

Time of Presidency: 1789-1797		Party: None	President #: 1	George Washington	
America at this time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United States of America had just been created under the newly ratified Constitution Washington was the first president, testing 		the framework of the Constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major political debates included how involved the federal government was to be in states' governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Washington stayed neutral Major war debts burdened the fledgling economy States were largely separate in terms of 	economy, government, trade, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Washington won his first election unanimously, second "assuredly"
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alexander Hamilton's Financial Program, created to help eliminate the nation's massive war debts, is passed in 1790 The Bill of Rights is introduced in 1791 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite Jefferson's arguments, Hamilton charts the First Bank of the U.S in 1791 Vermont admitted into the United States (#14) in 1791 Mint Act of 1792 allowed for 	coining of the national currency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whiskey Tax causes rebellion, but Washington pardons the rebels Naturalization Act of 1795 allows for citizenship after 5 	years of residence, as opposed to two years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indians defeated in Ohio from 1794 to 1795, allowing for major colonization Fugitive Slave Act allows for the return of slaves (1793)
Foreign Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Washington proclaims neutrality in 1793 in affairs dealing with warring nations Citizen Genet tries to convince American alliance with France, but is refused Genet attempts to send 		American ships to France to fight with Britain, but fails <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Jay Treaty of 1794 regulates trade with Britain and calls for the evacuation of British personnel from frontier forts, against De- 	mocratic-Republican worries of harm to French interests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1794 Neutrality Act again asserts American intentions of remaining apart from war Pinkney Treaty with Spain opens up the Mississippi 	River to trade, transportation
People of the Presidency	Alexander Hamilton <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Secretary of the Treasury Pushed for the National Bank Known as chief assistant to Washington Died in Burr Duel (1801) 		Thomas Jefferson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leader of the Democratic-Republicans Left Cabinet because of Hamilton's influence Supported France, states' rights 	Citizen Edmund Genet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ambassador from France Traveled around nation, drumming up support Influenced a warship to sail for England against orders Recalled by Washington 	
Various Facts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instead of having a myriad of advisors and secretaries, the President had to supply his own staff from his own pocket, so he employed his 		sons or other relatives to do the work for him <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Washington was asked to be a king or a military dictator, but a moving speech 	prompted the unification of his generals to support him, allowing for his unanimous election <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neutrality policy was un- 	preceded <ul style="list-style-type: none"> His farewell address is read every year in both the House and the Senate

Vice Presidents: John Adams

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Election Opponents: John Adams