

## 6-3 – Challenges for the New Nation- Pages 205-211

**Essential Question:** *In what ways did the United States face significant foreign and domestic challenges under Washington?*

### Main Idea 1:

The United States tried to remain neutral regarding events in Europe.

- The **French** Revolution against the **French** king broke out in **1789**.
- **France** and Great **Britain** later went to **war**.
- Some **Americans**, including **Thomas Jefferson**, supported the **French**.
- President **Washington** and others wanted to remain **neutral**. He believed this was the **safest** plan for the **U.S.** in the long run.
- The **Neutrality Proclamation**, was issued in **1793**.
  - ★ This was George Washington's **statement** that America would not take **sides** in disputes between **warring** European **countries**.

### Other Challenges to U.S. Neutrality

#### Jay's Treaty

- The **British** were **seizing** American **ships** in the French West **Indies**.
- Washington wanted to **prevent** another war; so did the **British**.
- Jay's **Treaty** was signed in **1794**.
- It settled **disputes** that had **arisen** between the two **countries** in the 1790s.
- The **treaty** was **unpopular** in the United States.
- **George Washington** felt that it was the **best** that could be done, even though he did not **like** the **treaty**.



#### Details of Jay's Treaty

- **Relations** with U.S. and **Britain** are **poor**
  - British still occupy **forts** in American **west**, they are **impressing** (capturing sailors to help fight in War), they are **confiscating** U.S. **ships** and **supplies**.
  - Americans pass trade **laws** that **hurt** Britain.
- Solution=Jay Treaty (negotiated by John Jay, written by **Alexander Hamilton**)
  - British will leave American **forts**, compensate Americans for lost **shipping**, allow Americans to **trade** in **Britain** and East Indies.
  - Americans will pay back **debts** owed to the **British**.

#### Results of the Jay Treaty

- Further **angered** Democratic-Republicans
  - Americans Saw it as an **alliance** with **Britain** and the U.S. turning it's back on **France**
- Thomas Jefferson **criticized** U.S. **Policy** toward **France**.
  - ★ He believed the U.S. **owed** France support **because** France had **backed** the U.S. during the **Revolutionary War**.
- Did not address **impressments** of U.S. **sailors**
- Did not address **Britain's** encouragement of **Native Americans** to **attack** Western **settlers**
- French ships start **attacking** U.S. **ships** (angry with **Treaty**).
- George Washington did not **like** Jay's Treaty but **believed** it was the **most** that could be **done**
- Many believe the **Treaty** did **prevent** war between **Britain** and the **United States**

### Pinckney's Treaty

- ★ The **Spanish** disputed the U.S. and **Florida** border.
- Spain closed the **New Orleans** port to U.S. **trade** in 1784.
- This hurt the American **economy**.
- Pinckney's Treaty was signed in **1795**.
- The **southern** U.S. **border** was set at 31° N latitude.
- The port of **New Orleans** reopened.

### Main Idea 2:

#### The United States and Native Americans came into conflict in the Northwest Territory.

- Americans settled in the **Northwest** Territory despite **Native Americans'** protests.
- Native Americans went to **war**.
- ★ The greatest **threat** to American **expansion** into the Northwest Territories was American **Indian** tribes supplied with **guns** and **ammunition** by the **British**.
- Early Native American **victories** came under Chief Little **Turtle**.
- General Anthony Wayne's troops won the **Battle** of **Fallen** Timbers in 1794.
- The Treaty of **Greenville** ended the **war** in 1795 and gave **Americans** most **Indian** lands in the **Northwest** Territory.

### Whiskey Rebellion Is Crushed

- Fighting called the **Whiskey Rebellion** broke out in 1794.
- Washington led an **army** against the **rebels**, but the rebellion **ended** without a **battle**.

### Main Idea 3:

#### The Whiskey Rebellion tested Washington's administration.

#### Reaction to Whiskey Tax

- People in areas like western **Pennsylvania** were **angry** at the **tax** on American-made **whiskey** passed by **Congress** in 1791.
- Whiskey was a **cash** crop to western Pennsylvania **farmers**.
- Farmers were **angry** that cases about the **law** were tried in **district** courts, often far away from the people **affected**.
- Collection of the **tax** met **violent** resistance, but when President Washington called out the **militia**, the rebellion **collapsed**.
- The Whiskey **Rebellion** ended quickly.
- ★ Most of the rebels **fled** before Washington's **army** arrived.
- President **Washington** led the **militia** against the **westerners** in the Whiskey **Rebellion**.
- ★ He felt people needed to **understand** the Constitutional **right** of **Congress** to institute **tax** laws.

### Main Idea 4:

#### In his Farewell Address, Washington advised the nation.

- Wanted to leave **public** life in 1796
- Wrote **Farewell** Address to the **people**
- ★ Believed the **key** to national **success** was political **unity**
- Warned against **dangers** of **foreign** ties
- Warned the **nation** to work out its **political** differences
- Warned against too much **public** debt