Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit III, Part I: Washington and Congress

**George Washington’s Precedents**

George Washington became President in 1789 and remained President until 1797 when his second term ended. During his time in office, Washington set many precedents (or examples) that we, as a country follow to this day.

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**It’s All About the Money…**

TARIFF OF 1789:

TONNAGE:

This angered Southern planters because the shipping rates on goods that they purchased went up.

**Alexander Hamilton’s 3-Part Plan**

1. Asked Congress to Accept Debt at Full Value
2. The National Bank
3. Tax Revenue

**Hamilton’s Financial Program**

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Not everyone agreed this was the best idea, but in July of 1790, Hamilton made a deal with James Madison and other Southerners… In return for approving Hamilton’s plan, the country’s capitol would be moved from New York City to its present day location in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The National Bank**

Hamilton asked Congress to create a national bank, and again, Madison objected, claiming it was not an enumerated power. Washington could have vetoed it, BUT looked to the “Necessary and Proper Clause” to support the creation of the bank.

NECESSARY AND PROPER CLAUSE:

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**The Whiskey Rebellion**

In 1791, Congress imposed a tax on the making of whiskey, inciting the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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