

George Washington

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George's family's moving to North America goes back to this great-grandfather, John Washington. He moved from England to Virginia. The family were well known in England and was given land by the king. Much of the family's wealth was gone and in 1657 George's grandfather, Lawrence Washington, went to Virginia. Not much is known about the family in North America until George's father arrived.

His father was a man who bought land and slaves. He also grew tobacco. For a while, he thought of opening mines. He married Jane Butler and they had children. Jane died in 1729 and Augustine remarried.

Augustine moved his family up the Potomac River in 1735. Later, they moved again in 1738 to Ferry Farmer. George spent most of his early years there.

Not much is known about Washington's early years. It's known that from age seven to fifteen, George was taught at home and studied with the local church. In his teenage years, he had learned a few things like growing tobacco.

George Washington's father died when he was young and he was left minding his half-brother. He gave him a good life. As the years went by, on July 1752, Lawrence, died making George in charge of the land. Lawrence's only child, Sarah, died months later and George became the head of one of Virginia's most important estates, Mount Vernon. He was only 20 years old.

He was involved in the 7 year war and after it George settled down and married Martha Dandridge Custis. George and Martha didn't have kids of their own. George became a large landowner and was elected.

Soon George and his landowners were upset with unfair treatment by British rulers. They began to argue and fight for their rights. When the British refused they decided to go to war. This started the American Revolution. Each colony decided to fight the British together. In May of 1775 they promoted Washington as general of the Continental Army. General Washington did not have an easy task. He had a large army of farmers to fight British soldiers. However, he managed to hold the army together even during tough times and losing battles. For the past six years, George led the army to victory over the British. His victories include crossing the Delaware River on Christmas and the final victory at Yorktown, Virginia. The British Army surrendered in Yorktown on October 17, 1781.

After the Constitution was agreed, Washington won the election and took the oath of office on April 30, 1789[New York]. During Washington's first term, a two party political system was made because of an argument between Washington and Jefferson for the support of France during the French and English War. Washington was voted as president again in 1793. During his first term he had Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of Treasury. During his second term, Hamilton sponsored a tax on whiskey. This caused the Whiskey Rebellion. Washington called out many members of a nearby militia and put the rebellion down. After serving many years as President of the United States, Washington was sick of politics. He chose to not run again. Instead, he chose to go to Mount Vernon.

On December 12, 1799, George was supervising farming activities from late morning until three o'clock. Upon George's return it was suggested that he change out of his wet clothes before dinner. The next day brought more snow and a sore throat. Feeling sick, Washington went to the hanging wood area on the east side of the Mansion after the weather cleared to remove trees. During the day it was observed that Washington looked worse. Friday evening, as typical for most evenings, Washington read the newspapers with Tobias and Martha. Due to the sore throat, George asked Tobias to finish reading. After finishing, Washington was still sick. Martha was worried and needed help. After recovering herself, Martha asked for Tobias and he rushed to Washington. Tobias saw Washington in bed having trouble breathing. Tobias sent for Rawlins. George was bled by Rawlins. Dr Craik, the family doctor was coming to help Washington. While waiting for Craik, Rawlins took Washington's blood. Washington wanted this treatment even as he believed it reduced the pain. Washington was given different mixtures for his throat. Washington didn't feel better in the morning. Martha wanted Lear to get another doctor, Dr Brown. Brown was a considered a great doctor due to his reputation for medicating. Dr Craik arrived, looked at George and looked at his throat again. At 11, Brown hadn't shown up yet. At noon, Washington was not feeling better. Washington was bled for the final time. There was no hope for Washington anymore. He told Tobias that he wanted him to run the business after he died. Unfortunately, after some time was passed, George died on December 14, 1799. He was surrounded by the people that loved him.