**The Presidency of George Washington**

I. The Presidency of George Washington (1789-1797)

A. When the Constitution was ratified in 1789, George Washington was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elected 1st president:

1. Washington helped shape the new nation and created \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for future presidents and leaders

B. During his first term, President Washington focused on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that would shape the new nation:

1. Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which created federal courts

2. Congress created the Treasury, State, War, Justice Departments

3. Washington created the 1st \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who head departments)

a. Alexander Hamilton was named Secretary of Treasury (Treasury Department deals with issues involving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

b. Thomas Jefferson was named Secretary of State(State Department deals with issues involving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

c. Hamilton and Jefferson were the most influential of Washington’s cabinet, but they had different views on the role of government

*(Hamilton vs. Jefferson: See Chart on Back of Notes)*

C. Alexander Hamilton vs. Thomas Jefferson

1. Alexander Hamilton believed that a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government was necessary to provide order in America

a. He wanted to build a strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ focused on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so America could be self-sufficient

b. He believed that the Constitution should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interpreted to allow the government to respond to issues

2. Thomas Jefferson believed that political power should remain with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ governments in order to protect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. He wanted the economy to remain focused on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the gov’t to protect farmers

b. He believed that the Constitution should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interpreted with all other powers reserved to state governments

c. Among their biggest disagreement was over Hamilton’s Financial Plan

3. In 1789, Hamilton proposed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that would guide the future of the U.S. economy

a. Hamilton proposed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all state debts incurred during the Revolutionary War

i. By taking the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the USA government would force the states to work together

ii. By repaying all debts, the USA would gain foreign \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

iii. Congress and Washington \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hamilton’s plan for funding and assumption

b. To raise money for the new nation, Hamilton proposed a tax on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a creating a protective \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on foreign manufactured goods that would promote American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

i. Congress and Washington approved Hamilton’s whiskey \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_...But did \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approve Hamilton’s protective tariff

c. Hamilton proposed creating a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (BUS) that would regulate the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supply by holding federal funds and loaning it to state banks

i. Jefferson argued that the BUS was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and gave too much power to bankers in cities

ii. Hamilton argued that the BUS was “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” to control the economy and regulate currency

iii. President Washington \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Hamilton and Congress passed a law creating the Bank of the U.S. in 1791

D. The disagreements between Hamilton and Jefferson led to the formation of America’s first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Hamilton formed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Federalists supported a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ national government… \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interpretation of the Constitution…a strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system that favored banks and industry… supporting England when war broke out with France

2. Jefferson formed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party: Republicans supported strong state governments… \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interpretation of the Constitution…state banks and policies that support small farmers…supporting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when war broke out with England

E. After 4 years, George Washington was unanimously elected president for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ term…In his second term (1793-1797), Washington had to solve serious problems that faced the young nation

1. In 1793, war broke out between Britain and France after the French Revolution

a. France tried to gain an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in their war with Britain

b. Jefferson wanted the USA to support \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and their fight for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c. Hamilton wanted to support \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in order to avoid angering our largest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ partner

2. In 1793, Washington made an important foreign policy precedent with his Proclamation of Neutrality

a. President Washington believed that America was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to involve itself in a European war

b. America politicians remained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in European affairs from 1793 to 1898

3. In 1794, Washington faced another crisis: the Whiskey Rebellion

a. Hamilton’s whiskey tax frustrated western farmers in Pennsylvania who saw it as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the poor

b. When the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began in 1794, President Washington saw the uprising as a threat to public safety

c. President Washington mobilized an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of 13,000 soldiers which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rebellion

d. The quick end to the rebellion revealed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the new national government under the Constitution

F. In 1796, Washington chose not to run for a 3rd term as president

1. He was afraid that if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in office, it would create a precedent that presidents can serve for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. There was no term limit in the Constitution, but Washington created the precedent that no president serve more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ terms

3. In 1796, George Washington gave advice to the nation in his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. Washington warned against the growth of “factions” and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b. He warned against growing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tensions between the North and South

c. He restated his desire for neutrality by warning against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_