

# The Washington Administration

- ❖ **Maps of the new nation**
- ❖ **First president**
- ❖ **First Cabinet**
- ❖ **Economic issues**
- ❖ **Whiskey Rebellion**
- ❖ **Indian relations**
- ❖ **Foreign affairs**
- ❖ **Hamilton vs. Jefferson**
- ❖ **Formation of political parties**







# The new nation in 1783





# TERRITORIAL GROWTH

## COLONIAL PERIOD: 1775

- Original Thirteen Colonies
- Other British territories

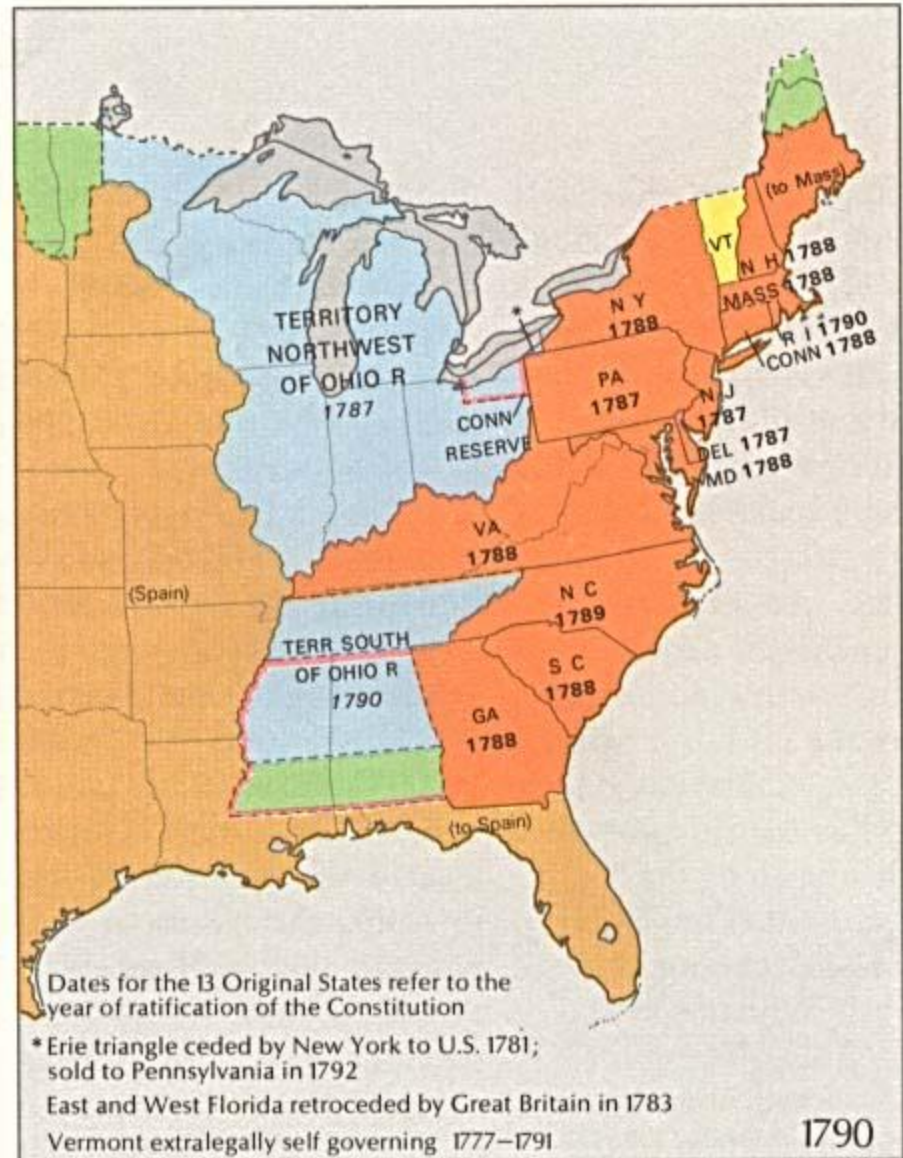
## UNITED STATES: 1790–1920

- States
- State claims
- Special status areas
- Territories
- Unorganized territories
- Claimed areas
- Foreign areas

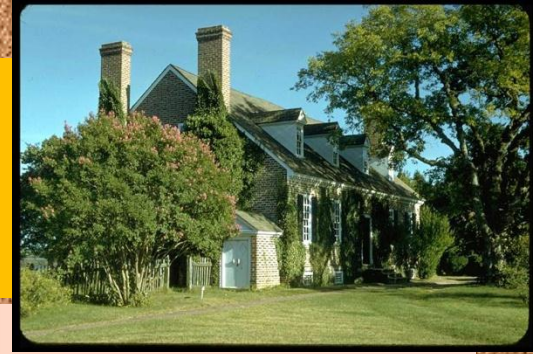
- 1803** Dates of territorial acquisitions
- 1805** Dates of initial territorial organization
- (1809)** Dates of latest change within given time period
- 1812** Dates of admission to the Union

Map scale 1:34,000,000

Compiled by H. George Stoll, Hammond Incorporated, 1967;  
rev. by U.S. Geological Survey, 1970



# The Early Years



- **Born in Virginia—February 22, 1732**
- **At least 8 years of schooling—best in math**
- **Age 11; his father died. George's half-brother Lawrence Washington became a surrogate father and role model.**
  - **At age 16, Washington drew this practice survey of Lawrence Washington's turnip field at Mount Vernon.**
    - **The death of his father prevented Washington from receiving an education in England as his older brothers had done.**
      - **His education comprised seven or eight years, mostly in the form of tutoring by his father and Lawrence, and training in surveying.**

# Size and Sickness

- Washington was hard to miss: at about six feet two inches, he towered over most of his contemporaries.
  - In 1751, Washington traveled to Barbados with Lawrence, who was suffering from tuberculosis, with the hope that the climate would be beneficial to Lawrence's health.
    - Washington contracted smallpox during the trip, which left his face slightly scarred, but gave him immunity to the dreaded disease in the future.
    - Lawrence's health did not improve: he returned to Mount Vernon, where he died<sub>6</sub> in 1752.



# The Cherry Tree myth

- Washington chopped down his father's favorite cherry tree during his childhood. The story goes that he apologized and took the blame. This story showed how truthful Washington was. However, the story is thought by historians to have been invented after Washington's death by Parson Weems.



# Martha Washington



- **Washington married Martha Dandridge Custis on January 1759**
  - **They had a good marriage, and together raised her two children,**
    - **John Parke Custis and Martha Parke Custis, affectionately called "Jackie" and "Patsy".**
    - **George and Martha never had any children together—his earlier bout with smallpox followed, possibly, by tuberculosis may have made him sterile.**
      - » **The newlywed couple moved to Mount Vernon,**
- **Washington's marriage to a wealthy widow greatly increased his property holdings and social standing.**
  - **By 1775, Washington had doubled the size of Mount Vernon to 6,500 acres, with over 100 slaves. As a respected military hero and large landowner, he held local office and was elected to the Virginia**



# French and Indian War

- Gave Washington Training to succeed in the American Revolution
  - Made mistakes here he would not make in Revolution
    - Ex. Fort Necessity



# American Revolution





# Post Revolution

1. Washington disbanded his army on November 2 1783 and gave an eloquent farewell address to his soldiers.
2. On December 23, 1783, Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief to the Congress of the Confederation.
3. Washington expected to spend the rest of his life in retirement at Mount Vernon





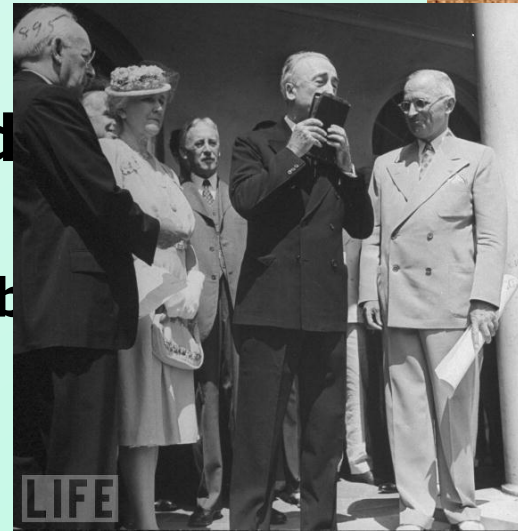
# Constitution

1. was persuaded to attend the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787, and he was unanimously elected president of the Convention.
2. For the most part, he did not participate in the debates involved
3. but his prestige was great enough to keep things productive and civil
4. The delegates designed the presidency with Washington in mind, and allowed him to define the office once elected.
5. After the Convention, his support convinced many, including the Virginia legislature, to vote for ratification; all 13 states did ratify the new 12 Constitution.



# President Precedent

- **At the end of being sworn in, he added the term, so help me God, setting the first Presidential Precedent**
- **Precedent - any act, decision, or case that serves as a guide or justification for subsequent situations**
  - **Other Precedents Washington d**
    - **Oath of office taken out-of-doors.**
    - **Set the precedent of kissing the Bible**
    - **after the oath.**
    - **2 Terms**



# Presidency: 1789–1797

- Washington was elected unanimously by the Electoral College in 1789
- He remains the only person ever to be elected president unanimously (a feat which he duplicated in the 1792 election).





# President's Name

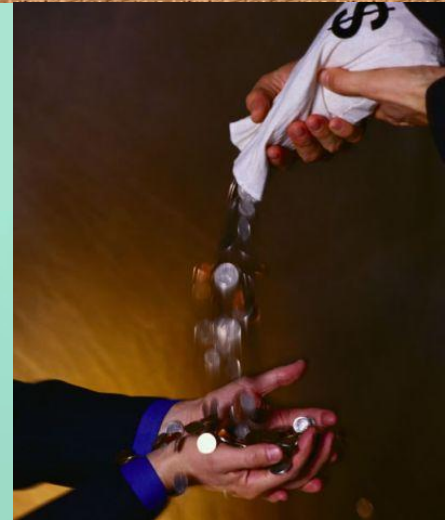


No where in the Constitution does it give the “executive office” a title.

- The question was, what should we call this.
  - One suggestion was “His High Mightiness, the President of the United States and Protector of Their Liberties”
  - "Hi Highness, the President of the United States and the Protector of the Rights and Liberties of the Same."
  - Shorter versions included "His Highness" and "His High Mightiness."
  - One suggestion had 22 words in it
  - Washington said, Mr. President would be fine.
    - Didn't want to be king like.

# Salary

- **The First U.S. Congress voted to pay Washington a salary of \$25,000 a year—a large sum in 1789.**
  - **Washington, already wealthy, declined the salary, since he valued his image as a selfless public servant.**
  - **At the urging of Congress, however, he ultimately accepted the payment.**
    - » **A dangerous precedent could have been set otherwise, as the founding fathers wanted future presidents to come from a large pool of potential candidates - not just those citizens that could afford to do the work for free.**







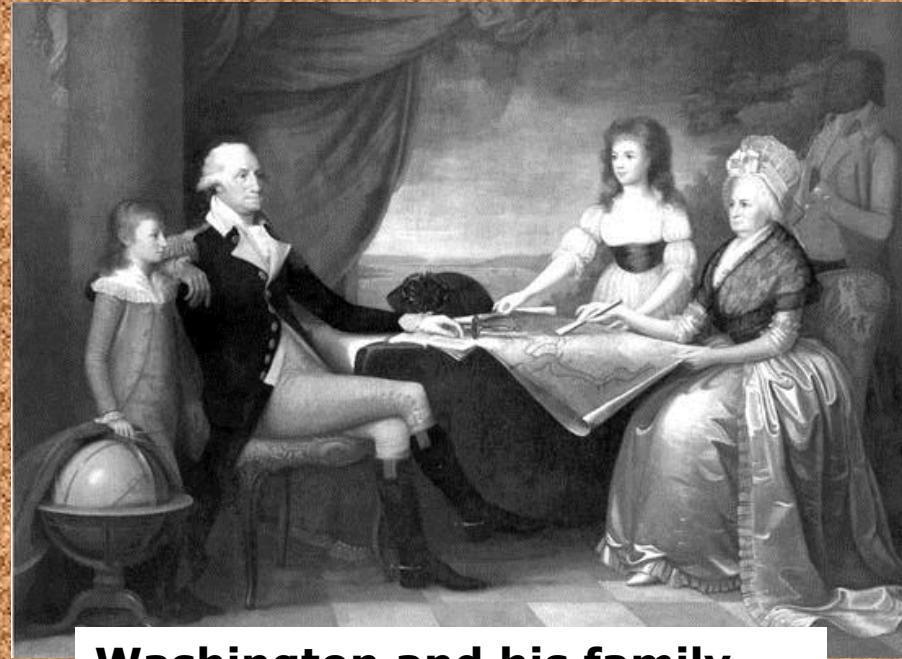
**George Washington was known as "the indispensable man" for his role in the war of independence.**



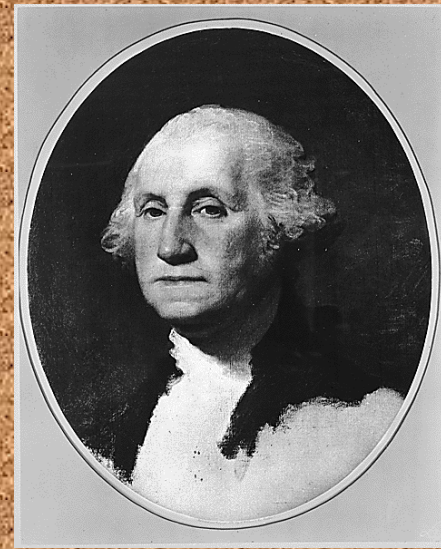
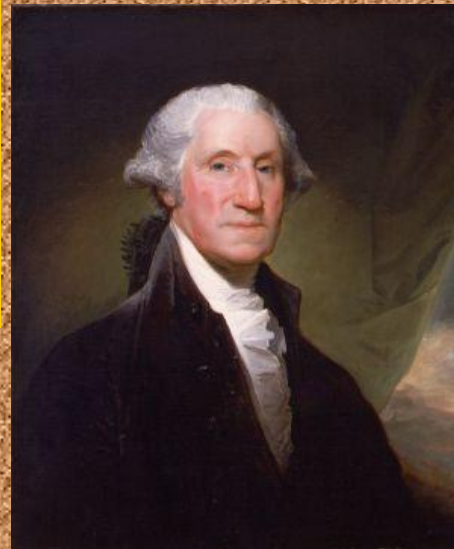
**One of the last acts under the Articles of Confederation was to arrange for the first presidential election, setting March 4, 1789, as the start date for the new government.**



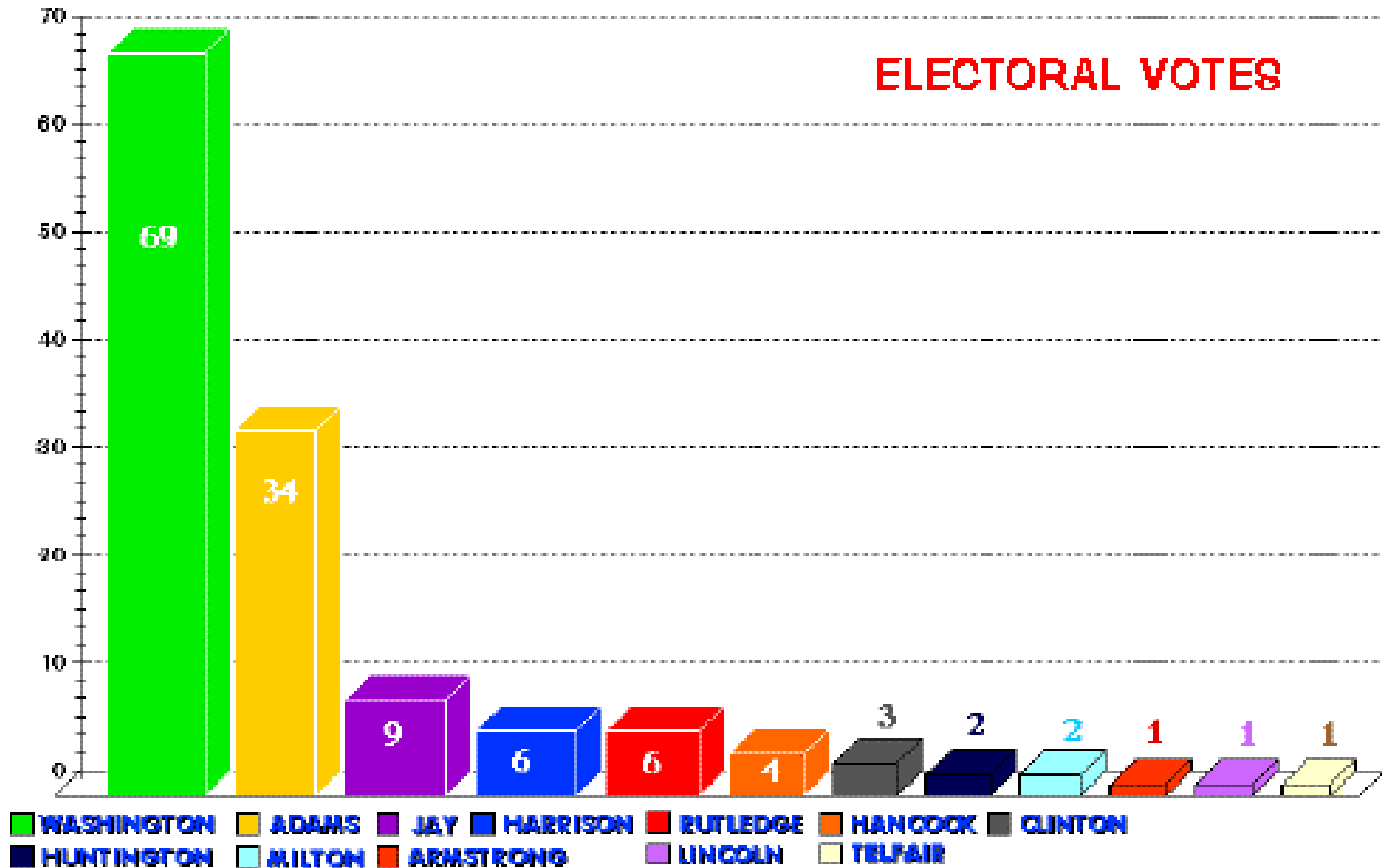
**George Washington was unanimously chosen president by the Electoral College on April 30, 1789.**



**Washington and his family.**



# ELECTORAL VOTES





# Washington arrives at Congress Hall in Philadelphia, March 4, 1793



# The First Cabinet

Washington's Cabinet was made up of the best minds of the time

John Adams served as Vice President

Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State

Edmund Randolph as Attorney General

Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury

Henry Knox as Secretary of War



Left to right: President Washington, Secretary of War Henry Knox, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, and Attorney General Edmund Randolph



Sir

Monticello Feb. 12 1790

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I have duly received the letter of the 21<sup>st</sup> of January with which you have honored me, and no longer hesitate to undertake the office to which you are pleased to call me. your desire that I should come on as quickly as possible is a sufficient reason for me to postpone every matter of business, however pressing, which admits postponement. still it will be the close of the ensuing week before I can get away, & then I shall have to go by the way of Richmond, which will lengthen my road. I shall not fail however to go on with all the despatch possible nor to satisfy you, I hope, when I shall have the honor of seeing you at New York, that the circumstances which prevent my immediate departure, are not under my controul. I have now that of being with sentiments of the most perfect respect & attachment, Sir

Yours most obedient & most humble servant

Th: Jefferson

The President of the U.S.

The Hon: Th: Jefferson

# Letter from Thomas Jefferson to President George Washington accepting appointment as Secretary of State



# The new nation faced serious economic problems



**Debt from the Revolutionary War**



**Unstable currency**



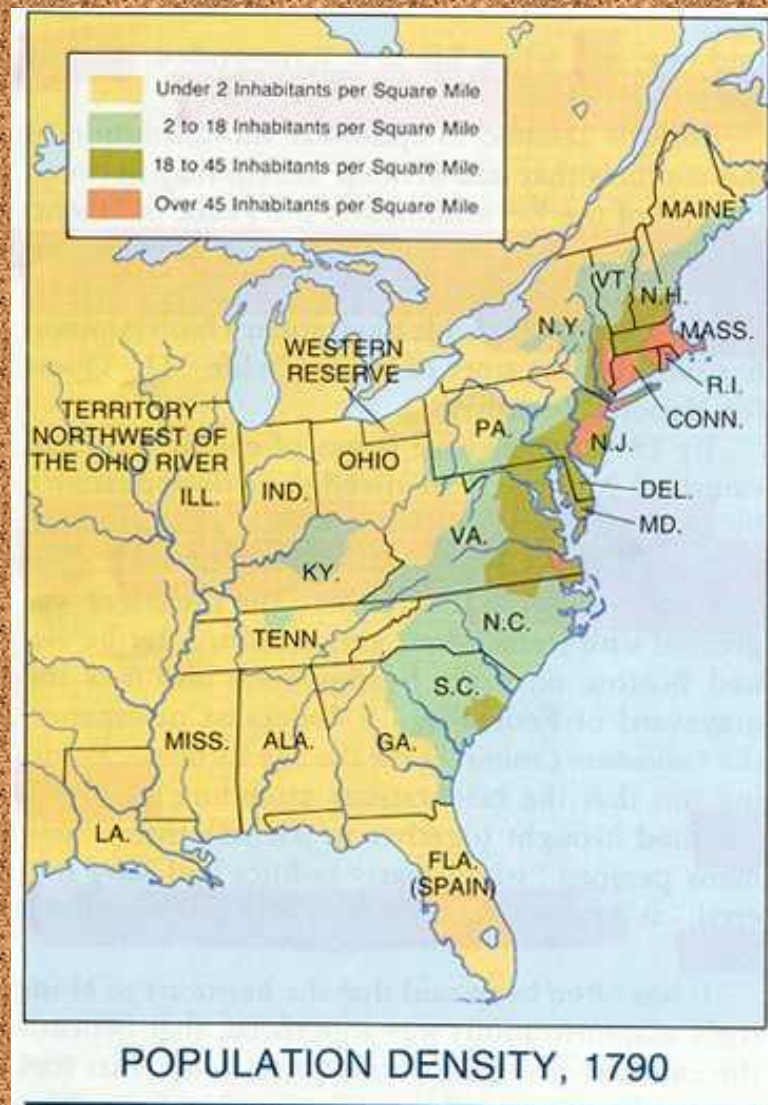
**No national bank**



**No tax system in place**



**No income for the government**





# Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton's plan for economic recovery

Congress of the United States,  
B E G U N and held at the City of N E W - Y O R K ,  
On Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand  
seven hundred and eighty-nine.

## *An ACT to establish the TREASURY DEPARTMENT.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be a department of Treasury, in which shall be the following officers, namely; a Secretary of the Treasury, to be deemed head of the department, a Comptroller, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Register, and an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, which Assistant shall be appointed by the said Secretary.

*And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit; to prepare and report estimates of the public revenue, and the public expenditures; to superintend the collection of the revenue; to decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts and making returns, and to grant under the limitations herein established, or to be hereafter provided, all warrants for monies to be issued from the Treasury, in pursuance of appropriations by law; to execute such services relative to the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, as may be by law required of him; to make reports, and give information to either branch of the Legislature, in person or in writing (as he may be required) respecting all matters referred to him by the Senate or House of Representatives, or which shall appertain to his office; and generally to perform all such services relative to the finances, as he shall be directed to perform.

*And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to superintend the adjustment and preservation of the public accounts; to examine all accounts settled by the Auditor, and certify the balances arising thereon to the Register; to countersign all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be warranted by law; to report to the Secretary the official forms of all papers to be issued in the different offices for collecting the public revenue, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein; he shall moreover provide for the regular and punctual payment of all monies which may be collected, and shall direct prosecutions for all delinquencies of officers of the revenue, and for debts that are, or shall be due to the United States.

*And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the monies of the United States, and to disburse the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the Comptroller, recorded by the Register, and not otherwise; he shall take receipts for all monies paid by him, and all receipts for monies received by him, shall be endorsed upon warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without which warrant so signed, no acknowledgement for money received into the public Treasury shall be valid: And the said Treasurer shall render his accounts to the Comptroller quarterly (or oftener if required) and shall transmit a copy thereof, when settled, to the Secretary of the Treasury; he shall moreover, on the third day of every session of Congress, lay before the Senate and House of Representatives, fair and accurate copies of all accounts by him from time to time rendered to, and settled with the Comptroller as aforesaid, as also, a true and perfect account of the state of the Treasury; he shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the monies in his hands, and shall, prior to the entering upon the duties of his office, give bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller, in the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable to the United States, with condition for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the fidelity of the



**Federal government would repay both the national and state debts from the Revolution**



**A national bank would be created to issue money and make loans**

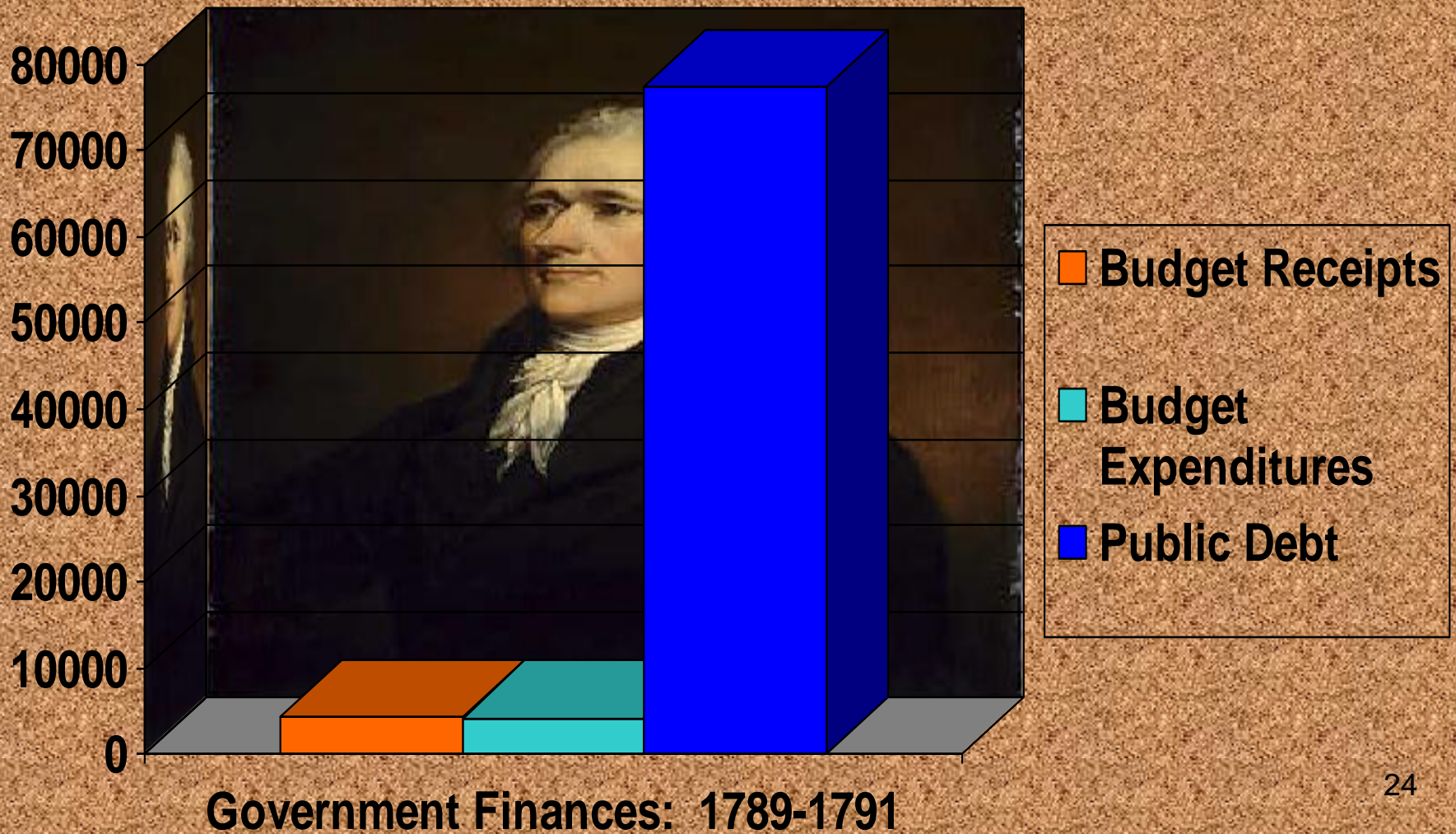


**A high tariff (tax on imports) would be enacted to protect American manufacturers**



**A federal tax would be placed on liquor to raise money for the Treasury**

**Hamilton needed to pay off the large public debt. Chart indicates the receipts (income) could not cover the amount of the debt.**





# The new nation was in debt from the Revolutionary War



**The federal and state governments borrowed large sums of money from other nations and private individuals to finance the war.**

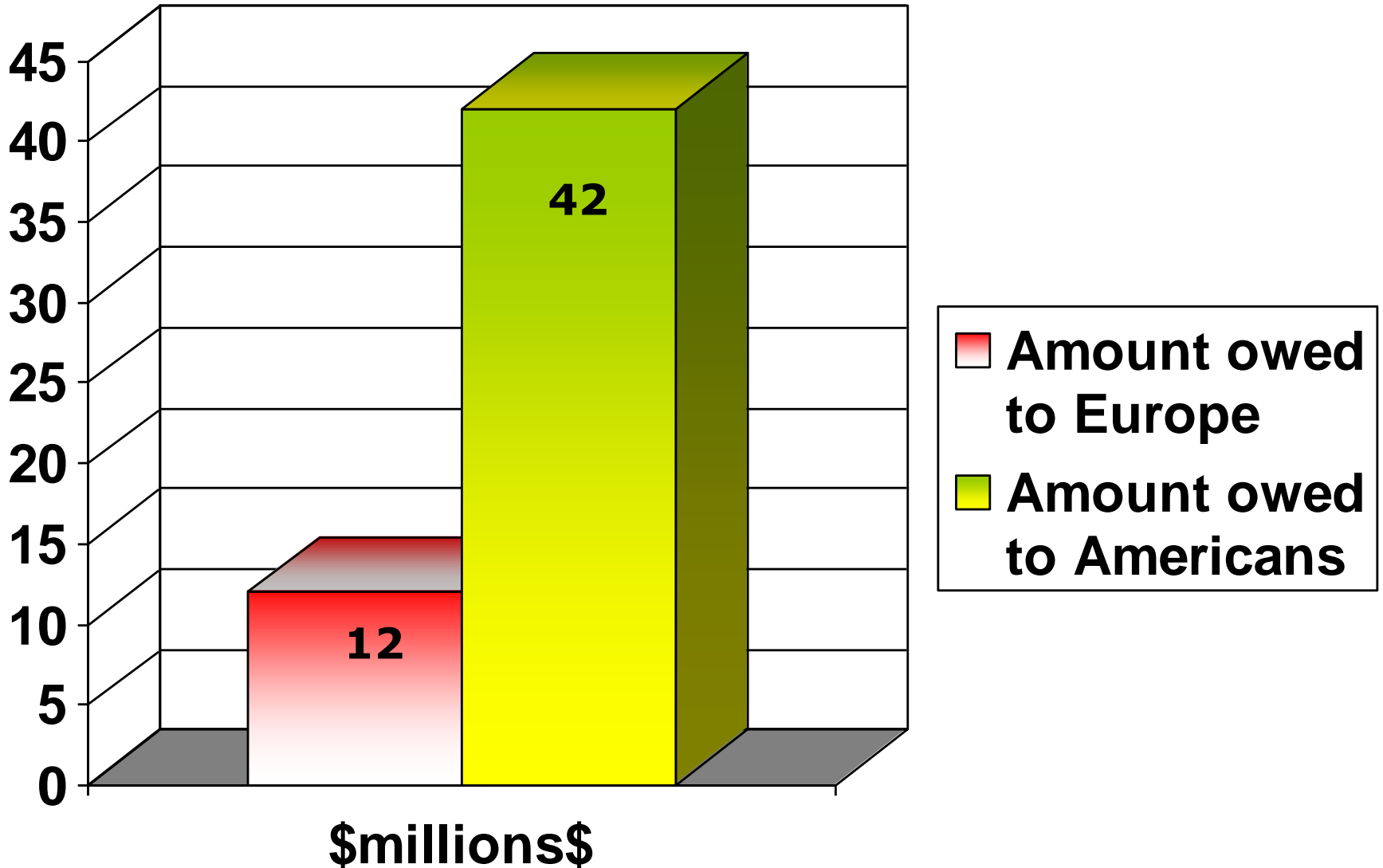


**The money was borrowed through the sale of bonds. Bonds are promissory notes given to lenders that promise to pay back the amount borrowed plus interest.**



**While most Southern states had paid the bonds back by 1789, the federal government and Northern states had not.**

**The U.S. debt owed in 1790 would be equivalent to \$2,180 billion 2004 dollars (using GDP per capita).**





**Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton made debt repayment a high priority. He believed that if the U.S. did not pay back the debts it would be impossible to borrow money in the future.**

**Hamilton's plan had support, but was controversial.**



**James Madison pointed out that Hamilton's plan would reward speculators.**



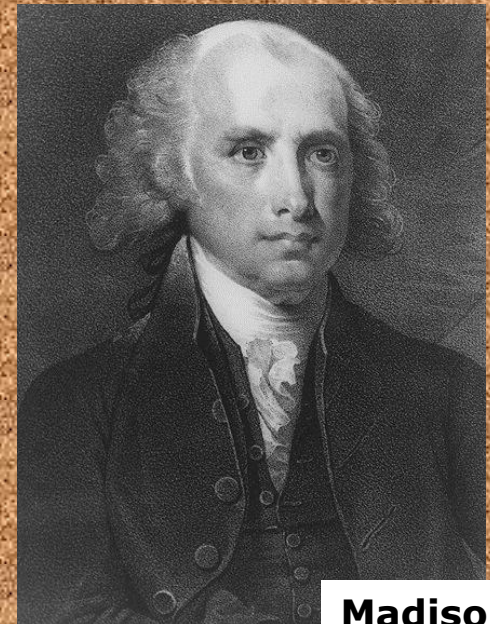
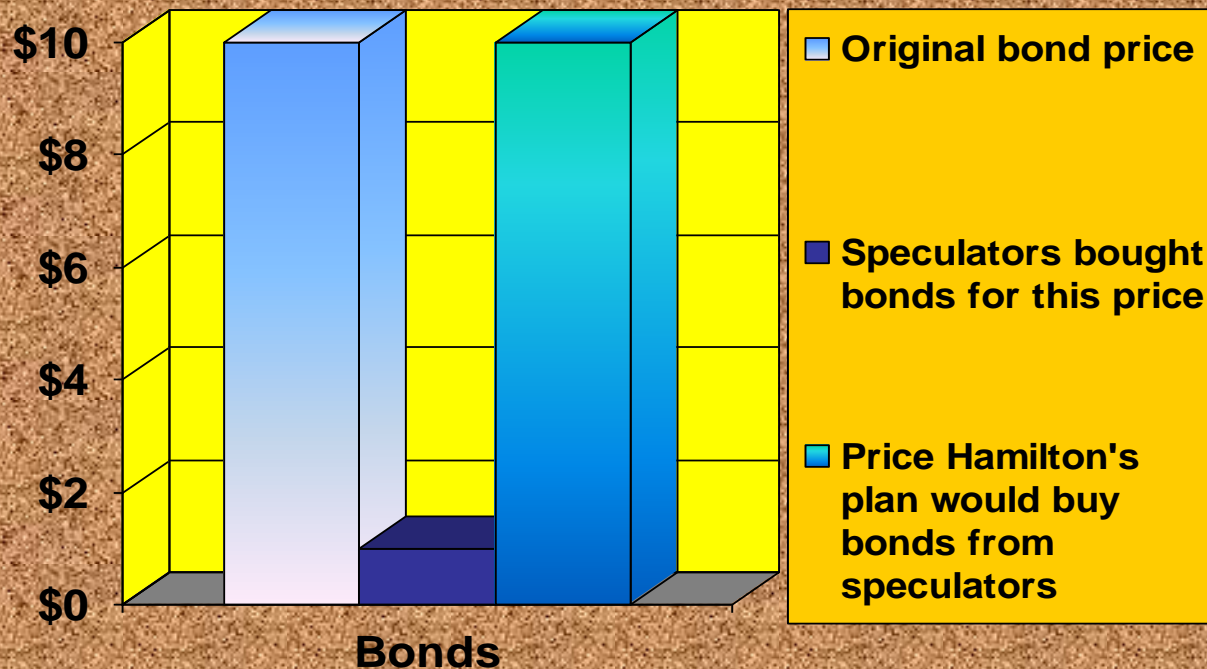
**Speculators, investors who take risks, bought bonds from their original owners for a fraction of the face value.**



**Hamilton's plan would pay the full value of the bonds to speculators, while the original owners, who patriotically risked their savings in the country's time of need, would get nothing.**



**Congress agreed with Hamilton and assumed all debts.**

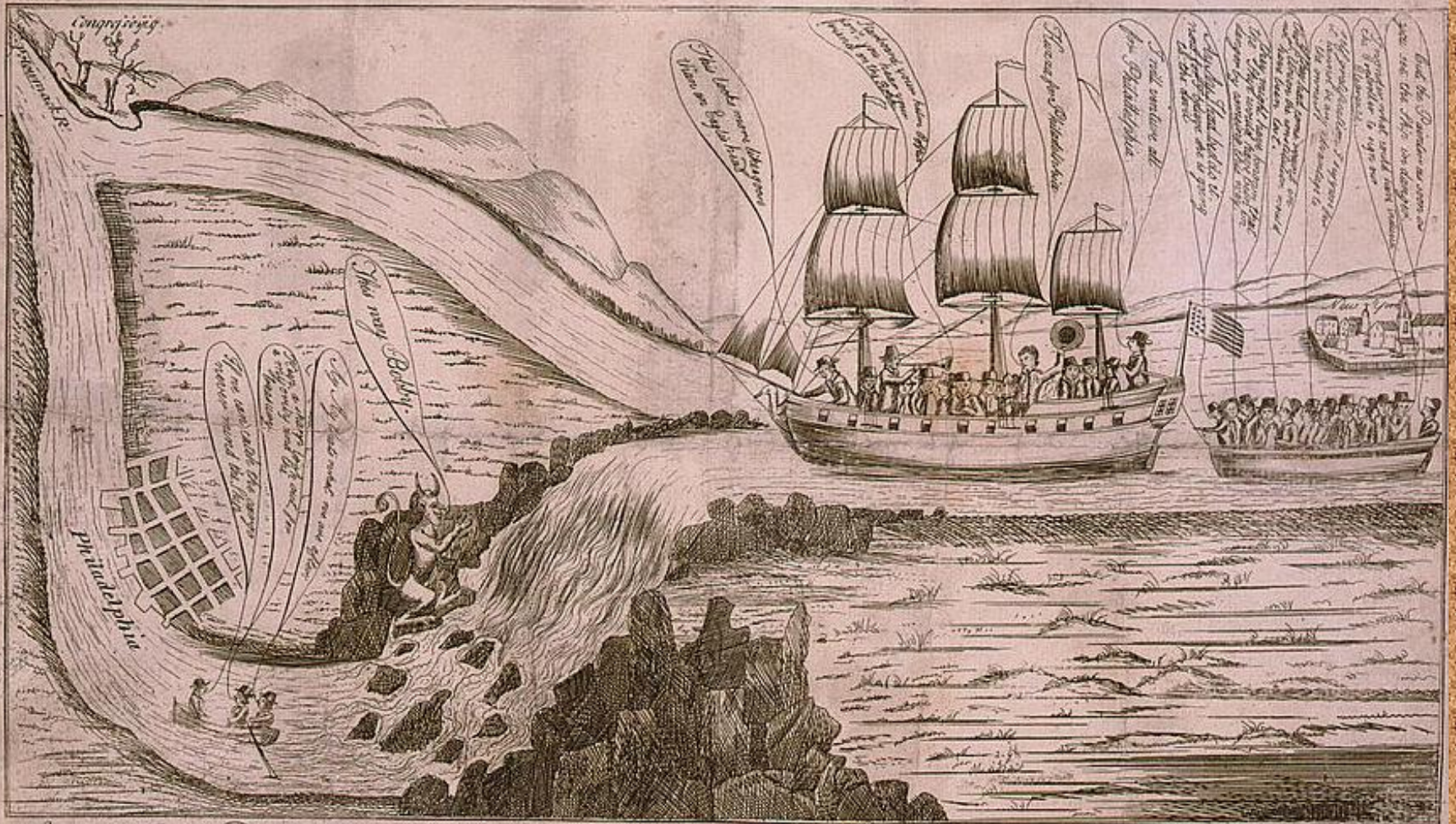


**Madison**





# This political cartoon from 1790 criticizes the move from Philadelphia to Washington D.C.



*Congress Embarked on board the Ship Constitution of America bound to Conogochegue by way of Philadelphia.*



# Hamilton proposed a national bank to stabilize the new economy



In February 1791, the First Bank of the U.S. received a national charter for 20 years.



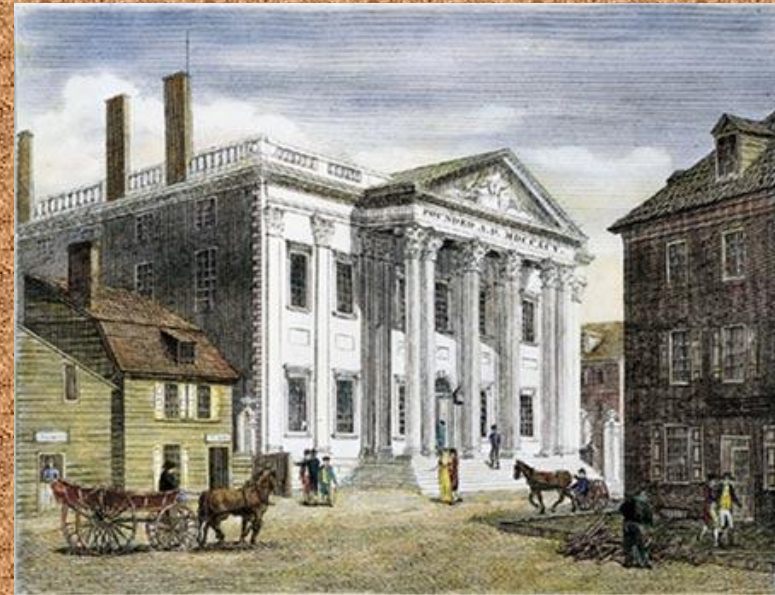
The Bank had the right to issue notes or currency up to \$10 million.



Its major functions were to supply loans, be a depository for federal monies to be transferred between cities, and be a clearing agent for payments on the national debt.

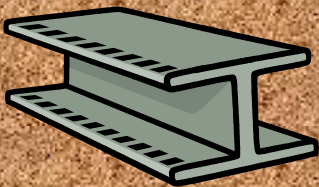


The government, as the largest stockholder, shared the profits, but had no direct participation in the management.

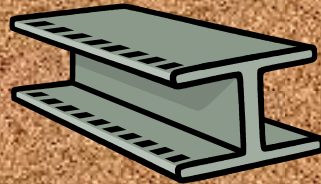


# Hamilton proposed a tariff to help fix the economy

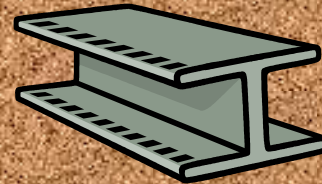
**A tariff is a tax on imports.**



**Price of steel made in USA: \$110**



**Price of steel imported from Great Britain: \$100**



**Tariff of \$20 placed on imported steel from Great Britain, making the price \$120**



**Which steel would you buy? Who does a tariff benefit?**



## Two kinds of tariffs

- 1. Protective tariff: its purpose is to protect American industry by making foreign imported goods much more expensive than domestic (produced in the U.S.) goods. Hamilton favored this type and wanted a tariff with very high rates.**
- 1. Revenue tariff: its purpose is to raise money from imports to run the government, not to protect American industry.**

**Congress refused to pass the high protective tariff Hamilton asked for, but did pass a smaller revenue-producing tariff.**

To the PRESIDENT and CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES,  
The PETITION of the TRADERS, MANUFACTURERS, and others,  
of the TOWN of BALTIMORE,

Humblly Sheweth,

THAT since the Close of the late War, and the Completion of the Revolution, your Petitioners have observed, with serious Regret, the manufacturing and trading Interest of the Country rapidly declining, while the Wealth of the People hath been prodigally expended in the Purchase of those Articles from Foreigners, which our Citizens, if properly encouraged, were fully competent to furnish.

To check this growing Evil, Applications were made, by Petitions, to some of the State Legislatures: These Guardians of the People, in several of the States, interposed their Authority; Laws were by them enacted with the View of subduing, or, at least, diminishing the Rage for Foreign, and of encouraging Domestic Manufactures; but the Event hath clearly demonstrated to all Ranks of Men, that no effectual Provision could reasonably be expected, until one uniform efficient Government should pervade this wideextended Country.

The happy Period having now arrived, when the United States are placed in a new Situation; when the Adoption of the General Government gives one Sovereign Legislature the sole and exclusive Power of laying Duties upon Imports: Your Petitioners rejoice at the Prospect this affords them, that America, freed from the commercial Shackles which have so long bound her, will see and pursue her true Interest, becoming independent in Fact as well as in Name; and they confidently hope, that the Encouragement and Protection of American Manufactures will claim the earliest Attention of the Supreme Legislature of the Nation, as it is an universally acknowledged Truth, that the United States contain within their Limits, Resources amply sufficient to enable them to become a great manufacturing Country, and only want the Patronage and Support of a wise energetic Government.

Your Petitioners conceive it unnecessary to multiply Arguments to so enlightened a Body as the one they have now the Honour of addressing, to convince them of the Propriety and Importance of attending to Measures so obviously necessary, and, indeed, indispensible, as every Member must have observed and lamented the present melancholy State of his Country; the Number of her Poor increasing for Want of Employment; Foreign Debts accumulating; House and Lands depreciating in value; Trade and Manufactures languishing and expiring. This being a faint Sketch of the gloomy Picture this Country exhibits, it is to the Supreme Legislature of the United States, as the Guardians of the whole Empire, that every Eye is now directed---from their united Wisdom, their Patriotism, their ardent Love of their Country, your Petitioners expect to derive that Aid and Assistance, which alone can dissipate their just Apprehensions, and animate them with Hopes of Success in future, by imposing on all Foreign Articles, which can be made in America, such Duties as will give a just and decided Preference to their Labours, and thereby discountenancing that Trade which tends so materially to injure them, and impoverish their Country; and which may also, in their Consequences, contribute to the Discharge of the National Debt, and the due Support of Government.

Your Petitioners take the Liberty to annex a List of such Articles, as are or can be manufactured in this Place, on moderate Terms; and they humbly trust that you will fully consider their Request, and grant to them, in common with the other Mechanics and Manufacturers of the United States, that Relief which, in your Wisdom, may appear proper.

**Business owners in  
Baltimore,  
Maryland, signed a  
petition requesting  
a protective tariff,  
1789.**

**"...your Petitioners expect to derive that Aid and Assistance, which alone can dissipate their just Apprehensions, and animate them with Hopes of Success in future, by imposing on all Foreign Articles. which can be made in America. such Duties as will give a just and decided Preference to their Labours, and thereby discountenancing that Trade which tends so materially to injure them, and impoverish their Country; and which may also, in their Consequences, contribute to the Discharge of the National Debt, and the due Support of Government."**

# What was the Whiskey Rebellion and why did it happen?



**Hamilton, to raise money for the government, had Congress pass a tax on the manufacture (distilling) of whiskey.**



**On the western frontier of Pennsylvania whiskey distilling was an important industry. The distillers believed the Easterners had created the tax for their own benefit. They refused to pay and organized to stop the tax collectors.**



**Washington was forced to raise an army of 15,000 from the militias of surrounding states.**



**The revolt collapsed when the army approached.**



**Washington's quick response showed Americans that their government could deal with any challenge to its authority.**



# Whiskey Rebellion

Rebels tarring and feathering whiskey tax collectors



FAMOUS WHISKEY INSURRECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1794



**A federal whiskey tax collector is tarred and feathered after rebels burned his home.**



**Flag used  
by  
whiskey  
rebellion  
forces**



**President Washington, riding a white horse, reviews his troops at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in September 1794 in preparation to move against the Whiskey Rebellion.**





# War with Native Americans over land



**The British had forbidden settlement in the Northwest Territory, occupied by several Indian tribes, before the land was given to the U.S. in 1787.**



**U.S. settlers began moving into areas that were to remain unsettled by whites in earlier treaties between the British and local tribes.**



**Several local tribes attacked white settlers beginning in the mid-1780s, in the Kentucky and Ohio Valley area.**



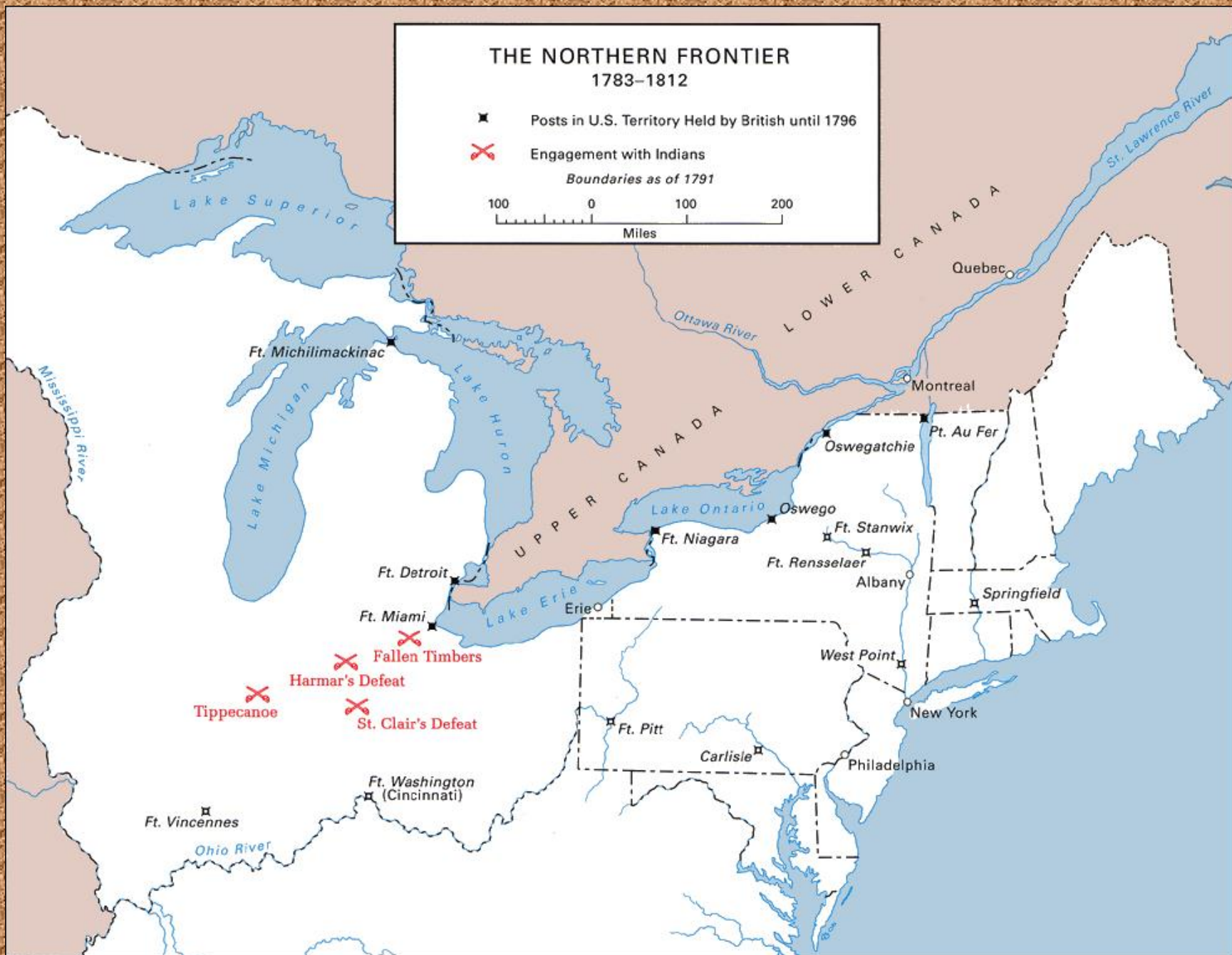
**In 1790, President Washington and Secretary of War Knox sent General Harmar to stop the attacks by Native Americans. This began what is known as the Northwest Indian War or Little Turtle's War.**

# THE NORTHERN FRONTIER 1783-1812

✘ Posts in U.S. Territory Held by British until 1796

✘ Engagement with Indians

*Boundaries as of 1791*





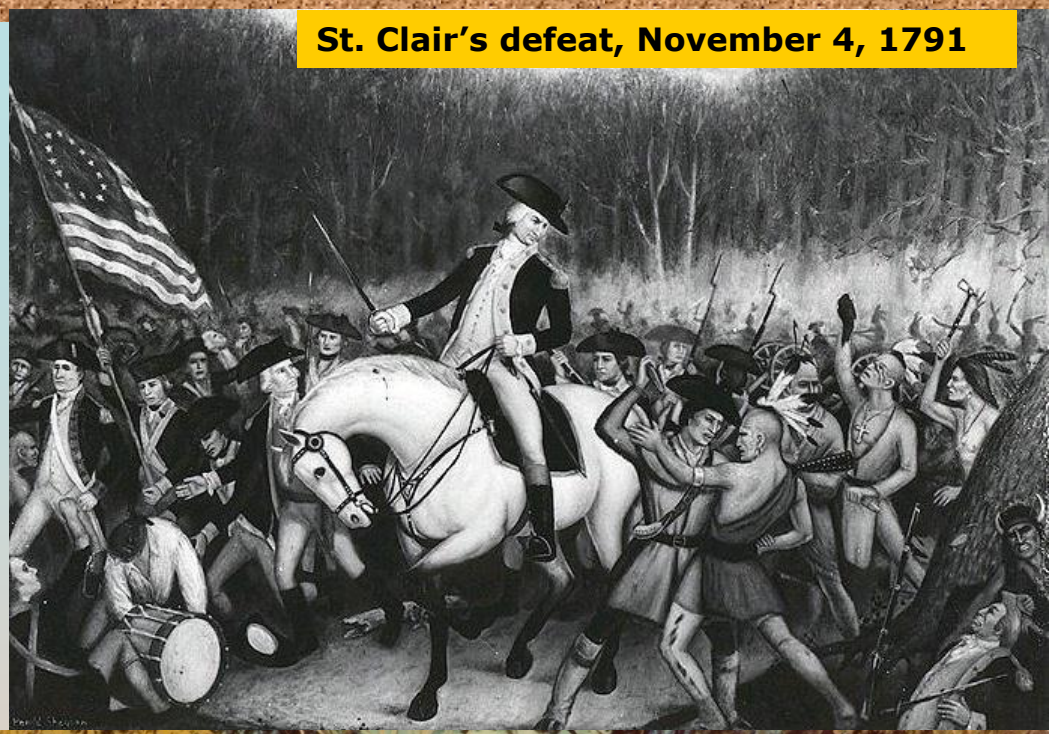


**Harmar's men were defeated by a confederacy of local tribes under Little Turtle. Tribes in the confederacy included: Huron/Wyandot, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Ottawa, Ojibwe, Delaware, Miami, Mohawk, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Tuscarora, Oneida, Kickapoo, Kaskaskia, and Wabash Confederacy.**



**In 1791, Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, tried to defeat the confederacy but instead the Americans were defeated.**

**St. Clair's defeat, November 4, 1791**







**In late 1793, General Wayne took command and turned the war in favor of the Americans.**



**In 1795, the conflict ended when the Indian Confederacy signed the Treaty of Greenville, giving up land in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.**



General Wayne defeating the Indians.

21851 / 1986



**Signing the treaty,  
August 3, 1795**



# Foreign affairs during the Washington administration



In 1789, a revolution broke out in France



Relations with Great Britain and the Jay Treaty



Pinckney's Treaty



July 14, 1789, citizens of Paris stormed the Bastille prison fortress, beginning the revolution



*La Nation Française glorieuse de M. De la Fayette, terrifié le Despotisme et les Abus de l'Empire Étranger qui terrassait le Peuple.*

# The French Revolution



**Almost everyone in the U.S. supported the overthrow of the monarchy and hoped the French Revolution would turn France into a democratic nation.**



**France had been an important ally in the Revolutionary War and helped the U.S. win independence from Great Britain.**



**In the early 1790s, the Jacobins, a radical group, took over France and executed its enemies, including the king and queen. Many Americans were horrified by the continuing violence and stopped supporting the French revolutionaries.**



**Britain, Spain, Prussia, Austria, and other European nations sent armies to attack the new French government, and soon all of Europe was engulfed in war.**



**The French Revolution turned violent with thousands executed using the new invention, the guillotine.**



**In 1793  
thousands  
were put  
to death  
24 hours a  
day**



# King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette were guillotined in 1793





# Washington's Cabinet was divided on how to deal with the French Revolution.



Secretary of State Jefferson fully supported the revolution, stating that the French had the right to use violence to gain political freedom.



Secretary of the Treasury Hamilton turned against the French and supported Great Britain and other European nations who were invading France to restore a monarchy.



Europe in 1789



# Hamilton's view of the French revolutionaries as monsters with only the brave British ready to stop them.



*The Great MONSTER REPUBLICAN, having traversed great part of EUROPE and "shed his blessings all around," animated by a desire to Enlighten all mankind, designs even to grant these Blessings to a Nation of Pirates. - But see BRITANIA has roused her LION to give this Monster, a PROPER RECEPTION.*



# Citizen Genet



**Sent by the French government to secure U.S. support in the war effort by attacking Spanish Florida and Louisiana and British shipping**



**Arrived in South Carolina to a friendly audience; however, the government wanted to remain neutral in the conflict**



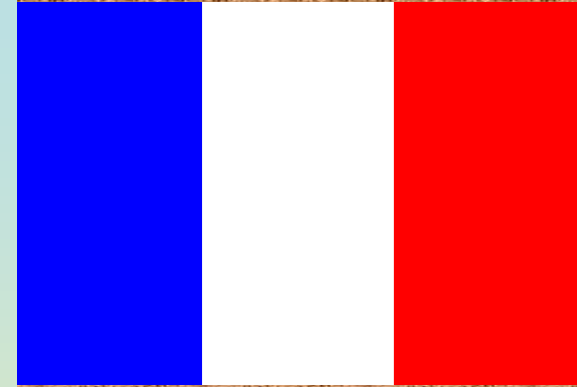
**Genet fitted out several ships as privateers (privately owned ships hired to attack enemy ships)**



**Genet's actions, organizing a militia to attack Spanish Florida and using privateers, threatened U.S. neutrality**





**When the regime changed in France, an arrest warrant was issued for Genet, but Washington granted him asylum and he remained in the U.S. for the rest of his life**



# Neutrality Proclamation: April 1793

 France asked the U.S. to honor the 1778 treaty granting France the right to use American ports as bases to attack British ships.

 Jefferson was in favor of honoring the French request. Hamilton, on the other hand, said the treaty had been made with the executed French king so the treaty was no longer valid.

 At the conclusion of the debate President Washington issued the Neutrality Proclamation stating that the U.S. was neutral and would not aid either France or Great Britain.

 The Neutrality Proclamation was seen as a victory of Hamilton (pro-British) over Jefferson (pro-French).

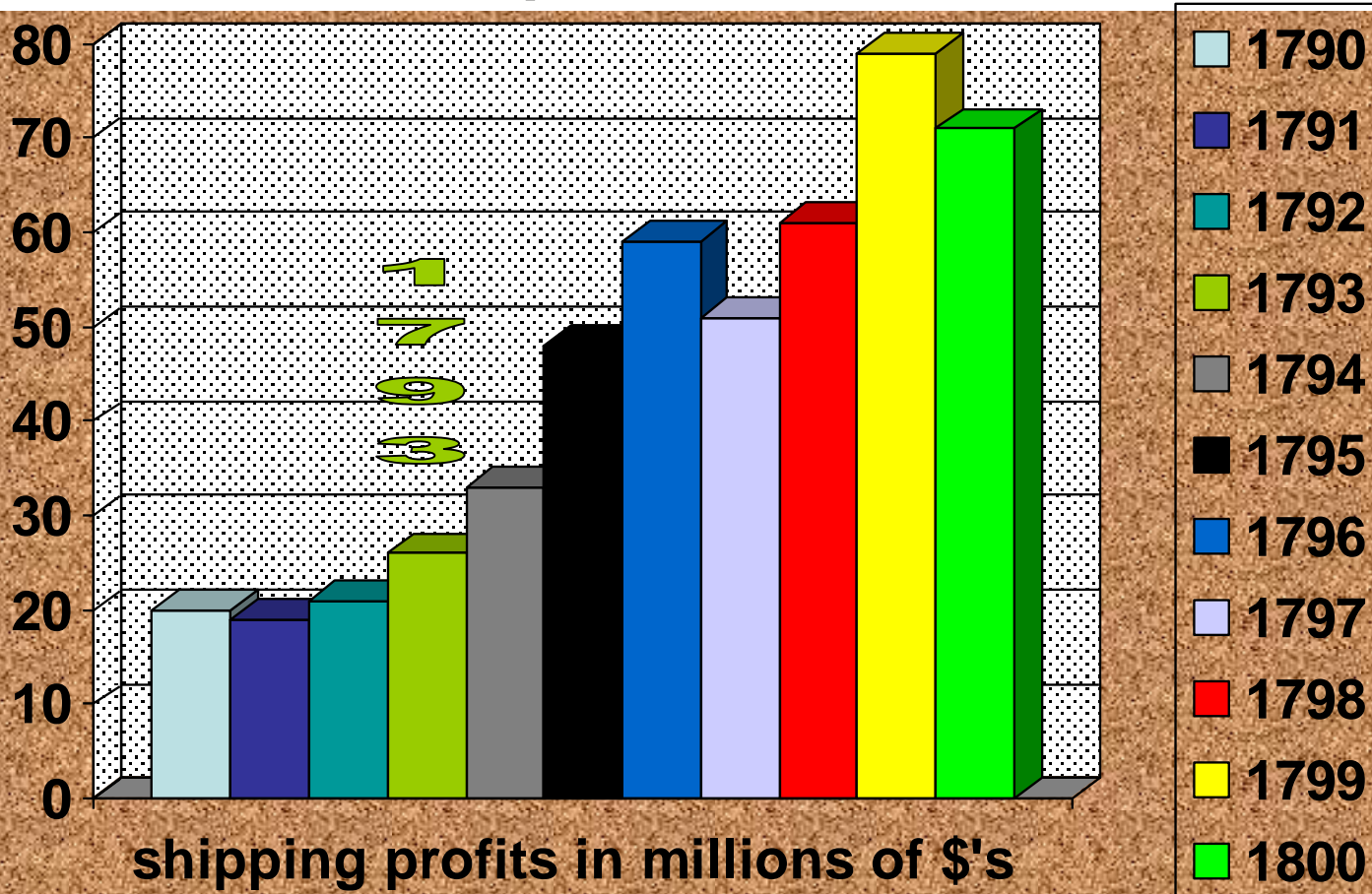


**“It is the sincere wish of the United States to have nothing to do with...the squabbles of European nations”**

**President George Washington, 1793**



**The U.S. prospered from the outbreak of war in Europe beginning in 1793. As a neutral, the U.S. could trade with both sides. American merchants and shippers indirectly transported sugar, coffee, cocoa, and pepper from the French and British West Indies colonies to Europe. This brought great wealth to northeastern port cities such as Philadelphia and New York.**



# Unresolved issues between U.S. and Britain



**British troops still occupied forts in the Northwest Territory**



**Property taken by British soldiers during the Revolutionary War had not been returned or paid for**

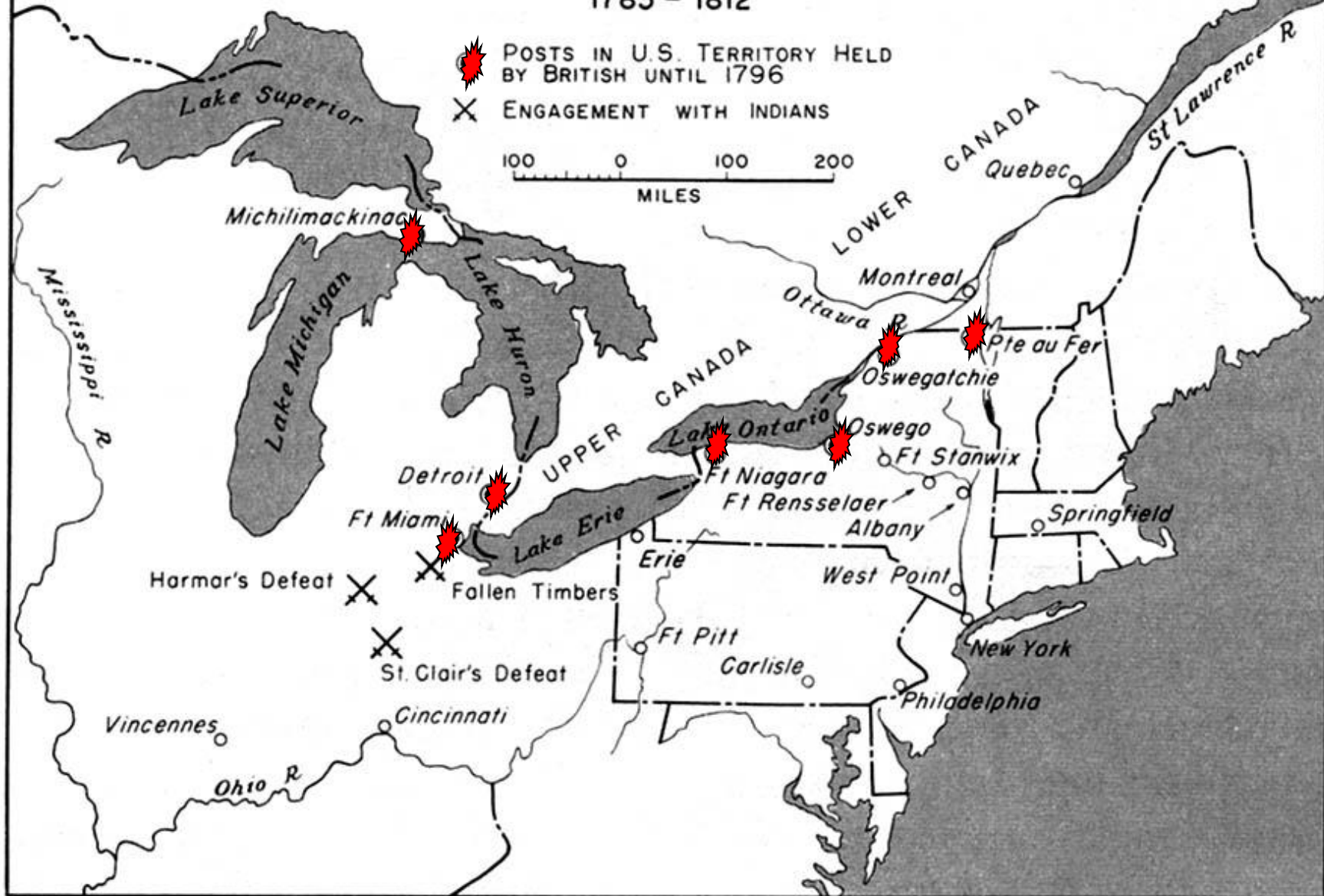


**British Navy was seizing American ships in the West Indies bound for French ports**





# THE NORTHERN FRONTIER

1783 - 1812




# Jay Treaty between the U.S. and Britain

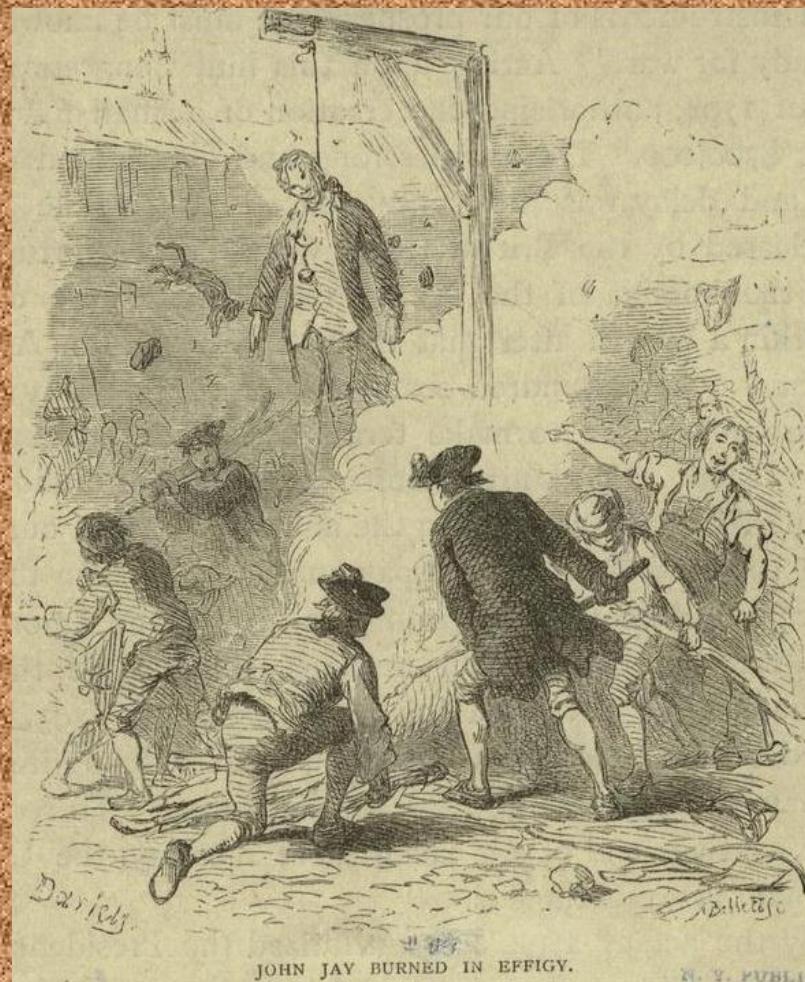
 Many Americans demanded war with Britain to stop the ship seizures.

 President Washington believed the U.S. was too weak to fight Britain.

 Instead, Washington sent John Jay, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to negotiate a treaty with the British.

 Jay secured a treaty that was ratified in 1795, but it did not cover British seizure of U.S. ships.

 Many Americans were angry at the treaty, but it did prevent war.



Angry crowds burned effigies of John Jay



# Treaty of San Lorenzo (aka Pinckney's Treaty), 1795



Washington hoped to secure recognition of U.S. borders from European nations.



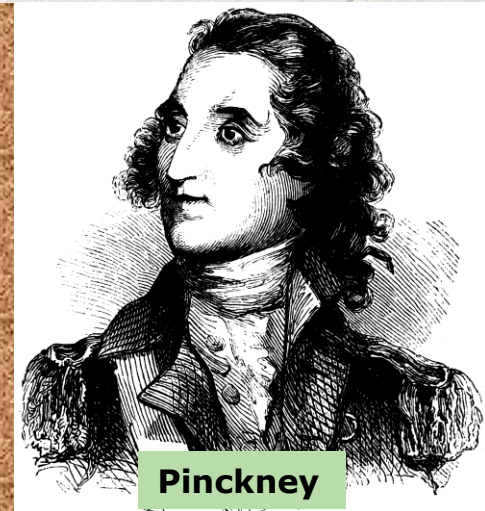
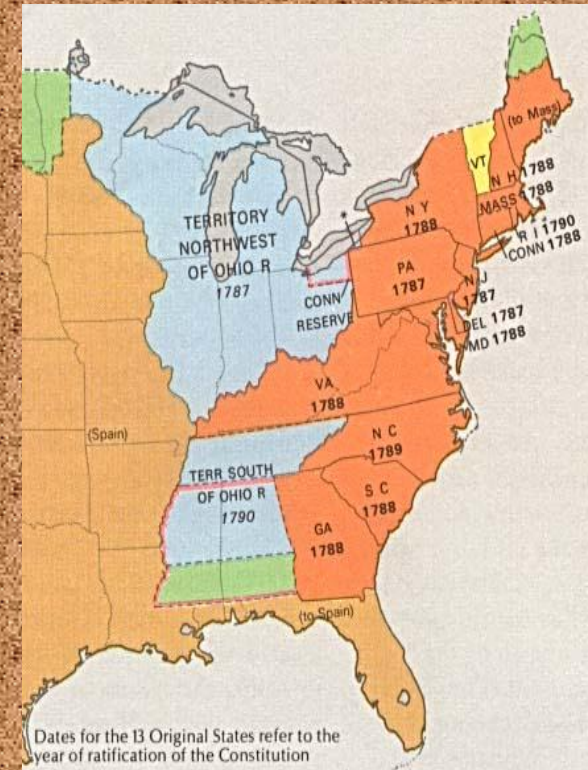
The Jay Treaty with Britain recognized the borders.



Pinckney's Treaty with Spain gained recognition of U.S. territorial boundaries.



Pinckney's treaty granted "right of deposit" for American goods at the Spanish-controlled port of New Orleans. This opened up a free trade route for the whole length of the Mississippi River and opened the West to rapid growth. American farmers now had a place to export their products.

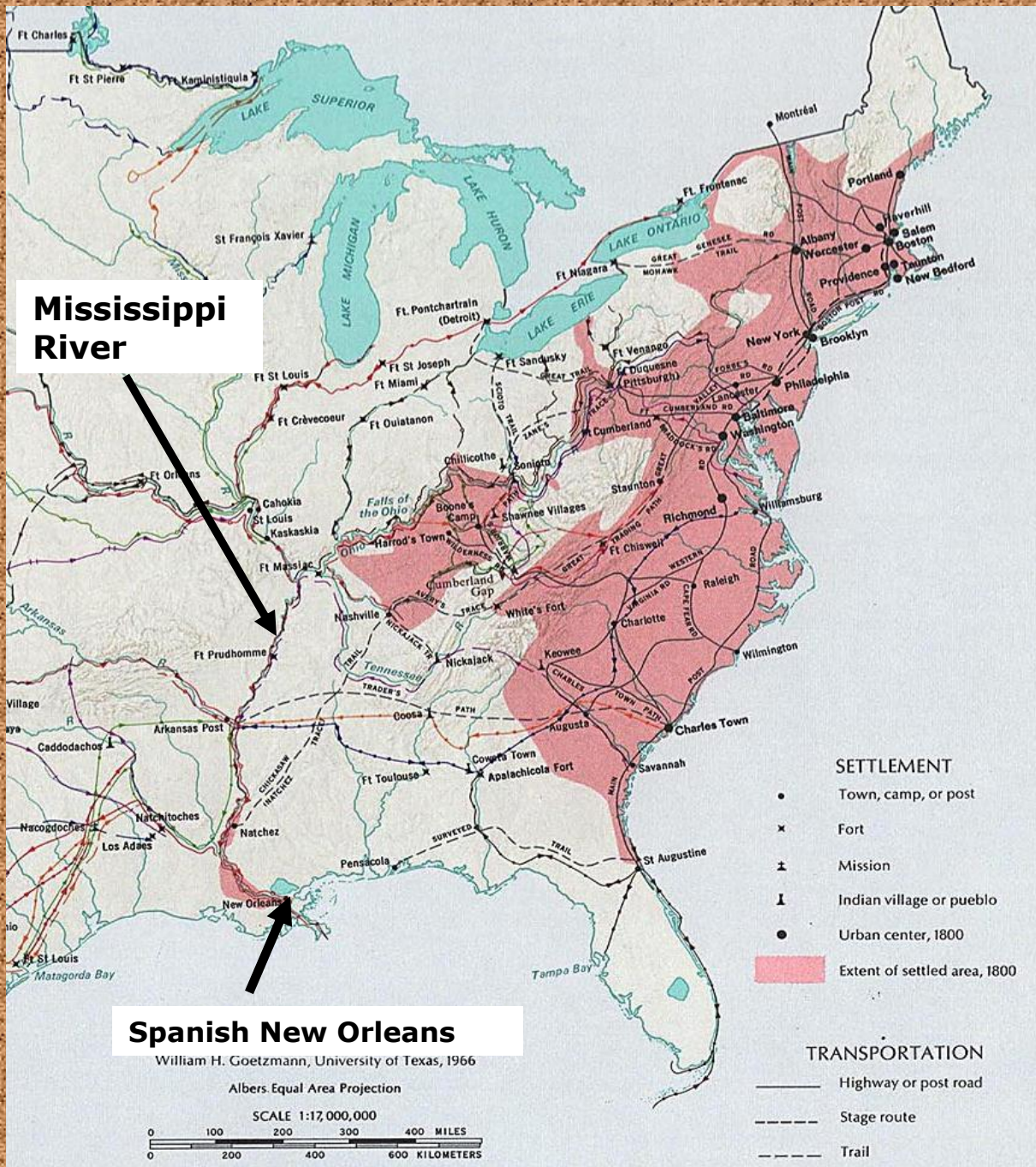


Pinckney



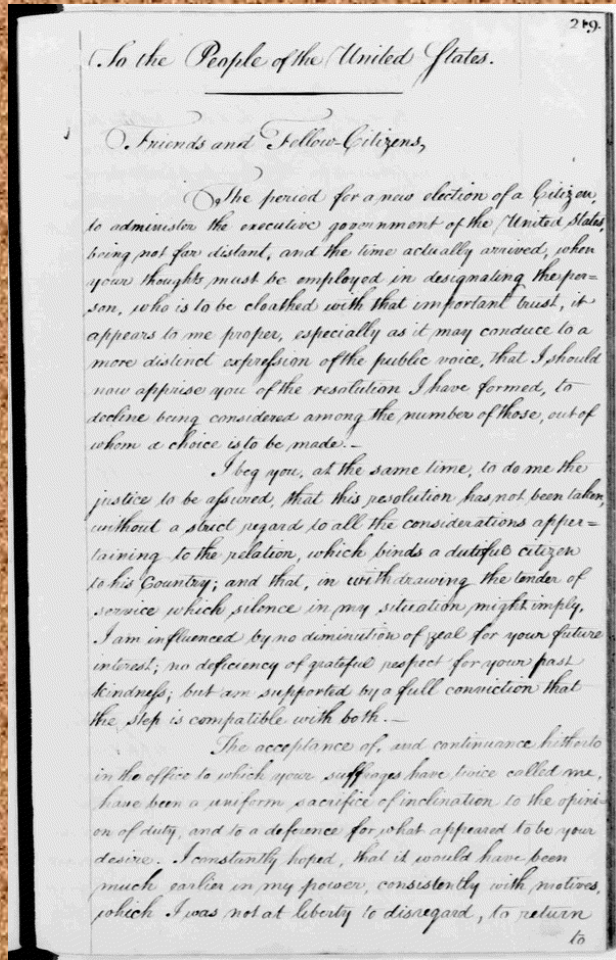
# The United States in 1800.

## Mississippi River





# President Washington decided not to accept a third term.



George Washington, September 17, 1796, Farewell Address

**Washington set out three foreign policy goals for the U.S.**

**One: Policy of neutrality or not taking sides in foreign wars**

**Two: Be friendly with all nations; no nation had the right to interfere in the internal affairs of another**

**Three: The U.S. needed to establish a national military academy to train officers. Later West Point would be constructed to fulfill his goal**

## Washington's major accomplishments



**Organized the national government**



**Developed policies for settlement of territories previously held by Britain and Spain**



**Stabilized the northwestern frontier**



**Oversaw the admission of three new states: Vermont (1791), Kentucky (1792) and Tennessee (1796)**



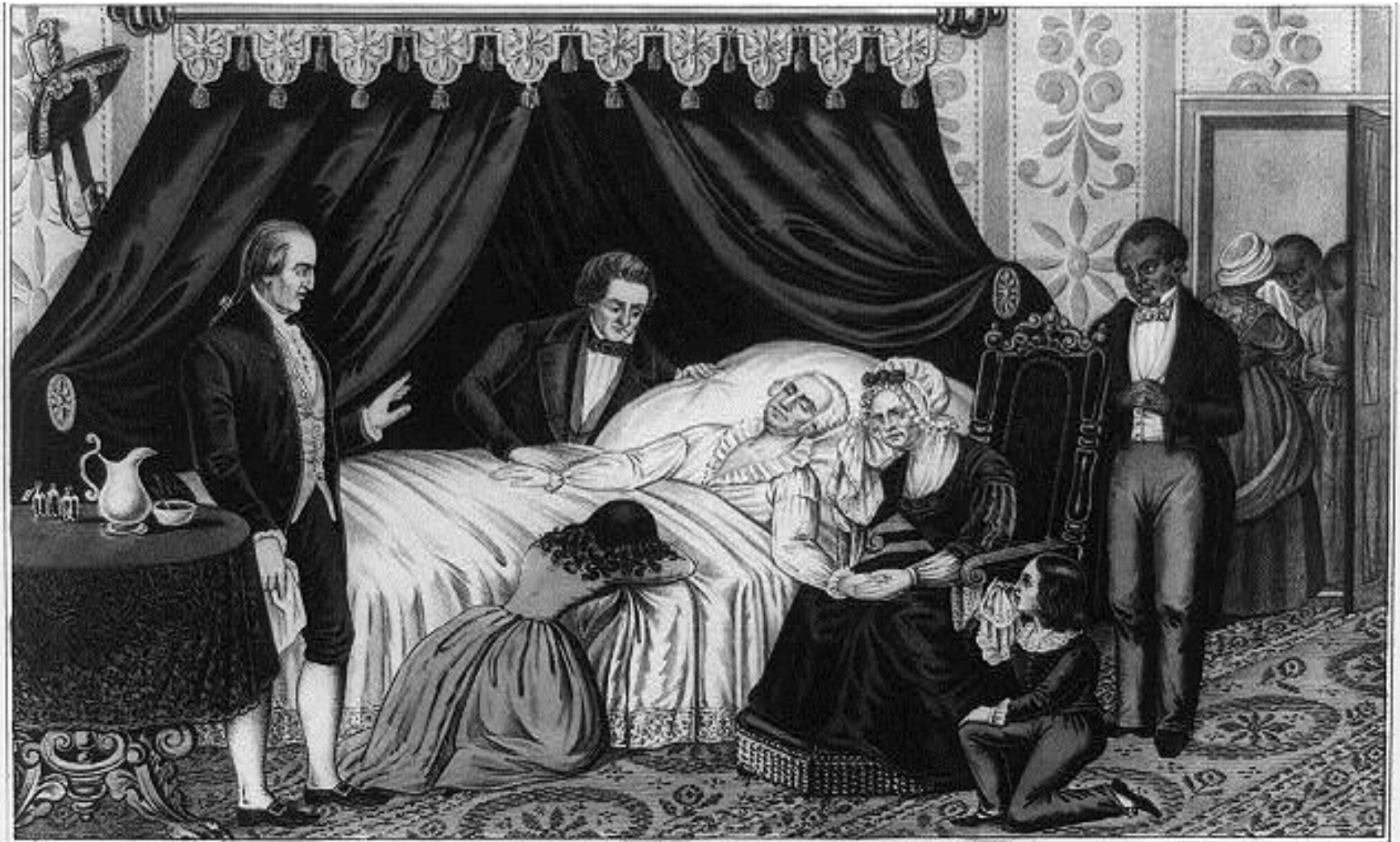
**Finally, in his farewell address, Washington warned the nation to "steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." This advice influenced American attitudes toward the rest of the world for generations**





**Washington died on December 14, 1799**

**John Marshall informs Congress: "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."**



*Engraved from the original portrait of Washington.*

*Printed and published by S. C. Green, at the "Morning Star" of the Southern States, N. Y.*

*Engraver:*

*Greenleaf & Co. New York.*

*Engraver:*

**DEATH OF WASHINGTON, DEC: 14. A. D. 1799.**

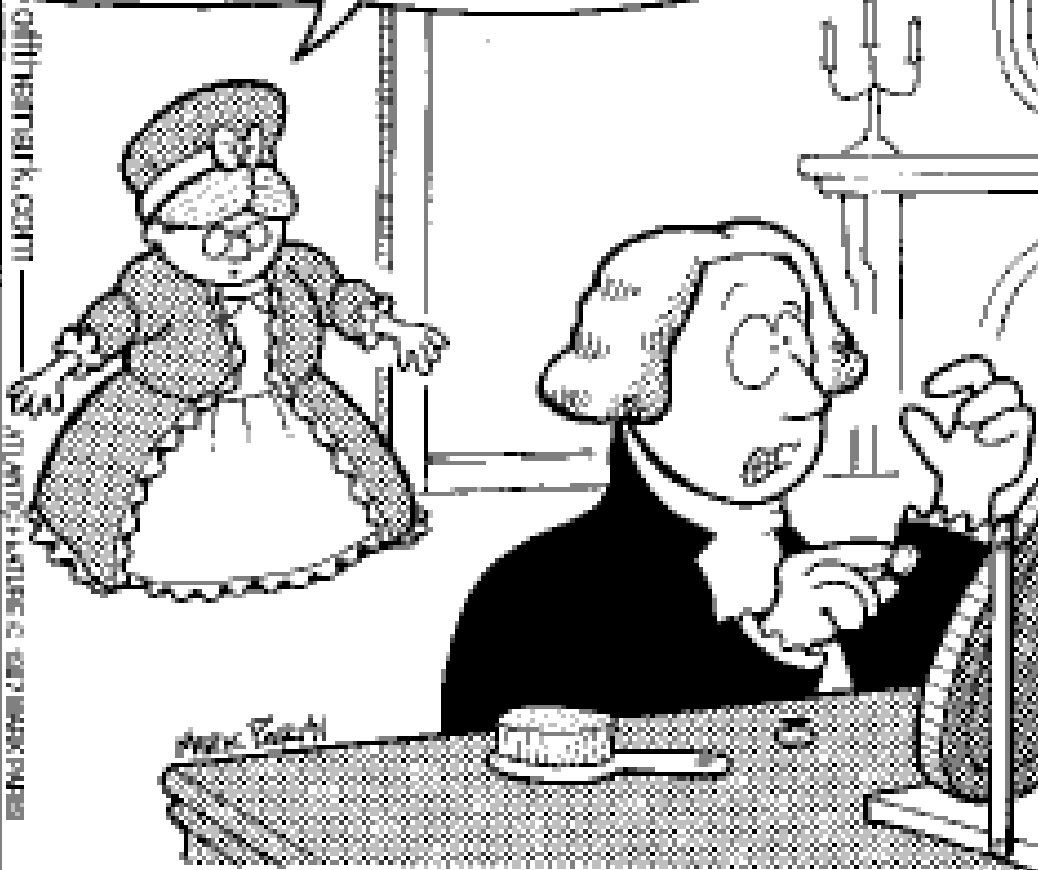
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GEORGE... DO I LOOK FAT?

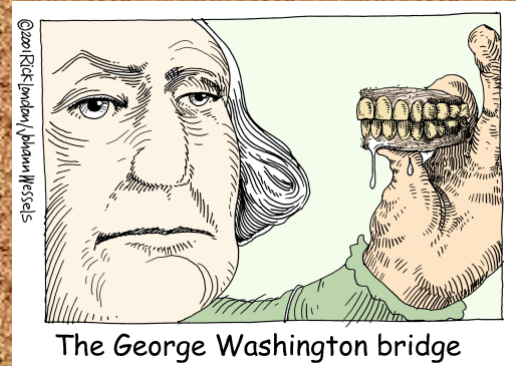
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WASHINGTON ABOUT TO BREAK HIS "CANNOT TELL A LIE" COMMITMENT.

# Washington's Teeth



- 1. Washington's teeth were not made out of wood, as was once commonly believed.**
- 2. They were made out of teeth from different kinds of animals, specifically elk, hippopotamus, and human.**
- 3. One set of his false teeth weighed almost four ounces (110 g) and were made out of lead.**
- 4. At his inauguration, Washington had only one tooth. At various times he wore dentures made of human or animal teeth, ivory or lead -- never wood.**



## Washington and Friday's

**Lots of things happened to Washington on Fridays.**

- 1. was born**
- 2. was commissioned lieutenant colonel in the military**
- 3. took command of the Army of Virginia**
- 4. was elected Commander-in-Chief**
- 5. established the US Marine Corps**
- 6. fought the Battle of Princeton**
- 7. won the Battle of Yorktown**
- 8. was elected President of the Constitutional Convention**
- 9. created the War Department**
- 10. appointed his first cabinet officer, Alexander Hamilton**
- 11. established the Federal seat of government**
- 12. proclaimed Thanksgiving**
- 13. laid the cornerstone of the White House**
- 14. completed his last presidential term**
- 15. accepted his second commission as Commander-in-Chief**

## **Washington Fun facts**

### **Washington Fun Fact**

- 1. George Washington who commanded the Continental Army as a four-star general was promoted posthumously to the position of six-star "General of the Armies of Congress" by an order of Jimmy Carter,**
- 2. Washington carried a portable sundial.**
- 3. Washington's inauguration speech was 183 words long and took 90 seconds to read. This was because of his false teeth.**
- 4. The six white horses in Washington's stables had their teeth brushed every morning on Washington's orders.**
- 5. Washington loved to help fight fires.**
- 6. Washington's favorite sports were fishing and fox hunting.**
- 7. George Washington had two ice cream freezers installed at his home in Mount Vernon.**
- 8. Washington once issued an order that forbade swearing throughout the U.S. Army.**
- 9. Washington used to take a boat from Mount Vernon to Washington D.C. to get to work.**
- 10. Washington's IQ was estimated to be about 125.**



# Washington Fun Facts

**11. He was a very loud snorer.**

**12. Only President inaugurated in 2 cities - New York and Philadelphia**

**13. Washington did his own bookkeeping and recorded every penny of expense or profit. His ledgers still exist today.**

**14. George Washington liked ice cream so much he reportedly had a bill for \$200 for ice cream one summer**



1986



Washington crossing the street





**Dear Martha, will you be the mother of your country, love, this land of liberty?**