

George and Martha Washington DVD Assignment



1. By 1758, Martha was one of the _____ women in Virginia.
2. She grew up 25 miles from _____.
3. She married for the first time at age _____ to Daniel Parke Custis (age 38).
4. How long was Martha married to Daniel Parke Custis? _____ years
5. What three heartbreaking experiences happened to Martha at this time?
 - 1 - _____
 - 2 - _____
 - 3 - _____

NOTE: She was 17 when married and married 8 years, so she is now a widow at age 25.

6. She was in charge of _____ (how many?) acres and _____ (how many?) slaves.
7. What military rank did George have when they met at a dinner party? _____
8. George was the youngest **OR** eldestchild of his father's second wife, Mary Ball.
9. George's dad died when he was age _____.
10. Who was the man who gave him guidance after the death of his father?

 their neighbor, Lord Fairfax his older stepbrother Lawrence his brother Horatio
11. George eventually inherited his home, _____, from his stepbrother Lawrence's estate.
12. Because he was good at mathematics, George became a _____, which allowed him to travel the area. He was age _____.
13. He began military service at age _____ with the Virginia Militia of 1752.
14. When the French built a fort inside Virginia territory (which was England's land), what was George tasked to do?
15. This adventure helped spark the _____.
16. George was and aid to General Braddock during his attack on

 Fort Wayne Fort Sumter Fort Duquesne
17. What did Colonel George Washington do after General Braddock was mortally wounded?

NOTE: On July 9, 1755, Braddock's men crossed the Monongahela without opposition, about 10 miles (16 km) south of Fort Duquesne. The advance guard of 300 grenadiers and colonials with two cannon under Lieutenant Colonel *Thomas Gage* began to move ahead. George Washington tried to warn him of the flaws in his plan, for example, the French and the Indians fought differently than the open-field style they were using, and other things but his efforts were ignored. It would cost Braddock his life for not listening to young Washington. ... After several hours of intense combat, Braddock was shot off his horse, and effective resistance collapsed. Colonel Washington, although he had no official position in the chain of command, was able to impose and maintain some order and formed a rear guard, which allowed the remnants of the force to disengage. This earned him the sobriquet *Hero of the Monongahela*, by which he was toasted, and established his fame for some time to come.

18. After this battle, rumors circulated that Washington was _____.
19. Martha's full name was Martha Dandridge Custis. What was her nickname? _____

20. George Washington's marital advice: Marital happiness results from a combination of cause...

1 – good *S* _____

2 – good *d* _____

3 – the means of supporting you in the way you have been _____.

21. Who were Martha's two children?

1 – Martha or "Patsy"

2 - _____ Parke Custis "Jacky"



22. True or False - George treated Martha's two children as if they were his own. True False

23. For the first _____ years of their marriage, George and Martha lived happily at Mount Vernon.

24. George served in the Virginia House of *B* _____.

25. According to George himself, what was his occupation? _____

26. Britain had tough laws about trade that forced colonists to buy things from England that they could make right there in the colonies! (aargh!!!) As a result, England pawned off.... superior *OR* inferior products on the colonists.

27. What were the issues that set off conflict between the colonists and the British government?

1 – *T* _____

2 – Importation

3 - Exportation

28. In 1764, the British Parliament began saying that the colonist should pay the debt for the _____ War.



29. In 1765, the _____ Act was instituted whereby all official documents, even newspapers, had to use paper with revenue stamps.

NOTE: The Stamp Act required that many printed materials in the colonies be produced on stamped paper produced in London, carrying an embossed revenue stamp. These printed materials were legal documents, magazines, playing cards, newspapers and many other types of paper used throughout the colonies. Like previous taxes, the stamp tax had to be paid in valid British currency, not in colonial paper money.

30. Over the next ten years, the list of grievances grew! In 1775, George was a delegate to the First

C _____ Congress where he was named to be commander of all the forces of the Continental Army.

31. What had happened to Martha's daughter (and George's stepdaughter) Patsy in 1773? _____

32. Who did George task with taking care of Martha during the war? _____

33. Congress approved a _____ for each regiment and George encouraged the men to attend _____.

34. T or F - During the seven years of war, Martha joined George every winter. True False

35. During the horrible winter at Valley Forge, what did "Lady Washington" do?

36. Around the same time that Cornwallis surrendered and the war came to end (in 1781), what personal tragedy occurred for George and Martha? _____

NOTE: Custis served as a civilian aide-de-camp to Washington during the siege of Yorktown. However, Custis contracted "camp fever" there. Shortly after the surrender of Cornwallis, Custis died on November 5, 1781. With Custis's premature death at age 26, his widow left their two youngest children (Eleanor and George) at Mount Vernon to be raised by the Washingtons.



37. George and Martha raised their two grandchildren as their own. Their names were:

1 – Eleanor, nicknamed “N_____” (age 4)

2 – George Washington Parke Custis, nicknamed “W_____” (age 2)

38. George was called back to duty for his country. In 1787, he was the President of the

C_____ C_____.

39. In 1789, he was named the first P_____ under the new constitution!

NOTE: In the years between the end of the war and the ratification of the Constitution and the presidency, the new nation operated under the Articles of Confederation from 1781-1789. There existed no four year term president under the Articles, but rather a “President of the Congress” who presided over Congress. He was not, however, an executive in the way the successor President of the United States is a chief executive, since all of the functions he executed were under the direct control of Congress

40. On April 30, 1789, the Presidential Oath was taken for the first time! What did George Washington add to the Presidential Oath? _____

41. George Washington believed in the _____ of powers.

42. Whose job was it to make laws?

President (executive branch) Courts (judicial branch) Congress (legislative branch)

43. The President’s role was to ___ the decisions of Congress.

influence interfere in administer

44. Where was the original capital city?

Washington DC Boston Philadelphia New York City Chicago

45. At the time George became President, how old were “the kids”?

Nelly was age _____ and Washy was age _____

46. Everything the Washingtons did was met with C_____. (This is typical of how people treat leaders.)

47. According to Martha, “The greater part of our happiness or misery depends upon our d_____ and not on our circumstances. We carry the seeds of one or the other about in our minds wherever we go.”

48. Where was the second capital city?

Washington DC Boston Philadelphia New York City Chicago

49. Who was the first Secretary of State under Pres. Washington? _____

50. In his Thanksgiving Proclamation, George said it is the duty of all nations to:

1 – to acknowledge the providence of Almighty _____

2 – to _____ His will

3 – to be grateful for His _____



51. George began considering a second term because of differences of opinions arising among leaders about the direction of the country.

- Jefferson believed in strong _____ rights.
- Hamilton believed in a strong _____ government.

Note: Political parties came into being reflecting these differences.

52. The rise of power of the federal government and the colonist's reaction to it is seen in the _____ Rebellion. When a Pennsylvania farmer refused to pay an excise tax on whiskey, President Washington said he would use the federal government to collect the tax!

NOTE: The Whiskey Rebellion was a tax protest in the United States beginning in 1791, during the presidency of George Washington. The rebellion was provoked by the imposition of an excise tax on distilled spirits. Although the tax applied to all distilled spirits, whiskey was by far the most popular distilled beverage in 18th-century America so the excise became widely known as a "whiskey tax." The new excise was a part of treasury secretary Alexander Hamilton's program to fund war debt incurred during the Revolutionary War. The tax was resisted by farmers in the western frontier regions. Many of the resisters were war veterans who believed that they were fighting for the principles of the American Revolution, in particular against taxation without local representation, while the Federal government maintained the taxes were the legal expression of the taxation powers of Congress. Throughout counties in Western Pennsylvania, protesters used violence and intimidation to prevent federal officials from collecting the tax. Resistance came to a climax in July 1794, when more than 500 armed men attacked the fortified home of the tax inspector. Washington rode at the head of an army to suppress the insurgency. The rebels all went home before the arrival of the army, and there was no confrontation. The Whiskey Rebellion demonstrated that the new national government had the willingness and ability to suppress violent resistance to its laws. The events contributed to the formation of political parties in the United States, a process already underway. The whiskey tax was repealed after Thomas Jefferson's Republican Party, which opposed Hamilton's Federalist Party, came to power in 1801.

53. George Washington's deep-held beliefs included:

- "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving _____."
- "Nothing can promote the permanent welfare of the nation than a definitive plan of the redemption of the public _____."
- "Of all the habits that lead to political prosperity, **R**_____ and **M**_____ are indispensable supports.

54. Can morality be maintained without religion? yes No

- "The great rule of conduct for us with regard to foreign nations is to have as _____ political connection with them as possible."

55. Who served as Vice president under President George Washington for both his terms?

- Thomas Jefferson Alexander Hamilton John Adams Samuel Adams

56. In his last will and testament, he declared what two things about his slaves?

- 1 – After Martha's death, all slaves were to be _____
- 2 – The slave children must be taught to _____

57. George believed slavery must be ended...

- ...through **L**_____ process
- ...in a **G**_____ manner

58. George died at the age of _____.

59. "Lighthorse Harry" Lee gave a very famous eulogy of George at the funeral. He said that George was ...

"First in _____, First in _____, First in the _____ of his countrymen. **NOTE:** Lighthorse Harry Lee is Robert E. Lee's father. More on him to come!