






|  | Presidency  | Domestic Policy   | Foreign Policy  | Legacy   |
|--|---|---|---|--|
|  <p><b>George Washington</b><br/>Years of Presidency<br/>1789-1797</p> | <p>1<sup>st</sup> President<br/>Set Precedents - examples<br/>John Adams- VP</p>  | <p>Set up 1<sup>st</sup> Cabinet<br/>Fed Judiciary Act 1789<br/>Hamilton's Financial Plan<br/>Washington D.C. planned<br/>Whiskey Rebellion</p> | <p>Neutrality<br/>Jay's Treaty<br/>Pinckney's Treaty</p>  | <p>"Mr. President"<br/>2 Term Limit<br/>Washington's Farewell Address<br/>Commanded Continental Army</p>               |
|  <p><b>John Adams</b><br/>Years of Presidency<br/>1797 -1801</p>      | <p>2<sup>nd</sup> President<br/>Federalists<br/>Jefferson elected VP</p>  | <p>Alien and Sedition Acts- attacked immigrants and made criticizing the gov't illegal<br/>Midnight Appointments</p>                            | <p>XYZ Affair- France asked for bribe<br/>"Millions for defense, not a cent for tribute"<br/>Built up the army and navy</p>                                   | <p>Alien and Sedition Acts<br/>Midnight Appointments<br/>XYZ Affair<br/>Defended troops accused at Boston Massacre</p> |
|  <p><b>Thomas Jefferson</b><br/>Years of Presidency<br/>1801-1809</p> | <p>3<sup>rd</sup> President<br/>Elected by H of R after election ended in a tie with Aaron Burr<br/>Democratic-Republican</p> | <p>Undid Federalists policies<br/>Louisiana Purchase 1803- doubles size of US and gave access to Mississippi River<br/>Marbury vs. Madison</p>  | <p>Embargo Act 1807- banned all trade<br/>Non-Intercourse Act- banned trade with Britain and France</p>   | <p>Louisiana Purchase 1803<br/>Embargo Act 1807<br/>Wrote Declaration of Independence</p>                              |
|  <p><b>James Madison</b><br/>Years of Presidency<br/>1809 -1817</p>  | <p>4<sup>th</sup> President<br/>Democratic-Republican</p>   | <p>Built roads and canals<br/>War Hawks pushed for declaration of war with Britain</p>  | <p>War of 1812- caused by British interference with trade and impressments<br/>D.C. burned, Star Spangled Banner written, Treaty of Ghent, Battle of N.O.</p> | <p>War of 1812<br/>"Father of the Constitution"</p>  |
|  <p><b>James Monroe</b><br/>Years of Presidency<br/>1817-1825</p>   | <p>5<sup>th</sup> President<br/>Democratic-Republican<br/>"Era of Good Feelings"- 1 political party, nationalism</p>          | <p>Adams-Onis Treaty- FL<br/>Missouri Compromise<br/>Built roads and canals</p>   | <p>Monroe Doctrine- warned European countries from creating any new colonies in the Western Hemisphere</p>  | <p>"Era of Good Feelings"<br/>Monroe Doctrine<br/>Adams-Onis Treaty<br/>Missouri Compromise</p>                        |

- **Inaugurate-** To swear in or induct into office in a formal ceremony
- **Cabinet-** A group of department heads who serve as the president's chief advisor
- **Tariff-** A tax on imported goods
- **Neutral-** Not siding with one country or another
- **Foreign Policy-** Relations with the government of other countries
- **Domestic (At Home) Policy-** Directly related to all issues and activity within a nation's borders
- **Political Party-** A group of people that tries to promote its ideas and influence on government
- **Alien and Sedition Acts-** A series of four laws enacted in 1798 to reduce the political power of recent immigrants to the United States.
- **Sedition-** Conduct or speech inciting people to rebel against the authority of a state
- **States' Rights-** Theory that said that states had the right to judge when a federal government had passed an unconstitutional law
- **Judicial Review-** The principle that the Supreme Court has the final say in interpreting the Constitution
- **Unconstitutional-** Something that contradicts the law of the Constitution
- **Impressments-** The act of seizing by force
- **Embargo (Act of 1807)-** An act that stated that American ships were no longer allowed to sail to foreign ports, and also closed American ports to foreign ships
- **Nationalism-** A feeling of pride, loyalty, and protectiveness towards one's country
- **Sectionalism-** The placing of interests of one's own region ahead of the interest of the nation as a whole
- **Precedent-** Examples put in place that are used in future situations (George Washington established several precedents being the first President.)