



George vs. George

The nature of a presidential leader



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George Washington

Educational Background:

- Little to no education.
- Early notebooks indicate that he was well read in geography, military history, agriculture, deportment, and composition.
- Showed aptitude in surveying and simple mathematics.

<http://www.history.com/presidents/washington/biography>





George Washington

Work Experience:

- Appointed official surveyor for Culpeper County, Virginia (1749)
- Surveyed lands west of the Blue Mountains

Military Experience:

- Appointed Adjutant General of the Virginia Militia (1753)
- Lt. Colonel during the French and Indian War (1754)
- Appointed Major General and Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army (1775)





George Washington

Notable Events:

- The events at Fort Mifflin (French and Indian War)
- The Battle of Trenton/Princeton (The American Revolution)
- Newburgh Conspiracy (Post-American Revolution)





George Washington

Political Experience:

- Elected to the House of Burgesses (1758)
- Justice of Fairfax and held court in Alexandria, Virginia (1760-1774)
- Virginia Delegate to the First Continental Congress (1774)

1st President of the United States of America

- Only president to receive 100% of electoral votes.
- Not a member of a political party.
- Served two terms; reluctant to serve a third therefore resigning.





George Washington

Domestic Policies:

- Instituted a Cabinet of Advisors.
- He was sought to isolate himself from direct contact with Congress.
- Invoked the Militia Act (1792) in response to the Whiskey Rebellion.
 - Gave president the authority to call out the militia in times of crisis.
 - Washington led the militia to defeat the rebellions throughout the district.

Text: Whiskey Rebellion:

<http://www.nps.gov/archive/frhi/whiskreb.htm>

Milita Act (1792) Full Text:

http://www.constitution.org/mil/mil_act_1792.htm





George Washington

Domestic Policies (*continued*):

- The appointment of Alexander Hamilton (Secretary of Treasury)
 - Led to the establishment of the banking system.
- The appointment of Thomas Jefferson (Secretary of State)
 - Pursued trade relations and diplomatic ties with all European nations.
- Creation of the National Bank
- The Judiciary Act of 1789
 - Initiated the development of the Judicial Branch.
 - Review source: <http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=12>





George Washington

- Washington's Farewell Address
 - Spoke of national unity, the value of the Constitution, and the rule of law.
 - Warned of the evils surrounding political parties.
 - Most importantly he warned against foreign influences and meddling in European affairs.

Full text:

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/washing.htm>



Fort Necessity

The 22 year old Washington went against British orders in engaging French forces in the Ohio River Valley.

During the skirmish, Joseph De Jumonville, a diplomatic messenger, was killed. It was later discovered that the French entourage was on a diplomatic mission to deliver correspondences from the Canadian Governor to the Colonial British.

Some suspect that this attack sparked continued problems that enveloped into the French and Indian War.

For further information see:

America's Hidden History by Kenneth C. Davis



Battle of Trenton/Princeton

The Battle of Trenton:

Knowing that he could not maintain the morale of his troops, Washington knew that a victory was in demand.

Washington led his forces across the Delaware River in an attempt to capture unsuspecting forces near Princeton.

The Battle of Princeton:

As Cornwallis sought retribution, Washington again tricked the unsuspecting British forces by establishing a fake encampment the doubled back, flanking British forces and securing another victory.

For additional information:

http://www.pbs.org/georgewashington/classroom/popup_military_leader.html

<http://www.americanrevolution.com/battleofprinceton.html>



The Newburgh Conspiracy

At the moment of victory over the British in 1783, the Continental Army was camped at Newburgh and feeling very bitter. Congress had not paid the officers their promised bonuses for sticking out the war.

Angry and poised for a military coup, they talked about making Washington emperor, an American Napoleon, but he did not want that. On March 15, 1783, Washington addressed a large room filled with hundreds of Continental Army officers who were ready to take power from the feeble Congress, and he gently put them in their place.

Summary:

http://www.vw.vccs.edu/vwhansd/HIS121/Washington_Newburgh.html

Full Text:

http://www.vw.vccs.edu/vwhansd/HIS121/Newburgh_Address.html



Creation of the National Bank

Under Washington, Hamilton asked Congress to develop a bank to manage the nation's debts and interest payments.

Arguments for the bank:

- Bank would have the power to make loans to the government and private individuals.
- Banks could issue paper money providing national currency that would stimulate trade, investment, and economic growth.

Arguments against the bank:

- Northern merchants would own most of the bank's stock because they were the only ones who could afford it.
- Madison argued that Congress had no power to establish a bank because it was not part of the federal government's powers.

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Creation of the National Bank

Congress passed the bill and Washington approved it because...

Article I Section 8 of the Constitution gives the federal government the power **“to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper.”**

This argument would divide the federal government into two separate political parties – The Federalist Party and the Democratic Republicans.

For additional information:

<http://millercenter.org/academic/americanpresident/washington/essays/biography/4>

Textbook: The American Republic since 1877 (McGraw Hill, 2007)



Resource Materials: George Washington

- [Washington Biography](#)
- The events at Fort Mifflin: *America's Hidden History* By Kenneth C. Davis
- [The Battle of Trenton/Princeton](#)
- [Newburgh Conspiracy](#)
- [Whiskey Rebellion](#)
- [Militia Act \(1792\)](#)
- [Farewell Address](#)
- [Creation of the National Bank](#)
- [Judiciary Act of 1789](#)





George W. Bush

Educational Background:

Harvard Business School (1976)

Master of Business Administration

Yale University (1968)

Bachelors of History

Skull and Bones Fraternal Society

Philips Academy (1964)

Baseball

Cheerleading





George W. Bush

Military Experience:

Texas Air National Guard (1968)

- Scored the lowest acceptable passing grade on the written exam.

Alabama Air National Guard (1972)

- Transferred in order to work on a Republican Senate Campaign.

Discharged October 1973 – Texas Air National Guard*

**Note: Was discharged eight months early without being called for activity duty in Vietnam.*





George W. Bush

Work Experience:

Co-owner of the Texas Rangers Major League Baseball Team (1989-1998)

- Managing General Partner.
- Actively led the team's projects.

Oil Ventures

- Senior Partner/Chief Executive Officer
 1. Abrusto Energy
 2. Spectrum 7
 3. Harken Energy





George W. Bush

Political Career:

Ran for United States House of Representatives (1978)

- Lost by 6,000 votes.

Governor of Texas (January 1995-December 2000)

- First governor in 21 years elected to consecutive terms in office.





George W. Bush

Points of interest:

- Increased educational funding.
- Set higher standards for schools.
- Reformed the criminal justice system.
- Sought to create a business tax.
- \$2 Billion tax cut plan – largest cut in Texas history.
- Faith-based Welfare Program.





George W. Bush

43rd President of the United States (2000-Present):

Vice President – Dick Cheney

- Former White House Chief of Staff
- U.S. Representative
- Secretary of Defense
- Halliburton Chief Executive Officer





George W. Bush

Domestic Policies:

- [U.S. Patriot Act](#) (2001)
- [No Child Left Behind Act](#) (2002)
- [Homeland Security Act](#) (2002)
- [Economic Bailout Plan](#) (2008)

Vetoed Legislation:

- [Stem Cell Research](#) (2007)
- [State Children's Health Insurance Program](#) (2007)





George W. Bush

Notable Events:

- 2000 Presidential Election
- Attacks of September 11, 2001
- Afghanistan & Iraq “Wars”
- Hurricane Katrina (2005)

Controversy:

- Executive Order 13233
- Suspension of Habeas Corpus
- Domestic Spying
- Detention of prisoners in Guantanamo





George W. Bush

Public Opinion Polls:

Beginning of the Bush Presidency → 50%

Post 9/11 → 85%

2007 → 37%

Current → 28%



U.S. Patriot Act (2001)

- Relaxed restrictions on information sharing between U.S. law enforcement and intelligence officers about suspected terrorists.
- Makes it illegal to knowingly harbor a terrorist.
- Authorization of "roving wiretaps," so that law enforcement officials can get court orders to wiretap any phone a suspected terrorist would use. The provision was needed, advocates said, with the advent of cellular and disposable phones.
- Allowing the federal government to detain non-U.S. citizens suspected of terrorism for up to seven days without specific charges.
- Allowing law enforcement officials greater subpoena power for e-mail records of terrorist suspects.
- Tripling the number of Border Patrol, Customs Service Inspectors and Immigration and Naturalization Service inspectors at the northern border of the United States, and providing \$100 million to improve technology and equipment on the U.S. border with Canada.
- Expanding measures against money laundering by requiring additional record keeping and reports for certain transactions and requiring identification of account holders.
- Eliminating the statute of limitations for prosecuting the most egregious terrorist acts, but maintaining the statute of limitation on most crimes at five to eight years.

Explanation: <http://archives.cnn.com/2002/LAW/08/23/patriot.act.explainer/index.html>

Full Text: <http://epic.org/privacy/terrorism/hr3162.html>



No Child Left Behind Act (2002)

- *Accountability for Results*: Creates strong standards in each state for what every child should know and learn in reading and math in grades 3-8. Student progress and achievement will be measured for every child, every year.
- *Unprecedented State & Local Flexibility & Reduced Red Tape*: Provides new flexibility for all 50 states and every local school district in America in the use of federal education funds.
- *Focusing Resources on Proven Educational Methods*: Focuses educational dollars on proven, research-based approaches that will most help children to learn.
- *Expanded Choices for Parents*: Enhances options for parents with children in chronically failing schools - and makes these options available immediately in the 2002-03 school year for students in thousands of schools already identified as failing under current law.
- The NCLB Act will strengthen Title I accountability by requiring States to implement statewide accountability systems covering all public schools and students.

Full Text: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/01/20020108.html>



Homeland Security Act (2002)

There is established a Department of Homeland Security, as an executive department of the United States within the meaning of title 5, United States Code.

The primary mission of the Department is to:

- prevent terrorist attacks within the United States;
- reduce the vulnerability of the United States to terrorism;
- and minimize the damage, and assist in the recovery, from terrorist attacks that do occur within the United States.

Outline: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/deptofhomeland/bill/>

PDF Text: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/deptofhomeland/bill/hsl-bill.pdf>



Stem Cell Research (2007)

Stem Cell Research Enhancement Act of 2007 - (Sec. 2) Amends the Public Health Service Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct and support research that utilizes human embryonic stem cells, regardless of the date on which the stem cells were derived from a human embryo.

Limits such research to stem cells that meet the following ethical requirements:

- the stem cells were derived from human embryos donated from in vitro fertilization clinics for the purpose of fertility treatment and were in excess of the needs of the individuals seeking such treatment;
- the embryos would never be implanted in a woman and would otherwise be discarded; and
- such individuals donate the embryos with written informed consent and receive no financial or other inducements.

Library of Congress Text:

<http://www.thomas.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?dno:SN00005:@@L&summ2=m&>



State Children's Health Insurance Program

The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) was created by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, enacted Title XXI of the Social Security Act, and has allocated about \$20 billion over 10 years to help states insure low-income children who are ineligible for Medicaid but cannot afford private insurance.

States receive an enhanced federal match (greater than the state's Medicaid match) to provide for this coverage. Each state is entitled to a specific allotment of federal funds each year.

States are allowed three years to spend their allotments. After three years, Title XXI provides that all remaining funds be reallocated to states that have used up their allotments.

National Conference of State legislators overview:

<http://www.ncsl.org/programs/health/chiphome.htm>

RESULTS overview:

<http://www.results.org/website/article.asp?id=1561>



Executive Order 13233

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to establish policies and procedures implementing section 2204 of title 44 of the United States Code with respect to constitutionally based privileges, including those that apply to Presidential records reflecting military, diplomatic, or national security secrets, Presidential communications, legal advice, legal work, or the deliberative processes of the President and the President's advisors, and to do so in a manner consistent with the Supreme Court's decisions in *Nixon v. Administrator of General Services*, 433 U.S. 425 (1977)

Full Text: <http://www.fas.org/sgp/news/2001/11/eo-pra.html>



Suspension of Habeas Corpus

Habeas corpus is the name of a legal action, or writ, through which a person can seek relief from unlawful detention of himself or another person.

The legislation sets up rules for the military commissions that will allow the government to prosecute high-level terrorists considered the mastermind of the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks.

It strips detainees of a habeas corpus right to challenge their detentions in court and broadly defines what kind of treatment of detainees is prosecutable as a war crime.

New York Times Review:

<http://www.nytimes.com/2006/09/28/washington/29detaincnd.html?ex=1317096000&en=cce97fe9e3c4e8c2&ei=5088&partner=rssnyt&emc=rss>



Domestic Spying

President Bush signed a secret order in 2002 authorizing the National Security Agency to eavesdrop on U.S. citizens and foreign nationals in the United States.

The aim of the program was to rapidly monitor the phone calls and other communications of people in the United States believed to have contact with suspected associates of al Qaeda and other terrorist groups overseas.

Said regulations would also allow the government to implement these policies against any citizen of the United States dubbed a “terrorist” domestic and/or international.

Washington Post Review:

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/12/16/AR2005121600021.html>



Detention of Prisoners in Guantanamo

A U.N. anti-torture panel today issued a rebuke of Bush administration counter-terrorism policies today, calling for the closing of the Guantanamo detention facility in Cuba and a halt to the transfer of suspected terrorists to countries where they may face torture.

The committee, charged with monitoring the 1984 Convention Against Torture that the United States has ratified, also stated that the imprisonment of suspects in secret detention facilities constitutes a clear violation of the treaty.

Washington Post Review:

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/05/19/AR2006051900105.html>



Economic Bailout Plan (2008)

Purchases of Mortgage-Related Assets.

(a) Authority to Purchase.--The Secretary is authorized to purchase, and to make and fund commitments to purchase, on such terms and conditions as determined by the Secretary, mortgage-related assets from any financial institution having its headquarters in the United States.

(b) Necessary Actions.--The Secretary is authorized to take such actions as the Secretary deems necessary to carry out the authorities in this Act, including, without limitation:

(1) appointing such employees as may be required to carry out the authorities in this Act and defining their duties;

New York Times Review:

<http://www.nytimes.com/2008/09/21/business/21draftcnd.html>



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- [Suspension of Habeas Corpus](#)
- [Domestic Spying](#)
- [Detention of prisoners in Guantanamo](#)

