

Learning Target:

- I can analyze treaties and explain how America's relationships with different nations changed over time. (8-U4.1.2)
- I can identify concepts within Washington's farewell address that illustrate concerns for the nation. (8-U4.1.1)

Chapter 8, Section 2

Early Challenges

Section 2 **Early Challenges**

Essential Question
What challenges did the United States face during Washington's administration?

Reading Guide

Content Vocabulary
nearly **opposed**
4-202 18-200

Academic Vocabulary
outrage (p. 241) **resent** (p. 250)

Key People and Events
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Treaty	Effect
Treaty of Greenville	
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Interactive Organizer

American Diary
In 1791 Congress passed a tax on the manufacture and sale of whiskey. Opposition to the tax was strong in western Pennsylvania. Farmers refused to pay and attacked tax collectors. The federal government took action against the Whiskey Rebellion. Alexander Hamilton believed that using force to stop the rebellion would "do us a great deal of good and add to the solidity of every thing in this country."
—from *American Politics in the Early Republic*

The Whiskey Rebellion and the West
The new government was faced with challenges in Pennsylvania and on the frontier.
Multiple Choice The new government was faced with challenges in Pennsylvania and on the frontier.
History and You Have you ever opposed a government action? How do you feel the new government handled rebellious citizens?
Text The Whiskey Rebellion was only one challenge, or demanding situation, faced by the new government. Native Americans, aided by the British and Spanish, were resisting the American settlers' expansion westward. Britain and France were pressuring the United States to become more involved in their conflicts. President Washington stood firm by not involving the United States in foreign conflicts.
The Whiskey Rebellion
Washington was concerned about the growing resistance of western Pennsylvania farmers to the tax on whiskey. Their protest turned violent in July 1794. An armed mob attacked tax collectors and burned down buildings. This armed protest, called the **Whiskey Rebellion**, alarmed government leaders. Washington and his advisors decided to crush the challenge. This action sent messages that the government would use force when necessary to **maintain**, or keep, the social order.
Struggle Over the West
The new government also faced difficult problems in the West. Washington worried about European ambitions in the Northwest Territory. He signed treaties with the Native Americans, hoping to lessen the influence of the British and Spanish on them. American settlers ignored the treaties and moved onto lands promised to the Native Americans. Fighting broke out between the two groups. Washington sent an army under General Arthur St. Clair to restore order in the Northwest Territory. In November 1791, St. Clair's forces were defeated by Little Turtle, chief of the Miami people. More than 600 American soldiers died in the battle by the Wabash River. Many Americans believed an alliance with France would help them defeat the British, Spanish, and Native Americans in the West.

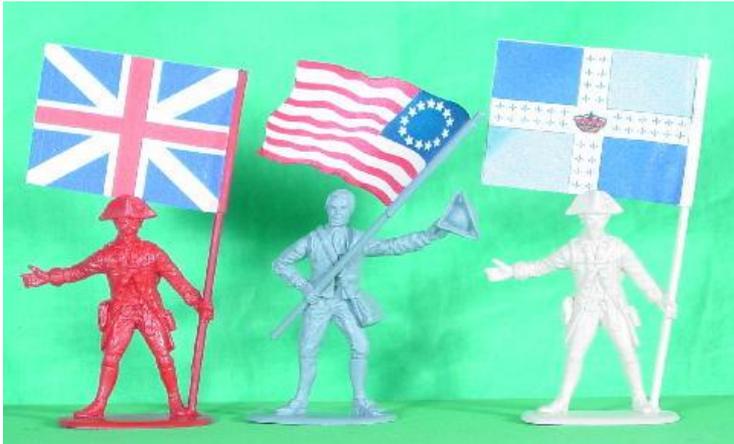
Primary Source **The Whiskey Rebellion**
Thomas Jefferson accused Hamilton of overestimating the rebellion: "an insurrection [rebellion] was announced & proclaimed & armed against, but could never be found."

Critical Thinking
Rebels tar and feather a tax collector during the Whiskey Rebellion.
Explaining How did Alexander Hamilton want to respond to the rebellion?

President Washington reviews the maps before his march west to shut down the Whiskey Rebellion.

1. Vocabulary

- Neutrality- not taking sides in a conflict
- Impressments- forcing American sailors/crews to serve in the navy of another country, especially England and France



2. What was the name given to the uprising of farmers in 1794 against a tax on liquor?

○ The Whiskey Rebellion

- Western Pennsylvania
- Tared & feathered tax collectors
- Rebellion alarmed government official's ability to handle protests
- President Washington decided to crush the revolt using 15,000 troops (using state militias)

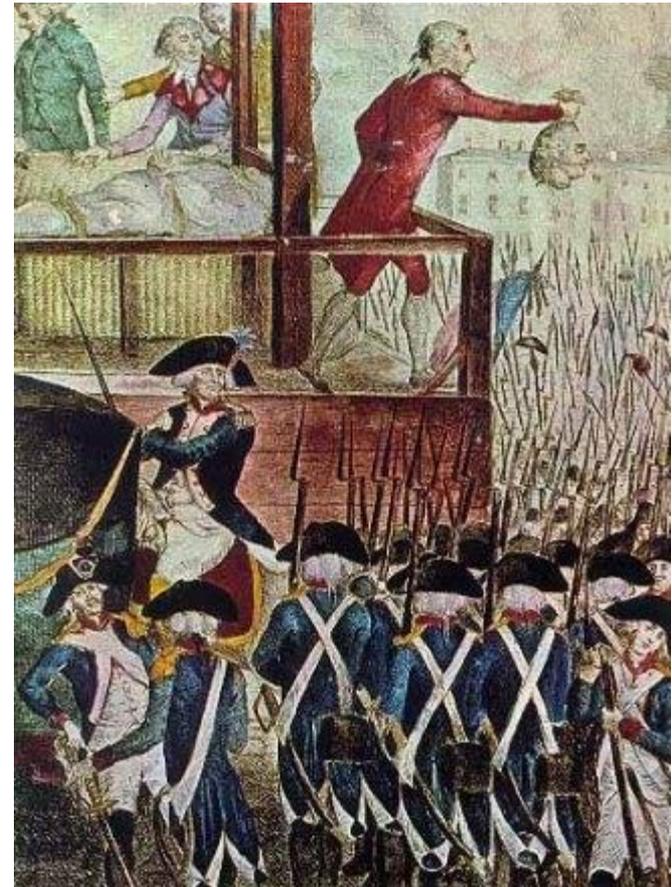


A TAX COLLECTOR IS TARRED AND FEATHERED
THE AMERICAN WHISKEY REBELLION 1791-94

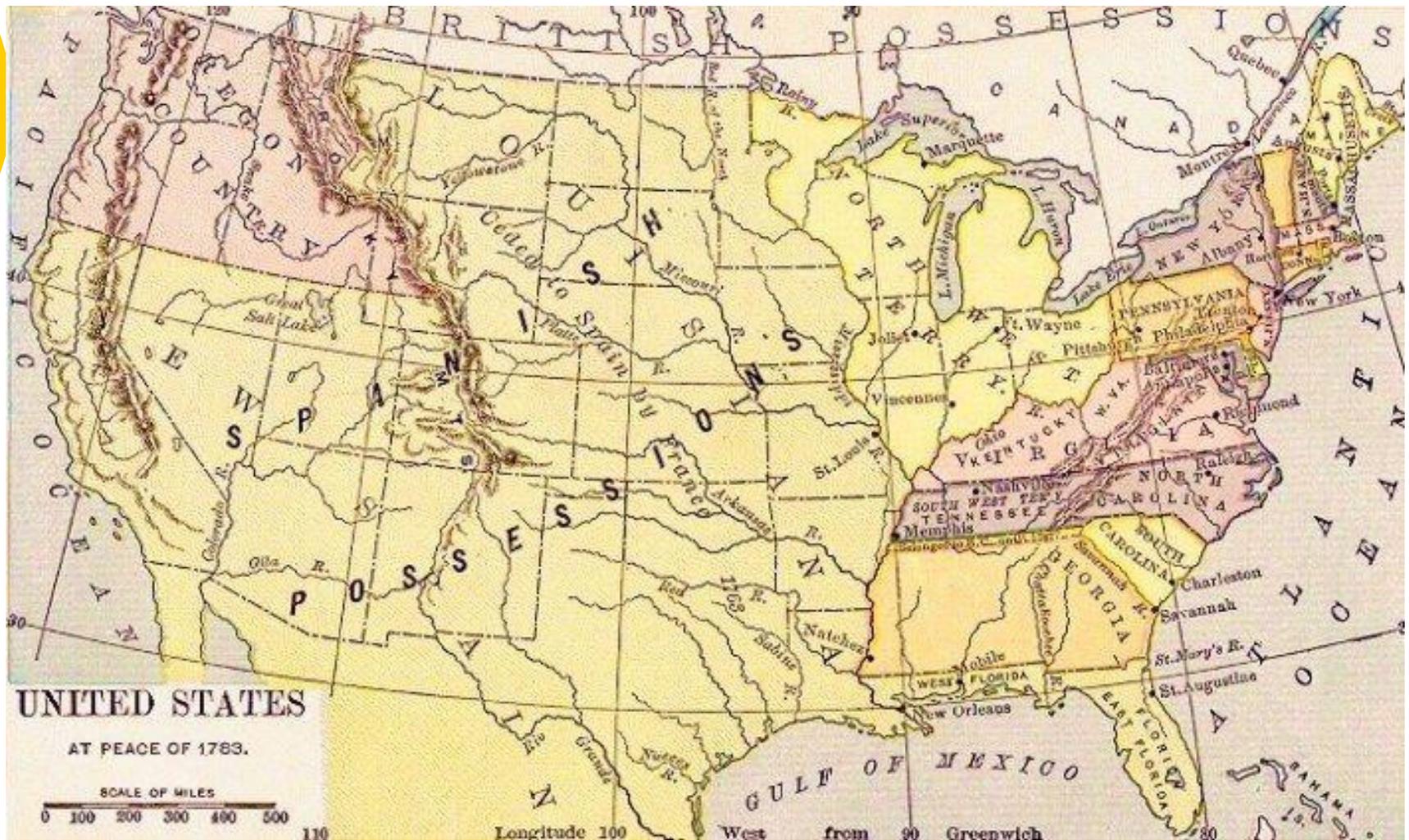


3. Identification:

- French Revolution:
French Civil War
 - July 14, 1789 - Bastille Day
 - Similar to America's Revolution (fought for liberty and freedom) only extremely bloody:
 - Used the guillotine to kill Louis XVI and many of the French aristocracy.



United States 1783



- Settlers moving west onto Native American's land & many tribes resisted
- Washington sent troops and they were defeated by Little Turtle
- Returned with more forces – Battle of Fallen Timbers

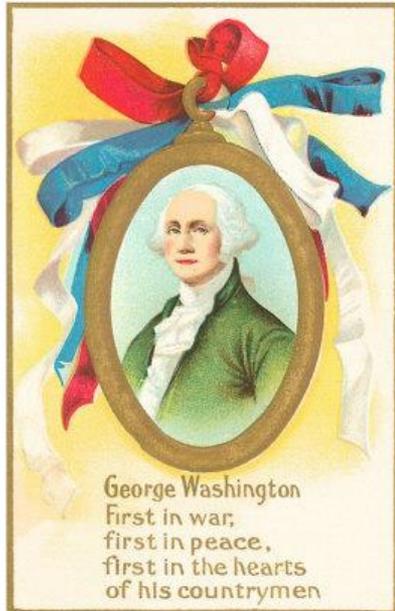
○ Treaty of Greenville-

- Ten tribes agreed to surrender the southern ½ of Ohio (25,000 square miles) & received \$20,000 and the promise of more money if they remained peaceful.
- Americans agreed up claims of land to the west and north of the treaty line



The Proclamation Of Neutrality (1793)

by The President
of the United States

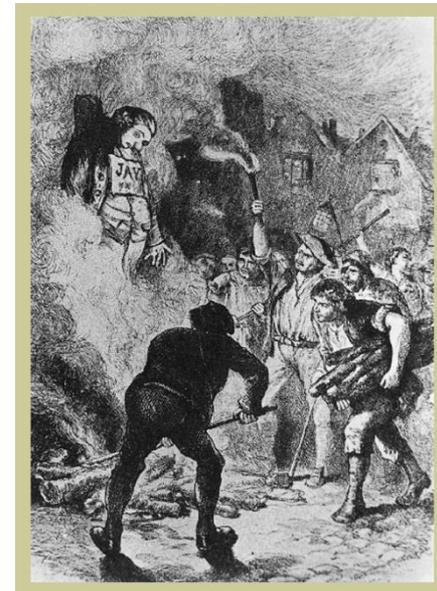
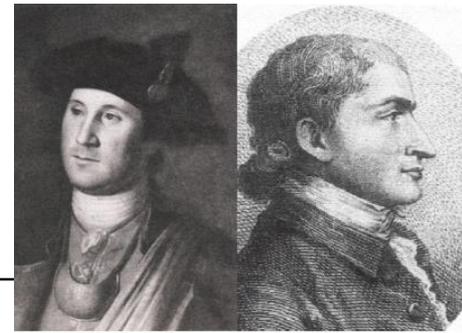


○ Neutrality Proclamation-

- War going on between Great Britain and France
- Both wanted us on their side
 - The French felt that U.S. “owed them” because of their support during the Revolutionary War.
 - The British thought the U.S. should be on their side because of trade and cultural heritage.
- Prohibited American citizens from fighting in war
- Barred French and British warships from American ports
- Do not support either side in the war between England and France
- Both sides upset & captured American ships and impressed American sailors

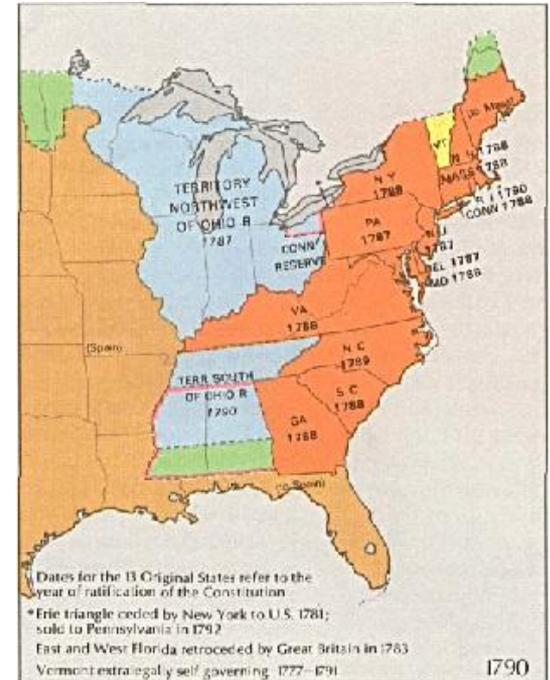
○ Jay's Treaty-(with Britain)

- President Washington sent Chief Justice John Jay to negotiate peace
- Re-opened trade between the two countries
- Britain agreed to give up forts in the N.W., allow free travel on eastern side of Mississippi River & agreed to pay for U.S. ships it seized
- U.S. agreed to pay British merchants for property seized in the Revolution (as per the peace Treaty of Paris)
- Britain would not agree to stop impressing our sailors and seizing our ships
- Washington reluctantly supported and barely approved by the Senate
 - *(Led to growth of Political Parties)*
- Washington wanted NO alliance



○ Pinckney's Treaty (with Spain)

- Spain worried about improving relations between the U.S. and Britain and how it would effect them
- Settlers continuing West - Attempt to clearly establish borders
- Gave Americans free navigation of the Mississippi River
- Gave Americans right to trade at New Orleans
- Treaty full name – Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation between Spain and the U.S.



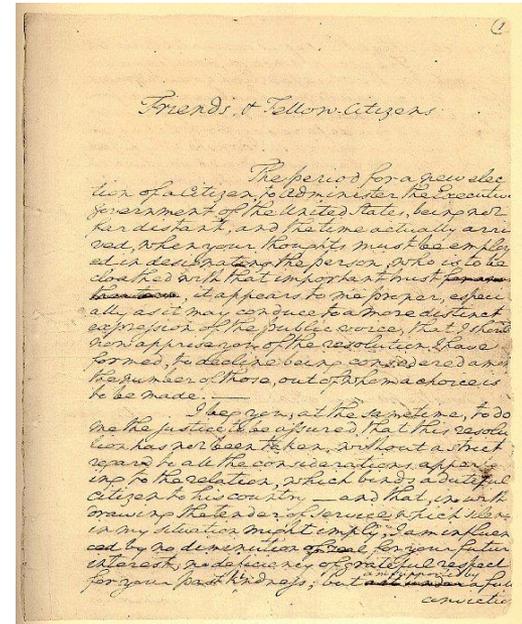
○ Washington's Farewell Address:

● Peace at home (no political parties)

- Washington felt political parties divided the country.

● Neutrality abroad

- Washington felt we had many problems within the United States that we should focus on
- He felt we should not get involved in “entangling alliances” that would bring us into foreign wars (wars are expensive, you know!)



Never read aloud – published in papers

Primary Document Questions:

4. The Native American who defeated the U.S. army in the N.W., and later represented the Natives in the peace talks

- Little Turtle, Chief of the Miami



Primary Document Questions:

5. What caused the Indian attacks on the frontier in the 1790's?

- Land

As president, George Washington had to set a policy for dealing with Native Americans. The quotation below is taken from a letter Washington wrote in 1783. It is about the Six (Indian) Nations of New York. Read the quotation carefully.

It is my opinion, that, if the legislature of the State of New York should insist upon expelling the Six Nations, it will end in another Indian war. I have every reason to believe from the information I have received that they will not allow their Country ... to be taken away from them without another struggle. That they would compromise for a part of it I have very little doubt ... The same, I am sure, will hold true with respect to Virginia, or any other State, which has powerful tribes of Indians on their Frontiers.

I am clear in my opinion, that policy and economy point very strongly to the usefulness of being upon good terms with the Indians, and the correctness of purchasing their lands instead of attempting to drive them by force of arms out of their Country. There is nothing to be obtained by an Indian war, but the soil they live on, and this can be had by purchase at less expense.

6. How did Washington deal with this problem?

- He negotiated the Treaty of Greenville



Problems that Washington faced:

- Setting up a new government:
 - Established a cabinet
 - Set up a 6 judge Supreme Court
- National Debt (delegated to Hamilton)
 - Tariff
 - Whiskey tax
- Bank of the U.S.
 - Let Congress decide using the Constitution
 - “the elastic clause”
- Spain closed the Mississippi River to American trade
 - Pinckney’s Treaty – Re-opened the river and port for trade



Problems that Washington faced:

- Whiskey Rebellion
 - Led state militias to put down the uprising
- French Revolution
 - Neutrality Proclamation
- Indian fighting
 - Negotiated Treaty of Greenville and purchased the land (25,000 sq. mi. for \$20,000)
- War between France and Britain
 - Neutrality Proclamation
 - Jay's Treaty

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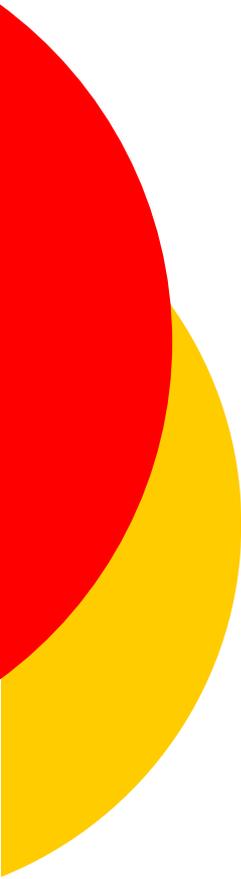
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Turn Pair Share – Learning Targets

Now what?

1. Study for Ch. 8 Sec. 1 & 2 Quiz
2. Work on Treaty Venn Diagram
 - a. Jay's Treaty
 - b. Pinckney's Treaty
 - c. Treaty of Greenville