

Washington's Foreign Policies

Name: _____

Instructions:

Use the reading to answer the following questions. **Answer every question in a FULL SENTENCE.**

Jay's Treaty

Although the Treaty of Paris (1783) ended the American War for Independence, the years following saw relations between America and England deteriorate precipitously.

England refused to evacuate the frontier forts in the Northwest Territory; in addition, she seized American ships, forcing American sailors to serve in England's war against France. The United States, for her part, passed navigation laws that were potentially damaging to Great Britain. It was apparent that a commercial war between the two countries would undermine the health of the American economy.

The American statesman John Jay, pressed into service as special envoy, went to England to negotiate disagreements between the two governments. On November 19, 1794 Jay's Treaty was signed, averting the threat of war.

The Treaty eliminated British control of western posts within two years, established America's claim for damages from British ship seizures, and provided America a limited right to trade in the West Indies.

Although Jay's Treaty provoked a storm of controversy (Jay was burned in effigy by mobs of outraged Americans), President Washington pressed for ratification. The treaty passed the Senate in June, 1795.

1. Jay's treaty was written by _____ and attempted to settle differences between _____ and the US.
2. How was the relationship between America and England after the Revolutionary War?
3. 2. What **two offenses** did England commit against America after the war was over?
4. What were the conditions of Jay's Treaty?

Pinckney's Treaty

Pinckney's Treaty (Oct. 27, 1795) was an agreement between Spain and the United States, fixing the southern boundary of the United States at 31° N latitude and establishing commercial arrangements favorable to the United States. U.S. citizens were accorded free navigation of the Mississippi River through Spanish territory. The treaty granted Americans the privilege of tax-free deposit (temporary storage of goods) at New Orleans. Each side agreed to restrain Indians within its borders from attacks on the other, and there were provisions respecting freedom of the seas. The treaty was negotiated by Thomas Pinckney for the United States and Manuel de Godoy for Spain.

1. What **two** countries were involved in Pinckney's treaty?

2. What **two** major commercial arrangements helped the U.S. from this treaty?
3. What did **both** sides agree to do?

Washington's Neutrality Proclamation

When France declared war on England on February 1, 1793, the United States faced a thorny political problem. France was America's ally during the Revolutionary War, yet Great Britain's financial support was important to American ship-owners.

President Washington met with members of his cabinet who agreed with him that a policy of neutrality was in the best interests of the country. Although both Hamilton and Jefferson favored a neutral position, Hamilton sided with Britain and Jefferson with France. And James Madison questioned the president's authority to issue the proclamation without congressional approval.

Nonetheless, Washington issued the proclamation, warning American citizens to avoid involvement in the hostilities, a strictly European war.

The proclamation was signed on April 22, 1793, in Philadelphia by Washington.

1. Why did the U.S. feel allegiance to France?
2. Who helped Washington make his decision? What are all these people part of?
3. What did the proclamation state?

Skill Practice: Answer the following question. Explain your Reasoning in a complete sentence.

Speaker A:"We must take action even if we are not sure it will work. To do nothing to stop them would be a repeat of the Munich mistake."

Speaker B:"We must recognize the increasing interdependence of nations and join the United Nations."

Speaker C:"Stopping the spread of communism can and must take several forms. We must be willing to do whatever is necessary."

Speaker D:"Involvement in European affairs would be a mistake. We should not jeopardize our peace and prosperity over issues that Europe's ambitions and rivalries control."

Which speaker best describes the basic foreign policy of the United States until the late 1800's?

- A. Speaker A
- B. Speaker B
- C. Speaker C
- D. Speaker D

