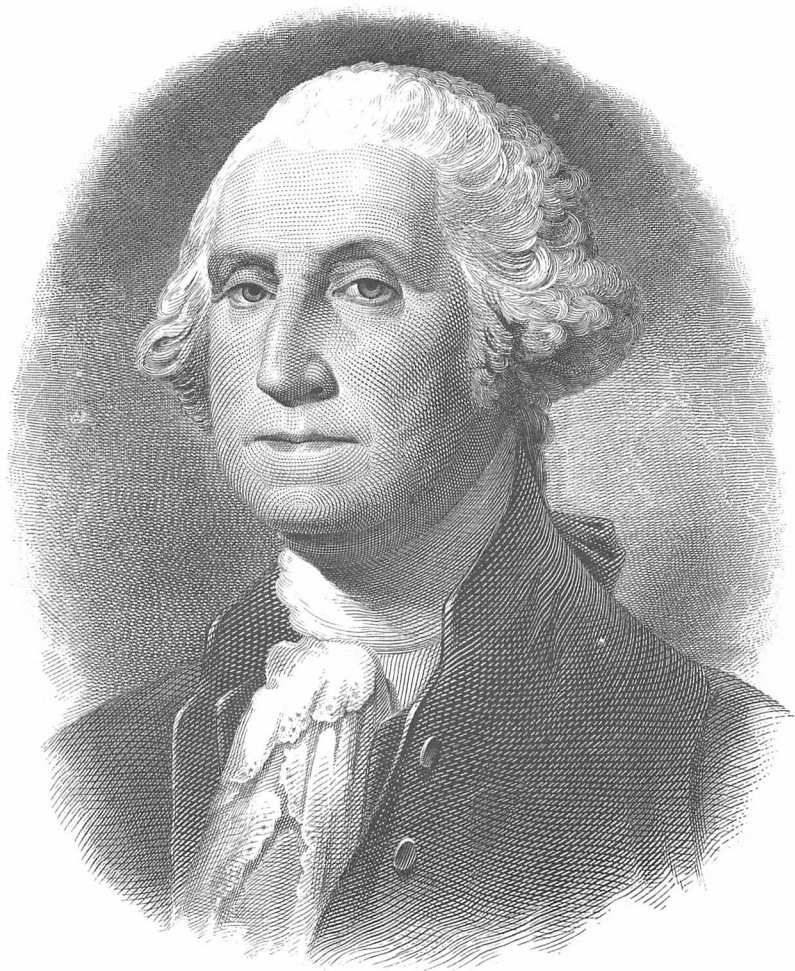
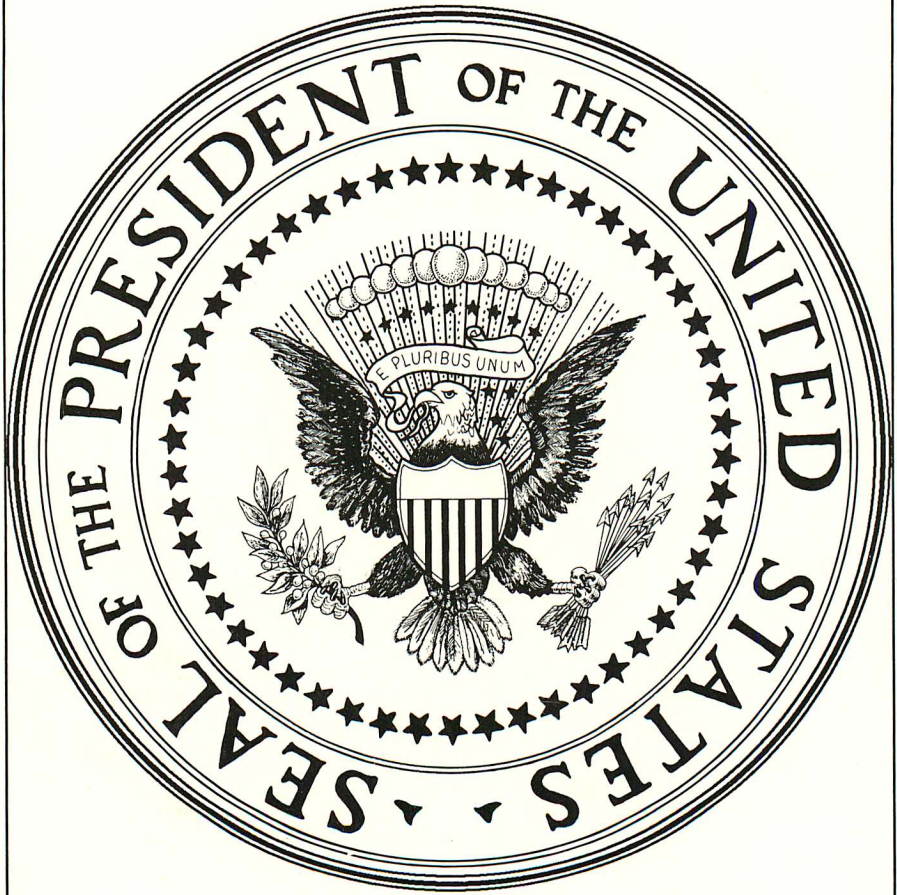


1





1. GEORGE WASHINGTON

"Father of His Country"

1789 — 1797

Federalist

Birthdate: February 22, 1732	Married: Martha D. Custis, 1759
Birthplace: Westmoreland Co., Va.	Children: Four
Education: Common Schools	Died: December 14, 1799
Occupation: Farmer, Soldier	Place of Death: Mount Vernon, Va.
Home State: Virginia	Place of Burial: Mount Vernon, Va.

ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

First and Second

Vice-President: John Adams

EVENTS IN WASHINGTON'S LIFE

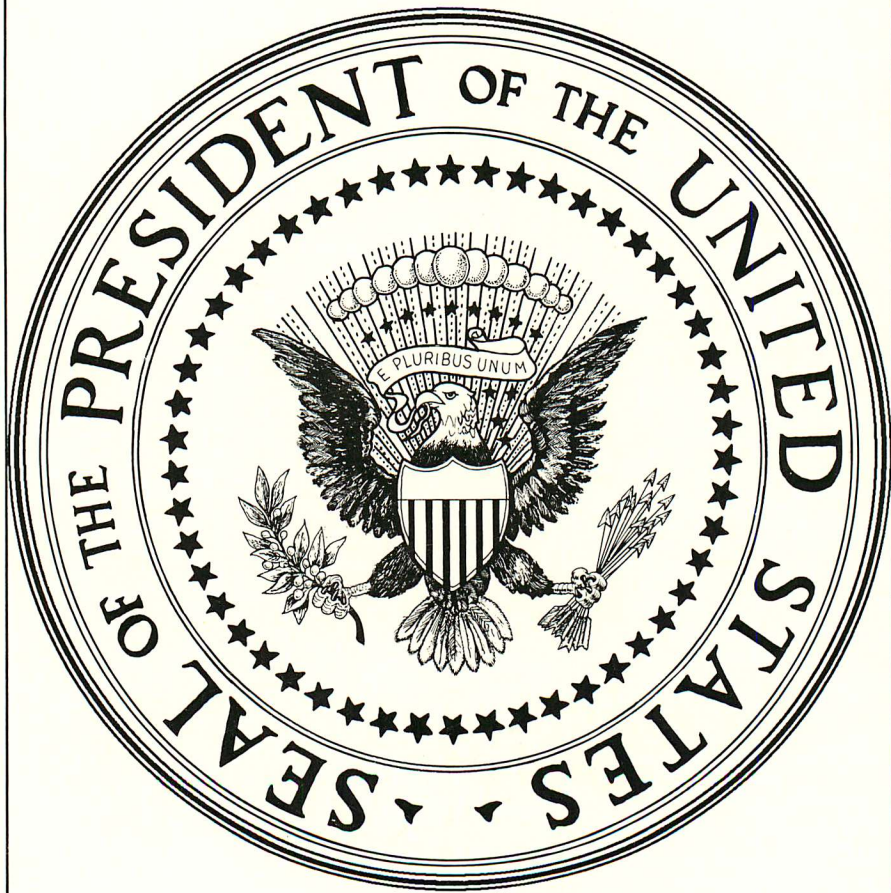
- 1749 — Appointed surveyor of Culpepper County, Virginia
- 1752 — Appointed Major in Virginia militia
- 1755 — Aide-de-camp to Gen. Braddock in French and Indian War
- 1759-1774 — Member of Virginia House of Burgesses
- 1774-1775 — Delegate to Continental Congress
- 1775-1783 — Commander in Chief of Continental Army
- 1783 — Resigns commission in the army and returns to Mount Vernon
- 1787 — Elected president of the Constitutional Convention
- 1789 — Elected first President of the United States
- 1792 — Re-elected to the presidency
- 1798 — Accepts commission as Commander in Chief of U.S. forces

EVENTS DURING WASHINGTON'S PRESIDENCY

- 1789 — Departments of State, Treasury, and War created by Congress.
French Revolution begins.
North Carolina ratifies the Constitution and becomes the 12th state.
- 1790 — Washington, D.C., founded.
First session of United States Supreme Court.
First Catholic bishop consecrated in U.S., John Carroll of Baltimore.
Philadelphia becomes capital of United States.
Benjamin Franklin dies.
Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution and becomes the 13th state.
Vermont admitted to the Union as 14th state.
- 1791 — Bill of Rights (first ten amendments to U.S. Constitution) ratified.
St. Mary's Seminary, the first seminary in the U.S., is established in Baltimore, Maryland.
- 1792 — Kentucky admitted to the Union as 15th state.
Construction of White House begun.
Mint of the U.S. is established by Congress, and money is minted.
Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin.
- 1793 — Construction of United States Capitol begun.
- 1794 — "Whiskey Insurrection" in Pennsylvania.
- 1796 — Tennessee admitted to the Union as 16th state.

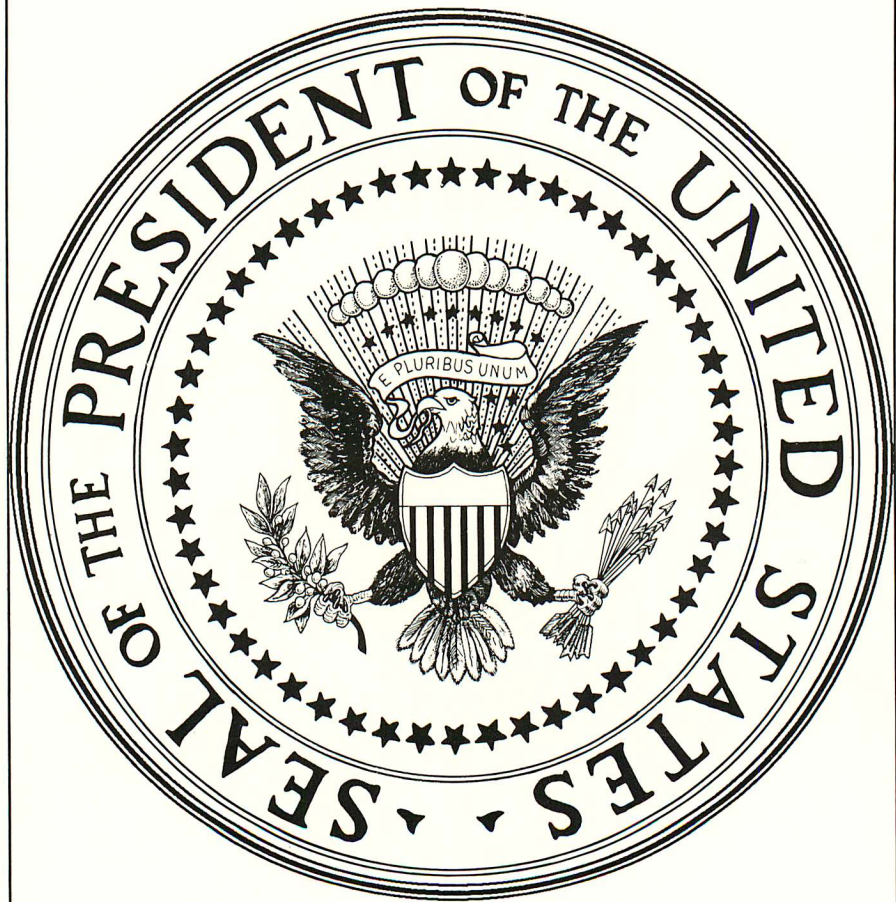
"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible."

1796



2





2. JOHN ADAMS
"The Colossus of Debate"
1797 — 1801
Federalist

Birthdate: October 30, 1735	Married: Abigail Smith, 1758
Birthplace: Quincy, Mass.	Children: Four
Education: Harvard	Died: July 4, 1826
Occupation: Lawyer	Place of Death: Quincy, Mass.
Home State: Massachusetts	Place of Burial: Quincy, Mass.

ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

Third
Vice-President: Thomas Jefferson

EVENTS IN ADAMS'S LIFE

- 1758 — Admitted to the Massachusetts Bar
- 1770-1774 — Member of the Massachusetts legislature
- 1774-1777 — Member of the Continental Congress
- 1778 — Minister to France
- 1779-1780 — Drafted the Massachusetts state constitution
- 1780-1782 — Minister to The Netherlands
- 1783 — Negotiated the Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War
- 1785-1788 — Minister to England
- 1789-1797 — Vice-President under George Washington
- 1820 — Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts

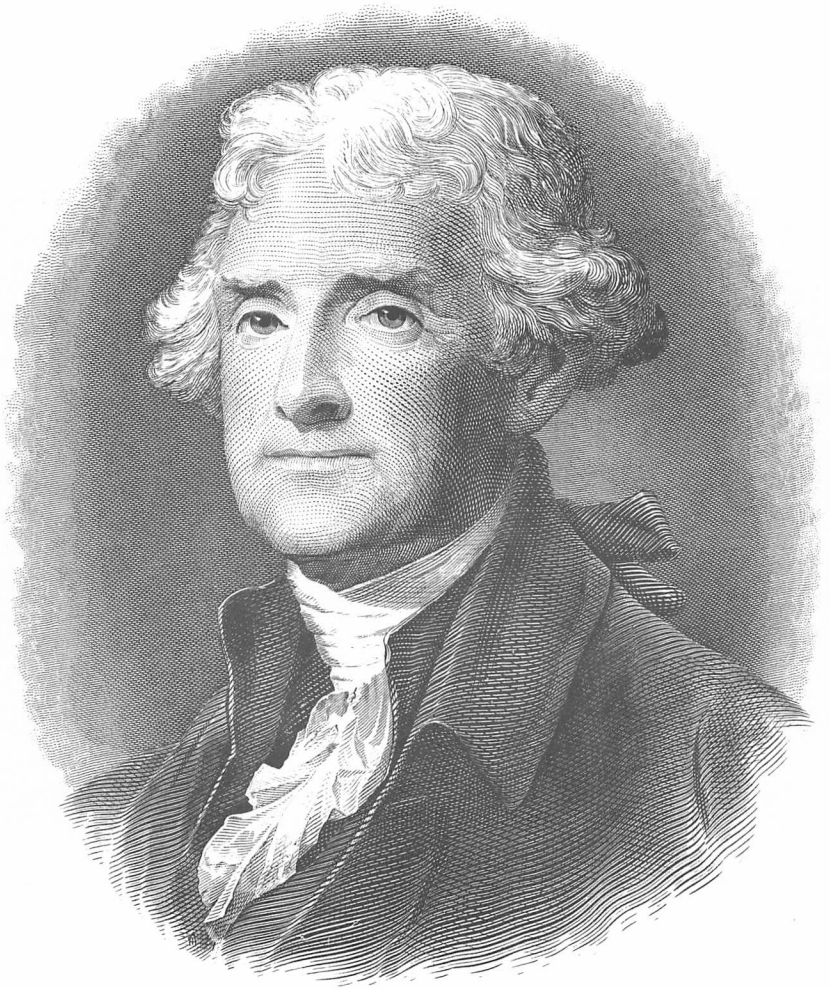
EVENTS DURING ADAMS'S PRESIDENCY

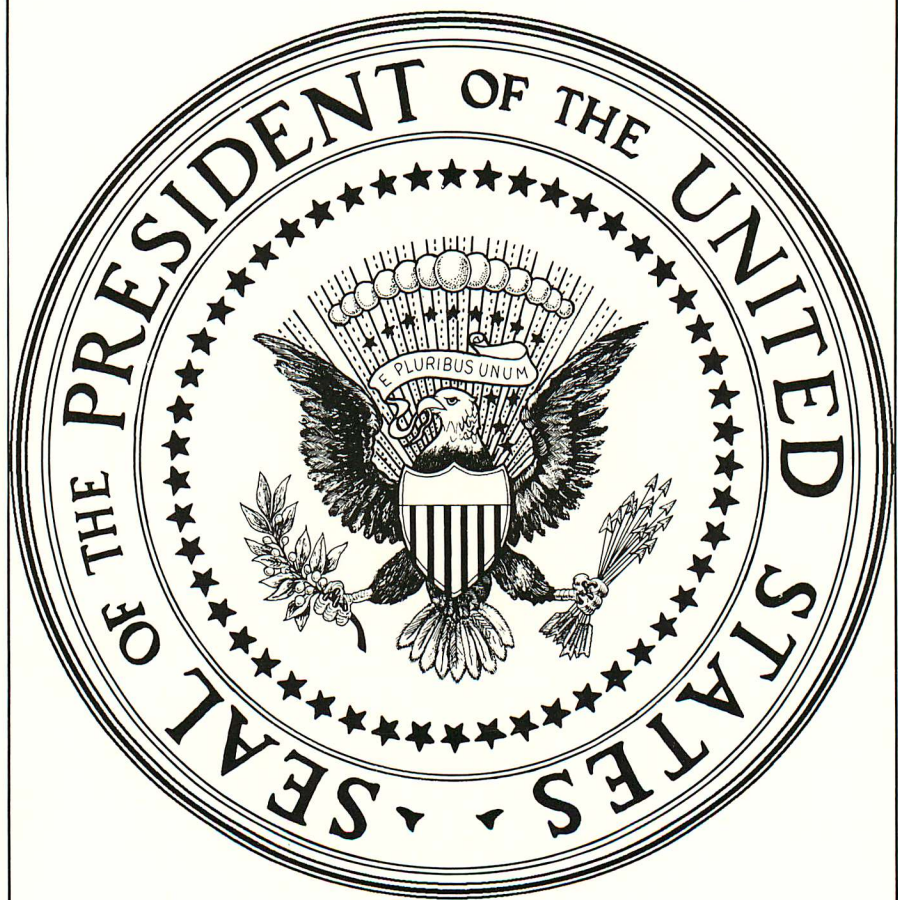
- 1797 — "XYZ Affair" between U.S. and France almost results in war.
- 1798 — Eleventh Amendment to Constitution ratified (exemption of states from lawsuits by individuals).
 - Department of the Navy created.
 - Alien and Sedition laws enacted.
 - Marine Corps created.
 - Edward Jenner discovers vaccination for smallpox.
 - Robert Malthus publishes his *Essay on the Principles of Population*.
- 1799 — George Washington dies.
 - Presidential mansion in Washington, D.C., is completed.
- 1800 — U.S. capital moved to Washington, D.C., from Philadelphia.
 - Peace treaty completed with France.

"If national pride is ever justifiable or excusable, it is when it springs, not from power or riches, grandeur or glory, but from conviction of national innocence, information, and benevolence." 1797



3





3. THOMAS JEFFERSON

"The Father of the Declaration of Independence"

1801 — 1809

Democratic-Republican

Birthdate: April 13, 1743	Married: Martha Wayles Skelton, 1772
Birthplace: Shadwell, Va.	Children: Two
Education: William and Mary College, 1762	Died: July 4, 1826
Occupation: Lawyer	Place of Death: Monticello, Va.
Home State: Virginia	Place of Burial: Monticello, Va.

ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

Fourth and Fifth

Vice-Presidents: Aaron Burr (1801-1805)

George Clinton (1805-1809)

EVENTS IN JEFFERSON'S LIFE

- 1767 — Admitted to the Virginia Bar
- 1769-1774 — Member of the Virginia House of Burgesses
- 1775-1776 — Member of Continental Congress
- 1776 — Author of the Declaration of Independence
- 1776-1779 — Member of the Virginia House of Delegates
- 1779-1781 — Governor of Virginia
- 1783-1784 — Member of Continental Congress
- 1784-1789 — Minister to France
- 1790-1793 — Secretary of State under George Washington
- 1797-1801 — Vice-President under John Adams
- 1800 — Elected to the presidency
- 1804 — Re-elected to the presidency
- 1825-1826 — Rector of the University of Virginia

EVENTS DURING JEFFERSON'S PRESIDENCY

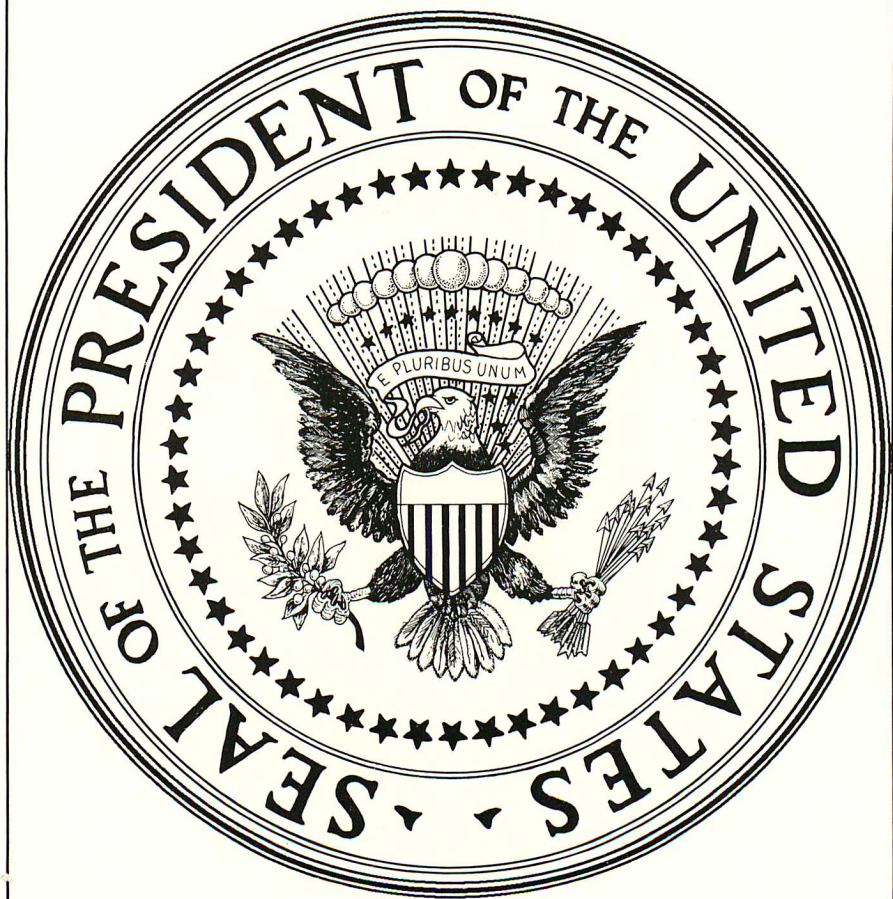
- 1801 — Tripoli declares war on the United States.
"Johnny Appleseed" arrives in Ohio Valley with seeds from the east.
- 1802 — Thomas Wedgwood produces the world's first photograph.
- 1803 — Ohio admitted to the Union as the 17th state.
U.S. completes Louisiana Purchase with France for \$15,000,000, doubling the size of the country.
U.S. Supreme Court rules that any act of Congress that is in conflict with the Constitution is invalid.
- 1804 — Alexander Hamilton, former Secretary of the Treasury, is killed in a duel with Aaron Burr.
Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution is ratified (requires separate electoral ballots for President and Vice-President).
- 1805 — Peace treaty signed between U.S. and Tripoli.
- 1806 — Construction of the Cumberland Road, first road to the frontier, is authorized.
- 1807 — Embargo Act forbids U.S. ships to leave for any foreign port.
- 1808 — Importation of slaves to the U.S. is officially prohibited.

"We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness."

1776







4. **JAMES MADISON**
"The Father of the Constitution"
1809—1817
Democratic-Republican

Birthdate: March 16, 1751	Married: Dolley Payne Todd, 1794
Birthplace: Port Conway, Va.	Children: None
Education: Princeton, 1771	Died: June 28, 1836
Occupation: Lawyer	Place of Death: Montpelier, Va.
Home State: Virginia	Place of Burial: Montpelier, Va.

ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

Sixth and Seventh

Vice-Presidents: George Clinton (1809-1812)

Elbridge Gerry (1813-1814; died in office)

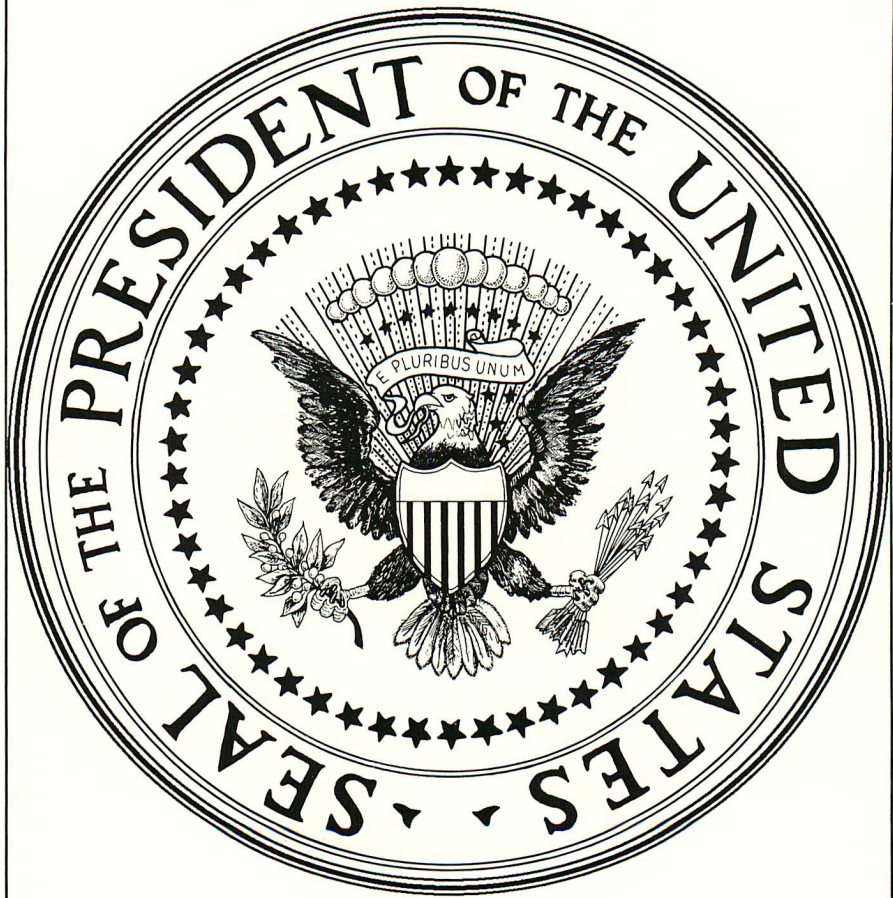
EVENTS IN MADISON'S LIFE

- 1775 — Appointed Colonel in the Orange County militia
- 1776 — Delegate to the Virginia Convention
- 1776-1777 — Member of the Virginia House of Delegates
- 1778-1779 — Member of the Council of State in Virginia
- 1780-1783 — Member of the Continental Congress
- 1784-1786 — Member of the Virginia House of Delegates
- 1786-1788 — Member of the Continental Congress
- 1787 — Member of the Constitutional Convention
- 1789-1797 — U.S. Representative from Virginia
- 1799-1800 — Member of the Virginia House of Delegates
- 1801-1809 — Secretary of State under Thomas Jefferson
- 1808 — Elected to the presidency
- 1812 — Re-elected to the presidency
- 1826-1836 — Rector of the University of Virginia

EVENTS DURING MADISON'S PRESIDENCY

- 1809 — Abraham Lincoln is born.
Treaty of Fort Wayne gains 3 million acres of land in the Indiana Territory for the United States.
- 1810 — U.S. annexes a portion of the Florida Territory.
- 1811 — William Henry Harrison, a future president, defeats Indians at Tippecanoe.
- 1812 — Louisiana admitted to the Union as the 18th state.
United States declares war on Great Britain.
- 1813 — Commodore Perry defeats the British on Lake Erie.
- 1814 — British burn Washington, D.C., including the White House.
Francis Scott Key writes "The Star-Spangled Banner" while held on a boat by the British off Fort McHenry.
Treaty of Ghent ends the U.S. war with Great Britain.
- 1815 — Andrew Jackson, a future President, defeats the British in the Battle of New Orleans.
United States declares war on Algiers.
War against Algiers ends.
Napoleon defeated at the Battle of Waterloo.
- 1816 — Indiana is admitted to the Union as the 19th state.

"To the press alone, chequered as it is with abuses, the world is indebted for all the triumphs which have been gained by reason and humanity over error and oppression." 1800



5





5. JAMES MONROE

"The Era of Good Feeling President"

1817—1825

Democratic-Republican

Birthdate: April 28, 1758	Married: Elizabeth Kortright, 1786
Birthplace: Westmoreland Co., Va.	Children: Two
Education: William and Mary College, 1776	Died: July 4, 1831
Occupation: Lawyer	Place of Death: New York City, N.Y.
Home State: Virginia	Place of Burial: Richmond, Va.

ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

Eighth and Ninth

Vice-President: Daniel D. Thompson

EVENTS IN MONROE'S LIFE

- 1776-1780 — Served in the Continental Army
- 1782-1783 — Member of the Virginia Assembly
- 1783-1786 — Member of the Continental Congress
- 1786 — Admitted to the Virginia Bar
- 1790-1794 — U.S. Senator from Virginia
- 1794-1796 — Minister to France
- 1799-1802 — Governor of Virginia
- 1803 — Negotiated the Louisiana Purchase with France
- 1803-1807 — Minister to Great Britain
- 1811 — Governor of Virginia
- 1811-1817 — Secretary of State under James Madison
- 1814-1815 — Secretary of War under Madison
- 1816 — Elected to the presidency
- 1820 — Re-elected to the presidency
- 1826-1830 — Member of the Board of Regents of the University of Virginia
- 1829 — President of the Virginia Constitutional Convention

EVENTS DURING MONROE'S PRESIDENCY

- 1817 — Mississippi is admitted to the Union as the 20th state.
- 1818 — Illinois is admitted to the Union as the 21st state.
United States-Canada border is set (longest undefended border in the world).
Congress determines the present design of the U.S. flag.
- 1819 — Alabama is admitted to the Union as the 22nd state.
- 1820 — "Missouri Compromise" allows Maine to enter the Union as a free state and Missouri to enter as a slave state.
Maine is admitted to the Union as the 23rd state.
U.S. founds the nation of Liberia as a home for freed slaves.
- 1821 — Missouri admitted to the Union as the 24th state.
The first natural gas well in the U.S. is tapped at Fredonia, N.Y.
- 1822 — The Rosetta Stone is deciphered, making the translation of Egyptian hieroglyphics possible for the first time.
- 1823 — The Monroe Doctrine, closing the Western Hemisphere to European powers, is declared.
- 1824 — House of Representatives elects John Quincy Adams President, although Andrew Jackson wins both the popular and the electoral vote.

"The American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

1823

