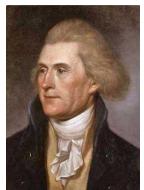
Unit 2B Part 2: Foreign Affairs in the New Republic







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- French Revolution begins
- Monarchy is overthrown
- France declares war on all monarchies, including Great Britain.

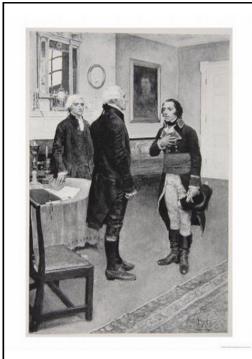


Washington Chooses Neutrality

- At first we sympathize with the French, but then they start chopping off heads
- If we support France then our economy would suffer
 - Most of our money comes from tariffs w/Great Britain.
- British respond by attacking our ships and impressing sailors
 - –U.S. sailors forced to join the Royal Navy







Citizen Genet

French ambassador tries to organize Americans to fight Spanish & British.

- Washington ordered Genet's recall, but when the French ordered his arrest Washington offered him asylum.
- He eventually became an American citizen & married a governor's daughter.

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Americans start to move west

- · Conflict with Indians
 - Treaty of Paris doesn't matter to them.
- British support Ohio tribes to prevent further expansion by the U.S.
- At Battle of the Fallen Timbers in 1794, Americans (and Indian allies) defeat Ohio tribes
 - British refused to help & they were demoralized
- We buy their land in Treaty of Greenville.
 - One war leader named Tecumseh refuses to sign treaty.

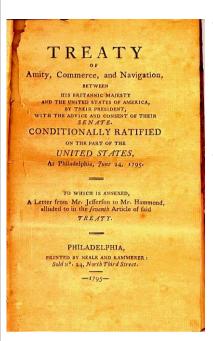






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- British are inciting Indians, keeping forts in our territory, and attacking our ships. Most Americans want war.
- Jay's Treaty: British agree to leave forts in northwest
 - But our trade is restricted, we have to pay prewar debts, & British can still impress our sailors.



- Democratic Republicans thought it was a sellout
 they want a war.
- Only passes Senate by 1 vote.
- Graffiti from the time written outside Jay's house: Damn John Jay! Damn every one that won't damn John Jay!! Damn every one that won't put lights in his windows and sit up all night damning John Jay!!!



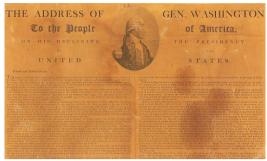
Pinckney's Treaty America's Heartland Upper Misaksippi Bearaton Bearaton

 Spain is scared that Jay's Treaty means

U.S./British alliance.

- Thomas Pinckney negotiates a treaty with Spain
 - U.S. gains access to the Mississippi River and New Orleans
 - Redrew the boundary with Spanish Florida.

- In 1796
 Washington retires.
- In Farewell Speech, he says
 - avoid political parties
 - Avoid permanent military alliances with other countries



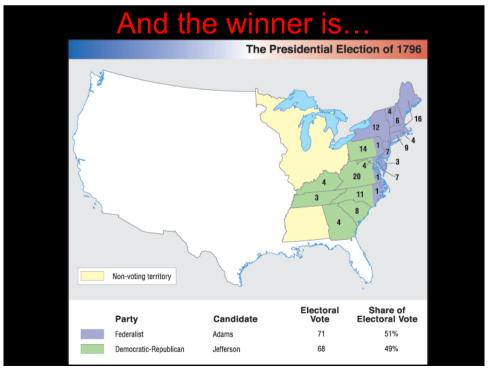


Washington's Precedents

- Formed a Cabinet
- 2 term limit for Presidents
- Stressed NEUTRALITY in foreign affairs
- Failure—Tried to avoid political parties

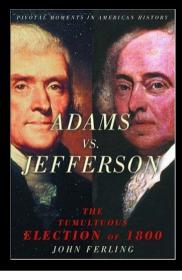








• Jefferson becomes Adams' Vice President



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John Adams' Administration

- French are upset at Jay's Treaty and Jefferson's defeat.
 - They seize over 300 of our ships & throw crews in dungeons.
- Most Americans want war, but President John Adams tries to negotiate – sends 3 delegates in Oct 1797 to France to calm the situation











- French insult the U.S. by demanding a bribe before starting negotiations
- American response: "Millions for defense, not one cent for tribute"
- Fear of France leads to restriction of civil liberties

Federalists pass the Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798. Aimed at French & Democratic-Republicans

Alien Act

- Made it harder to get citizenship
- U.S. could deport people easily



Sedition Act

 Could be thrown in jail for speaking out against government



Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions



- · Written by Madison and Jefferson in response to Alien & Sedition Acts
- · Argued the idea of nullification
 - States have the right to ignore any act of Congress that they considered unconstitutional

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Quasi-War with France • Our small navy fights





- French in Caribbean
- Federalists (led by Hamilton) want full war with France & invasion of Louisiana
- Adams refuses
 - Signs treaty w/French
 - This splits Federalist party.
 - · Hamilton wanted to lead army to conquer Louisiana & Mexico