

George Washington: First President 1789 1797 (Getting To Know The U S Presidents (Paperback))

Excerpt from The Inaugural of Our First President and Historic Notes Relating to the Life and Times of George Washington Early on Monday morning, the 29th of April, the President of the United States and his Cabinet, and the Supreme Court of the United States, and other officials of distinction, will leave Washington and proceed via Philadelphia and Trenton to Elizabethport, in New Jersey, taking the same route that Washington took in going from Mount Vernon to New York, in April of 1789, to be inaugurated. At Elizabeth port the Presidential party will take the Government tug Dispatch and steam up New York Bay to the foot of Wall Street, passing, en route, foreign vessels and vessels from our own navy and boats of every description that will be ranged in line by the Navy Committee. These vessels will salute the Presidential party as the vessels in the harbor, in 1789, saluted Washington as he was rowed by thirteen pilots in an elegant barge up to the foot of Wall Street. On the arrival of the party at the foot of Wall Street, President Harrison will be met by the Mayor and the Committee and escorted to his headquarters. That evening there will be a ball in the Metropolitan Opera House, in this city, and it is proposed to make it the grandest ball that has ever been held in the city of New York. On Tuesday morning, April 30, it is proposed to hold brief religious services in St. Paul's Church, where Washington, Vice President Adams, and the two Houses of Congress attended service on the day of Inauguration. As Doctor Provost, the Bishop of New York and the Chaplain of the Senate conducted the service a hundred years ago, so Bishop Potter, of New York, will conduct the service on April 30, next. He will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rector of Trinity; and St. Paul's Churches, and a member of the Committee. President Harrison and other invited guests will be in attendance at the special service in St. Paul's Church. It was at nine o'clock on the morning of the Inauguration, in 1789, that the doors of all churches in this city were thrown Open for a brief service of prayer, and it is proposed, not only to have brief services of thanksgiving in the churches of New York, but also throughout the State and Union. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

George Washington's Inauguration in April 1789 marked the beginning of government under the new United States Constitution. What few Americans realize is that there had been a fully functioning national government prior to 1789. It was called the Continental Congress and it was, in every respect, the First American Republic (1774-1789). It began on September 5, 1774, when elected delegates from eleven of the American colonies first assembled in Philadelphia. Surprisingly, that First American Republic is most often dismissed in textbooks and popular history as a failed attempt at self-government. And yet, it was during that fifteen year period that the United States won the war against the strongest empire on Earth, established organized government as far west as the Mississippi River, built alliances with some of the great powers of Europe and transformed thirteen separate entities into a national confederation. When the Continental Congress initially met in 1774, its very first order of business was to elect one of its own members to serve as President. He functioned as Head of State, much as the Presidents of Germany and Italy do today. He signed all official documents,

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received all foreign visitors and represented the emerging nation at official events and through extensive correspondence. While Congress retained all other executive, legislative and judicial functions, the President even presided over its deliberations. Eventually, a house, carriage and servants were provided for the President as a sign of national pride and respect. In all, fourteen distinguished individuals were chosen by their peers for this unique and awesome responsibility. They were the giants of their age, men of power, wealth and experience who often led their new nation through extremely difficult days largely on the strength of their character. For far too long they have been lost to history. This is their story.

George Washington (February 22, 1732]– December 14, 1799) was the first President of the United States (1789–1797), the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War, and one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. He presided over the convention that drafted the United States Constitution, which replaced the Articles of Confederation and remains the supreme law of the land. Washington was elected president as the unanimous choice of the electors in the elections of both 1788–1789 and 1792. He oversaw the creation of a strong, well-financed national government that maintained neutrality in the wars raging in Europe, suppressed rebellion, and won acceptance among Americans of all types. His leadership style established many forms and rituals of government that have been used since, such as using a cabinet system and delivering an inaugural address. Further, his retirement after two terms and the peaceful transition from his presidency to that of John Adams established a tradition that continues today. Washington was hailed as "father of his country" even during his lifetime. Washington was born into the provincial gentry of Colonial Virginia; his wealthy planter family owned tobacco plantations and slaves. After both his father and older brother died when he was young, Washington became personally and professionally attached to the powerful William Fairfax, who promoted his career as a surveyor and soldier. Washington quickly became a senior officer in the colonial forces during the first stages of the French and Indian War. Chosen by the Second Continental Congress in 1775 to be commander-in-chief of the Continental Army in the American Revolution, Washington managed to force the British out of Boston in 1776, but was defeated and almost captured later that year when he lost New York City. After crossing the Delaware River in the dead of winter, he defeated the British in two battles, retook New Jersey and restored momentum to the Patriot cause. Because of his strategy, Revolutionary forces captured two major British armies at Saratoga in 1777 and Yorktown in 1781. Historians laud Washington for his selection and supervision of his generals, encouragement of morale and ability to hold together the army, coordination with the state governors and state militia units, relations with Congress and attention to supplies, logistics, and training. In battle, however, Washington was repeatedly outmaneuvered by British generals with larger armies. After victory had been finalized in 1783, Washington resigned as Commander-in-chief rather than seize power, proving his opposition to dictatorship and his commitment to American republicanism.

Embracing the Opening of the First Congress, and His Tours Through New England, Long Island, and the Southern States, Together with His Journal of a Tour to the Ohio, in 1753
George Washington the President

George Washington the President [by Sol Bloom]. Triumphant Journey as President-elect. First Term of the First President, 1789-1939. Issued by the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission ...

The American Presidents Series: The 1st President, 1789-1797

The Farewell Address of Gen. George Washington

An introduction to the life of George Washington, who proved himself a good military leader during the American Revolution and became the nation's first president.

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NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER "An elegantly written account of leadership at the most pivotal moment in American history" (Philadelphia Inquirer): Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Edward J. Larson reveals how George Washington saved the United States by coming out of retirement to lead the Constitutional Convention and serve as our first president. After leading the Continental Army to victory in the Revolutionary War, George Washington shocked the world: he retired. In December 1783, General Washington, the most powerful man in the country, stepped down as Commander in Chief and returned to private life at Mount Vernon. Yet as Washington contentedly grew his estate, the fledgling American experiment floundered. Under the Articles of Confederation, the weak central government was unable to raise revenue to pay its debts or reach a consensus on national policy. The states bickered and grew apart. When a Constitutional Convention was established to address these problems, its chances of success were slim. Jefferson, Madison, and the other Founding Fathers realized that only one man could unite the fractious states: George Washington. Reluctant, but duty-bound, Washington rode to Philadelphia in the summer of 1787 to preside over the Convention. Although Washington is often overlooked in most accounts of the period, this masterful new history from Pulitzer Prize-winner Edward J. Larson brilliantly uncovers Washington's vital role in shaping the Convention—and shows how it was only with Washington's support and his willingness to serve as President that the states were brought together and ratified the Constitution, thereby saving the country. The Papers of George Washington, a grant-funded project, was established in 1968 at the University of Virginia, under the joint auspices of the University and the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, to publish a comprehensive edition of Washington's correspondence. Letters written to Washington as well as letters and documents written by him are being published in the complete edition that will consist of approximately ninety volumes. The work is now (2011) more than two-thirds complete. The edition is supported financially by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, the University of Virginia, and gifts from private foundations and individuals. Today there are copies of over 135,000 Washington documents in the project's document room. This is one of the richest collections of American historical manuscripts extant. There is almost no facet of research on life and enterprise in the late colonial and early national periods that will not be enhanced by material from these documents. The publication of Washington's papers will make this source material available not only to scholars but to all Americans interested in the founding of their nation. - Publisher.

A Life

The Return of George Washington

The Inaugural of Our First President and Historic Notes Relating to the Life and Times of George Washington (Classic Reprint)

The Life History of the First President of United States

Uniting the States, 1783-1789

President George Washington's First Inaugural Address and First State of the Un

A discussion of the first two presidential elections held in the United States and at

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George Washington's administrations, based on his own speeches and other source documents.

Washington was rarely isolated from the world during his eventful life. His diary for 1751-52 relates a voyage to Barbados when he was nineteen. The next two accounts concern the early phases of the French and Indian War, in which Washington commanded a Virginia regiment. By the 1760s when Washington's diaries resume, he considered himself retired from public life, but George III was on the British throne and in the American colonies the process of unrest was beginning that would ultimately place Washington in command of a revolutionary army. Even as he traveled to Philadelphia in 1787 to chair the Constitutional Convention, however, and later as president, Washington's first love remained his plantation, Mount Vernon. In his diary, he religiously recorded the changing methods of farming he employed there and the pleasures of riding and hunting. Rich in material from this private sphere, The Diaries of George Washington offer historians and anyone interested in Washington a closer view of the first president in this bicentennial year of his death.

This is George Washington in the surprising role of political strategist. T.H. Breen introduces us to a George Washington we rarely meet. During his first term as president, he decided that the only way to fulfill the Revolution was to take the new federal government directly to the people. He organized an extraordinary journey carrying him to all thirteen states. It transformed American political culture. For Washington, the stakes were high. If the nation fragmented, as it had almost done after the war, it could never become the strong, independent nation for which he had fought. In scores of communities, he communicated a powerful and enduring message—that America was now a nation, not a loose collection of states. And the people responded to his invitation in ways that he could never have predicted.

Last Will and Testament of George Washington

Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States, 1796

The Diary of George Washington, from 1789 to 1791

Washington

George Washington: First Inaugural Address

The Diary of George Washington, from 1789 to 1791; Embracing the Opening of the First Congress, and His Tours Through New England, Long Island, and the Southern States

There are a lot of differences between each of the Founding Fathers, but one thing that sets George Washington apart from Jefferson, Monroe, Franklin and the others is the detailed diary that he wrote from the age of 16 until his death at age 67. From the very first entry describing his first surveying trip in 1748 to the day before his death in 1799, the first President's diary provides an intimate view into his childhood, marriage, military career, presidency and retirement. Featured in multiple parts in this anthology, the first President's diary includes famous entries from the last years of his life that scholars and

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historians refer to as the most telling lines in the entire book.

Assesses the importance of Washington's administration in establishing the institution of the presidency

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First President 1789-1797

Journal of George Washington

The Life of George Washington

Inaugural Addresses of the Presidents of the United States

From the First Day of October, 1789, to the Tenth Day of March, 1790

First President of the United States, 1789-1797

This eBook edition of George Washington's life has been formatted to the highest digital standards and adjusted for readability on all devices. George Washington (1732-1799) was an American statesman and soldier who served as the first President of the United States from 1789 to 1797 and was one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. He served as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War, and later presided over the 1787 convention that drafted the United States Constitution. As a driving force behind the nation's establishment he came to be known as the "father of the country," both during his lifetime and to this day. Contents: In Washington's Day A Virginian Breeding Colonel Washington Mount Vernon Days The Heat of Politics Piloting a Revolution General Washington The Stress of Victory First in Peace The First President of the United States

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He oversaw the creation of a strong, well-financed national government that maintained neutrality in the wars raging in Europe, suppressed rebellion, and won acceptance among Americans of all types. His leadership style established many forms and rituals of government that have been used since, such as using a cabinet system and delivering an inaugural address. Further, his retirement after two terms and the peaceful transition from his presidency to that of John Adams established a tradition that continues today. Washington was hailed as "father of his country" even during his lifetime. Washington was born into the provincial gentry of Colonial Virginia; his wealthy planter family owned tobacco plantations and slaves. After both his father and older brother died when he was young, Washington became personally and professionally attached to the powerful William Fairfax, who promoted his career as a surveyor and soldier. Washington quickly became a senior officer in the colonial forces during the first stages of the French and Indian War. Chosen by the Second Continental Congress in 1775 to be commander-in-chief of the Continental Army in the American Revolution, Washington managed to force the British out of Boston in 1776, but was defeated and almost captured later that year when he lost New York City. After crossing the Delaware River in the dead of winter, he defeated the British in two battles, retook New Jersey and restored momentum to the Patriot cause. Because of his strategy, Revolutionary forces captured two major British armies at Saratoga in 1777 and Yorktown in 1781. Historians laud Washington for his selection and supervision of his generals, encouragement of morale and ability to hold together the army, coordination with the state governors and state militia units, relations with Congress and attention to supplies, logistics, and training. In battle, however, Washington was repeatedly outmaneuvered by British generals with larger armies. After victory had been finalized in 1783, Washington resigned as Commander-in-chief rather than seize power, proving his opposition to dictatorship and his commitment to American republicanism. that devised a new Federal government of the United States. Elected unanimously as the first President of the United States in 1789, he attempted to bring rival factions together to unify the nation. He supported Alexander Hamilton's programs to pay off all state and national debt, to implement an effective tax system and to create a national bank (despite opposition from Thomas Jefferson).

The first volume in the two-volume collection of Inaugural Addresses of the Presidents of the United States. Outlining the life of a nation through its most famous speeches, United States presidential vision and policy is seen here through the addresses of the Presidents. Volume One contains the speeches of George Washington (1789) through James A. Garfield (1881). Vol. 1 of 2

Triumphant Journey as President-elect. First Term of the First President ; 1789-1939

A Masonic Tribute

The Presidency of George Washington

The Diary of George Washington, from 1789 to 1791: Embracing the

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*Opening of the First Congress, and
DIARY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON FROM
Travels with George*

Trieste Publishing has a massive catalogue of classic book titles. Our aim is to provide readers with the highest quality reproductions of fiction and non-fiction literature that has stood the test of time. The many thousands of books in our collection have been sourced from libraries and private collections around the world. The titles that Trieste Publishing has chosen to be part of the collection have been scanned to simulate the original. Our readers see the books the same way that their first readers did decades or a hundred or more years ago. Books from that period are often spoiled by imperfections that did not exist in the original. Imperfections could be in the form of blurred text, photographs, or missing pages. It is highly unlikely that this would occur with one of our books. Our extensive quality control ensures that the readers of Trieste Publishing's books will be delighted with their purchase. Our staff has thoroughly reviewed every page of all the books in the collection, repairing, or if necessary, rejecting titles that are not of the highest quality. This process ensures that the reader of one of Trieste Publishing's titles receives a volume that faithfully reproduces the original, and to the maximum degree possible, gives them the experience of owning the original work. We pride ourselves on not only creating a pathway to an extensive reservoir of books of the finest quality, but also providing value to every one of our readers. Generally, Trieste books are purchased singly - on demand, however they may also be purchased in bulk. Readers interested in bulk purchases are invited to contact us directly to enquire about our tailored bulk rates.

Bartleby.com presents the text of the first inaugural address delivered by U.S. President George Washington (1732-1799) on April 30, 1789 in New York City. Washington was the first president of the United States and served as president from 1789-1797.

*George Washington - The First President is the biography of George Washington. Washington was the first President of the United States (1789-1797), serving in that position after leading the Continental Army to victory over the Kingdom of Great Britain in the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783). Washington is seen as a symbol of the United States and republicanism in practice. His devotion to civic virtue made him an exemplary figure among early American politicians. He was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Washington has been consistently ranked by scholars as one of the greatest U.S. Presidents. *George Washington - The First President* is highly recommended for those interested in*

learning more about the First President of the United States.

The Sesquicentennial of the Constitution of the United States of America and Inauguration of George Washington, First President, 1789-1939

George Washington

LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON 1ST

The Papers of George Washington: September 1789-January 1790

The Life of George Washington, First President of the United States, 1789-1797

The First American Republic 1774-1789

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NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER "Travels with George . . . is quintessential Nathaniel Philbrick—a lively, courageous, and masterful achievement." —The Boston Globe
Does George Washington still matter? Bestselling author Nathaniel Philbrick argues for Washington's unique contribution to the forging of America by retracing his journey as the new president through all thirteen former colonies, which were now an unsure nation. *Travels with George* marks a new first-person voice for Philbrick, weaving historical events and personal reflection into a single narrative. When George Washington became president in 1789, the United States of America was still a loose and quarrelsome confederation and a tentative political experiment. Washington undertook a tour of the ex-colonies to talk to ordinary citizens about his new government, and to imbue in them the idea of being one thing—Americans. In the fall of 2018, Nathaniel Philbrick embarked on a journey into what Washington called "the infant woody country" to see for himself how America had become in the 229 years since. Writing in a thoughtful first person style about his own adventures with his wife, Melissa, and their dog, Dora, Philbrick follows Washington's presidential excursions: from Mount Vernon to the new capital in New York; a monthlong tour of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island; a venture onto Long Island and eventually across Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. The narrative moves smoothly between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries as we see the country through both Washington's and Philbrick's eyes at a moment when America's founding figures are under increasing scrutiny, Tra

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with George grapples bluntly and honestly with Washington's legacy as a man of people, a reluctant president, and a plantation owner who held people in slavery. In historic houses and landmarks, Philbrick reports on the reinterpretations at work. He meets reenactors, tour guides, and other keepers of history's flame. He paints a picture of eighteenth-century America as divided and fraught as it is today, and he comes to understand how Washington compelled, enticed, stood up to, and listened to the different people he met along the way—and how his all-consuming belief in the future helped to forge a nation.

A premier leadership scholar and an eighteenth-century expert define the special contributions and qualifications of our first president. Revolutionary hero, founding president, and first citizen of the young republic, George Washington was the most illustrious public man of his time, a man whose image today is the result of the grooming of his public persona to include the themes of character, self-sacrifice, and destiny. As Washington sought to interpret the Constitution's assignment of power to the executive branch and to establish precedent for future leaders, he relied on his advisers and looked to form consensus as the guiding principle of government. His legacy of a successful experiment in collective leadership, great initiatives in establishing a strong executive branch, and the formulation of innovative and lasting economic and foreign policies. James MacGregor Burns and Susan Dunn also trace the arc of Washington's increasing dissatisfaction with public life and the seeds of dissent that, ironically, grew from his insistence on consensus. In this compelling and balanced biography, Burns and Dunn give us a rich portrait of the man behind the carefully crafted mythology.

The Diaries of George Washington

In Search of Washington and His Legacy

George Washington: The American Presidents Series - The 1st President, 1789-1797

Diary of Washington

First President of the United States, to the People, on His Retiring from Public Life, which is Added, the Constitution of the United States, with All the Amendments

Washington's Inaugural Address, First President of the United States. - April 30, 1789

From the author of Alexander Hamilton, the New York Times bestselling biography that inspired the musical, comes a gripping portrait of the first president of the United States.

Winner of the 2011 Pulitzer Prize for Biography "Truly magnificent . . . [a] well-researched, well-written and absolutely definitive biography" —Andrew Roberts, The Wall Street Journal "Until recently, I'd never believed that there could be such a thing as a truly gripping biography of George Washington . . . Well, I was wrong. I can't recommend it highly enough—as history, as epic, and, not least, as entertainment."

—Hendrik Hertzberg, The New Yorker Celebrated biographer Ron Chernow provides a richly nuanced portrait of the father of our nation and the first president of the United States. With a breadth and depth matched by no other one volume biography of George Washington, this crisply paced narrative carries the reader through his adventurous early years, his heroic exploits with the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, his presiding over the Constitutional Convention, and his magnificent performance as America's first president. In this groundbreaking work,

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based on massive research, Chernow shatters forever the stereotype of George Washington as a stolid, unemotional figure and brings to vivid life a dashing, passionate man of fiery opinions and many moods. Lin-Manuel Miranda's smash Broadway musical Hamilton has sparked new interest in the Revolutionary War and the Founding Fathers. In addition to Alexander Hamilton, the production also features George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Aaron Burr, Lafayette, and many more.

The Life of George Washington First President of the United States, 1789-1797 George Washington, the President Triumphant Journey as President-elect, First Term of the First President, 1789-1939 George Washington: The American Presidents Series - The 1st President, 1789-1797 American Presidents

George Washington. First President of the United States. Famous General of the Revolutionary War. These are both titles that come to mind when his name is mentioned, but he was much more than a mere title. One woman called him husband. Four children called him father, although he never sired any children of his own. Eight siblings called him brother. Dozens of slaves called him Master. Hundreds of soldiers called him General. Millions of Americans have referred to him as the Founding Father of our great country. Some of the topics covered in this book include: - Early Years - Education - First Career

The First Fourteen American Presidents Before Washington

The Sequicentennial of the Constitution of the United States and the Inauguration of George Washington : First President, 1789-1939

George Washington (1789) to James A. Garfield (1881)

The Elections of 1789 & 1792 and the Administration of George Washington

George Washington, the President

Embracing the Opening of the First Congress, and His Tours Through New England, Long Island, and the Southern States