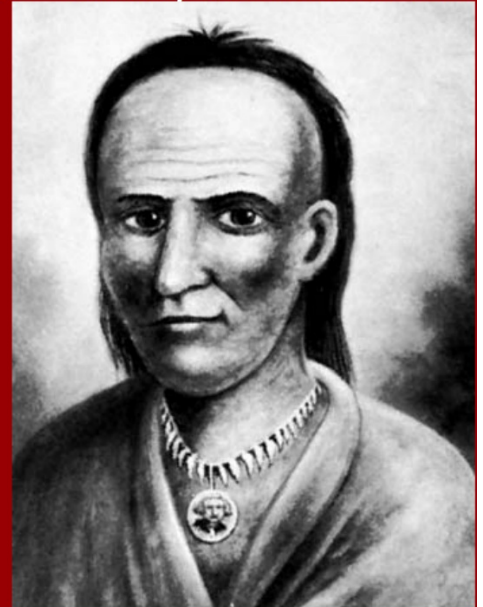
## Struggles in the West

George Washington was very concerned about the possibility of European interest in the Northwest.

-Some Americans moved onto Native American lands, causing immediate conflict.

-Washington sent Arthur St. Clair to restore order.

-November, 1791, Chief of the Miami, Little Turtle, defeated St. Clair and killed 600 American soldiers.



## Continued Struggles

Many Americans feared the problems with the Native Americans were a result of their relationship with the British and Spanish.

-The British feared a treaty between the U.S. and France.

-The British instructed the Native Americans to destroy settlements west of the Appalachians, and the British began building a fort in the Ohio River Valley.





## The Battle of Fallen Timbers

To challenge these Native American actions, George Washington sent "Mad" Anthony Wayne to present day Toledo, Ohio.

-His army defeated Blue Jacket at the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

-The Native Americans were forced to sign the Treaty of Greenville, which ultimately surrendered their land in Ohio.



## The French Revolution

In 1789, many Americans were cheering the French Revolution.

-However, by 1793, this was a bloody conflict.

-This came to a boiling point when King Louis XVI was executed via guillotine on January 21st, 1793.





## Neutrality

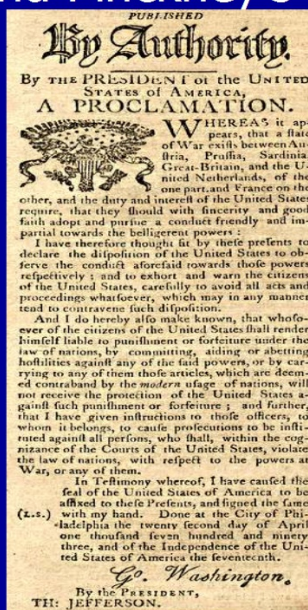
In 1793, France and Britain went to war.

-The United States was divided.

-The French sent Edmund Genet to the U.S. to recruit people to attack British ships.

-Washington issued a Proclamation of Neutrality.

-Jay's Treaty with Britain and Pinckney's Treaty with Spain avoided future conflicts.



## Opposing Views

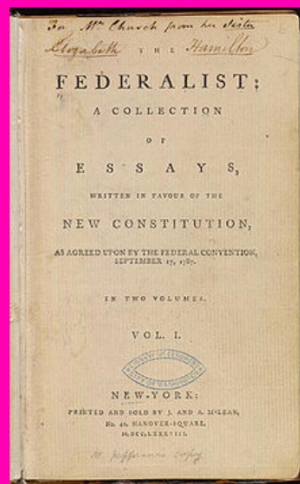
George Washington was very opposed to political parties, but even he had some bias.

-He usually would side with Hamilton over Jefferson

-Eventually, there was enough difference between ideas that two political parties developed.

\*Federalist-Supported the Constitution and a strong federal government. Admired the British, distrusted France.

-Typically were supported in New England and by wealthy plantation owners.





## Rising Opposition

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison organized people who disagreed with Hamilton's policies.

\*Became known as Republicans, or Democratic-Republicans.

-Feared a strong central government, and wanted to limit its power.

-Supported the French, and labeled Washington as pro-British.

-Typically appealed to small farmers, urban workers in the Middle Atlantic States and the South.



## Views on the Constitution

Hamilton believed in loose construction of the Constitution...meaning, he thought the government had implied powers, allowing them to take actions not specifically forbidden in the Constitution.

Jefferson and Madison, however, believed in strict construction. This meant that the government only had powers specifically written in the Constitution.

Implied vs. Expressed



## Election of 1796

The Federalists chose John Adams in their caucus

The Republicans chose Thomas Jefferson caucus

-Adams beat Jefferson 71-68

-They were very good friends, but that quickly changed.



## The XYZ Affair

The French were angry about Jay's Treaty.

-To "punish" the U.S., they began seizing ships that carried cargo to Britain.

-1797-John Adams sends delegates to Paris to try to resolve the conflict peacefully.

-French foreign minister, Charles de Talleyrand refused to meet the delegates.

-Instead, he sent three agents who demanded a bribe and a loan from the United States.





## Alien and Sedition Acts

As people became more and more angry at France, their suspicion of aliens increased too.

-Some citizens begin to question the loyalty of aliens if the U.S went to war with France.

-The Federalists passed a group of laws called the Alien and Sedition Acts. Essentially, anyone deemed dangerous can be sent out of the country, and the president had the power to imprison aliens.



## The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

The Republicans saw an opportunity, and attacked the A+S Acts.

-Jefferson and Madison passed laws through Virginia and Kentucky declaring the Alien and Sedition Acts illegal, and stated they wouldn't enforce them.

-Lead to a conversation of states' rights.

-Further weakened Adams.

