Name Date Period
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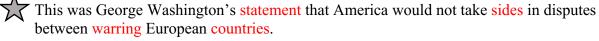
# 6-3 - Challenges for the New Nation- Pages 205-211

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.



## 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.

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#### **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

Name	Date	Period

### 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