**George Washington (1789 - 1797)**

**1789 - Electoral College unanimously elects Washington (got all 69 electoral votes)** [**http://www.mountvernon.org/research-collections/digital-encyclopedia/article/presidential-election-of-1789/**](http://www.mountvernon.org/research-collections/digital-encyclopedia/article/presidential-election-of-1789/)

**1792 - Electoral College unanimously elects Washington (got all 132 electoral votes, 15 states)** [**http://www.mountvernon.org/research-collections/digital-encyclopedia/article/presidential-election-of-1792/**](http://www.mountvernon.org/research-collections/digital-encyclopedia/article/presidential-election-of-1792/)

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| **Significant Members of Cabinet** | **Judiciary Act of 1789** |
| **Secretary of State:**  **Secretary of Treasury:**  **Secretary of War:**  **Attorney General:**  **Chief Justice:** |  |
| **Hamilton's Economic Plan** | **Whiskey Rebellion** |
| **Public Credit:**  **National Bank:**  **Report of Manufactures:** | **Who?**  **What?**  **Conflict?**  **Conclusion:** |
| **Rise of Political Parties** | |
| **Jeffersonian-Hamiltonian Bargain: (Compromise of 1790)**  **National Bank Debate:**    **FEDERALISTS Republicans** (Democratic-Republicans or Jeffersonian Republicans) | |
| **Foreign Problems** | **Treaties** |
| **French Revolution (1789-1815): How did this further divide politics in the US?**  **Citizen Genet Affair:**   * As the French Revolution raged in France, it had an impact on the alliances of other nations. Britain joined in 1793. * April 22, 1793 - **NUETRALITY PROCLAMATION**:  Pres. Washington declared US neutrality. US had been a permanent ally of France since 1778 when they helped in the American Revolution. * May 16, 1793 - Sec. of War, Henry Knox advised President Washington of the distrustful antics of French Minister Edmond-Charles Genet.  **Edmond-Charles Genet's actions in US** * Genet arrived in Charleston, SC and began a campaign to build American support for the French Revolution and entangle the US in its war with England * The situation involved captured British ships being brought into American ports, refitted as French ships, and partially manned by American citizens all under the orders of the French Ambassador Charles Genet * He commissioned American privateer ships and organized volunteer militias to attack Britain's ally Spain in Florida and New Orleans (ally of England) * US had maintained neutrality and wanted to avoid European conflict * Washington demanded his recall back to France, but as Hamilton and Jefferson agreed that Genet needed to be dismissed, Hamilton did argue for him to stay in the US as a resident because he would have returned to a France where the Jacobians had taken power (radicals) and he would have been sent to the guillotine. | **Treaty of Greenville – 1795 (Battle of Fallen Timbers)**   * Ended the Battle of Fallen Timbers (Little Turtle, Northwest Territory) * Negotiated terms that opened up present day Ohio to settlers * 12 tribes ceded their land (Ohio and Indiana) to the federal government, it also established the annuity system   **Pinckney’s Treaty – 1795 -** non-controversial treaty with Spain   * Charles Pinckney (SC) - treaty with Spain to manage territorial issues * settled boundary of West Florida Boundary, disputed since Treaty of Paris * Free Navigation of the Mississippi River - flows into Spanish Louisiana * Right of Deposit (New Orleans) - western farmers could get their crops to port and international markets * Terms of treaty encourage western expansion   **Jay’s Treaty:** **1795**  **Conflict** – US seemed to be on the brink of war with England   * British ports denied access to American ships * British warships violated international law by seizing any American ship that carried French goods or was sailing for a French port * hundreds of ships were confiscated in the West Indies as the British navy imprisoned crews if they didn't join them (impressment) * Western and Southern boundaries of US not clear after Treaty of Paris   **US Goals** – Chief Justice John Jay was given the task to travel to Britain and negotiate terms of neutrality (avoid war)  **Agreement:**   * Britain abandon forts in the Northwest of the US in exchange for the Most Favored Nation (MFN) trading status (yet Treaty of Paris also required the British to leave) and favor British imports * Britain won't give up rights of impressments (force US sailors to serve England) * US trade limited in the British West Indies   **Responses:**   * Jefferson and the Jeffersonian Republican Societies aggressively oppose because they don't agree with aligning the US with Great Britain. * Riots and public bonfires of the British flag, the treaty, and effigies of John Jay   May 1796, Washington expressed the hope that his ratification of the Jay Treaty would provide America with peace and the time to become a prosperous and powerful nation. |
| **Washington’s Farewell Address** | |
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