

Chapter 1 : The life, times and foreign policies of Jimmy Carter - Washington Times

Though the Life of Washington has merit in focusing on some of the legendary events of Washington's life, a more thorough and thought provoking version is the five volume work written by the first chief justice of the supreme court, John Marshall.

I have endeavored to compress it as much as possible. After striking out every thing which in my judgment could be properly excluded the volume will contain at least pages. We have kept editorial additions to a minimum. This single-volume Life was republished in the s without a subtitle. As to the text itself, a few changes in wording and punctuation have been duly noted. Spelling in general has not been changed, although some proper names have been varied to accord with modern usage; such changes have not been noted. We have added features to clarify the order and events of the work. In addition to supplying portraits of Washington and Marshall and a new foreword, we divided the work into three parts in a new table of contents. Simple chapter titles have replaced a densely analytical table of contents, partly because the analytical summaries were repeated at the head of each chapter, where we retain them. For this Liberty Fund edition we have supplied new maps for several important battles and campaigns. Commander in Chief of the Revolution Edition: George Washington, the third son of Augustine Washington, was born on the 22d of February, , near the banks of the Potomac, in the county of Westmoreland, in Virginia. His father married Miss Butler, who died in ; leaving two sons, Lawrence and Augustine. His great-grand-father, John Washington, had emigrated from the north of England, about the year , and settled on the place where Mr. An affectionate mother continued to impress those principles of religion and virtue on his tender mind, which constituted the solid basis of a character that was maintained throughout all the trying vicissitudes of an eventful life. But his education was limited to subjects strictly useful, not even extending to foreign languages. Those powerful attractions, which the profession of arms presents to young and ardent minds, possessed their full influence over Mr. The interference of a timid and affectionate mother deferred the commencement, and changed the course, of his military career. Six years afterwards, when the militia were to be trained for actual service, he was appointed one of the Adjutants-General 1 of Virginia, with the rank of Major. The duties annexed to this office soon yielded to others of a more interesting character. France was beginning to develop the vast plan of connecting her extensive dominions in America, by uniting Canada to Louisiana. The troops of that nation had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of posts, to be extended from the Lakes to the Ohio. The attention of Mr. Dinwiddie, 2 Lieutenant-Governor of that province, was attracted to these supposed encroachments, and he deemed it his duty to demand in the name of the King, his master, that they should be suspended. This mission was toilsome and hazardous. The Envoy would be under the necessity of passing through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness, inhabited by fierce savages, who were either hostile to the English or of doubtful attachment. While the dangers and fatigues of this service deterred others from undertaking it, they seem to have possessed attractions for Mr. Washington, and he engaged in it with alacrity. At the mouth of Turtle creek he was informed that the French general was dead, and that the army had retired into winter quarters. Dinwiddie, and from whom he received an answer with which he returned to Williamsburg. Washington on this mission, the perseverance with which he surmounted the difficulties he encountered, and the judgment displayed in his conduct toward the Indians, raised him in the public opinion as well as in that of the Lieutenant-Governor. His journal, drawn up for the inspection of Mr. Davidson, was published, and impressed his countrymen with very favorable sentiments of his understanding and fortitude. The command of this regiment was given to Mr. Fry, and Major Washington was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. Anxious to be engaged in active service, he obtained permission, about the beginning of April, to advance with two companies to the Great Meadows, in the Alleghany Mountains. Though open hostilities had not yet commenced, the country was considered as invaded; and several circumstances were related, confirming the opinion that this party was approaching with hostile views. Confident of this, Lieutenant-Colonel Washington resolved to anticipate them. Proceeding under the guidance of Indians, through a dark and rainy night, to the French encampment, he completely May 27, surrounded it;

and, at daybreak, his troops fired and rushed upon the party, which immediately surrendered. One man only escaped capture; and Monsieur Jumonville alone, the commanding officer, was killed. While the regiment was on its march to join the detachment advanced in front, the command devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Washington by the death of Colonel Fry. Soon after its arrival, it was reinforced by two independent companies of regulars. Among those who brought this information was a trusty chief, only two days from the post on the Ohio, who had observed the arrival of a considerable reinforcement at that place, and had heard them express the intention of marching immediately to attack the English, with a corps composed of eight hundred French and four hundred Indians. The ground occupied by Colonel Washington was not adapted to military purposes. A road leading through other defiles in the mountains, would enable the French to pass into his rear, intercept his supplies, and starve him into a surrender, or fight him with a superiority of three to one. In this hazardous situation, a council of war unanimously advised a retreat to the fort at the Great Meadows, now termed fort Necessity; where Edition: At that place he intended to await the arrival of reinforcements. In pursuance of this advice, Colonel Washington returned to fort Necessity, and began a ditch around the stockade. Before it was completed, the French and Indians, computed at fifteen hundred men, commanded by Monsieur de Villier, appeared before the July 3, fort, and commenced a furious attack upon it. They were received with great intrepidity by the Americans, who fought partly within the stockade, and partly in the surrounding ditch, which was nearly filled with mud and water. Colonel Washington continued the whole day on the outside of the fort, encouraging the soldiers by his countenance and example. The assailants fought under cover of the trees and high grass with which the country abounds. The action continued from ten in the morning until dark, when Monsieur de Villier demanded a parley, and offered terms of capitulation. These were rejected, but, in the course of the night, articles were signed, by which the fort was surrendered on condition that the garrison should be allowed the honors of war—should be permitted to retain their arms and baggage, and be suffered to march unmolested into the inhabited parts of Virginia. The loss of the Americans in this affair is not ascertained. The loss sustained by the two independent companies was not reported. That of the assailants was supposed to be more considerable. Great credit was given to Colonel Washington by his countrymen, for the courage displayed in this engagement. The legislature evinced its satisfaction with the conduct of the whole party, by passing a vote of thanks to him and the officers under his command; and by giving three hundred pistoles to be distributed among the soldiers engaged in the action. The regiment returned to Winchester to be recruited; 5 soon after which it was joined by a few companies from North Carolina and Maryland. With as little consideration, directions had been given for the immediate completion of the regiment, without furnishing a shilling for the recruiting service—Colonel Washington remonstrated against these orders, but prepared to execute them. The assembly however, having risen without making any provision for the farther prosecution of the war, this wild expedition was abandoned, and the Virginia regiment was reduced to independent companies. His eldest brother had lately died and left him Mount Vernon, a considerable estate on the Potomac. This resolution was not long maintained. General Braddock, 8 being informed of his merit, and his knowledge of the country which was to become the theatre of action, gratified his desire to make one campaign under an officer supposed to possess some knowledge of war, by inviting him to enter his family as a volunteer aid-de-camp. The army was detained at that place until the 12th of June, by the difficulty of procuring wagons, horses, and provisions. Colonel Washington, impatient under these delays, suggested the propriety of using pack-horses instead of wagons: In support of this advice, he stated that the French were then weak on the Ohio, but daily expected reinforcements. These could not arrive during the drought existing at that time, because the river Le Boeuf, on which their supplies must be brought to Virginia, was too low for the purpose. A rapid movement might enable him to carry the place before the arrival of the expected aid. But should the army remain united, the delays attending its march were such, that rain sufficient to raise the waters might be expected, and the whole force of the French might be collected for their reception—a circumstance which would render the success of the expedition doubtful. This advice according with the temper of the commander-in-chief, it Edition: Colonel Dunbar was to remain with the residue of the regular troops and all the heavy baggage. Colonel Washington was obliged to stop at the Great Crossings of the Yohogany—the physician having declared that his life would be endangered by continuing

with the army. July 8, The day before the action of the Monongahela, he joined the General in a covered wagon; and, though weak, entered on the duties of his station. In a short time after the action had commenced, Colonel Washington was the only aid remaining alive and unwounded. The whole duty of carrying the orders of the commander-in-chief, in an engagement with marksmen who selected officers, especially those on horseback, devolved on him. Two horses were killed under him, and four balls passed through his coat. To the astonishment of all he escaped unhurt, while every other officer on horseback was killed or wounded. His duty and situation exposed him to every danger. Nothing but the superintending care of Providence could have saved him from the fate of all around him. Every effort to rally them was ineffectual until they had crossed the Monongahela. The General was brought off in a tumbril, 11 by Colonel Washington, Captain Stewart of the guards, and his servant. The defeated detachment retreated to the rear division of the army, where General Braddock expired. The military stores not necessary for immediate use were destroyed, and Colonel Dunbar marched the remaining European troops to Philadelphia. Captain Peronny and all his officers, down to a corporal, were killed. Captain Poulson had almost as hard a fate, for only one of his escaped. His conduct in this battle had been universally extolled, and the common opinion of his countrymen was, that, had his advice been pursued, the disaster had been avoided. The Assembly, which was in session when intelligence of this defeat and of the abandonment of the province by Colonel Dunbar was received, immediately determined to raise a regiment for the Aug. The uncommon privilege of naming his field officers was added to this honorable manifestation of public confidence. After making the necessary arrangements for the recruiting service, and visiting the posts on the frontier, he set out for the seat of government; but was overtaken by an express carrying the intelligence that a large number of French and Indians, divided into several parties, had broken up the frontier settlements; were murdering and capturing men, women, and children; burning their houses, and destroying their crops. The troops stationed among them for their protection were unequal to that duty, and instead of affording aid to the inhabitants, were blocked up in their forts. Colonel Washington hastened back to Winchester, but his efforts to raise the militia 12 were unavailing. Instead of assembling in arms and obtaining safety by meeting their invaders, the inhabitants fled into the lower country, and increased the general terror. He endeavored to collect and arm the men who had abandoned their houses, and to remove their wives and children from this scene of desolation and carnage. Pressing orders were despatched to the newly appointed officers to forward their recruits, and to the county Edition: Before these orders could be executed, the invading enemy had recrossed the Alleghany Mountains. The number of troops on the regular establishment was unequal to the protection of the frontier, and effective service from the militia was found to be unattainable. The people either abandoned the country, or attempted to secure themselves in small stockade forts, where they were in great distress for provisions, arms, and ammunition, were often surrounded, and sometimes cut off.

Chapter 2 : Mason Locke Weems - Wikipedia

An Evening in the Life of Washington Heights Making the most of summer's waning days in Upper Manhattan by Sarah Blesener. August 30, Children watch as friends play volleyball at the Hudson.

Biography[edit] Bel Air Plantation , where Weems and his family moved upon the death of his father-in-law, Col. He studied theology in London and was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church in He worked as a minister in Maryland in various capacities from to Financial hardship forced Weems to seek additional employment, and he began working as a traveling book agent. Weems married Frances Ewell in and established a household in Dumfries, Virginia. He had a small bookstore in Dumfries that now houses the Weemsâ€™Botts Museum , but he continued to travel extensively, selling books and preaching. Weems would later inflate this Washington connection and promote himself as the former "rector of Mount-Vernon parish". He was an accomplished violinist. In , Weems and his family moved into Bel Air, where he lived until his death. He is buried at Bel Air. According to this account, his subject was " Washington, the hero, and the Demigod Among the exaggerated or invented anecdotes is that of the cherry tree, attributed by Weems to " It is too valuable to be lost, and too true to be doubted; for it was communicated to me by the same excellent lady to whom I am indebted for the last. Of which, like most little boys, he was immoderately fond, and was constantly going about chopping everything that came in his way. The next morning the old gentleman, finding out what had befallen his tree, which, by the by, was a great favourite, came into the house; and with much warmth asked for the mischievous author, declaring at the same time, that he would not have taken five guineas for his tree. Nobody could tell him anything about it. Presently George and his hatchet made their appearance. I did cut it with my hatchet. Such an act of heroism in my son is more worth than a thousand trees, though blossomed with silver, and their fruits of purest gold. In spite of the speculation offered by some historians, Phillip Levy argues that the story remains plausible and has not been proven or disproven. Wroth published Parson Weems: A Biographical and Critical Study. It is among his gently ironic depictions of Americana and shows the parson pulling back a curtain rimmed with cherries to show the story. Dictionary of Literary Biography Vol. From Literature Resource Center. Archived from the original on December 3, Retrieved January 1, The New York Times. The alleged feat was recapitulated in by the renowned professional baseball pitcher Walter Johnson. Throwing Your Money Away". Volume 8, Number

Chapter 3 : Washington (state) - Wikipedia

Life of George Washington: An Example to All There is great interest in the life of George Washington, the first President of the great United States of America. He was a man among men and if there was ever a type of man for others to emulate, he was one for the ages.

A Mediterranean Climate predominates in western Washington, and a much drier semi-arid climate prevails east of the Cascade Range. In the spring and summer, a high pressure anticyclone system dominates the north Pacific Ocean, causing air to spiral out in a clockwise fashion. For Washington, this means prevailing winds from the northwest bring relatively cool air and a predictably dry season. Dryland farming caused a large dust storm in arid parts of eastern Washington on October 4, The term " Pineapple Express " is used colloquially to describe the extreme form of the wet-season Chinook winds. During these events, western Washington experienced up to 6 feet 1. Rain shadow Washington experiences extensive variation in rainfall. Rainfall in Washington varies dramatically going from east to west. Weeks may pass without a clear day. The western slopes of the Cascade Range receive some of the heaviest annual snowfall in some places more than inches or 5, millimeters water equivalent in the country. Precipitation then increases again eastward toward the Rocky Mountains. The Olympic mountains and Cascades compound this climatic pattern by causing orographic lift of the air masses blown inland from the Pacific Ocean, resulting in the windward side of the mountains receiving high levels of precipitation and the leeward side receiving low levels. This occurs most dramatically around the Olympic Mountains and the Cascade Range. In both cases, the windward slopes facing southwest receive high precipitation and mild, cool temperatures. While the Puget Sound lowlands are known for clouds and rain in the winter, the western slopes of the Cascades receive larger amounts of precipitation, often falling as snow at higher elevations. Semi-arid conditions occur in much of eastern Washington with the strongest rain shadow effects at the relatively low elevations of the central Columbia Plateau especially the region just east of the Columbia River from about the Snake River to the Okanagan Highland. Thus, instead of rain forests, much of eastern Washington is covered with grassland and shrub-steppe. Both records were set east of the Cascades. Western Washington is known for its mild climate, considerable fog, frequent cloud cover, and long-lasting drizzles in the winter, and warm, temperate summers. The Eastern region occasionally experiences extreme climate. Arctic cold fronts in the winter and heat waves in the summer are not uncommon.

Chapter 4 : Life of George Washington

This I have from one who tells me that he has carried down many a sett dance with her; I mean that amiable and pleasant old gentleman, John Fitzhugh, Esq., of Stafford, who was, all his life, a neighbour and intimate of the Washington family.

On July 3 Washington assumed command of the American forces at Cambridge. Not only did he have to contain the British in Boston, but he also had to recruit a Continental army. He attended school irregularly from his 7th to his 15th year, first with the local church sexton and later with a schoolmaster named Williams. Some of his schoolboy papers survive. He was fairly well trained in practical mathematics—gauging, several types of mensuration, and such trigonometry as was useful in surveying. He studied geography, possibly had a little Latin, and certainly read some of *The Spectator* and other English classics. The copybook in which he transcribed at 14 a set of moral precepts, or *Rules of Civility and Decent Behaviour in Company and Conversation*, was carefully preserved. His best training, however, was given him by practical men and outdoor occupations, not by books. He mastered tobacco growing and stock raising, and early in his teens he was sufficiently familiar with surveying to plot the fields about him. Lawrence inherited the beautiful estate of Little Hunting Creek, which had been granted to the original settler, John Washington, and which Augustine had done much since to develop. Lawrence married Anne Nancy Fairfax, daughter of Col. William Fairfax, a cousin and agent of Lord Fairfax and one of the chief proprietors of the region. Lawrence also built a house and named the 2,acre 1,hectare holding Mount Vernon in honour of the admiral under whom he had served in the siege of Cartagena. Living there chiefly with Lawrence though he spent some time near Fredericksburg with his other half brother, Augustine, called Austin, George entered a more spacious and polite world. Anne Fairfax Washington was a woman of charm, grace, and culture; Lawrence had brought from his English school and naval service much knowledge and experience. The youth turned first to surveying as a profession. Lord Fairfax, a middle-aged bachelor who owned more than 5,., acres 2,., hectares in northern Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley, came to America in to live with his cousin George William at Belvoir and to look after his properties. Two years later he sent to the Shenandoah Valley a party to survey and plot his lands to make regular tenants of the squatters moving in from Pennsylvania. With the official surveyor of Prince William county in charge, Washington went along as assistant. The year-old lad kept a disjointed diary of the trip, which shows skill in observation. Surveying not only in Culpeper but also in Frederick and Augusta counties, he made journeys far beyond the Tidewater region into the western wilderness. The experience taught him resourcefulness and endurance and toughened him in both body and mind. He was always disposed to speculate in western holdings and to view favourably projects for colonizing the West, and he greatly resented the limitations that the crown in time laid on the westward movement. There Washington was sometimes entertained and had access to a small library that Fairfax had begun accumulating at Oxford. Lawrence, stricken by tuberculosis, went to Barbados in for his health, taking George along. From this sole journey beyond the present borders of the United States, Washington returned with the light scars of an attack of smallpox. In July of the next year, Lawrence died, making George executor and residuary heir of his estate should his daughter, Sarah, die without issue. As she died within two months, Washington at age 20 became head of one of the best Virginia estates. East view of the mansion at Mount Vernon, Fairfax county, Virginia. Lautman He gradually increased the estate until it exceeded 8, acres 3, hectares. He enlarged the house in and made further enlargements and improvements on the house and its landscaping in — He also tried to keep abreast of the latest scientific advances. He gave assiduous attention to the rotation of crops, fertilization of the soil, and the management of livestock. He had to manage the 18 slaves that came with the estate and others he bought later; by he had paid taxes on 49 slaves—though he strongly disapproved of the institution and hoped for some mode of abolishing it. At the time of his death, more than slaves were housed in the quarters on his property. He had been unwilling to sell slaves lest families be broken up, even though the increase in their numbers placed a burden on him for their upkeep and gave him a larger force of workers than he required, especially after he gave up the cultivation of tobacco. The other half, owned by his wife, were entailed to the

Custis estate, so that on her death they were destined to pass to her heirs. However, she freed all the slaves in after his death. The Farmer, lithograph, , portrays George Washington, offering a sentimentalized view of slaves working at Mount Vernon. Courtesy, American Antiquarian Society For diversion Washington was fond of riding, fox hunting, and dancing, of such theatrical performances as he could reach, and of duck hunting and sturgeon fishing. He liked billiards and cards and not only subscribed to racing associations but also ran his own horses in races. In all outdoor pursuits, from wrestling to colt breaking, he excelled. His penetrating blue-gray eyes were overhung by heavy brows, his nose was large and straight, and his mouth was large and firmly closed. Page 1 of 5.

Chapter 5 : The Life of George Washington - PDF - Christian Liberty

The Life of George Washington commander in chief of The American Revolutionary War and the First President of the United States. Printed by Porter and Coates in Philadelphia No date found Book is in p.

Washington with George, to inspire him with an early love of truth. I would ride fifty miles, my son, to see the little boy whose heart is so honest, and his lips so pure, that we may depend on every word he says. O how lovely does such a child appear in the eyes of every body! His parents doat on him; his relations glory in him; they are constantly praising him to their children, whom they beg to imitate him. They are often sending for him, to visit them; and receive him, when he comes, with as much joy as if he were a little angel, come to set pretty examples to their children. He is looked at with aversion wherever he goes, and parents dread to see him come among their children. Hard, indeed, would it be to me to give up my son, whose little feet are always so ready to run about with me, and whose fondly looking eyes and sweet prattle make so large a part of my happiness: At least, you shall never, from me, have cause to be guilty of so shameful a thing. Many parents, indeed, even compel their children to this vile practice, by barbarously beating them for every little fault; hence, on the next offence, the little terrified creature slips out a lie! But as to yourself, George, you know I have always told you, and now tell you again, that, whenever by accident you do any thing wrong, which must often be the case, as you are but a poor little boy yet, without experience or knowledge, never tell a falsehood to conceal it; but come bravely up, my son, like a little man, and tell me of it: The following anecdote is a case in point. It is too valuable to be lost, and too true to be doubted; for it was communicated to me by the same excellent lady to whom I am indebted for the last. The next morning the old gentleman finding out what had befallen his tree, which, by the by, was a great favourite, came into the house, and with much warmth asked for the mischievous author, declaring at the same time, that he would not have taken five guineas for his tree. Nobody could tell him any thing about it. Presently George and his hatchet made their appearance. George, said his father, do you know who killed that beautiful little cherry-tree yonder in the garden? This was a tough question; and George staggered under it for a moment; but quickly recovered himself: I did cut it with my hatchet. Such an act of heroism in my son, is more worth than a thousand trees, though blossomed with silver, and their fruits of purest gold. The Life of Washington. A new edition with primary documents and introduction by Peter S. Onuf Armonk, New York and London: The Smithsonian Institution Press, , I do not think it accidental but providential that Abraham Lincoln read this story. Lincoln read it when he had just learned to read.

Chapter 6 : The Fable of George Washington and the Cherry Tree

Life of George Washington (Extra-Illustrated in Five Volumes) Irving, Washington New York: G. P. Putnam & Co., Number 21 of an edition of extra-illustrated sets created by the publisher.

So great a man could never have been born in America. Nature, we know, is fond of harmonies; and paria paribus, that is, great things to great, is the rule she delights to work by. Where, for example, do we look for the whale, " the biggest born of nature? By the same rule, where shall we look for Washington, the greatest among men, but in America-- that greatest Continent, which, rising from beneath the frozen pole, stretches far and wide to the south, running almost "the whole length of this vast terrene," and sustaining on her ample sides the roaring shock of half the watery globe? And equal to its size is the furniture of this vast continent, where the Almighty has reared his cloud-capt mountains, and spread his sea-like lakes, and poured his mighty rivers and hurled down his thundering cataracts in a style of the sublime, so far superior to any thing of the kind in the other continents, that we may fairly conclude that great men and great deeds are designed for America. His father, whose name was Augustin Washington, was also a Virginian: His father, fully persuaded that a marriage of virtuous love comes nearest to angelic life, early stepped up to the altar with glowign cheeks and joy sparkling eyes, whil eby his side with soft warm hand, sweetly trembling in his, stood the angel-form of the lovely Miss Dandrige. After several years of domestic happiness Mr Washington was separated domestic happiness Mr. Washington was separated by death from this excellent woman, who left him and two children to lament her early fate. Fully persuaded still, that "it is not good for man to be alone," he renowed, for the second time, the chaste delights of matrimonial love. His consort was Miss Mary Ball, a young lady of fortune, and descended from one of the best families in Virginia. This I have from one who tells me that he has carried down many a sett dance with her; I mean that amiable and pleasant old gentleman, John Fitzhugh, Esq. By his first wife, Mr. Washington had two children, both sons--Lawrence and Augustin. By his second wife, he had five children, four sons and a daughter--George, Samuel, John, Charles, and Elizabeth. Those over delicate folk, who are ready to faint at thought of a second marriage, might do well to remember, that the greatest man that ever lived was the son of this second marriage. The house in which he lived is still to be seen. On his skill as a grave-digger, tradition is silent; but for a teacher of youth, his qualifications were certainly of the humbler sort; making what is generally called an A. Such was the preceptor who first taught Washington the knowledge of letters! Hobby lived to see his young pupil in all his glory, and rejoiced exceedingly. Deeply sensible of the loveliness and worth of which human nature is capable, through the virtues and graces early implanted in the heart, he never for a moment, lost sight of George in those all-important respects. To assist his son to overcome that selfish spirit, which too often leads children to fret and fight about trifles, was a notable care of Mr. To enable him to do this with more alacrity, his father would remind him of the love which he would thereby gain, and the frequent presents which would in return be made to him; and also would tell of that great and good God, who delights above all things to see children love one another, and will assuredly reward them for acting so amiable part. Some idea of Mr. Washington having little George by the hand, came to the door and asked my cousin Washington and myself to walk with him to the orchard, promising he would show us a fine sight. On arriving at the orchard, we were presented with a fine sight indeed. The whole earth, as far as we could see, was strewed with fruit: Now, George, said his father, look here,. Poor George could not say a word; but hanging down his head, looked quite confused, while with his little naked toes he scratched in the soft ground. Now look up, my son, continued his father, look up, George! Wherever you turn your eyes, you see the trees loaded with fine fruit; many of them indeed breaking down; while the ground is covered with mellow apples, more than you could eat, my son, in all your life time. He marked the busy humming bees, and heard the gay notes of birds; then lifting his eyes, filled with shining moisture, to his father, he softly said, " Well, Pa, only forgive me this time; and see if I ever be so stingy any more. But others, who know their value, like to learn the soil and situation which best produces such noble trees. Thus, parents that are wise, will listen, well pleased, while I relate how moved the steps of the youthful Washington, whose single worth far outweighs all the oaks of Bashan and the red spicy cedars of Lebanon.

Yes, they will listen delighted while I tell of their Washington in the days of his youth, when his little feet were swift towards the nests of birds; or when, wearied in the chase of the butterfly, he laid him down on his grassy couch and slept, while ministering spirits, with their roseate wings, fanned his glowing cheeks, and kissed his lips of innocence with that fervent love which makes the Heaven! Never did the wise Ulysses take more pains with his beloved Telemachus, than did Mr. Washington with George, to inspire him with an early love of truth. I would ride fifty miles, my son, to see the little boy whose heart is so honest, and his lips so pure, that we may depend on every word he says. O how lovely does such a child appear in the eyes of every body! His relations glory in him. They are constantly praising him to their children, whom they beg to imitate him. They are often sending for him to visit them; and receive him, when he comes, with as much joy as if he were a little angel, come to set pretty examples to their children. He is looked at with aversion wherever he goes, and parents dread to see him come among their children. Hard, indeed, would it be to me to give up my son, whose little feet are always so ready to run about with me, and whose fondly looking eyes and sweet prattle makes so large a part of my happiness. But still I would give him up, rather than see him a common liar. At least, you shall never, from me, have cause to be guilty of so shameful a thing. Many parents, indeed, even compel their children to this vile practice, by barbarously beating them for every little fault: But as to yourself, George, you know I have always told you, and now tell you again, that, whenever by accident, you do anything wrong, which must often be the case, as you are but a poor little boy yet, without experience or knowledge, you must never tell a falsehood to conceal it; but come bravely up, my son, like a little man, and tell me of it: The following anecdote is a case in point. It is too valuable to be lost, and too true to be doubted; for it was communicated to me by the same excellent lady to whom I am indebted for the last. The next morning the old gentleman, finding out what had befallen his tree, which, by the by, was a great favourite, came into the house; and with much warmth asked for the mischievous author, declaring at the same time, that he would not have taken five guineas for his tree. Nobody could tell him anything about it. Presently George and his hatchet made their appearance. I did cut it with my hatchet. Such an act of heroism in my son is more worth than a thousand trees, though blossomed with silver, and their fruits of purest gold. Washington conducted George with great ease and pleasure along the happy paths of virtue. But well knowing that his beloved charge, soon to be a man, would be left exposed to numberless temptations, both from himself and from others, his heart throbbed with the tenderest anxiety to make him acquainted with that great being, whom to know and love, is to possess the surest defence against vice, and the best of all motives to virtue and happiness. To startle George into a lively sense of his Maker, he fell upon the following very curious but impressive expedient: Not many mornings had passed away before in came George, with eyes wild rolling, and his little cheeks ready to burst with great news. Indeed that it never did! Now, how could they grow up so as to make all the letters of my name! O Pa, you must not say chance did all this. Indeed somebody did it; and I dare say now, Pa, you did it just to scare me, because I am your little boy. I indeed did it; but not to scare you, my son; but to learn you a great thing which I wish you to understand. I want, my son, to introduce you to your true Father. But yet with all my love for you, George, I am but a poor good-for-nothing sort of a father in comparison of one you have. I know, well enough whom you mean, Pa. He is your true Father, George. I did never see him yet. You did not see me when ten days ago I made this little plant bed, where you see your name in such beautiful green letters: I know you was here. That my son may look at everything around him, see! When he looks down into the water, there he sees the beautiful silver fishes for him! Now, these and all the ten thousand thousand other good things more than my son can ever think of, and all so exactly fitted to his use and delight--Now how could chance ever have done all this for my little son? Oh how can I give you any thing, George! I who have nothing on earth that I can call my own, no, not even the breath I draw! Perhaps it was at that moment, that the good Spirit of God ingrafted on his heart that germ of piety, which filled his after life with so many of the precious fruits of morality.

Chapter 7 : SparkNotes: George Washington: Brief Overview

Ellis, who won the Pulitzer for Founding Brothers, claims Washington was a deeply emotional man, despite his chilly and aloof calendrierdelascience.coming to Ellis, Washington was reluctant to accept.

He was a man among men and if there was ever a type of man for others to emulate, he was one for the ages. By no means am I suggesting that George Washington was a perfect human being. What I am suggesting, however, is that every human being needs an example of great disciplined character and faith to learn from, and George Washington was an expert professor in the field. Life of George Washington: In that article Mr. Custis-Lewis points out some attributes of George Washington that help the watchful eye see and understand what set the first President of the United States apart from others in his and our time. The afternoon was spent in his own room at home; the evening with his family, and without company. Sometimes an old and intimate friend called to see us for an hour or two; but visiting and visitors were prohibited for that day [Sunday]. He always rose before the sun and remained in his library until called to breakfast. He was not one of those who act or pray, "that they may be seen of men" [Matthew 6: He communed with his God in secret [Matthew 6: George Washington did not do things by accident. He understood his purpose and how to accomplish that purpose effectively. Visible for all to See The life of George Washington was highly visible, leading armies of men to battle from the French and Indian war to the Revolutionary War. He was constantly watched by those around him and as a result people knew who this man was. With so many eyes on him and a deep desire to serve his country and the God of creation George Washington made well-thought-out decisions every day of his life. He did not have the privilege, if that is what one would call it, to live life on the whim. From his bedroom to the presidential office that he served in, George Washington spent his days purposefully living. He seemed to never do anything that wasted time. He spent devotional time with God on a daily basis, he encouraged people through word and deed, and he sacrificed his own selfish humanistic desires in order to appropriately and successfully serve out his life and calling. I heard a fine example today, namely, that His Excellency general Washington rode around among his army yesterday and admonished each and every one to fear God, to put away the wickedness that has set in and become so general, and to practice the Christian virtues. Therefore, the Lord God has also singularly, yea, marvelously, preserved him from harm in the midst of countless perils, ambushes, fatigues, etc. His decision making was not only purposeful but based upon his heart for the God of the nations and the one he was helping form. Through his purposeful lifestyle, George Washington came to understand that life is not about searching out personal gain. Instead, he came to realize that when one places personal gain behind service to others, purposeful and righteous decision making leads to great accomplishment and a lasting important legacy. Emulating a Hero The life of George Washington is one worth emulating. With all that is wrong with our world today, men and women of all ages need to look to those who throughout history lived life the right way. George Washington was one of those people and upon searching out and understanding his life, one can see that purposeful living is not easy. However, when one purposefully does the things in life that place God, others and duty in front of selfish desires, through the difficulty they will face in disciplining themselves, they will find true and lasting success. The world can change with this kind of lifestyle flowing from the heart of our current and future generations. George Washington was a hero of this nation and of the Christian faith. He was not a perfect man, but he purposefully served one that was -- Jesus Christ. In his faith-based service to Christ, George Washington helped build the greatest, most powerful and most successful nation this world has ever known. Not to mention the many secret and behind the scenes successes he had with friends, family, and the many people who crossed his path throughout his purposeful and God-fearing life. God, the Father, sent His only Son to satisfy that judgment for those who believe in Him. Jesus, the creator and eternal Son of God, who lived a sinless life, loves us so much that He died for our sins, taking the punishment that we deserve, was buried, and rose from the dead according to the Bible. If you truly believe and trust this in your heart, receiving Jesus alone as your Savior, declaring, "Jesus is Lord," you will be saved from judgment and spend eternity with God in heaven. What is your response?

Chapter 8 : Washington Life Magazine

*The Life of Washington [Josephine Pollard] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This reprint is largely devoted to Washington's life during the American Revolution, however, the main purpose according to the author was to give its young readers a distinct and vivid idea of the exalted character and priceless services of the man who was commonly referred to as the Father of.*

He was the son of Augustine and Mary Ball Washington. His father died in 1743, leaving Washington with little inheritance. His hopes for school dashed, Washington found work surveying and took several journeys to the frontier where he developed an interest in the West. Washington also was appointed an officer in the Virginia militia the same year. In 1754 he led a diplomatic mission to evict the French from the Ohio River Valley but created an international incident when he killed a French soldier and was later defeated. The British finally secured the valley in 1761. After, Washington resigned from the militia and concentrated on working his plantation. He also experimented with different crops and growing techniques on his land. When the colonies began to protest British laws in the 1760s, Washington was a leader of the movement in Virginia to boycott British goods. In 1774, he attended a meeting in Fairfax County where the delegates resolved to use force against Britain if it would not listen to American complaints. He then attended the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia. The delegates decided to raise an army to fight Britain. Washington was elected to lead it. Washington traveled to Cambridge, Massachusetts to take command of the army. It consisted only of several thousand poorly trained militia members. Washington trained the army and succeeded in driving the British out of Boston, which they had occupied. With winter coming, his supplies low, and his troops eager to go home, Washington was on the verge of losing the war. Then he struck the British by surprise, capturing the Hessian mercenaries at the Battle of Trenton. He eventually retook most of New Jersey. The following summer he lost the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown but proved that the American army could withstand the British. He fended off an attempt by members of Congress to have him fired, then camped with his army for the winter at Valley Forge, where his men suffered greatly from cold and hunger. Washington led his troops against the British at the Battle of Monmouth Courthouse, which was a stalemate. This spectacular victory effectively ended the Revolution. Washington remained in command until a formal agreement to end the war was reached; in the meantime he tried to keep his restless soldiers from overthrowing Congress. In December of 1783, he resigned his command of the army, an act of selflessness that amazed the entire world. Eager to resume his private life, Washington returned to Mount Vernon to find it in shambles. He set to fixing it up and continued to promote plans for a canal. He grew concerned, however, by the weakness and instability of the federal government. When delegates from a number of states met in Philadelphia to revise the Articles of Confederation in order to make the government stronger, Washington attended. This became the Constitutional Convention when his fellow Virginia delegates introduced an ambitious plan to completely scrap the Articles of Confederation and draw up a new document. The Constitution called for a strong president to balance the power of Congress; many people feared a president would become a tyrant, but agreement among the delegates and the people at large that Washington would be president helped ease their fears. When the Constitution was ratified in 1787, Washington was indeed elected president, by a unanimous vote. Washington was inaugurated in April of 1789 and took up office in the capital, which was then in New York City. He took the office very seriously and tried to act with formality and dignity, knowing that future presidents would follow his example. He made appointments to his cabinet that reflected his desire to hear all points of view. He was to step down after one term but was convinced by his friends that he was the only person who could lead an increasingly divided nation. He ran again and was unanimously elected. In his second term he faced a threat by way of the conflict between France and Britain, and he issued the Neutrality Proclamation in response. He left office in 1797, leaving behind a cabinet and Congress bitterly divided into Federalists and Republicans. He died in 1799.

Chapter 9 : Life of Washington: Books | eBay

Washington's father, Augustine Washington, had gone to school in England, tasted seafaring life, and then settled down to manage his growing Virginia estates. His mother was Mary Ball, whom Augustine, a widower, had married early the previous year.