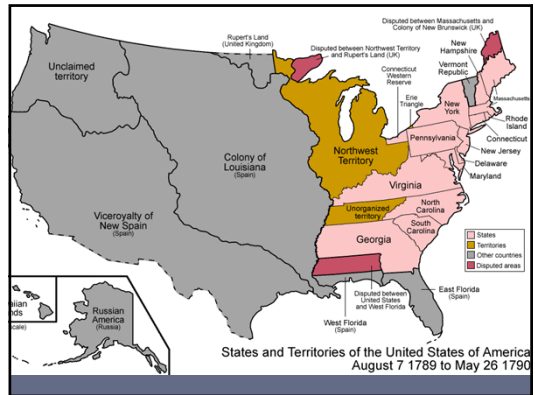


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Remaining Neutral

French Revolution:
Inspired by the American Revolution, the French people overthrew the government & created a republic

The Neutrality Proclamation

- A few years later France and Great Britain went to war.
- The French tried to involve the U.S.
- **Proclamation of Neutrality**
 - Stated that the U.S. would not take sides with any European countries at war.
- The British began **impressment** of sailors & capturing American trade ships
- Washington sent John Jay to negotiate

The French Question

- France had asked for Privateers from President Washington
- Privateers – private ships hired by a country to attack its enemies
- Washington refused, it violated neutrality
- Hamilton supported Washington
- Jefferson thought Hamilton was interfering in foreign policy & resigned from cabinet in 1793

Jay's Treaty

- British ships are seizing American ships going to the French West Indies.
- John Jay sent to work out a compromise.
- British will pay for damages on American ships
- British will abandon forts in the NW frontier.
- US will pay debts it owes Britain.
- Led to decrease in US/British relations

Pinckney's Treaty



- Spain disputed US/Florida border.
- Spain closed port of New Orleans to US trade in 1784.
- Pinckney wants: port reopened, right of deposit in New Orleans, and border decided.
- Spanish minister, Godoy agrees to all demands.
- US/Florida border set at 31°N Latitude

Struggle Over the West

- Americans continued to settle in the Northwest
- Native Americans protested
- British provided guns to Natives
- Natives were defeated @ Battle of Fallen Timbers.



The Battle of Fallen Timbers by R. F. Zogbaum, from Harper's Magazine, 1896.

Fighting in the Northwest Territory



Map showing the Northwest Territory (yellow) and land acquired by the Treaty of Greenville (1796) (green). Key locations include Detroit, Ft. Miami, Ft. Wayne, St. Clair's Battle, Harmer's Battle, and Ft. Greenville. The map also indicates areas of Indian victory (red) and American victory (blue).




- Treaty of Greenville gave U.S. claim to almost all Native lands in the Northwest Territory.


Whiskey Rebellion

- Farmers resisted the tax on whiskey
- Tax collectors were attacked and buildings were burned

A receipt for the whiskey tax, 1798.



A tax collector is tarred and feathered by anti-tax farmers during the Whiskey Rebellion.



- Washington led an army to quiet the rebellion
- This showed people the government was willing to use force to maintain order

WASHINGTON SAYS FAREWELL

- Lists the benefits of uniting the states under one government.
- Emphasizes his warning against the dangers of political parties
 - political unity was a key to national success.
- Points out the need for education.
- Warned against dangers of foreign ties.
- Warned against too much public debt.

Ch8 Section 4: John Adams

POLITICAL PARTIES DEVELOP

- By 1796 Americans were beginning to divide into opposing groups and to form political parties (factions)
- Within Washington's Cabinet Hamilton & Jefferson had opposing views
- Party differences were based on where and how people lived
 - Businesspeople in the cities supported the Federalists
 - Farmers in isolated areas supported the Democratic-Republicans

<u>FEDERALIST</u>	<u>DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leader: Hamilton ▪ Strong federal government. ▪ Rule by Wealthy Class ▪ British alliance ▪ National Bank ▪ Protective Tariffs ▪ Implied powers of Constitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leader: Jefferson ▪ Strong State government ▪ Rule by the People ▪ French Alliance ▪ State Banks ▪ Free Trade ▪ Strict interpretation of Constitution

<p>FEDERALISTS FAVORED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * RULE BY THE WEALTHY CLASS * STRONG FEDERAL GOVERNMENT * MANUFACTURING BASED ECONOMY * LOOSE INTERPRETATION OF THE CONSTITUTION * STRONG ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN * A STRONG NATIONAL BANK 	<p>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS FAVORED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * RULE BY THE PEOPLE * STRONG STATE GOVERNMENTS * EMPHASIS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS * STRICT INTERPRETATION OF THE CONSTITUTION * ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE * STATE CONTROLLED BANKS * FREE TRADE
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Election of 1796

- Election of 1796; first time more than one candidate ran for president
- Parties held Caucuses (meetings) to choose their candidate
- Federalists chose John Adams and Thomas Pinckney as candidates.
- Republicans chose Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr as candidates.
- Good Friends Adams and Jefferson became Rivals

Election of 1796



- Adams
 - 71 electoral votes
- Jefferson
 - 68 electoral votes
- Adams defeated Jefferson.
- Whoever had the second most votes became vice president, so Jefferson joined Adams in office.

XYZ AFFAIR

- Adams tried to improve the relationship.
- Sent diplomats to negotiate to protect U.S. shipping.
- They were met by three French agents.

- The agents said a treaty would be discussed only in exchange for \$250,000.
- The French government also wanted a loan of \$12 Mil.
- The diplomats refused.
- When Adams told Congress of the talks, he replaced the agents names with the letters X, Y, Z.

- Federalists wanted war—Adams did NOT—too costly.
- Treaty was eventually signed

ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS

- Included four laws
- Aimed at stopping the growth of Democratic-Republican party & to stop opposition to the war!
- Supposedly to protect the country from foreigners

ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS

- | ALIEN ACT | SEDITION ACT: |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gave President power to deport any foreigner considered "dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States." Federalists hoped to silence French refugees who opposed them. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made it a crime to speak or write critically about the government. It's purpose was to silence criticism. Most controversial of the 4 |



KENTUCKY & VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS

- Documents that argue that the Alien & Sedition Acts were unconstitutional
- Stated the Federal govt. could NOT pass these acts because they interfered with state govt.
 - Cited the 10th Amendment
- Resolutions did not have the force of national law, but supported the idea that states could challenge the Federal Govt.