

Launching the Nation

Section 3



MAIN IDEAS

1. The United States tried to remain neutral regarding events in Europe.
2. The United States and Native Americans came into conflict in the Northwest Territory.
3. The Whiskey Rebellion tested Washington's administration.
4. In his Farewell Address, President Washington advised the nation.

Key Terms and People

French Revolution a rebellion of the French people against their king that led to the creation of a republican government

Neutrality Proclamation a formal statement that the United States would not take sides with any European countries who were at war

privateers private ships hired by a country to attack its enemies

Jay's Treaty an agreement that settled the disputes between United States and Britain in the early 1790s

Pinckney's Treaty an agreement that settled border and trade disputes with Spain

Little Turtle a Native American chief who fought against U.S. forces in 1790

Battle of Fallen Timbers the battle that broke the strength of Native American forces in the Northwest Territory

Treaty of Greenville an agreement that gave the United States right of entry to American Indian lands

Whiskey Rebellion an uprising in which some farmers refused to pay the whiskey tax

Academic Vocabulary

neutral unbiased, not favoring either side in a conflict

Section Summary

REMAINING NEUTRAL

The **French Revolution** increased tensions between France and Britain. France and Great Britain finally went to war. George Washington believed the United States should be **neutral** and issued the **Neutrality Proclamation**. A French representative asked American sailors to command **privateers** to aid France in fighting England. Washington said that this violated

Why do you think some Americans supported the French Revolution?

Section 3, continued

U.S. neutrality. Jefferson thought the United States should support France and resented interference in his role as secretary of state. He resigned in 1793.

Washington wanted to stop a war between the United States and Britain. The two sides signed **Jay's Treaty**. Britain would pay damages on seized American ships. Spain and the United States disputed the border of Florida. **Pinckney's Treaty** settled that issue and reopened New Orleans to American ships.

What did the United States gain from Pinckney's Treaty?

CONFLICT IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

Americans continued to settle the territory despite protests of American Indians. U.S. forces lost a battle to Miami chief **Little Turtle**. But General Anthony Wayne commanded U.S. troops in gaining the territory at last. The American Indians were defeated in the **Battle of Fallen Timber** and their leaders signed the **Treaty of Greenville** a year later.

Why might Americans Indians have protested the U.S. settlements?

THE WHISKEY REBELLION

In March 1791 Congress passed a tax on American-made whiskey. The **Whiskey Rebellion** broke out. Washington personally led the army against the rebels in western Pennsylvania, but they fled. The revolt ended with no battle.

WASHINGTON SAYS FAREWELL

Washington declined to run for a third term. He had tired of public life and considered the American people the nation's leaders. In his farewell speech, he warned about the dangers of foreign ties and political conflicts at home. He also cautioned against too much debt. At the conclusion of his speech, he stated that he looked forward to a life "of good laws under a free government. . ."

Name two dangers that Washington mentioned.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Sequencing Create a timeline of important events in the 1790s. Describe each of the events and explain how one event caused or resulted from another event. Illustrate your timeline.