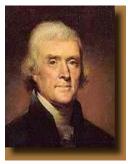
### Washington's Presidency













Political Divisions



Federalists

favored a strong federal government

pro-industry

pro-England (trade)

favored tariffs

favored the wealthy

#### Anti-Federalists

favored strong state governments

pro-agriculture

pro-France (Revolution)

opposed tariffs

favored the middle and lower classes

## Washington's First Cabinet

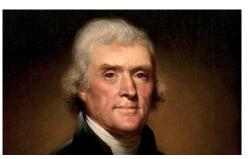


Hamilton - Secretary of the Treasury FEDERALIST



Knox -Secretatry of War

Adams -Vice President



Jefferson - Secretary of State ANTI-FEDERALIST



### Hamilton's Financial System

"Funding at par:"

pay all debts at 100% of their value

high tariffs and an excise tax on whiskey will earn \$\$ for the government



"Assumption" of States' debts:

the federal government will pay all of the individual state's debts

south is opposed – they'd already paid off their debts

compromise: Southerners would vote for the plan if the nation's capital would be moved to an area on the Potomac River (VA)







#### The Bank of the United States



Arguments For (Hamilton's view) safe place to keep tax money would regulate other banks

would provide low-interest loans to businesses Arguments Against (Jefferson's view)

rich investors will get richer

the Constitution didn't give us permission to create it = unconstitutional

### The Whiskey Rebellion



Congress passed excise tax on whiskey to raise money most whiskey distillers poor Appalachian corn farmers with no way to bring their corn to market

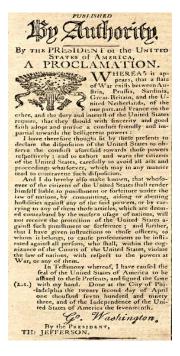
when farmers rebelled, federal gov't used troops to put it down showed the federal gov't under the Constitution could handle internal conflicts (v. Shay's)



# The Proclamation of Neutrality

(1793)

- French Revolution going on
- Anti-Federalists want us to support the revolutionists
- Washington's proclamation said we would not get involved





# Washington Retires: The Farewell Address

stressed neutrality in foreign affairs

also warned Americans about political parties