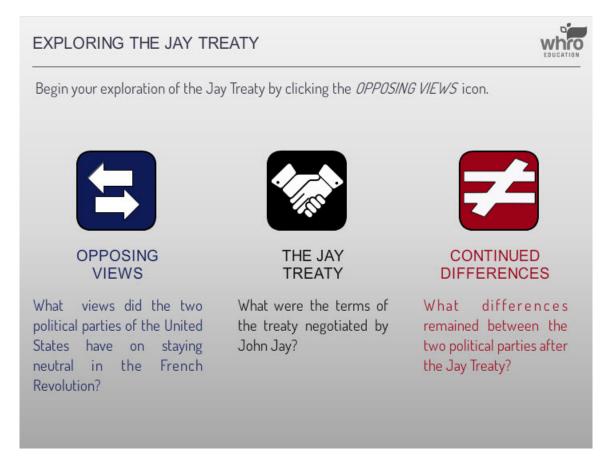
Introduction



The Jay Treaty



Exploring the Jay Treaty



Begin your exploration of the Jay Treaty by clicking the *OPPOSING VIEWS* Icon.



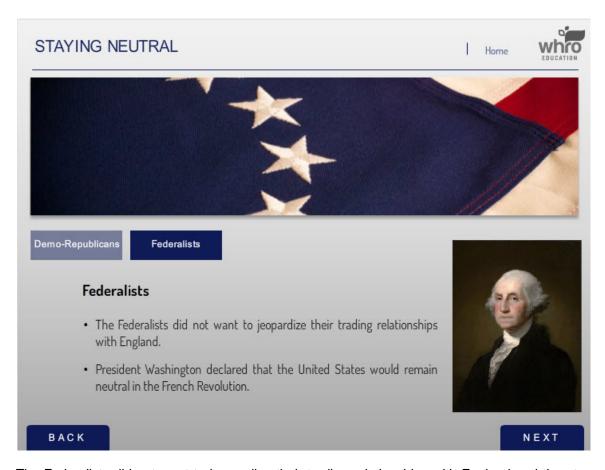
Democratic-Republicans



The Democratic-Republicans felt that America had a duty to honor the treaty signed with France during the American Revolution. They wanted to support the French, who were fighting for freedom and independence, just as the French had supported them during their own struggle.



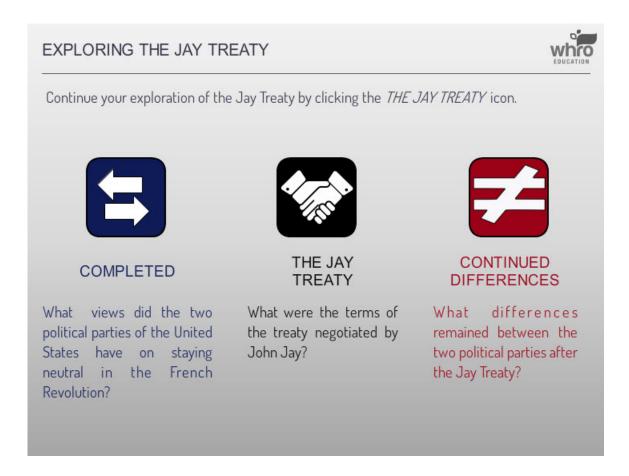
Federalists



The Federalists did not want to jeopardize their trading relationships with England and threaten the fragile American economy. Understanding that the United States was not yet strong enough to engage in war, President Washington declared that the United States would remain neutral in the conflict between England and France.



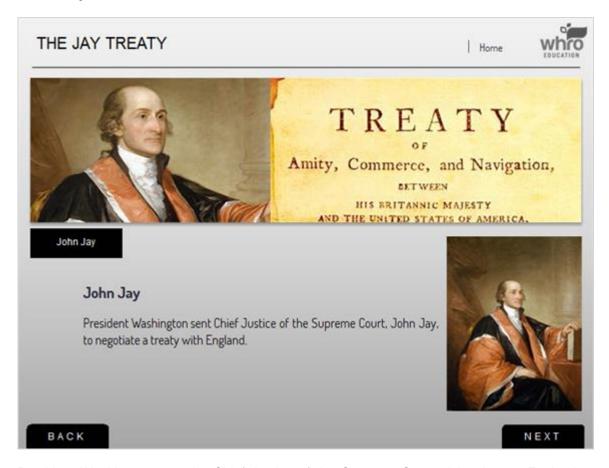
Exploring the Jay Treaty



Continue your exploration of the Jay Treaty by clicking *THE JAY TREATY* icon.



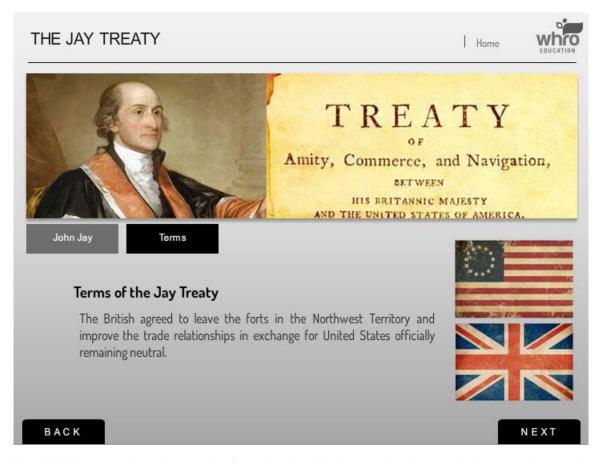
John Jay



President Washington sent the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, John Jay, to England to negotiate a treaty, which came to be known as the Jay Treaty.



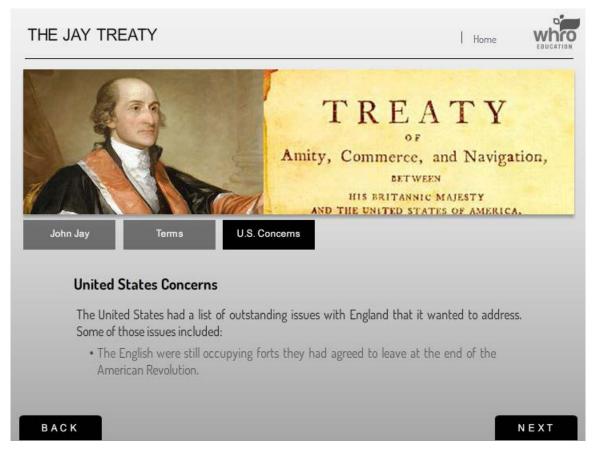
Terms of the Jay Treaty



The British agreed to leave the forts in the Northwest Territory and improve the trade relationships in exchange for United States officially remaining neutral.



United States Concerns

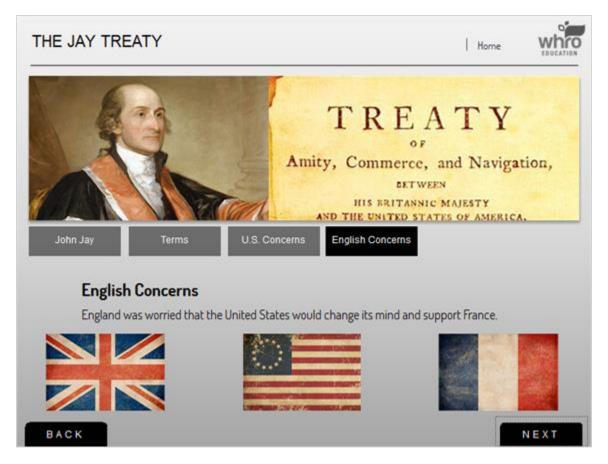


The United States had a list of outstanding issues with England that it wanted to address. Some of those issues included:

- The English were still occupying forts in America that they had agreed to leave at the end
 of the American Revolution.
- American traders wanted access to the British colonies in the Caribbean.
- The British Navy was stopping American trade ships and impressing American sailors.
- The United States wanted assurances that the English were not encouraging the Native Americans to attack American settlements.



English Concerns



Even though America had declared neutrality, persisting issues between the United States and England led both sides to desire an official treaty. England worried that without an official agreement, the United States would change its mind and support France's revolution. England's concern may not have been without merit: America still had lingering issues with some of the actions of the British.



Exploring the Jay Treaty

EXPLORING THE JAY TREATY



Continue your exploration of the Jay Treaty by clicking the CONTINUED DIFFERENCES icon.



COMPLETED

What views did the two political parties of the United States have on staying neutral in the French Revolution?



COMPLETED

What were the terms of the treaty negotiated by John Jay?



CONTINUED DIFFERENCES

What differences remained between the two political parties after the Jay Treaty?

Continue your exploration of the Jay Treaty by clicking the **CONTINUED DIFFERENCES** icon.



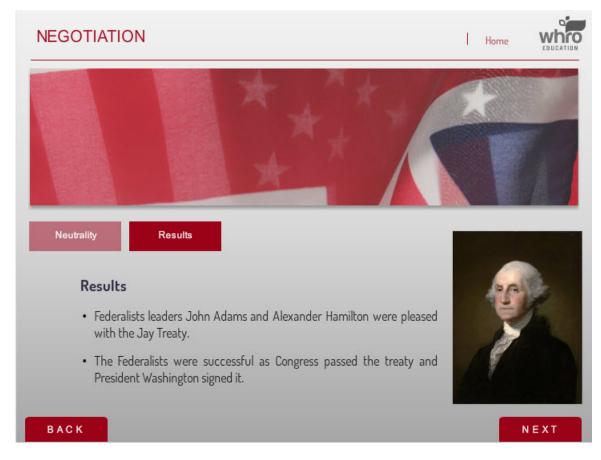
Differences between the Political Parties



The Democratic-Republicans, led by James Madison and Thomas Jefferson, opposed the Jay Treaty. They were upset that the treaty failed to address the issues of paying for freed slaves or of American Indian attacks on settlements. They also feared that improving America's trade relationship with England would strengthen the Federalist Party.



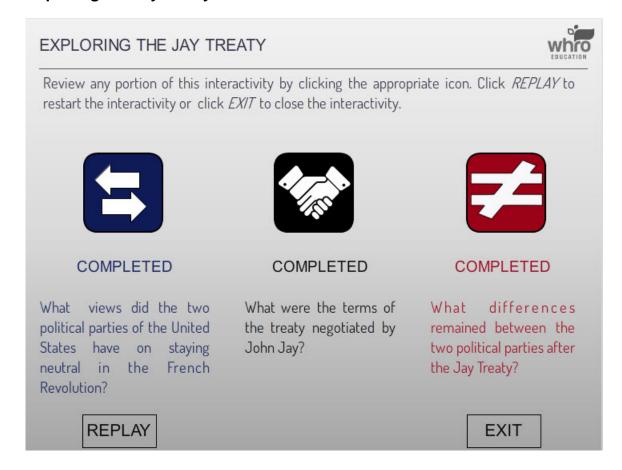
Results



Federalist leaders John Adams and Alexander Hamilton were very pleased by the terms of the Jay Treaty. The party was in favor of strengthening America's trade relationship with England. Just as with the Bank of the United States, the Federalists were able to secure passage of the treaty in Congress and convince President Washington to sign it. The Jay Treaty marked the second time the Federalists were successful in securing their position at the expense of the Democratic-Republicans.



Exploring the Jay Treaty



Review any portion of this interactivity by clicking the appropriate icon. Click **REPLAY** to restart the interactivity or click **EXIT** to close the interactivity.

