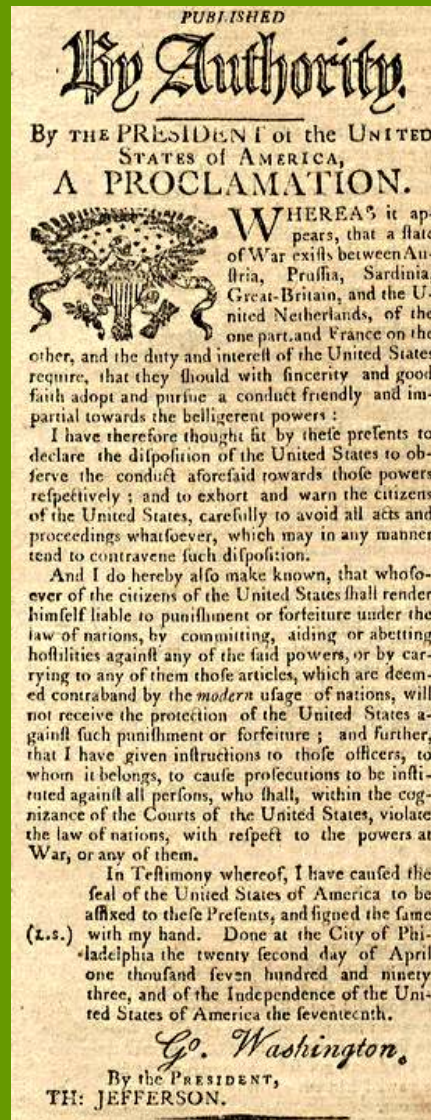


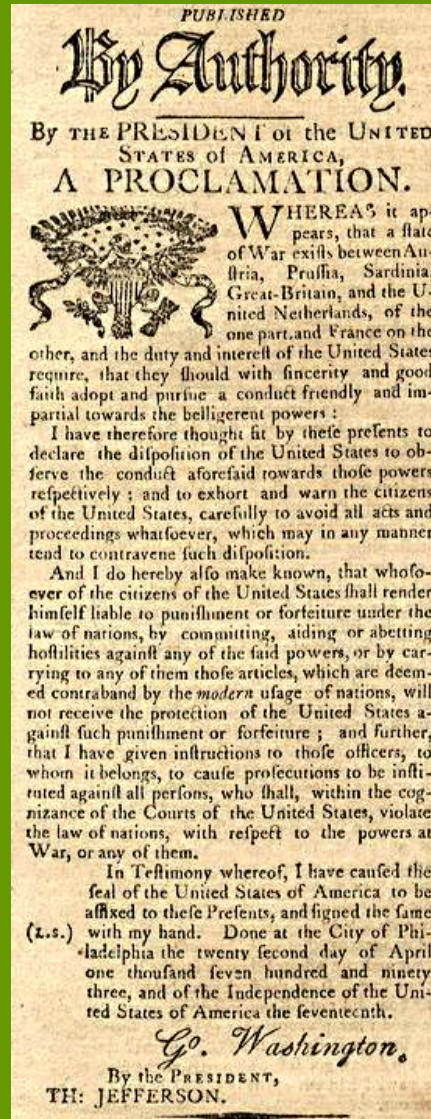
LEQ: What proclamation said the U.S. would trade with both France and Great Britain?



America's declaration of its official position of neutrality in the war between England and France was declared on February 1, 1793, and printed in Boston's *Columbian Centinel* on May 4, 1793. This image is courtesy of early america.com.

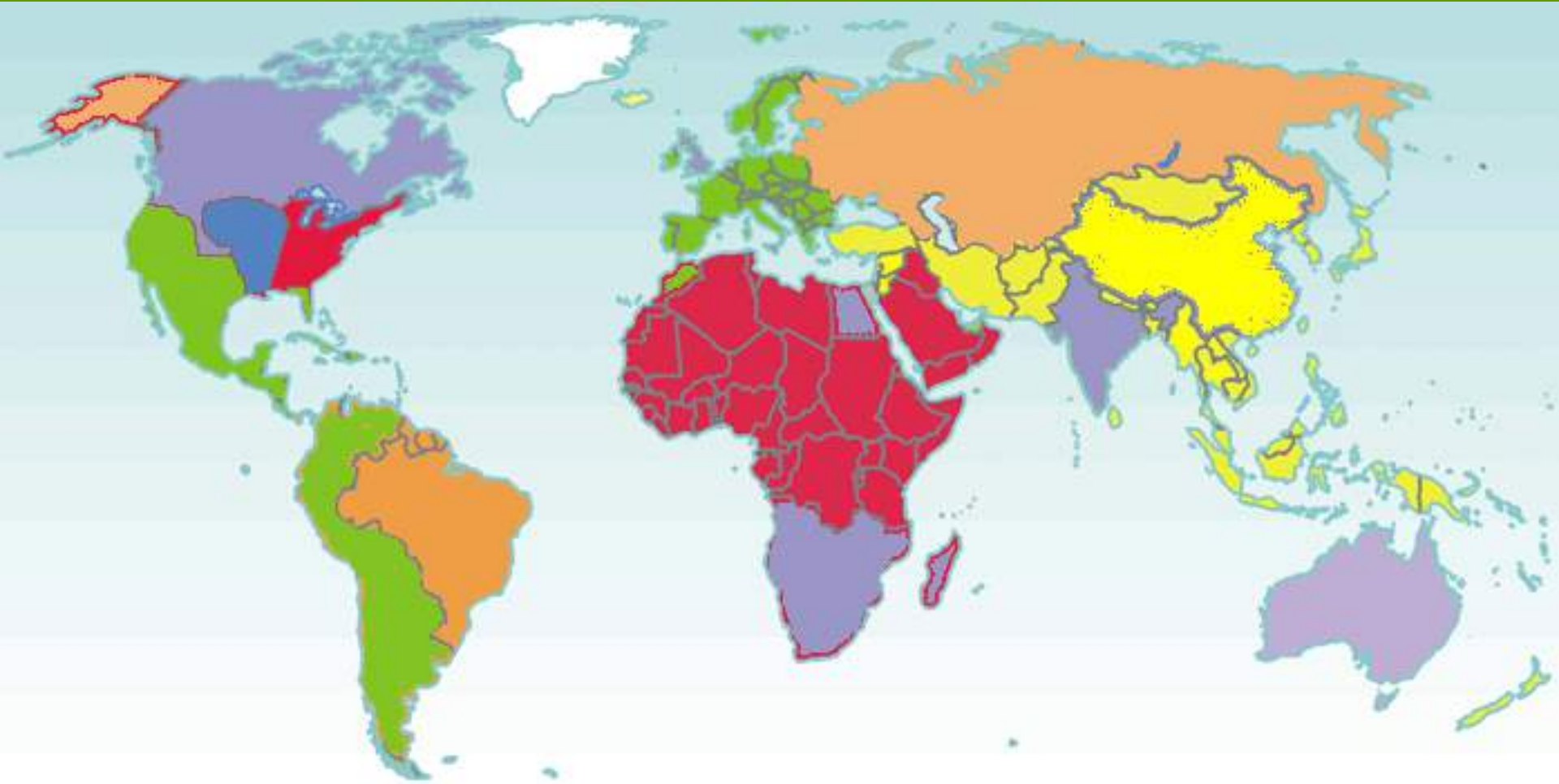
LEQ: What proclamation said the U.S. would trade with both France and Great Britain?

Proclamation of Neutrality



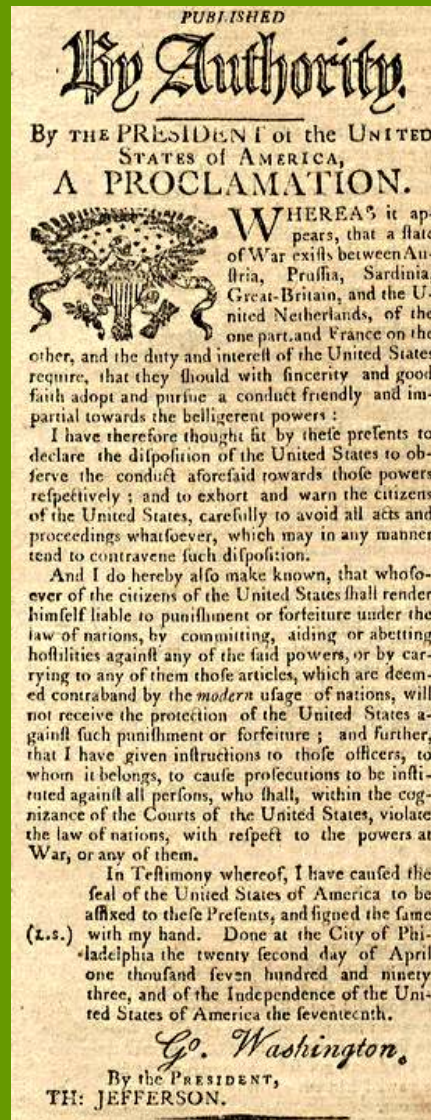
America's declaration of its official position of neutrality in the war between England and France was declared on February 1, 1793, and printed in Boston's *Columbian Centinel* on May 4, 1793. This image is courtesy of early america.com.

Young America's International Relations



This map shows the known world in 1790. The United States is shown in red. The British possessions in Canada are shown in purple. Green shows Spanish possessions. In blue is the Louisiana Territory, which at various times was possessed by France or by Spain. This image is courtesy of althistory.wikia.com.

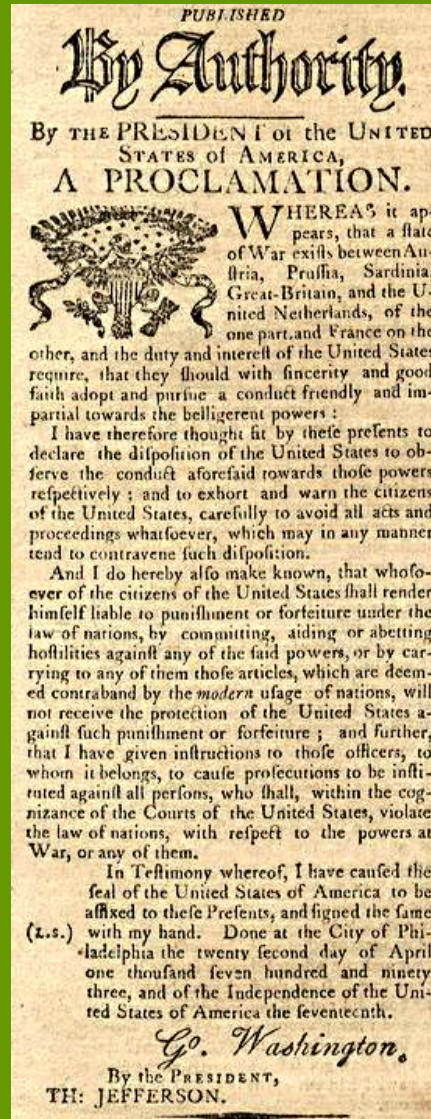
LEQ: What proclamation said the U.S. would trade with both France and Great Britain?



America's declaration of its official position of neutrality in the war between England and France was declared on February 1, 1793, and printed in Boston's *Columbian Centinel* on May 4, 1793. This image is courtesy of early america.com.

LEQ: What proclamation said the U.S. would trade with both France and Great Britain?

Proclamation of Neutrality



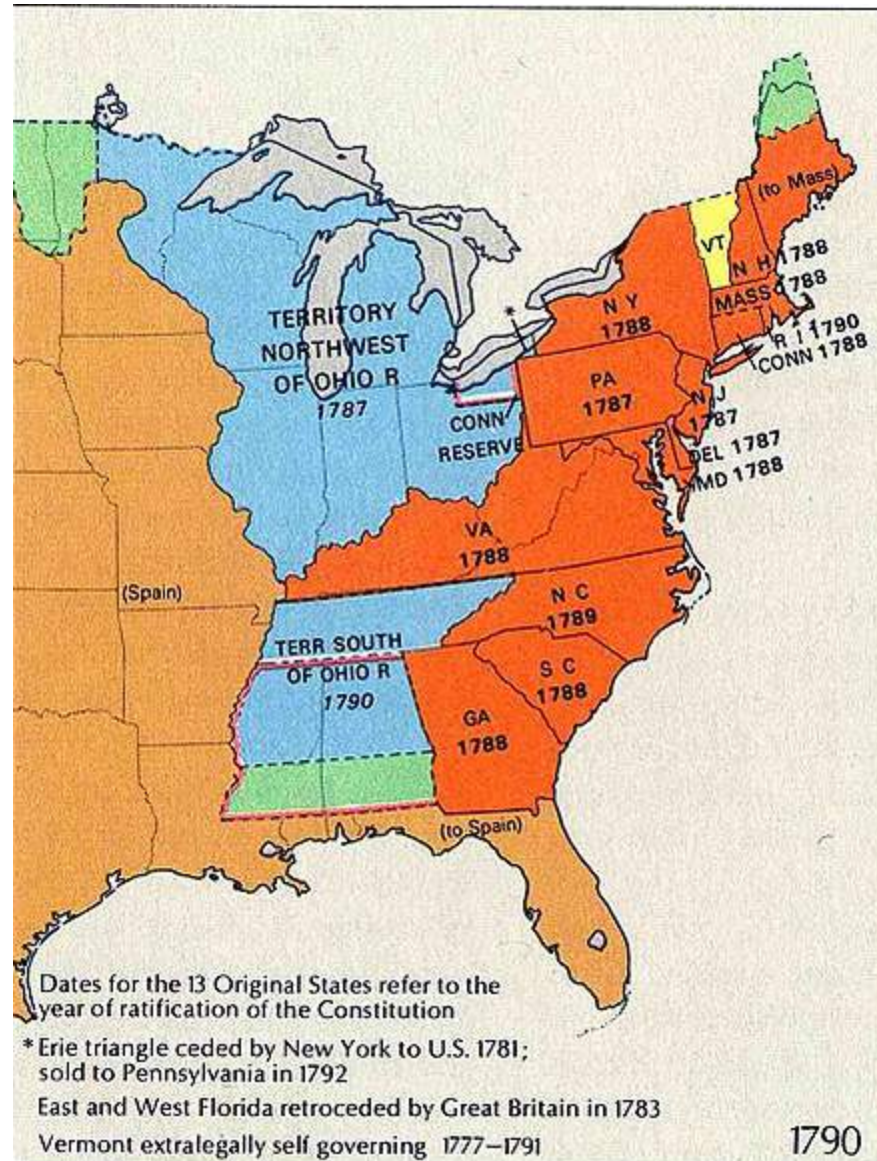
America's declaration of its official position of neutrality in the war between England and France was declared on February 1, 1793, and printed in Boston's *Columbian Centinel* on May 4, 1793. This image is courtesy of early america.com.

In the 1790s, the United States was weak compared to European nations such as Great Britain, France, and Spain.



The United States had only a small army and no navy. It had to work hard to gain the respect of other countries. This image shows Europe in 1790. This image is courtesy of alternatehistory.com.

Because it was a very young country in the 1790s, The United States was not yet strong enough to risk getting involved in world conflicts.



It had to find other ways to settle disputes with the nations that challenged it both in North America and overseas.
This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Treaty of Paris was supposed to settle arguments about the land west of the Appalachian Mountains which, on paper, belonged to the United States.



The British had agreed to leave their forts in the Northwest Territory— a region bounded by the Ohio River, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi River— and stop trading with Native Americans. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In the 1790s, however, Great Britain still had forts in the Ohio Valley and in the Great Lakes region.



The British still occupied many forts in the land that they gave to the United States in the Treaty of Paris in 1783. This image shows British troops at Fort Michilimac, Michigan. The British continued to trade with their Native American allies and stir them up against settlers. As American settlers moved West, Native Americans attempted to defend their lands. This image is courtesy of flickr.com.

With weapons and encouragement from the British, the Miami and other Indian nations attacked American frontier settlements in the Ohio Valley.



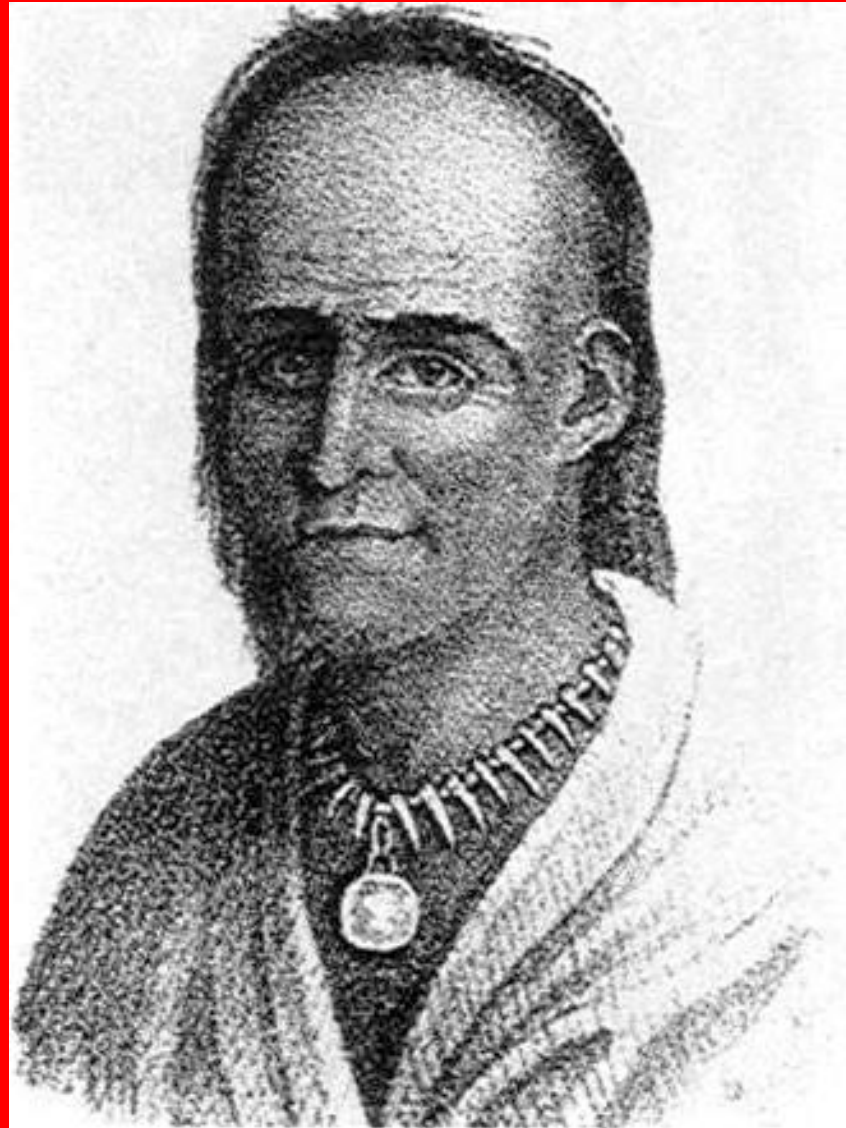
This image shows Mi-A-Qu-A a Miami Chief circa 1835. This image was created by James Otto Lewis (1799-1858) who was employed by the U.S. federal government for 15 years to produce pictures of American Indians. This image is courtesy of aradergalleries.com.

President Washington hoped to end the bloodshed which resulted in driving the American settlers out of this area.



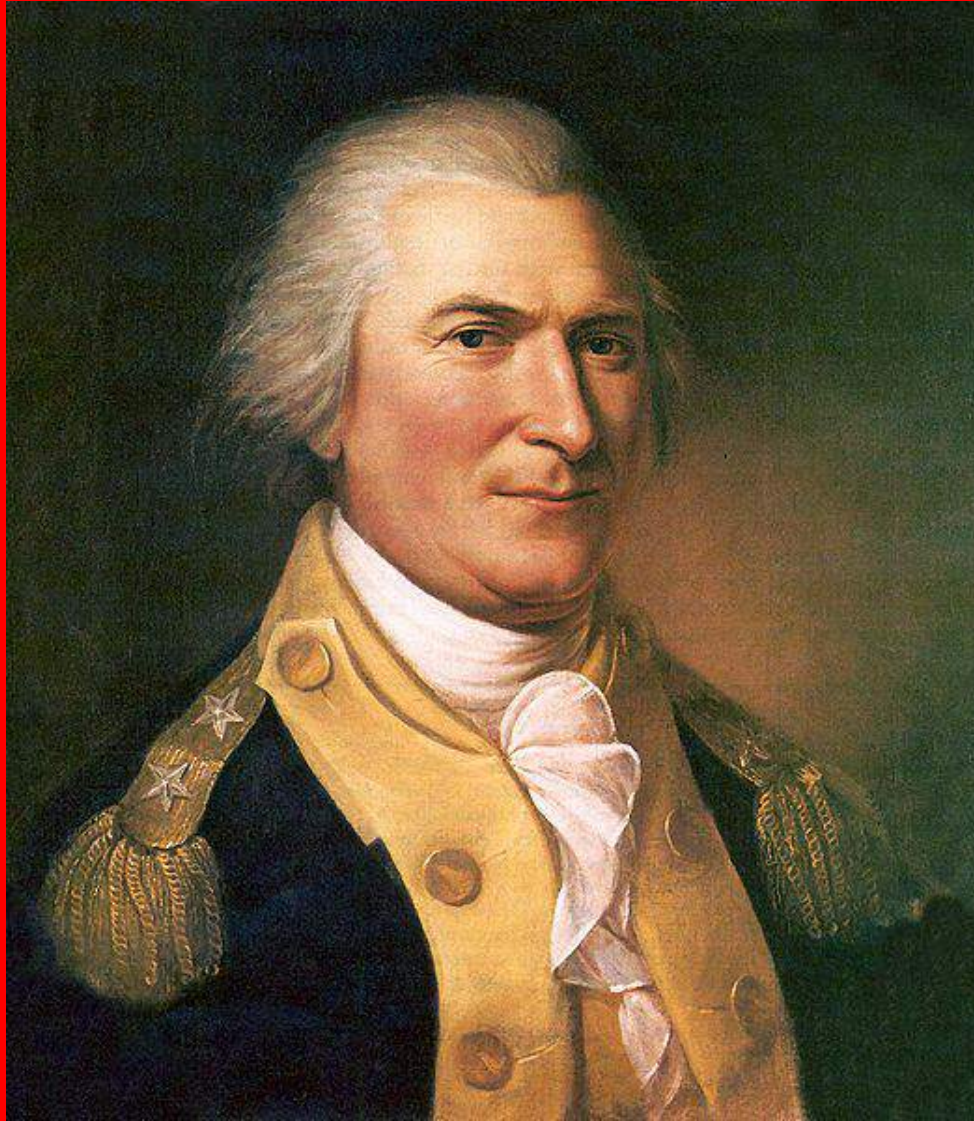
In 1790 and 1791, Washington sent troops into the Northwest Territory. This is a portion of Charles McBarron's painting, *The Road to Fallen Timbers*. This image is courtesy of freewebs.com.

The federal troops were badly defeated by Native Americans led by Miami Chief Little Turtle.



An alliance of the Miami, Shawnee, and Delaware continued to resist the takeover of their lands. Little Turtle or Mishikinaakwa (circa 1747-1812) was a chief of the Miami people. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Washington ordered the governor of the Northwest Territory, General Arthur St. Clair, to the region with an American army.



Major General Arthur St. Clair (1737-1818) moved north from Cincinnati and into Native American territory with a force numbering approximately 1000. This painting was created by Charles Willson Peale (1741-1827) in 1782. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.

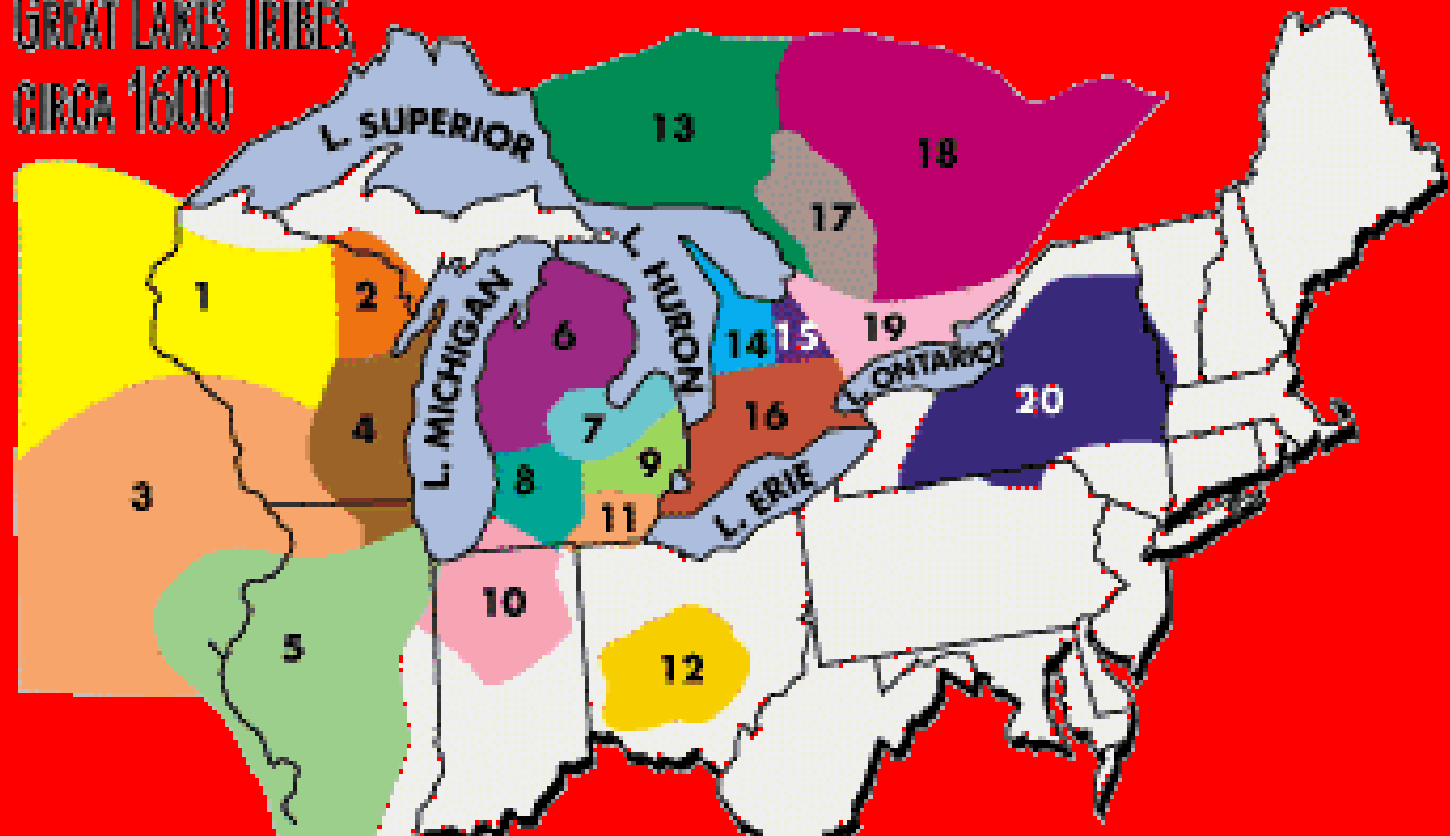
St. Clair's army, badly weakened by disease and desertion, was attacked near the present-day Ohio-Indiana border.



St. Clair had 952 casualties out of 1000 men. This was one of the worst defeats in American military history. St. Clair had 623 soldiers killed or captured. 258 soldiers were wounded. 24 workers were killed, 14 workers were wounded, and 33 women were killed. This image is courtesy of armhistoryjournal.com.

The Native Americans demanded that all settlers north of the Ohio River leave the territory.

GREAT LAKES TRIBES
CIRCA 1600



- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 • Santee Dakota | 6 • Potawatomi | 11 • Kickapoo | 16 • Neutral |
| 2 • Menominee | 7 • Sauk | 12 • Shawnee | 17 • Nipissing |
| 3 • Ioway | 8 • Mascouten | 13 • Ojibwa | 18 • Algonkin |
| 4 • Ho-chunk | 9 • Fox | 14 • Ottawa | 19 • Huron |
| 5 • Illinois | 10 • Miami | 15 • Petun | 20 • Iroquois |

The Miami Nation is shown at number 10. The Shawnee Nation is shown at number 12. The Ohio River is the southern border of the present day states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. This image is courtesy of mpm.edu.

Washington sent another army headed by Anthony Wayne, a former Revolutionary War general to the area.



Major General Anthony Wayne (1745-1796) was nicknamed “Mad Anthony Wayne” for his fiery personality, and his exploits during the American Revolution. His most famous action was when he personally led a successful 30 minute “bayonets only” night attack on a British position at the cliffs of Stony Point, New York on July 16, 1779. This image was taken by Robert Housch at Valley Forge National Historical Park on November 28, 2011.

Wayne's army defeated 800 Native Americans under Shawnee Chief Blue Jacket at the Battle of Fallen Timbers.



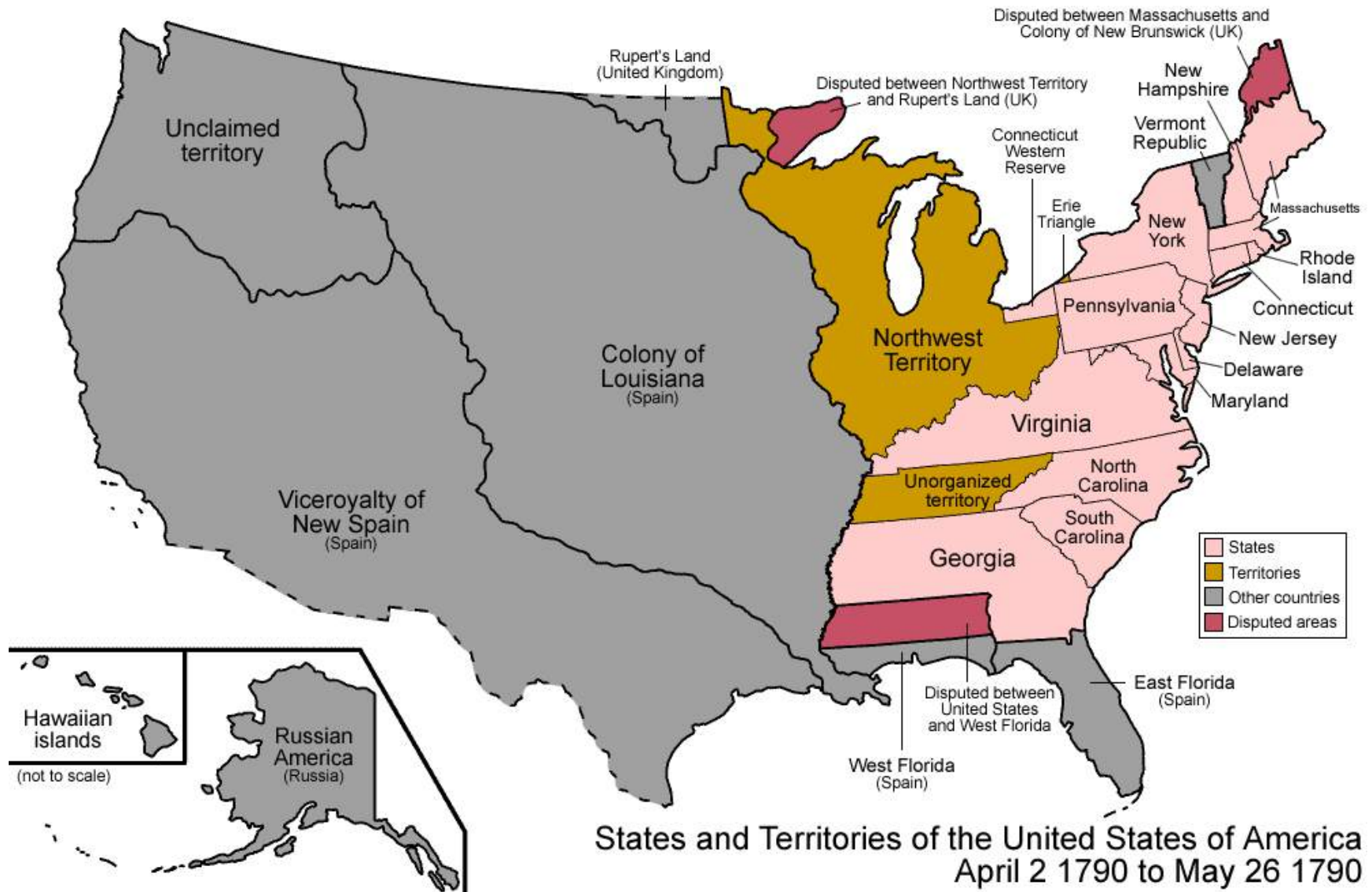
The area received its name from a tornado that had blown down trees a few years before the battle. The Shawnee hoped that the fallen trees would keep the American cavalry and dragoons from participating. Instead the cavalry jumped over the trees as if they were competing in a steeplechase and routed the Indians from the field. The Battle of Fallen Timbers crushed the Native Americans' hopes of keeping their land in this region. This image was created by R.F. Zogbaum for Harper's Magazine in 1896. This image is courtesy Wikimedia Commons.

In the Treaty of Greenville (1795), the Native Americans agreed to surrender most of their land in present-day Ohio.



The treaty was concluded the year after the Battle of Fallen Timbers. In exchange for goods, such as blankets, utensils, and domestic animals, worth a total of \$20,000, the American Indian tribes ceded to the United States large parts of present-day Ohio, the future site of downtown Chicago, and the Fort Detroit area. This image is courtesy of americanindianhistory.blogspot.com.

Spain held the Louisiana Territory, located west of the Mississippi River which it had gained during the French and Indian War.



For years Spain and the United States had argued about boundaries and Americans' right to use the Mississippi River and the port of New Orleans for trade. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Using the Mississippi River and New Orleans was especially important for people living west of the Appalachians.



This map shows the Appalachian Mountains, the Ohio River, and the Mississippi River. Farmers living west of the Appalachian Mountains would float their goods down the Ohio River to the Mississippi River, to New Orleans. This image is courtesy the Georgia Department of Education.

Most of the farmers west of the Appalachians shipped their crops by flatboats down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.



Spanish officials often made trouble for people whom they considered to be “foreigners” in Louisiana, such as these American flatboat men. This image is courtesy of users.bergen.org.

Americans trading abroad met a different enemy in the Mediterranean Sea where they faced pirates from the states of the Barbary Coast of North Africa.



The Barbary Coast states were Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripoli (now known as Libya). This image is courtesy of myholyokey.edu.

The Barbary Pirates stole cargoes, seized American merchant ships, and imprisoned American sailors.



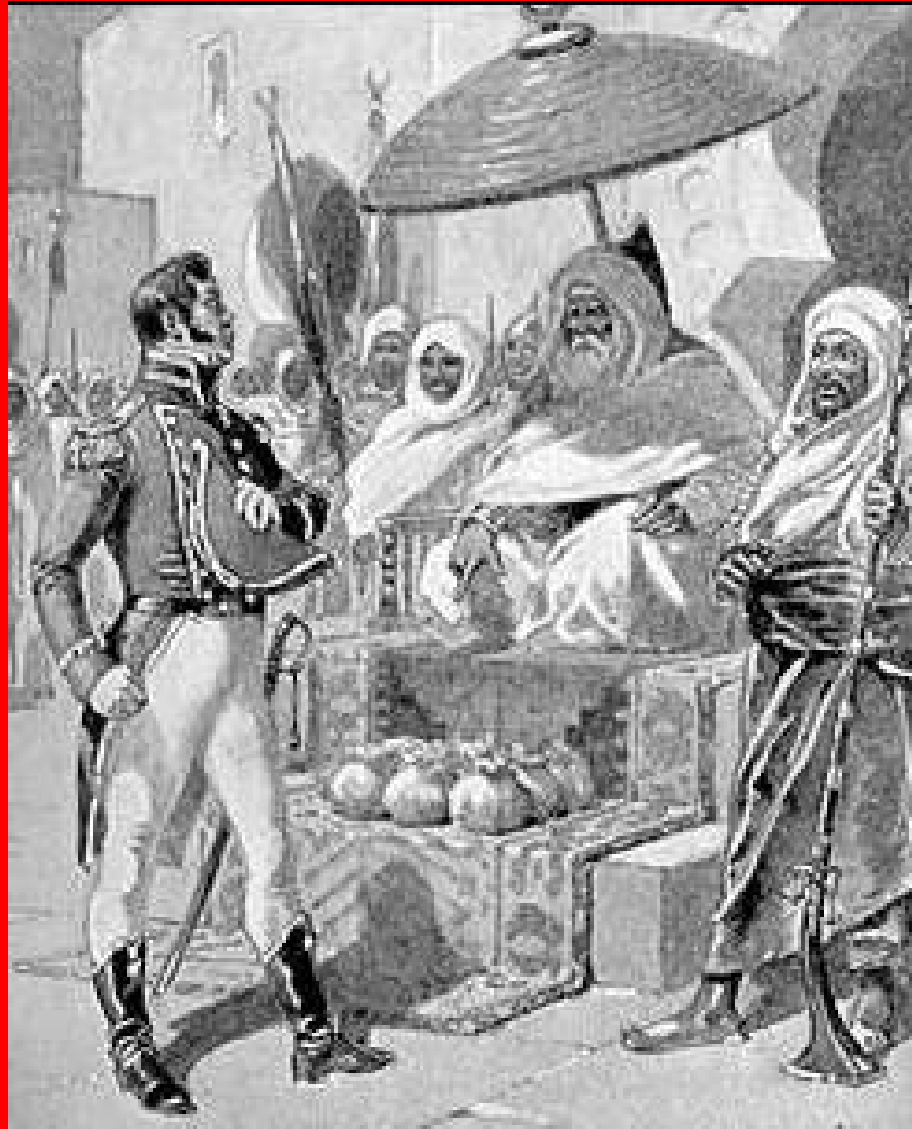
This painting, titled *A Sea Fight with Barbary Corsairs* was created by Lorenzo a Castro (circa 1664-circa 1700) sometime after 1681. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Barbary pirates ignored the protests of the United States, knowing it was powerless without a navy.



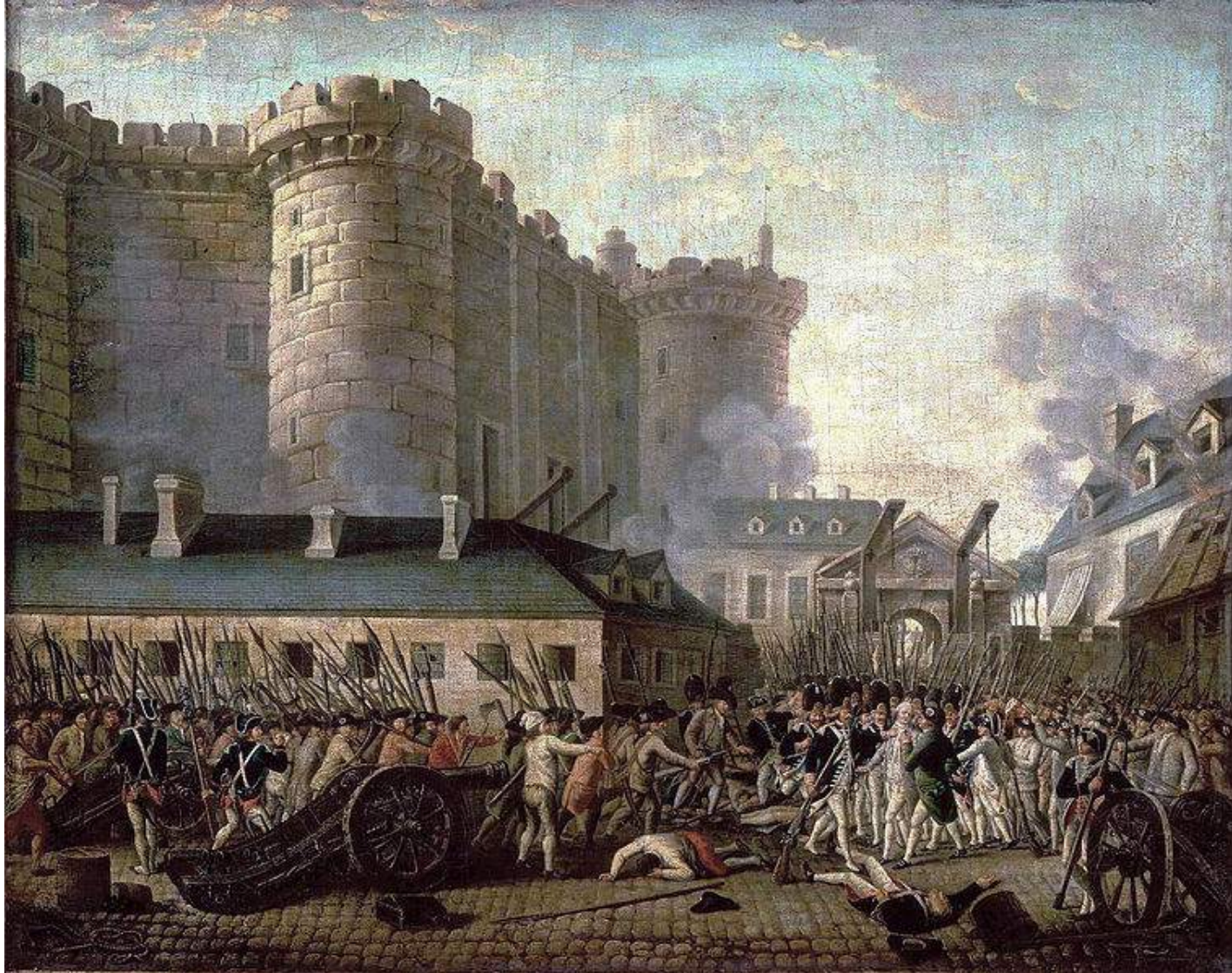
Following the American Revolution, the Confederation Congress sold off ships from the United States Navy. The *U.S.S. Alliance*, sold in 1785 was the last ship remaining in the Continental Navy. This image is courtesy of history.navy.mil.

To sail safely, the United States had to pay tribute, or protection money, to local rulers.



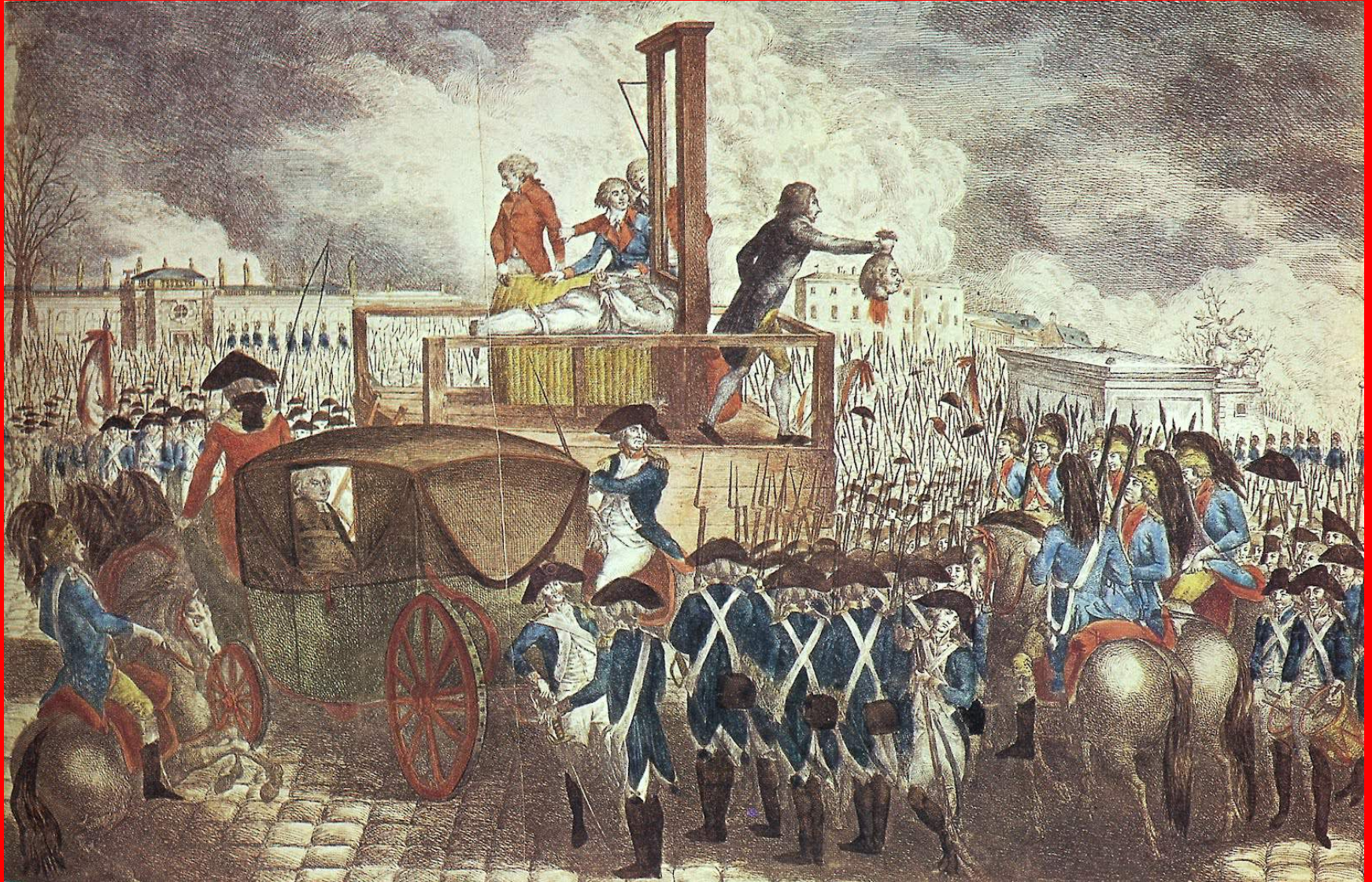
This image shows U.S. Navy Captain William Bainbridge paying tribute to the Dey of Algiers in 1800 (the U.S. Navy had been reorganized in 1798). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The most serious challenge from abroad came with the beginning of the French Revolution.



In 1789 many French people rebelled against the high taxes and oppressive rule of the monarchy and set up a republic. This image shows the *Storming of the Bastille*, a French prison, on July 14, 1789. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Over several years of bloody fighting, the king and queen of France and many aristocrats were arrested and beheaded on the guillotine.



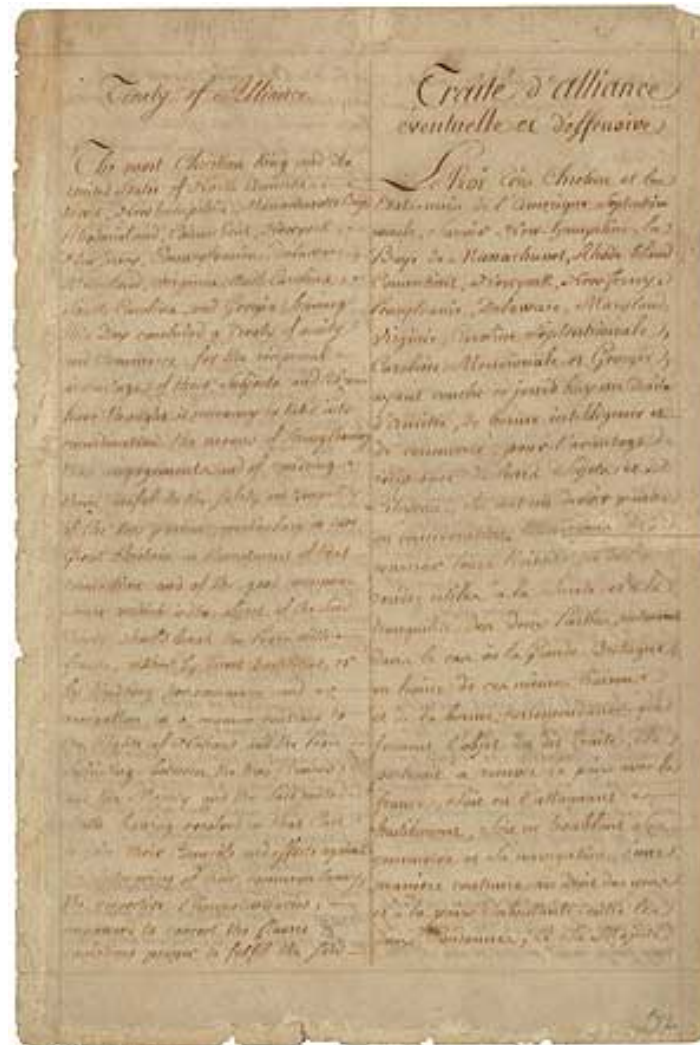
This image shows the execution of King Louis XVI on January 21, 1793. While Louis' blood dripped to the ground many members of the crowd ran forward to dip their handkerchiefs in it to save it as a souvenir. This image is courtesy of historyandotherthoughts.blogspot.com.

Monarchs in other European countries worried that the fight for liberty and equality in France might spill over into their countries.



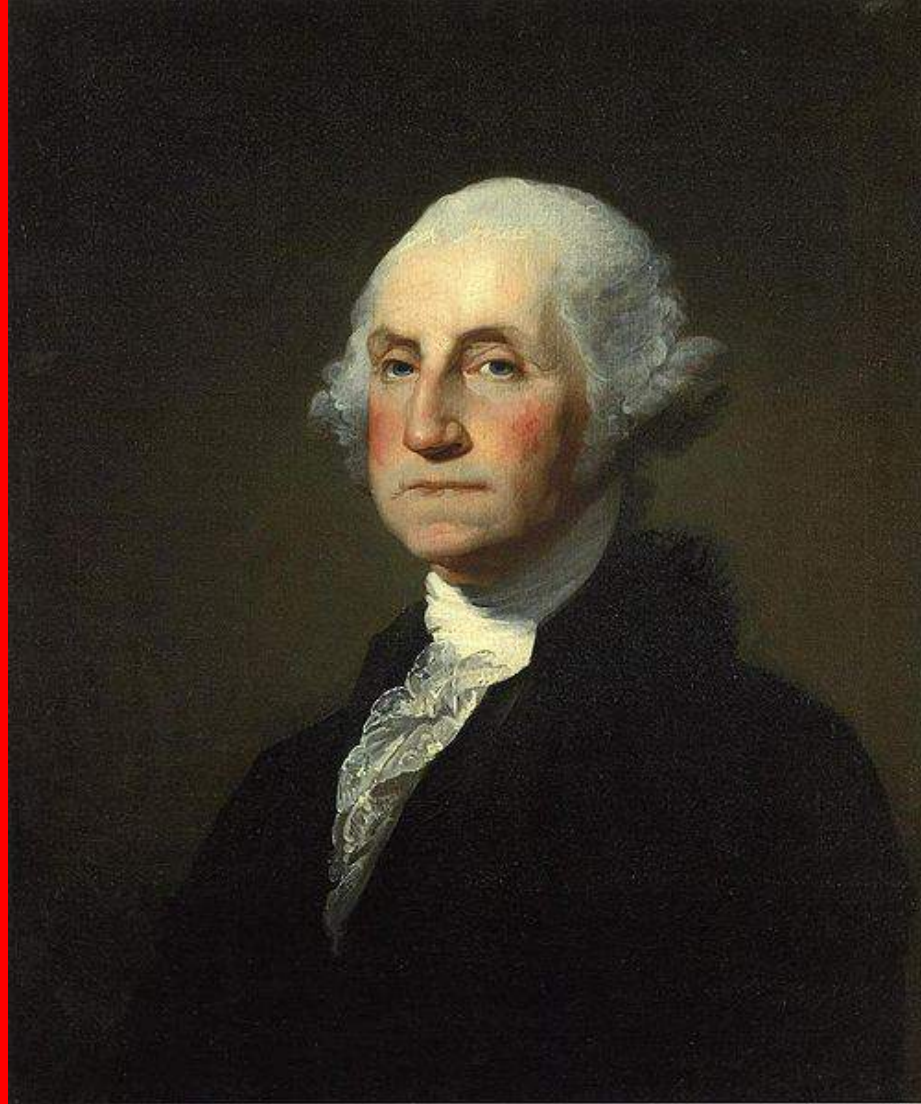
In 1793 Great Britain and several other nations went to war against the revolutionary government of France. This image shows the *Battle of Varoux in the French Revolution*. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

France now called upon the United States to abide by the Treaty of Alliance of 1778.



According to this treaty, the two nations would provide aid to each other in war. Therefore, the Treaty of Alliance, which was written during the American Revolution didn't only say that France would help the United States. It also said that the United States would help France, which most Americans then and now conveniently forget. This image is courtesy of the Granger Collection.

Washington, however, wanted the United States to stay neutral, or not take sides.



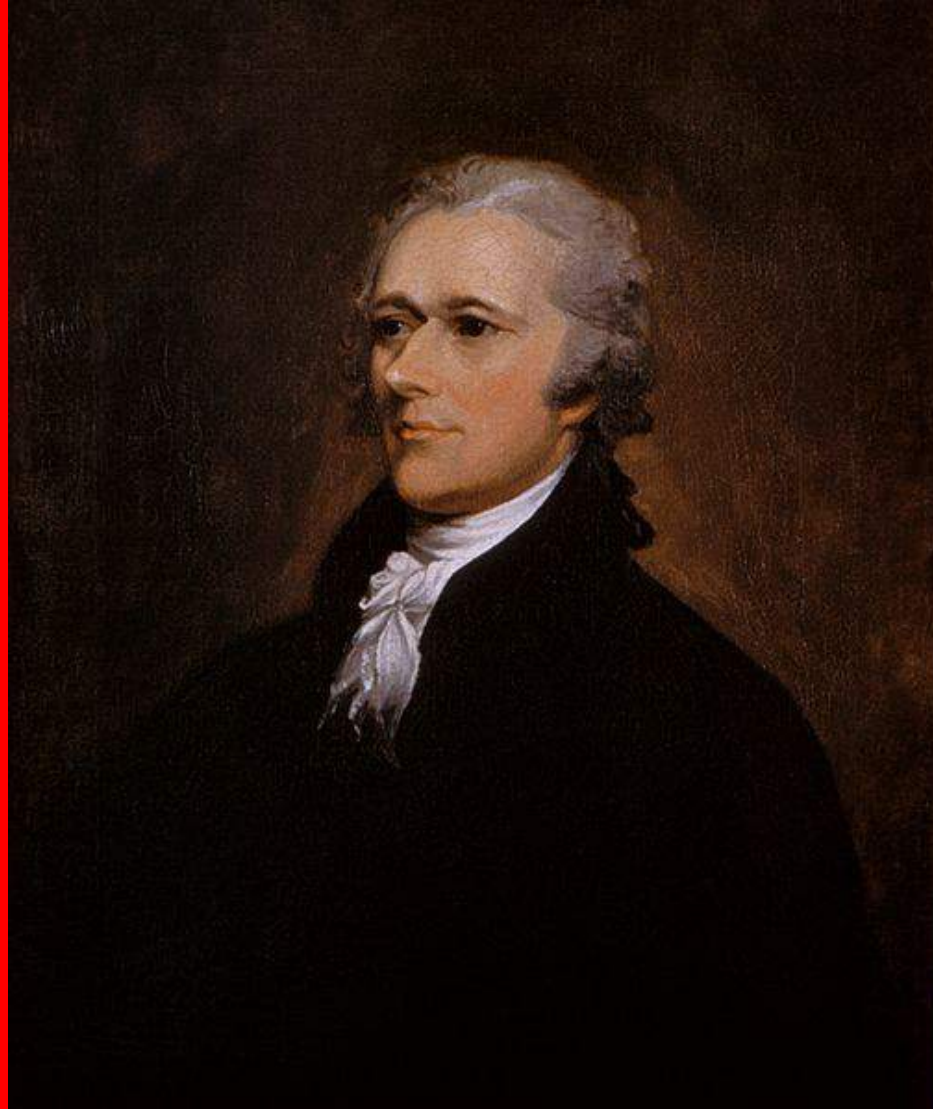
Washington believed that the United States was not prepared to go to war. In particular, he did not want to challenge the British navy. This painting was created by Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828) on March 20, 1797. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Hamilton and Jefferson disagreed on a policy towards France.



Washington (seated on the right) sought the advice of his two chief cabinet officers, Thomas Jefferson, the Secretary of State (seated on the left), and Alexander Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury (standing). This image is courtesy of alaynacsapushblog.blogspot.com.

Hamilton supported Washington's decision to stay neutral for a number of reasons.



Like many Americans, Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804) was horrified when the French Revolution turned to violence and bloodshed. This painting was created by John Trumbull (1756-1843) in 1806. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Hamilton believed that the United States should stay on good terms with Great Britain because it was a large trading partner.



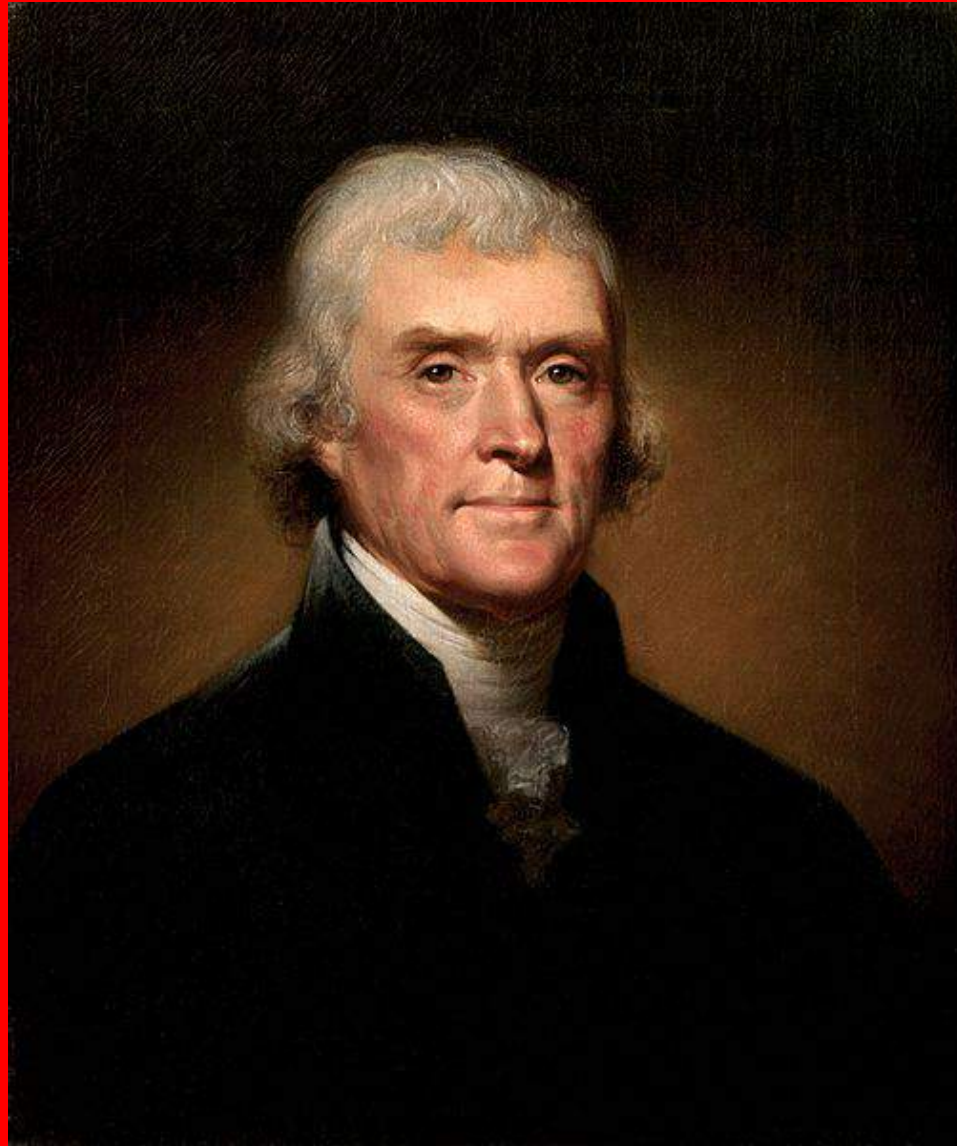
Three-fourths of America's trade was with Britain. Tariffs on British goods brought in a great deal of money. This painting shows the *Earl of Pembroke*, later the *H.M.S. Endeavour* leaving Great Britain's Whitby Harbour in 1768. This painting was created by Thomas Luny (1759-1837) in 1790. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Hamilton also stressed to Washington that the British didn't ask the United States to take its side in the war. They only wanted the United States to stay out of the war.



This image shows a British merchant ship, from the East India Company *Bridgewater*, successfully defending itself from an American privateer *Hampden*. This incident occurred on the *Bridgewater*'s journey from St. Helena to England on March 8th 1779, during the American Revolution. This is one of the first known depictions of the Stars and Stripes in a painting. This painting was created by Francis Holman (1729-1790) in 1779. This image is courtesy of christies.com.

Jefferson thought the Treaty of Alliance with France was still binding.



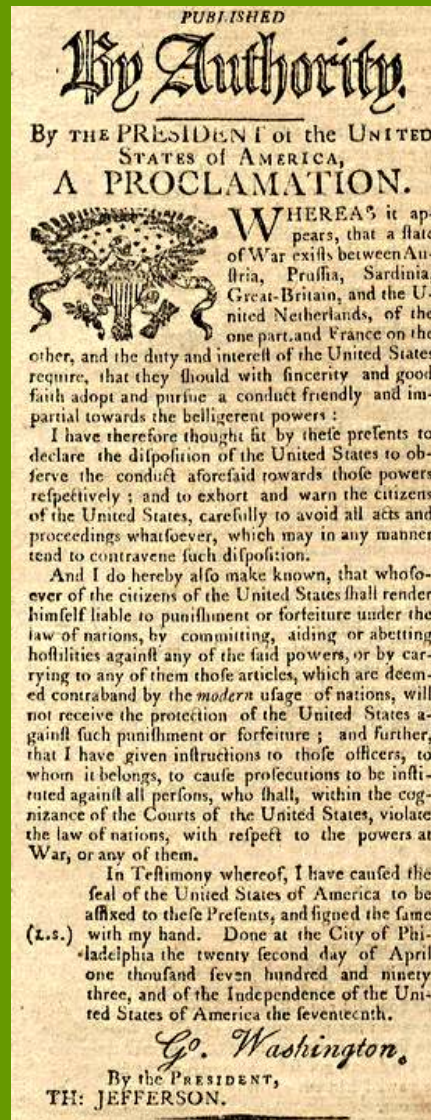
Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) also believed in the democratic ideals of the revolution in France. He and many Americans supported the French revolutionaries who were demanding the same rights that Americans had won a few years earlier. This painting was created by Rembrandt Peale (1778-1860) in 1800. This image is courtesy of the White House Historical Association.

Jefferson believed that an alliance with France gave the United States more power to bargain with Great Britain.



An example of this is that the teaming of France and the United States in the American Revolution eventually forced Great Britain to sign the Treaty of Paris, which ended the war. This image shows French Lieutenant General Jean de Rochambeau (1725-1807) and Lieutenant General George Washington (1732-1799) at Yorktown, Virginia during the American Revolution. This image was created by Auguste Couder (1790-1873) in 1836. This image is courtesy of the Palace of Versailles.

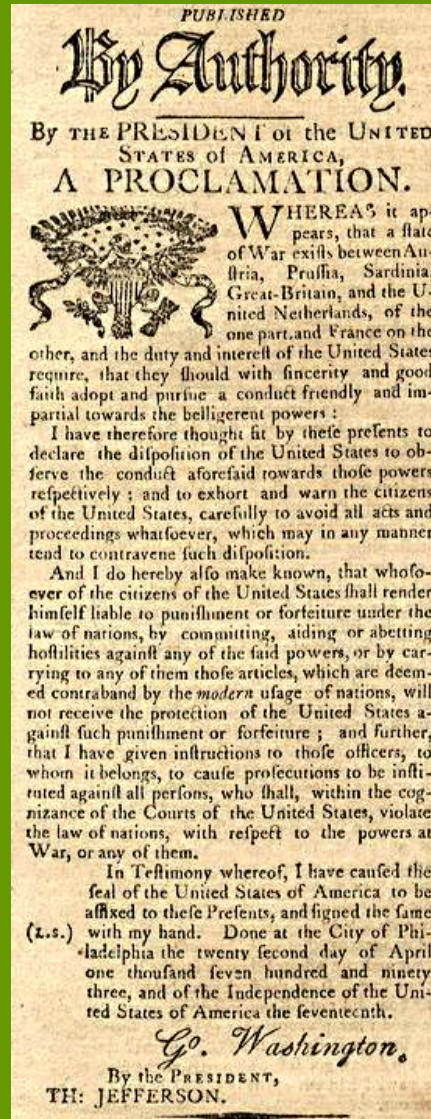
LEQ: What proclamation said the U.S. would trade with both France and Great Britain?



America's declaration of its official position of neutrality in the war between England and France was declared on February 1, 1793, and printed in Boston's *Columbian Centinel* on May 4, 1793. This image is courtesy of early america.com.

LEQ: What proclamation said the U.S. would trade with both France and Great Britain?

Proclamation of Neutrality



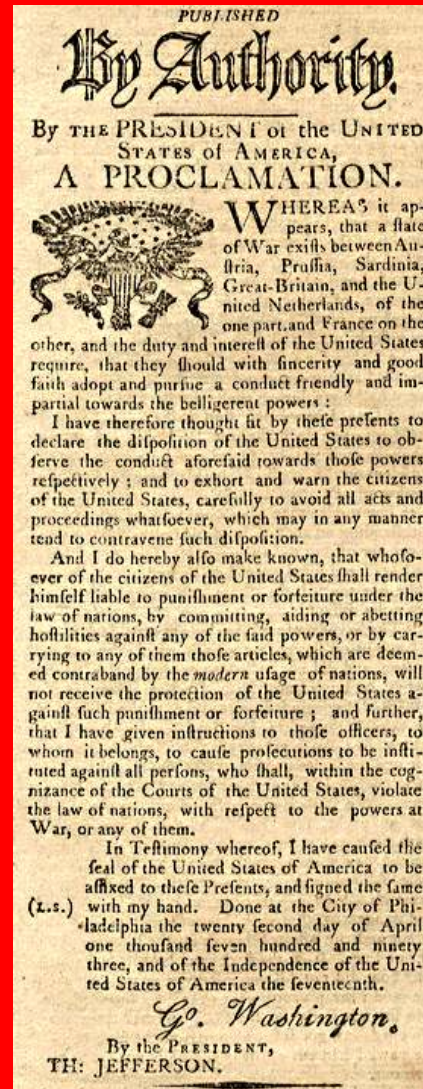
America's declaration of its official position of neutrality in the war between England and France was declared on February 1, 1793, and printed in Boston's *Columbian Centinel* on May 4, 1793. This image is courtesy of early america.com.

Washington decided to recognize the new French Republic as a country.



He explained to the French, however, that the 1778 Treaty of Alliance had been made with King Louis XVI, whom the French revolutionaries had executed and replaced with a new government. The United States did not have a mutual protection treaty with the new French government. This image shows George Washington delivering his First Inaugural Address in April 1789. He was in Old City Hall in New York, now known as Federal Hall. This engraving was created by Henry S. Sadd in 1849 from a painting by Tompkins H. Matteson. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Washington issued a Proclamation of Neutrality stating that the United States would continue to trade with both France and Great Britain.



Washington declared that the United States would be “friendly and impartial” in its dealings between France and Great Britain. America’s declaration of its official position of neutrality in the war between England and France was declared on February 1, 1793, and printed in Boston’s *Columbian Centinel* on May 4, 1793. This image is courtesy of early america.com.

Washington also warned that Americans who helped either side would be denied the protection of the government and would be subject to punishment.



This painting of George Washington (1732-1799) was created by Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828) in 1797. This image is courtesy of the New York Public Library, and of Wikimedia Commons.

Many Americans, however, still felt sympathy for the French revolutionaries.



They welcomed a French diplomat, Edmond-Charles Genet (1763-1834), who came seeking financial help. Although he won much popular support, Genet went too far. This image shows Edmond Charles Genet, or “Citizen Genet” as he became known, after he arrived in Charleston, South Carolina on April 8, 1793. This image is courtesy of cgpartnersllc.com.

Genet plotted to ignore Washington's neutrality order to equip ships to fight against the British.



Genet, outfitted four privateers in America, to fight the British, and began raising American soldiers to aid France. This put Washington's neutrality proclamation to the test. Washington asked that Genet be recalled to France, and he was replaced in 1794. Genet was afraid that he would be executed if he returned to France, and he became an American citizen. This image was first published in Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History, Volume IV, page 42, in 1905. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

As the Genet incident had shown, staying neutral was not easy.



When Americans tried to trade with both Great Britain and France, both were upset at the United States, and the result was an undeclared war at sea. This painting by Rear Admiral John William Schmidt (1906-1981) shows the action of February 9, 1799 (when the U.S. again had a Navy) when the U.S.S. Constellation, on the left, captured the French frigate L'Insurgente. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Both the French and the British seized hundreds of American ships.



The powerful British navy, however, caused the most harm to American merchant shipping. Late in 1793 the British government passed a series of rules limiting the rights of neutral ships at sea. This image is courtesy of schmoop.com.

The British ships not only stopped and seized American ships, they also impressed, or kidnapped, Americans sailors to serve in the British navy.



Sailors were captured on American ships or in ports where American ships were stopped. This image is courtesy of contabile.org.uk.

The British claimed that these sailors were really British citizens who had “jumped ship,” or moved to America from Britain.



This image is also from the War of 1812. Between 1803 and 1812, the British impressed approximately 10,000 Americans to work on British ships. This image is courtesy of xtimeline.com.

The President's principal advisers, Hamilton (left) and Jefferson (right), again disagreed on how to act toward Britain.



Jefferson advised a ban, or embargo, on imports of British goods, but Hamilton said that such a ban would hurt the American economy as well. This image is courtesy of frumforum.com.

Hamilton suggested that Washington send a peace mission to London to meet with British officials.



Chief Justice John Jay (1745-1829) led the peace mission to Great Britain. This painting was created by Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828). This image is courtesy of the National Gallery of Art and of Wikimedia Commons.

Although Great Britain was far more powerful than the United States, British officials were willing to listen to Jay's proposals.



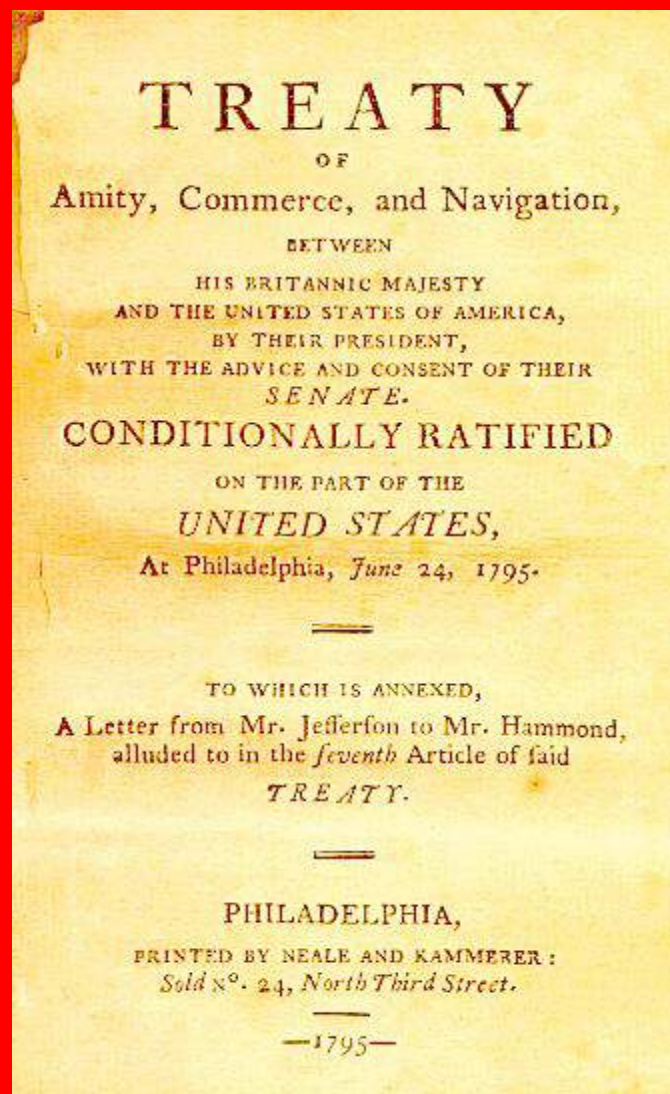
This image shows British Prime Minister William Pitt addressing the House of Commons in 1793, during a critical time of the French Revolution. This image is courtesy of historyofparliamentonline.org.

Great Britain did not want to lose American trade or to see the United States allied with France.



Great Britain's former colonies were still its most profitable market. As a result, they agreed to a treaty. This painting by Samuel Scott shows *A Thames Wharf* circa 1757. This image is courtesy of vam.ac.uk.

The Jay Treaty, signed between the United States and Great Britain, dealt with several troublesome issues.



The Jay Treaty as it was commonly known in the United States, is credited with averting war, resolving issues remaining since the Treaty of Paris of 1783, and enabling ten years of peaceful trade between the United States and Great Britain. This image shows a 1795 pamphlet containing a text of the Jay Treaty. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Great Britain agreed to withdraw from its forts in the Northwest Territory.



This image shows British troops at Fort Michilimac, Michigan. The Jay Treaty finally began to dislodge the British from their forts in the North. This image is courtesy of flickr.com.

Great Britain allowed American merchant ships to trade in the British West Indies.



The British possessions in the Caribbean are shown in red. The United States imported sugar from many of these colonies. This image is courtesy of atlasofbriempire.com.

Commissioners were sent to settle disputed boundaries between Canada and the United States.



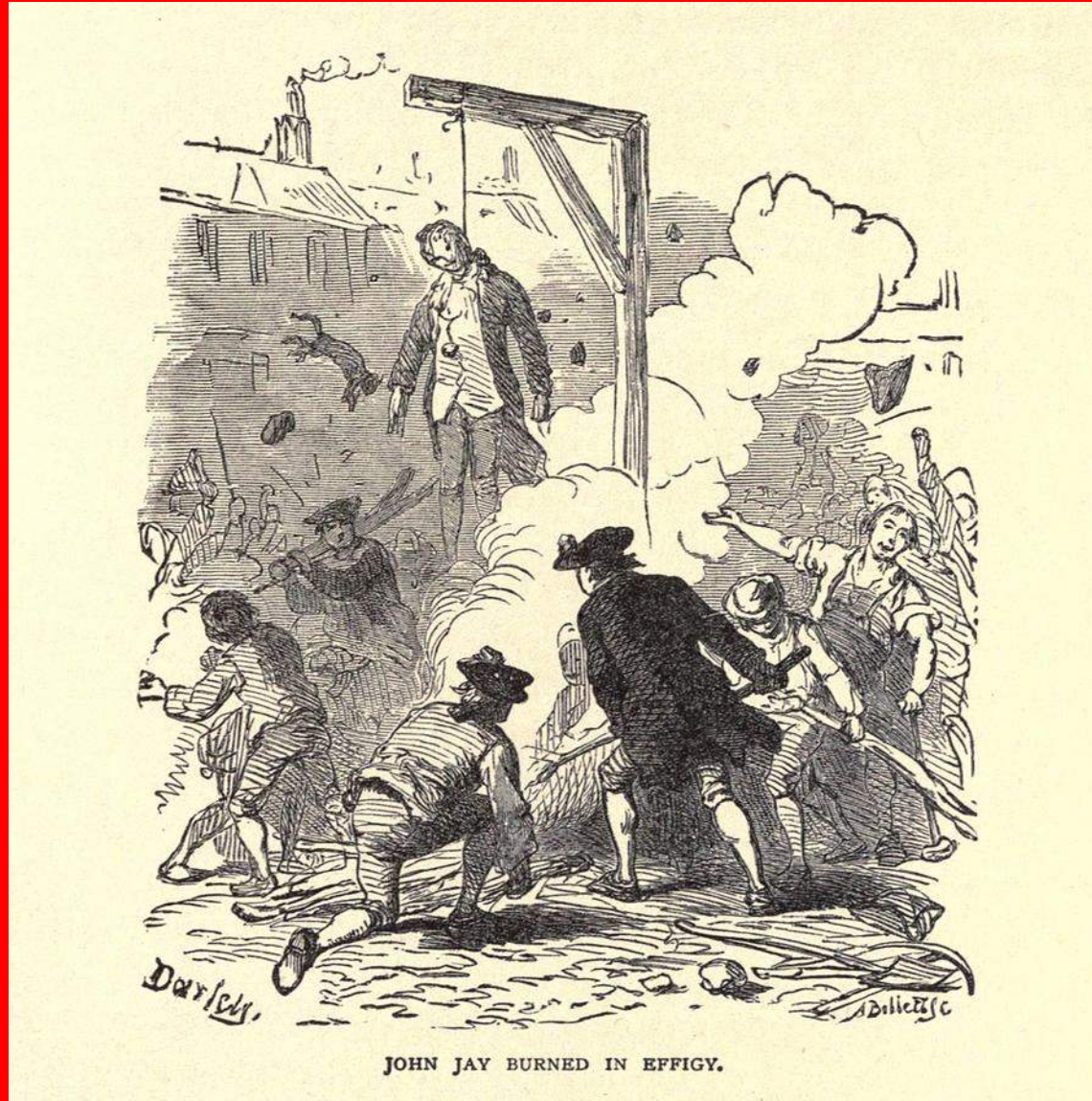
In this map, Canada is colored pink. Upper Canada or Canada West is is colored orange. Lower Canada, or Candada east is colored green. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The United States agreed to see that private debts to British citizens and companies from before and during the American Revolution would be repaid.



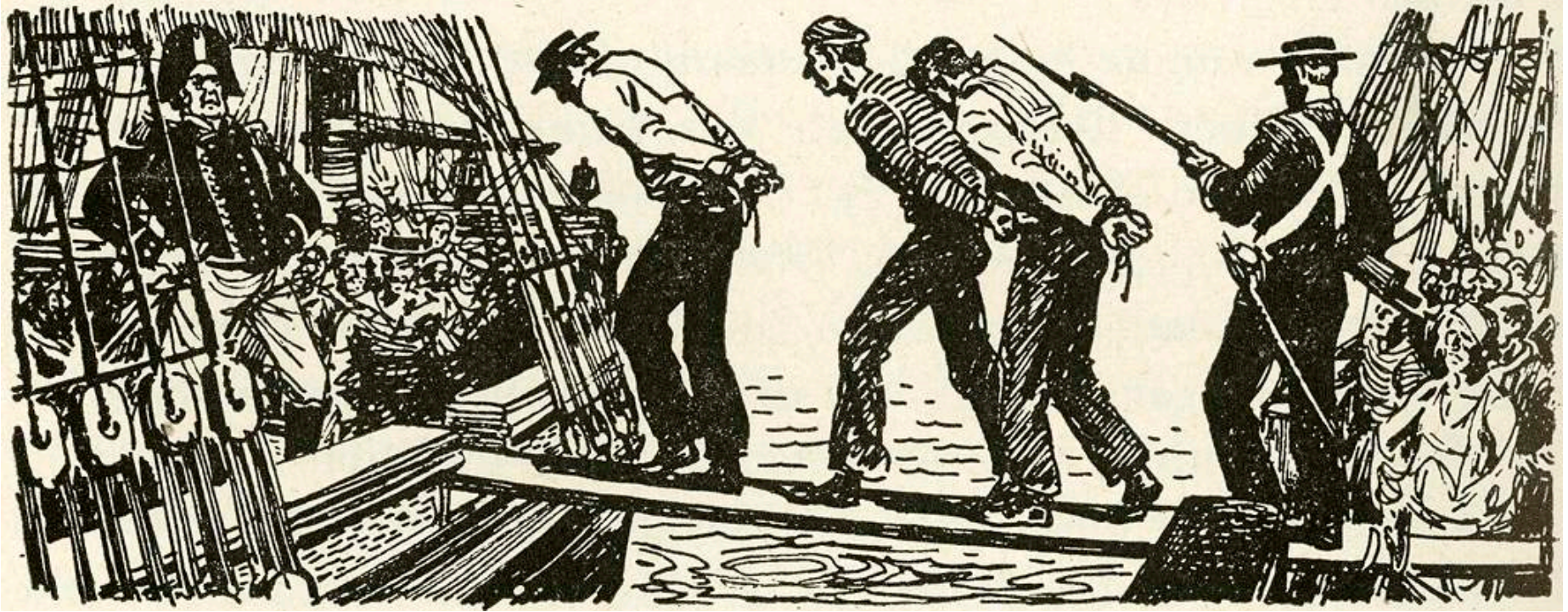
The United States had never refunded money to British Loyalists for the property that they had lost during the American Revolution. This was a key component of the Treaty of Paris which ended the American Revolution. Benjamin West's 1812 portrait of John Eardley Wilmot, with West's allegorical painting *Reception of the American Loyalists in England*. This image is part of the Yale Center for British Art, Paul Mellon Collection in the Bridgeman Art Library.

The Jay Treaty disappointed many Americans.



To those who supported the French at this time, John Jay became one of the most hated men in the United States. He was quoted as saying that he could find his way across the country by the light of his burning effigies. This image is courtesy of fineartamerica.com.

The British had **NOT** promised to stop seizing American ships or kidnapping American sailors.



This image shows the impressments of sailors from American merchant ships by the British before the War of 1812. This image is courtesy of manthecapstan.wordpress.com.

Many people were also upset at the idea of paying debts to Britain accumulated during the American Revolution.



The first silver dollar issued by the United States was in 1794, the same year in which the Jay Treaty was negotiated. Commonly known as the "1794 Flowing Hair Silver Dollar," one was auctioned off for \$10,016,875 on January 24, 2013. This was the highest price paid for any coin. This image is courtesy of coins.about.com.

Washington agreed to the treaty and asked the Senate to ratify (approve) it.



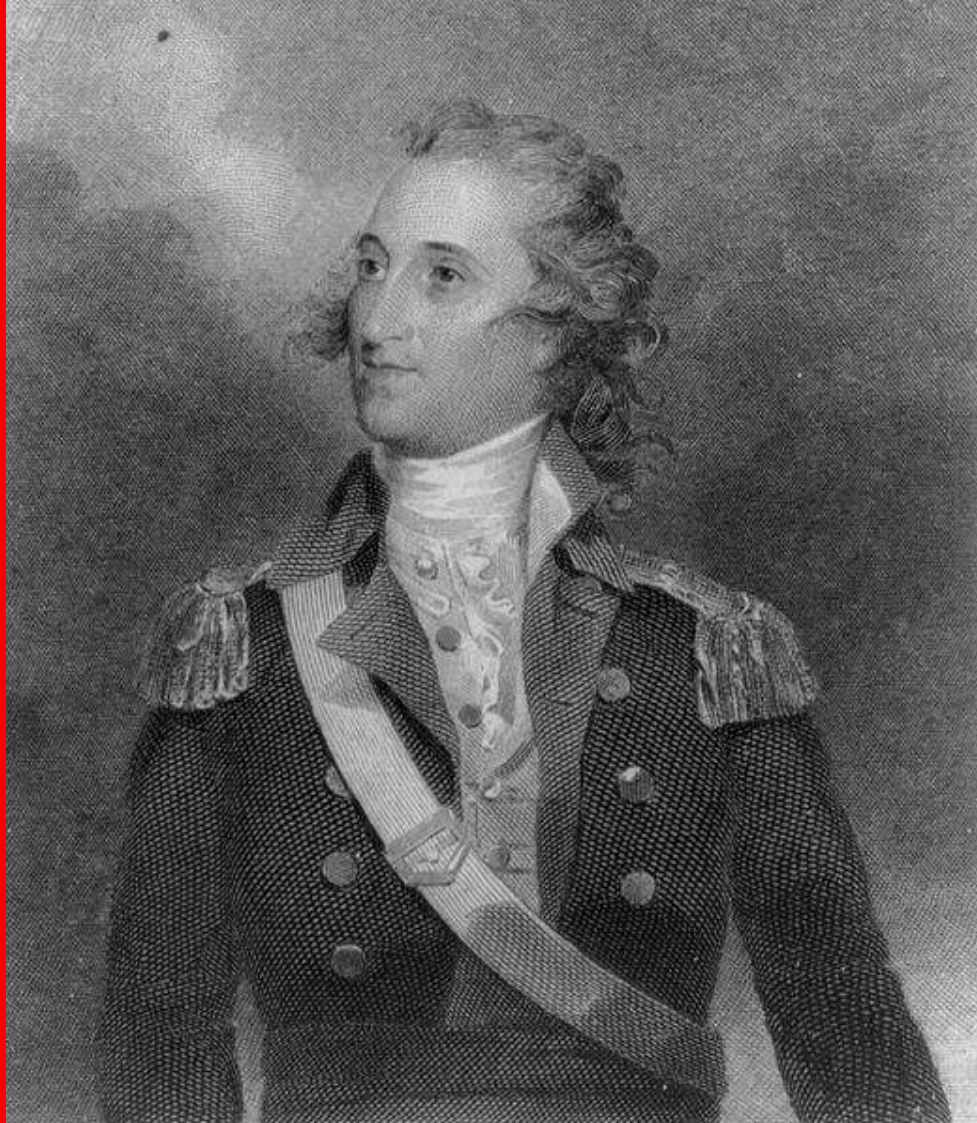
The treaty passed by a slim margin and provided peace. The Senate ratified the treaty on June 24, 1795. This gave the young nation time to become stronger and more prosperous. This image shows the United States Senate Chamber in Congress Hall in Philadelphia. Philadelphia was the capital of the United States from 1790 to 1800. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Jay Treaty caused Spain to rethink its foreign policy with the United States.



Spanish leaders now realized that the United States and Great Britain might work together against the Spanish Empire in North America. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

This alarmed Spanish leaders and led them to make a treaty with the American envoy, Thomas Pinckney, in October 1795.



Thomas Pinckney (1750-1828) was born in Charleston, South Carolina. The document that was produced between himself and Spain became known as Pinckney's Treaty. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Under the Pinckney Treaty, American ships were allowed to use the lower Mississippi and to trade through the port of New Orleans.



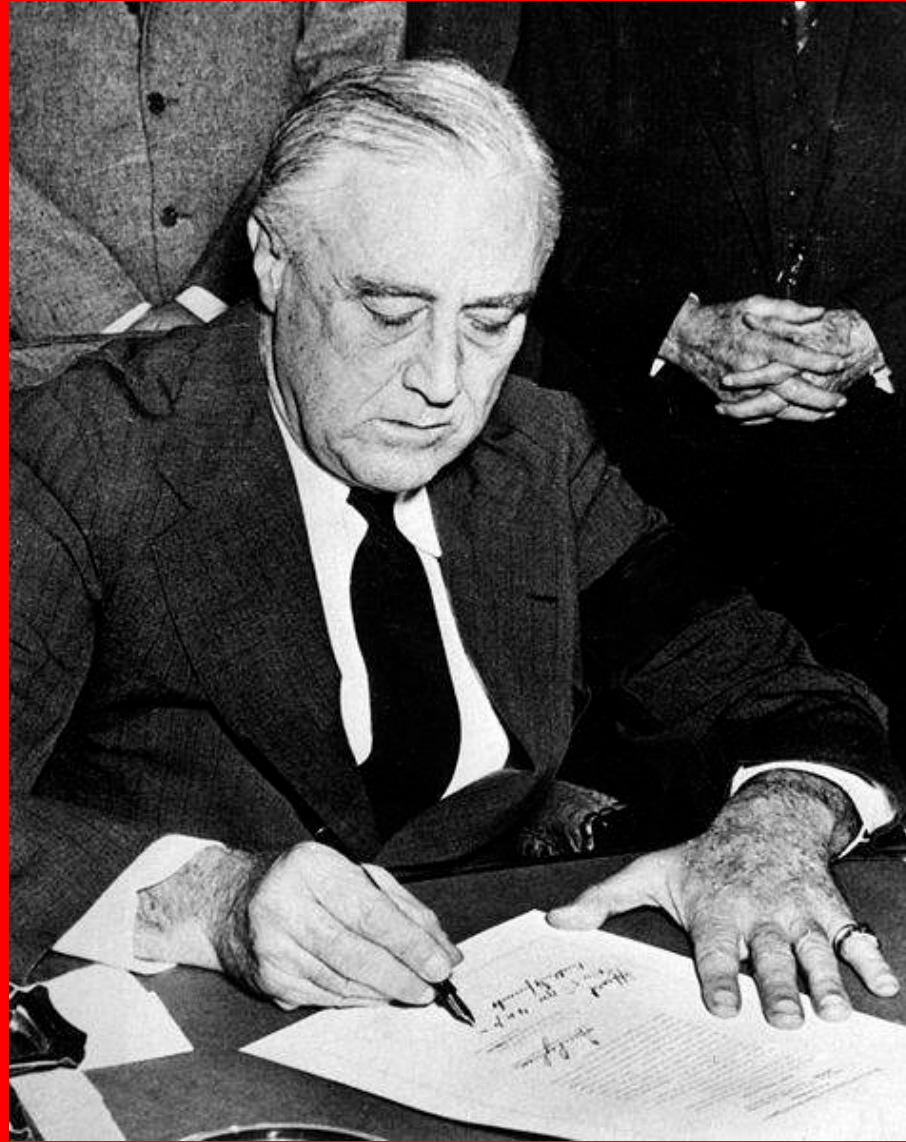
Under Pinckney's Treaty, Spain recognized the 31st parallel as the southern boundary of the United States and the Mississippi River as the western boundary. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

During Washington's two terms of office, he established a firm foundation for the new national government.



He made the presidency a stronger office than had been expected. This painting was created by Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828) in 1797. It shows Washington rejecting a third term of office. It was a gift of Senator William Bingham of Pennsylvania to Great Britain's William Petty- FitzMaurice, the first Marquess of Lansdowne, and is known as the Lansdowne Portrait. This image is courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery and Wikimedia Commons.

By deciding not to seek reelection after two terms in office, he set a standard.



Until Franklin Roosevelt in 1941, no American President served more than two terms. This photograph shows Roosevelt signing the Declaration of War against Japan on December 8, 1941. Roosevelt was elected President four times and died in 1945, before the completion of his fourth term. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Many people encouraged Washington to seek another term, but he was tired of public office.



By the end of his second term, Washington was in his mid-sixties, and he wanted to retire to his estate at Mount Vernon. This painting was created in 1851 by Junius Brutus Stearns (1810-1885). It is titled *Washington as Farmer at Mount Vernon*. The Mount Vernon home is in the right background. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

As was his time in office, the words of Washington's Farewell address were a guide to future leaders.

THE ADDRESS OF
To the People
ON HIS DECLINING
OF
UNITED

GEN. WASHINGTON
of America,
THE PRESIDENCY
THE
STATES.



Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

THE period for the new election of a citizen to administer the Executive Government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations attending the relation which binds a citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform assent of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly found that it would have been rank career in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that, in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust I would only say, that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the course of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself, and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Notwithstanding that my circumstances have even peculiar value to my services, they were temporary. I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and Providence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is destined to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suppress the deep acknowledgments of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred on me; and more for the steady confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thereby enjoyed of manifesting my affectionate attachment by services for her and preserving through my necessities loyal to my zeal.

It behoves me now to say adieu to my country, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an

forethought than his competitors, turn this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruin of Public Liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischief of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one party against another; foment occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to government itself through the channels of party passion. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and the will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is perhaps true; and in governments of a monarchical and patrimonial, may look with indifference, if not with favour, upon the spirit of party; but, in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the chief ought to be, by force of public opinion, to suppress and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration to confine themselves within strict respective constitutional spheres, avoiding the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and propensity to abuse it, which pervades the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositaries, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments in most modern, some of them in our own country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution directs. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The more politicians, casually with the press

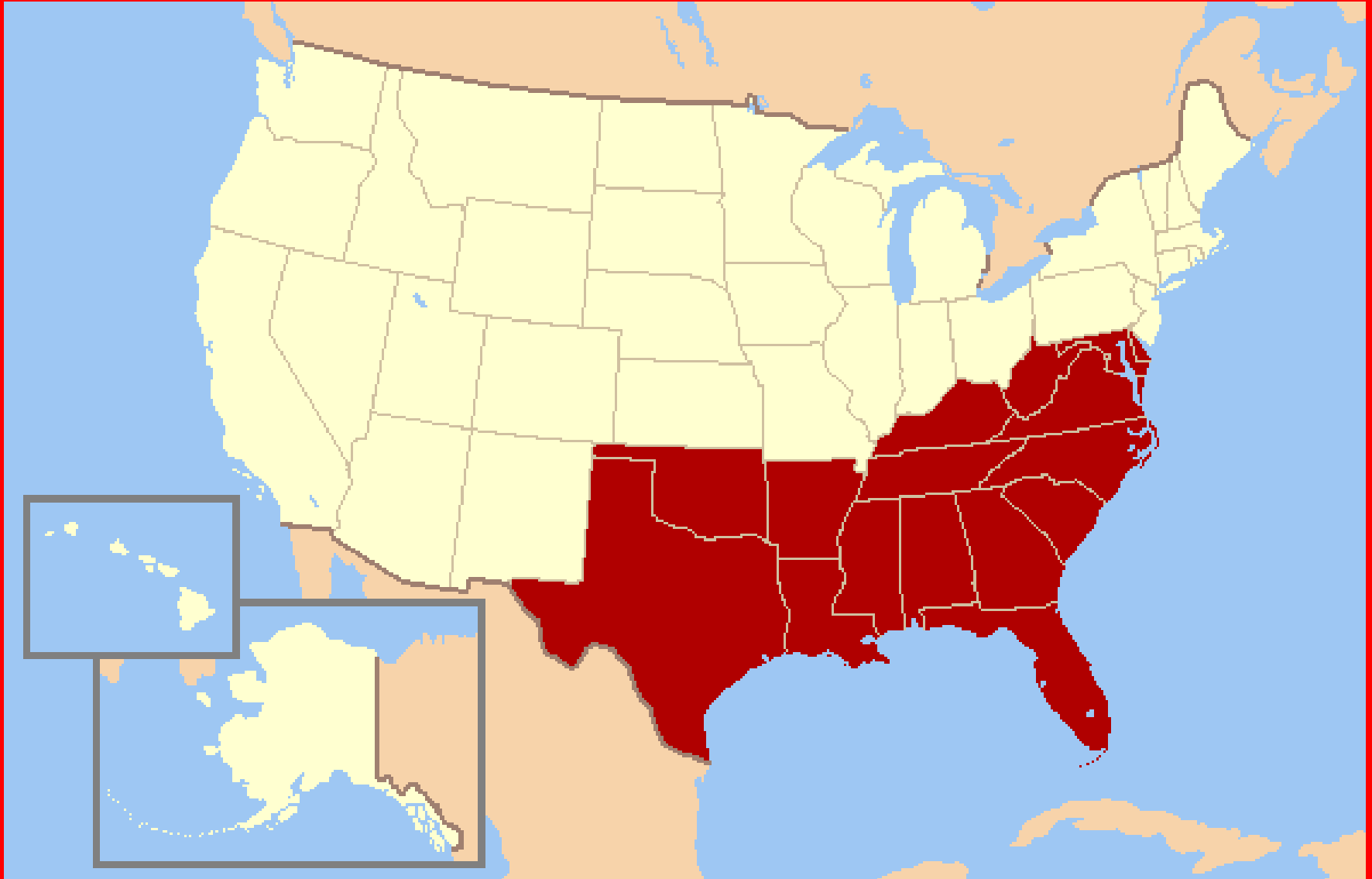
This is a Broadside/poster of Washington's Farewell Address, which was originally published as an "Open Letter to the People of the United States" on September 9, 1796. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

In his farewell address Washington urged Americans to be independent in dealing with other nations.



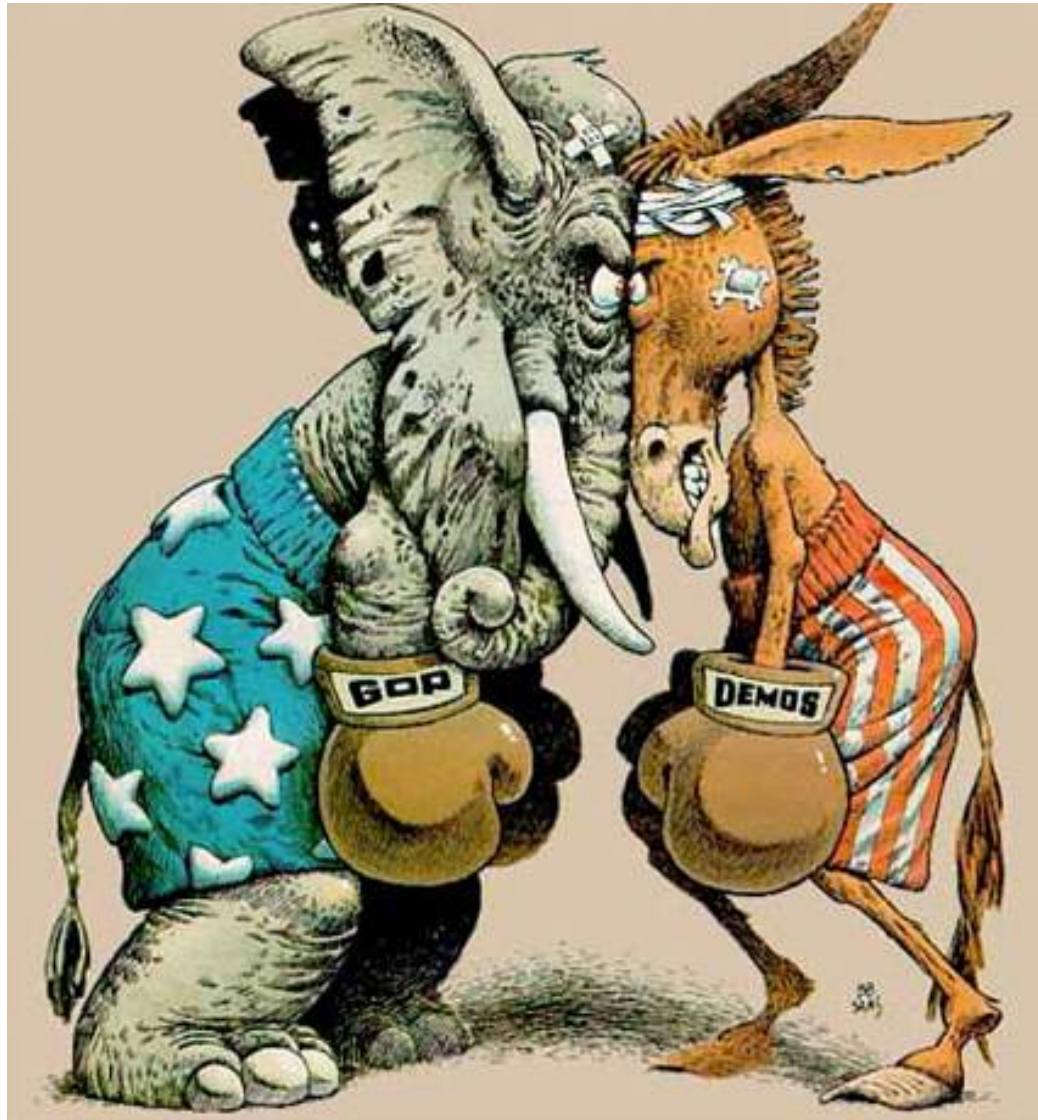
“The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign Nations, is... to have with them as little political connection as possible... ‘Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world; -- so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it...” This image is courtesy of crystalinks.com.

Washington also cautioned the nation to guard against threats to its unity.



The red states are slave states. The yellow states were free states or territories at the time of the American Civil War. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Washington warned against the development of divisive political parties.



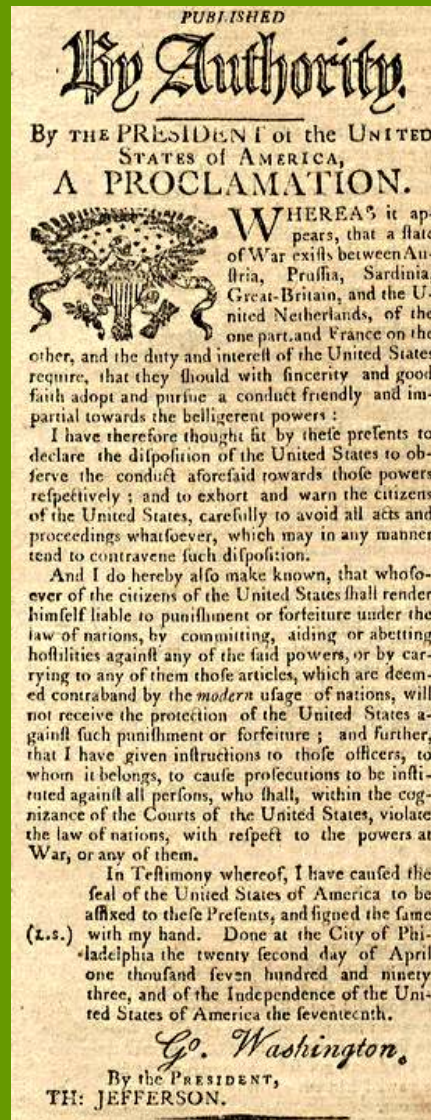
The two major political parties that were developing at this time were the Federalists and the Democratic Republicans. Today of course, it is the Republicans versus the Democrats. This image is courtesy of addictinginfo.org.

Washington also warned against rivalries between the Northern and Southern interests in the country.



So Washington in 1796 warned against a possible Civil War, which would begin 65 years later, in 1861. This is an image from the Gettysburg Cyclorama, one of the world's largest paintings. It shows Confederates attempting to break through the United States' lines during Pickett's Charge on July 3, 1863. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

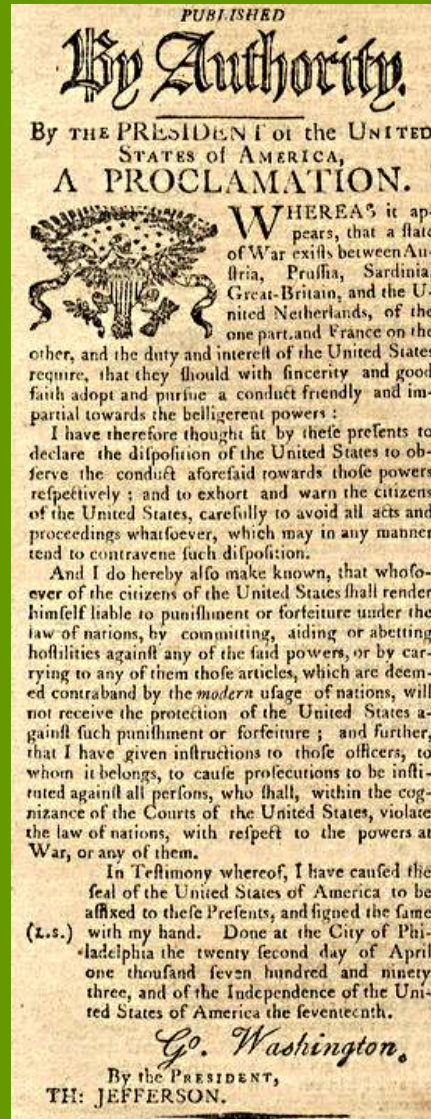
LEQ: What proclamation said the U.S. would trade with both France and Great Britain?



America's declaration of its official position of neutrality in the war between England and France was declared on February 1, 1793, and printed in Boston's *Columbian Centinel* on May 4, 1793. This image is courtesy of early america.com.

LEQ: What proclamation said the U.S. would trade with both France and Great Britain?

Proclamation of Neutrality



America's declaration of its official position of neutrality in the war between England and France was declared on February 1, 1793, and printed in Boston's *Columbian Centinel* on May 4, 1793. This image is courtesy of early america.com.