

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION

Significant Members of Washington's Cabinet		Judiciary Act of 1789	
Secretary of State— Thomas Jefferson Secretary of Treasury—Alexander Hamilton Secretary of War—John Knox Attorney General—Edmond Randolph		Organized the Supreme Court & created Judiciary Branch 5 justices and a chief justice Organized into Federal & District Courts	
Economic Plan		Whiskey Rebellion	
Alexander Hamilton Bonds —pay down US Debt Tariffs —on imports to stimulate US economy & raise revenue for US gvt Bank of United States (BUS) — strengthen gvt by: safe place to keep gvt money, make loans, issue paper money Excise Tax —tax on Whiskey to help pay off war debt		Southwest PA Farmers angry with Whiskey Tax Echoes of Shay's Rebellion Washington crushed rebellion w/ excessive force - Federal gvt power supersedes state gvt's power Western Farmers angry over treatment - Created big support for Democratic-Republican party	
Rise of Political Parties			
Founding Fathers did not envision political parties. Rivalry b/w Hamilton & Jefferson created division and formation of parties. Washington hated political parties. In Farewell Address of 1797 he: warned against growth of political parties, need for neutrality, within international politics. Foreign policies with Britain and France solidified party divisions: French Revolution, XYZ Affair, Jay's Treaty, Pinckney's Treaty			
Federalists		Democratic-Republicans	
Leader: Hamilton Strong Federal Gvt British Alliance Protective Tariffs Loose interpretation of Constitution		Leader: Jefferson Strong State Gvt French Alliance Free Trade Strict interpretation of the constitution	
Rule by wealthy class National Bank Urban/Northern		Rule by the People State Banks Rural/Southern-Western	
Foreign Problems		Treaties	
French Revolution affects policies Federalists England source of trade & economic wealth. Antifederalist support France for revolutionary ideals. British & French animosity causes strain on relations. Danger of impressment at sea. Washington issues Neutrality Proclamation of 1793 XYZ Affair brought many Americans to Federalist side		Jay's Treaty — 1794 British pay for damaged American ships & abandon forts in NW frontier. US paid debt it owed Britain. Pinckney's Treaty — 1795 Free navigation of Miss. River, reopened port of New Orleans & gave right of deposit. Set up border @ 31*N latitude. Treaty of Greenville — 1795 gave Americans all of Ohio River Valley after Battle of Fallen Timbers(1791). Beat Tecumseh's Confederacy	
Farewell Address of 1796			
Enormous influence due to Washington's Prestige. He warned America:			
1. not to get involved in Foreign Affairs 2. Not to make permanent alliance in foreign affairs 3. Not to form political parties 4. To avoid sectionalism			
Future Presidents will heed as gospel Washington's warning against "permanent alliances" Set many precedents: cabinet, Mr. President, 2 Term limit			