

CHALLENGES TO THE NEW NATION

UNIT 6

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THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- The American People were **DIVIDED** over this issue...
- Some felt we owed France our support (payback for help with our revolution)
- Others felt we should ally with Britain because they were our #1 trade partner
- While the rest felt we should follow Washington's idea of Neutrality and stay out of it

THE NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION

- Issued by President George Washington
- The U.S. would NOT take sides with any warring European nations

THE FRENCH ASK FOR HELP

- Edmond Genet wanted to employ the use of American PRIVATEERS to help fight against the British Navy
- Privateers are privately owned, commercial ships that are used for naval warfare
 - Ship captains were allowed to keep seized goods and cargo for sale

HOW DID _____ FEEL ABOUT THIS ?

President Washington

THIS WAS A VIOLATION OF AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

Thomas Jefferson

THOUGHT USING PRIVATEERS WAS A BAD IDEA BUT BELIEVED THAT THE U.S. SHOULD BE HELPING FRANCE WITH THEIR REVOLUTION / WAR WITH BRITAIN

Alexander Hamilton

HAMILTON WAS PRO-BRITISH; SUPPORTED U.S. POLICY THAT STRENGTHENED ECONOMIC TIES WITH ENGLAND.

IN AN EFFORT TO GET THE
U.S. INVOLVED ON THE
SIDE OF BRITAIN, BRITISH
SHIPS BEGAN
“HARASSING” AMERICAN
MERCHANT VESSELS.
AS A RESULT....

Jay's Treaty

American Conflicts With The British:

BRITISH WERE ATTACKING AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS

BRITISH WERE AIDING NATIVE AMERICANS IN THE NW TERRITORY

How Did This Treaty Settle These Problems?

BRITAIN WOULD PAY FOR SEIZED / DAMAGED / DESTROYED AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS

BRITISH TROOPS WOULD VACATE FORTS IN THE NW TERR

U.S. WOULD PAY BRITAIN WHAT IT OWED FROM BEFORE THE AM. REV.

How Did Many Americans Feel About The Treaty?

VERY UNPOPULAR – MOST AMERICANS DID NOT BELIEVE THAT THE TREATY PUNISHED BRITAIN FOR THEIR ACTIONS (THESE ISSUES WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN RESOLVED IN THE TREATY THAT ENDED THE AM. REV.)

**AT THE SAME TIME,
SPAIN WAS CONTINUING
TO CONTROL THE LOWER
MISSISSIPPI RIVER...**

Pinckney's Treaty

What Conflicts With The Spanish Brought About The Need For a Treaty With Spain?

SPAIN CLOSED OFF NEW ORLEANS TO U.S. TRADE

BORDER DISPUTE BETWEEN THE U.S. AND SPANISH FLORIDA

How Did The Treaty Resolve These Problems?

RE-OPENED THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS TO U.S. MERCHANTS

RECOGNIZED THE BORDER BETWEEN GA AND SP. FLORIDA @ 31 DEGREES NORTH LATITUDE

How Did Many American Feel About This Treaty?

SEEN AS A SUCCESS

AND NOW, FOR THE
“DOMESTIC” PROBLEMS
OF THE ERA....

TROUBLES N THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

The British were supplying _____ **NATIVE AMERICANS** _____ with guns & ammunition.

Why were they doing this?

TO HARASS AMERICAN SETTLERS EXPANDING INTO THE REGION

1790 – 91: Native Americans led by _____ **LITTLE TURTLE** _____ defeated American troops in the region

_____ **BATTLE OF FALLEN TIMBERS** _____ (1794) – was a battle between U.S. troops and an American Indian confederation that ended Indian efforts to halt white settlement in the _____ **NORTHWEST TERRITORY** _____. (U.S. troops were led by Gen. “Mad” Anthony Wayne)

_____ **TREATY OF GREENVILLE** _____ - was an agreement between the Native American confederation leaders and the U.S. government that gave the United States rights to Indian lands in the Northwest Territory and guaranteed that U.S. citizens could _____ **TRAVEL SAFELY** _____ through the region.

THE WHISKEY REBELLION

1791, Congress passed an excise tax on **AMERICAN MADE WHISKEY** to help raise revenue for the federal government

Western (PA) farmers did not like the tax. Why not?

***THEY FELT THAT THEY WERE BEING UNFAIRLY TARGETED BY THE TAX.
WHISKEY WAS THE ONLY PRODUCT OF VALUE IN WESTERN PA. AT THE TIME***

Western PA farmers also disliked the fact that they had very little say in the taxation process (because it was a federal tax, cases were heard in **FEDERAL DISTRICT** courts, which were far away from the region.

In 1794, the **WHISKEY REBELLION** broke out. This was a protest of small farmers in Pennsylvania against the federal excise tax on whiskey. Incidents included refusal to pay the tax and **TARRING** & **FEATHERING** of tax collectors.

President Washington led **13,000** federal troops against the protestors in November, 1794. He did this ***to show the authority of the federal government.*** Citizens DO NOT have the right to pick and choose which laws they will obey and not obey. By the time he showed up however, most of the protestors had fled and the “rebellion” was over.