

## George Washington First President 1789 1797 Getting To Know The U S Presidents Paperback

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*Edited and Digitized by the Center for Digital Antiquity, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington as First President of the United States, April 30, 1789, we have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us, In days of old. With thine own hand didst thou drive out nations, and plant our fathers thou didst destroy peoples and cause our fathers to perish. 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 (1732-1799) was the first President of the United States (1789-97), 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 born into the provincial gentry of Colonial Virginia; his wealthy planter family owned tobacco plantations and slaves which he inherited: he owned hundreds of slaves throughout his lifetime, but his views on slavery evolved. He became a young but senior officer in the colonial militia during the first stages of the French and Indian War. He was chosen by the Second Continental Congress in 1775 to be commander-in-chief of the Continental Army in the American Revolution. Historians laud Washington for the selection and supervision of his generals, preservation and command of the army, coordination with the Congress, with state governors and their militia, and attention to supplies, logistics, and training. In battle, however, Washington was repeatedly outmaneuvered by British generals with larger armies. Washington Irving (1783–1859) was an American author, essayist, biographer, historian, and diplomat of the early 19th century. He is best known for his short stories "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" both of which appear in his book The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. His historical works include biographies of George Washington and Oliver Goldsmith, and several histories of 15th-century Spain, dealing with subjects such as the Moors and the Alhambra. Irving served as the U.S. ambassador to Spain from 1842 to 1846.*

*History to Know the U.S. Presidents*

1783-1789

George Washington

The Papers of George Washington

The Life of George Washington

The First Fourteen American Presidents Before Washington

The diary of George Washington, from 1789 to 1791 is an unchanged, high-quality reprint of the original edition of 1860. Hansebooks is editor of the literature on different topic areas such as research and science, travel and expeditions, cooking and nutrition, medicine, and other genres. As a publisher we focus on the preservation of historical literature. Many works of historical writers and scientists are available today as antiques only. Hansebooks newly publishes these books and contributes to the preservation of literature which has become rare and historical knowledge for the future.

**NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER** “Travels with George . . . is quintessential 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 a 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 history 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 his own journey into what Washington called “the infant woody country” to see for himself what America had become in the 229 years since. Writing in a thoughtful first person 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 twenty-first centuries as we see the country through both Washington’s and Philbrick’s eyes. Written at a moment when America’s founding figures are under increasing scrutiny, Travels with George grapples bluntly and honestly with Washington’s legacy as a man of the people, a reluctant president, and a plantation owner who held people in slavery. At historic houses and landmarks, Philbrick reports on the reinterpretations at work as 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 many different people he met along the way—and how his all-consuming belief in the union helped to forge a nation.

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 DayA Virginian BreedingColonel WashingtonMount Vernon DaysThe Heat of PoliticsPiloting a RevolutionGeneral WashingtonThe Stress of VictoryFirst in PeaceThe First President of the United States Washington's Circle

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

Religious Services Held in the First Calvinistic Congregational Church of Burlington, Vermont, April 30, 1889, in Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington as First President of the United States, April 30, 1789

Biography of the first President of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War, and one of the Founding Fathers of the United States

A Life

LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON (Illustrated Edition)

**This eBook edition of "LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON (Illustrated)" has been formatted to the highest digital standards and adjusted for readability on all devices. George Washington (1732-1799) was the first President of the United States (1789-97), 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 born into the provincial gentry of Colonial Virginia; his wealthy planter family owned tobacco plantations and slaves which he inherited; he owned hundreds of slaves throughout his lifetime, but his views on slavery evolved. He became a young but senior officer in the colonial militia during the first stages of the French and Indian War. He was chosen by the Second Continental Congress in 1775 to be commander-in-chief of the Continental Army in the American Revolution. Historians laud Washington for the selection and supervision of his generals, preservation and command of the army, coordination with the Congress, with state governors and their militia, and attention to supplies, logistics, and training. In battle, however, Washington was repeatedly outmaneuvered by British generals with larger armies. Washington Irving (1783-1859) was an American author, essayist, biographer, historian, and diplomat of the early 19th century. He is best known for his short stories "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" both of which appear in his book The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. His historical works include biographies of George Washington and Oliver Goldsmith, and several histories of 15th-century Spain, dealing with subjects such as the Moors and the Alhambra. Irving served as the U.S. ambassador to Spain from 1842 to 1846.**

**History enthusiasts and admirers of Team Rivals will rejoice in this magisterial account of the extraordinary Americans who served the nation's first chief executive: Together, they created the presidency for a country disgusted by crowns and the people who would wear them. In 1789, as George Washington became the first president of the United States, the world was all but certain that the American experiment in liberty and representative government would founder. More than a few Americans feared that the world was right. In Washington's Circle, we see how Washington and his trusted advisers, close friends, and devoted family defied the doomsmongers to lay the foundation for an enduring constitutional republic. This is a fresh look at an aloof man whose service in the Revolutionary War had already earned him the acclaim of fellow citizens. Washington was easy to reverse, if difficult to know. David S. Heidler and Jeanne T. Heidler reveal Washington's character through his relationship with his inner circle, showing how this unlikely group created the office of the presidency. Here is a story of cooperation, confrontation, triumph, and disappointment, as the president, Congress, and the courts sorted out the limits of executive power, quarreled over funding the government, coped with domestic strife, and faced a world at war while trying to keep their country at peace. Even more, it is a story of remarkable people striving for extraordinary achievements. Many of these characters are familiar as historic icons, but in these pages they act and speak as living individuals: the often irked and frequently irksome John Adams, in the vice presidency; the mercurial Alexander Hamilton, leading the Treasury Department; the brilliant, deceptively cunning Thomas Jefferson, as secretary of state; James Madison, who was Washington's advocate—and his eyes and ears—in Congress; and Washington's old friend and former brother-in-arms Henry Knox, at the administration's beleaguered War Department. Their stories mingle with those of Edmund Randolph, John Jay, Gouverneur Morris, and the others who stood with a self-educated Virginia farmer to forge the presidency into an institution protective of its privileges but respectful of congressional prerogatives. Written with energy, wit, and an eye for vivid detail, Washington's Circle is the fascinating account of the people who met the most formidable challenges of the government's earliest hours with pluck, ability, and enviable resourcefulness. When the world said they would fail, they rolled up their sleeves. This is their story. Praise for Washington's Circle "A fine, readable history of the first presidency . . . [David and Jeanne Heidler] provide not only a lively history but a group portrait of Washington and the various figures vying to influence him."—"The Wall Street Journal" "Washington's Circle positively glows with narrative exuberance. This is a book that will make even the most jaded student of the American Revolution bark little laughs of pure delight while reading."—"Open Letters Monthly" "Traditional accounts portray Washington as a solitary actor in the drama of American nationhood, as chilly and featureless as the marble shaft that dominates his namesake capitol. In fact, he was the intensely human lead in one of history's most colorful, and contentious, ensembles. David S. Heidler and Jeanne T. Heidler bring the whole cast to unforgettable life in this character study-cum-group portrait-cum-old-fashioned page-turner."—Richard Norton Smith, author of *On His Own Terms***

**Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Edward J. Larson recovers a crucially important—yet almost always overlooked—chapter of George Washington's life, revealing how 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.**

**George Washington, the President: Triumphphant Journey as President-Elect, First Term of the First President, 1789-1939**

**The Last Home of the Mother of Our First President, George Washington : Owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities ...**

**The Return of George Washington**

**PT. IV. Letters Official and Private, from the Beginning of His Presidency to the End of His Life: (V. 10) May, 1789-November, 1794. (V. 11) November, 1794-December, 1799**

**The First American Presidency, 1789-1829**

**George Washington's Presidency**

In 1789, when George Washington took office as the nation's first president, the United States was an experiment that could easily fail. Only a few years earlier, the fledgling democracy had broken away from British rule. The thirteen states were vying for power and had only reluctantly accepted a strong central government. Whoever led that central government would face many challenges. Most Americans believed Washington was the right person for the job. He worked to revive the struggling economy, secure the nation's borders, and gain the respect of other nations. And by investing many of his duties and powers as he went along, he shaped the presidency into a strong and influential office. 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, 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.

George Washington's vision was a presidency free of party, a republican, national office that would transcend faction. That vision would remain strong in the administrations of John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, and John Quincy Ada

George Washington and the Presidential Title Controversy of 1789

DIARY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON FRO

Washington

Last Will and Testament of George Washington

Life of George Washington (Illustrated Edition): Biography of the First President of the United States, Commander-in-Chief During the Revolutionary Wa

An Ancestor of General George Washington, First President of the United States, 1789-1797 : Includes the Related Families of Lewis, Custis and Others

**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.

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**In the spring of 1789, within weeks of the establishment of the new federal government based on the U.S. Constitution, the Senate and House of Representatives fell into dispute regarding how to address the president. Congress, the press, and individuals debated more than thirty titles, many of which had royal associations and some of which were clearly monarchical. For Fear of an Elective King is Kathleen Bartoloni-Tuzzon's rich account of the title controversy and its meanings. The short, intense legislative phase and the prolonged, equally intense public phase animated and shaped the new nation's broadening political community. Rather than simply reflecting an obsession with etiquette, the question challenged Americans to find an acceptable balance between power and the people's sovereignty while assuring the country's place in the Atlantic world. Bartoloni-Tuzzon argues that the resolution of the controversy in favor of the modest title of "President" established the importance of recognition of the people's views by the president and evidence of modesty in the presidency, an approach to leadership that pledged the presidency's power by not flaunting it. How the country titled the president reflected the views of everyday people, as well as the recognition by social and political elites of the irony that authority rested with acquiescence to egalitarian principles. The controversy's outcome affirmed the republican character of the country's new president and government, even as the conflict was the opening volley in increasingly partisan struggles over executive power. As such, the dispute is as relevant today as it was in 1789.**

**The Journal of the House of Representatives, George Washington Administration, 1789-1797: Second Congress, first session; October, 1791-May, 1792**

**Triumphphant Journey as President-elect, First Term of the First President ; 1789-1939**

**The Great Historical Figures of the U.S. Presidency Brought to Life**

**For Fear of an Elective King**

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

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

A delightful mix of full-color historical reproductions, photos, and hilarious cartoon-style illustrations brings to life the Presidents of the United States of America, combining poignant anecdotes with important factual information.

Except 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 one evening there will be a ball in the Metropolitan Opera House, in this city, and it is pro posed 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 serv ice on the day of inauguration. As Doctor Proctor, 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.

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Descendants of Rev. Lawrence Washington (1602-1652) of England

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

Quotes of American President George Washington, a Words of Wisdom Collection Book, Including The Rules of Civility and Decent Behaviour In Company and Conversation

Travels with George

The Diary of George Washington, from 1789 to 1791

The First American Republic 1774-1789

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George Washington (February 22, 1733)– 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 that deviated 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).

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 Journal of the House of Representatives, George Washington Administration, 1789-1797: Third Congress, first session; December, 1793-June, 1794

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

Diary of Washington

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

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

A Masonic Tribute

**A history of the Continental Congress focuses on its presidents, from the American Revolution through the years under the Articles of Confederation, and ending with the establishment of the Constitution of the United States.**

**Examines the contributions of America's first president, tracing his accomplishments as a Revolutionary War hero and explaining how his decisions as president established precedents for the future governing of America.**

**For two centuries, George Washington has stood "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," universally acknowledged as the one indispensable founder of the American republic. This Library of America volume—the most extensive and authoritative one-volume collection ever published—covers five decades of Washington's astonishingly active life and brings together over 440 letters, orders, addresses, and other writings. Among the early writings included are the journal Washington kept at age sixteen while surveying the Shenandoah Valley frontier and the dramatic account of the winter journey he made through the Pennsylvania wilderness in 1753 while on a diplomatic mission. Some two dozen letters written during the French and Indian War, including first-hand accounts of the controversial forest skirmish that sparked those hostilities and of Braddock's bloody defeat, record Washington's early encounters with the harsh challenges of military command. An extensive selection of letters, orders, and addresses from the Revolutionary War make manifest Washington's determined leadership of the Continental Army through the years of defeat and deprivation. Included are accounts of battles; letters to Congress and state governments vividly describing the army's desperate need of supplies; Washington's journal of the victorious Yorktown campaign; and letters and addresses showing how Washington upheld the supremacy of civil power in the new republic by peaceably disbanding the army at the end of the war. Letters from the Confederation period (1783–1789) show Washington's pleasure at returning to his Mount Vernon home, his continued interest in Western land speculation and river navigation, his growing concern with the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, and his role in the framing and ratification of the Constitution. The writings from his two terms as President of the United States show how Washington strove to establish enduring republican institutions, to build public trust in the new government, to avoid the divisions of party and faction, and to maintain American neutrality during the war between Britain and Revolutionary France. Also included in the volume are letters revealing his close and careful management of Mount Vernon and his evolving attitudes toward slavery. Washington's writings demonstrate the keen, practical intelligence that distinguished his leadership in war and peace, as well as the patriotism, dignity, and devotion to the cause of republican government that won the admiration and trust of his contemporaries and his heirs. LIBRARY OF AMERICA is an independent nonprofit cultural organization founded in 1979 to preserve our nation's literary heritage by publishing, and keeping permanently in print, America's best and most significant writing. The Library of America series includes more than 300 volumes to date, authoritative editions that average 1,000 pages in length, feature cloth covers, sewn bindings, and ribbon markers, and are printed on premium acid-free paper that will last for centuries.**

**Presidents Above Party**

**George Washington: Writings (LOA #91)**

**George Washington the President**

**The Writings of George Washington**

**Mary Washington House, Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1772-1789**

**Presidential series. September-1788-March 1789**