

## THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH - AMERICAN RELATIONS: FROM THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR TO THE WAR OF 1812

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**Abstract:** The article analyzes American diplomatic efforts in search of reconstruction and development of relations with Great Britain from the mission of John Q. Adams to the War of 1812. Based on sources of correspondence, diplomatic documentaries, treaties and monographs, this article focuses on clarifying the first American diplomatic efforts to re-establish the relation between the two countries from a relation between the colonies and the mother country to the relation between the two independent nations, the process of normalization of the Anglo - American relations through the adjustment in George Washington's foreign policy and John Jay's diplomatic mission, the collapse of the Anglo - American relations after this relation was reconstructed. From the results of the study, the article will contribute to the clarification of the British - American relations after the war of independence, the history of American diplomacy in the Founding Fathers Era of the United States.

**Key words:** Great Britain; the United States; the Revolutionary War; John Q. Adams; Treaty of Jay; Trade.

### 1. Introduction

The birth of the United States began from the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783). The Treaty of Paris of 1783 was signed, and Great Britain officially recognized the independence of the thirteen British colonies<sup>1</sup>. However, since the separation of politics, there existed many unresolved sensitive issues in the relations between the United States and Great Britain. The political future of the United States was not guaranteed [4]. London did not maintain a diplomatic relation with the United States and did not even see the necessity to set up a diplomatic relation. British politicians were looking forward to the collapse of the United States. In the first quarter of American history,

which guaranteed essential existence and was the major market of American goods.

### 2. The first efforts to the establishment of the British - American relations after the independence war

During the war, the diplomatic relation between Great Britain and the United States did not exist.

<sup>1</sup>This Treaty recognized the independence and established the boundaries of the United States. For the Treaty of Paris see more [1], [2], [3].

Therefore, when the young republic nation declared its independence, the mission of diplomatic connection, especially with Great Britain, was considered as a necessary issue at this time. The United States Congress decided to send a Minister to London<sup>2</sup>. On February 24, 1785, Congress voted to approve on the mission of John Adams after a long debate<sup>3</sup>. At the end of April, Adams was appointed and immediately arrived in Great Britain.

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the fate of this country was tied to European nations [5]. Therefore, the task of the young republic was to maintain diplomatic relations with these great powers, especially in rebuilding relations with Great Britain

In England, Adams was welcomed by King George III as the first American Minister to come to the mother country<sup>4</sup>. However, the first diplomatic representative of Great Britain to the United States had to wait till six years later. During his time in England, Adams' diplomatic situation was awkward. The British government refused to send a British representative to the United States, making Adams unable to fulfill the mission's goal of resolving difficulties in bilateral relations. Explaining why they did not send diplomatic representatives to the United States, Great Britain said that they were waiting for the issuance of a new constitution. In fact, Great Britain may have had doubts

government was very lax. The states still held all their rights including the diplomatic issue [14], [15]. Therefore, Great Britain did not need to establish relations with the federal government; they still maintained trade relations with the states of the United States [16]. Thus, in 1788, Adams returned to the United States without being able to do anything [17]. The relations between the two countries had not made any significant progress.

For the next three years there were no more United States representatives to London. However, when George Washington became President, there was a change in foreign policy with Great Britain. Firstly, Washington sent an offer to Gouverneur Morris<sup>6</sup> as an unofficial American representative to London [21]. Then, in 1791, Washington officially sent Morris to London to re-establish relations with Great Britain. Washington later explained to the Congress that he preferred to use this method rather than send an official representative because if Great Britain refused the offer

<sup>2</sup>John Adams (1735-1826) was a great politician in American history. He was the second President of the United States (1797-1901), the Minister of the United States in England (1785-1788), the Netherlands (1782-1788) and France (1778-1779). Adams was considered a giant of independence, participating in the First Continental Congress in 1774 and the Second Continental Congress in 1776. [6], [7], [8].

<sup>3</sup>John Adams was chosen for a special mission as the first American Ambassador to London because of his good relationship with Great Britain at the moment. Moreover, Adams was one of the people in the rebellion list in 1777 announced by King George III of England. At the same time, he was also considered the greatest man in the United States after George Washington. [9]

<sup>4</sup>Before the civil war (1861-1865), four other future American presidents also came to Great Britain: James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren and James Buchanan. [10].

about the status of American politics at this time. Besides, the border-related problems between the two countries and Great Britain did not seem to realize the necessity to establish a trade relation with the United States were some among difficulties that Adams's mission encountered<sup>5</sup>. After the independence war, until the United States constitution went into practice in 1789, the relation between the states and the federal

<sup>5</sup>The shortcomings of determining the location of the border line specified in Article II, the Paris Peace Treaty of 1783 were the fundamental causes of the dispute between the United States and Great Britain concerning the border between the United States and the British Canada. See [11], [12], [13].

<sup>6</sup>Gouverneur Morris (1752-1816) was a lawyer, diplomat and politician, one of the people of a Founding Father of the United States. Morris also participated in signing the United States Constitution and Articles of Confederation. He was the Minister of the United States to France in the period 1792-1794. For the biography of the Gouverneur Morris see also [18], [19], [20].

to improve relations, it would not affect the reputation of the United States [22]. Morris's mission in London involved addressing the evacuation of British troops on the Canadian border, British compensation under the Treaty of Paris in 1783 and reaching an agreement on the rights of American traders in trading with the British West Indies and the British North American colonies. At the same time, Morris continued Adams' mission to

poll Great Britain regarding the exchange of official diplomatic representatives between the two countries<sup>7</sup>. While being in London, although Morris failed to set a solution to the difficulties of trade and territorial disputes in the Northwest boundary between the two countries, he persuaded the Foreign Affairs Minister Lord Grenville in August 1791 to send George Hammond as the British Minister for Foreign Affairs to Philadelphia of the United States<sup>8</sup>. This event marked the initial success of the American government in its connection with Great Britain. In contrast, the American government sent Thomas Pinckney with a similar mission to London [24].

While the commercial issue and the Northwestern territory dispute were not resolved, on February 1, 1793, the British - French war broke out. The war drew European feudal nations into a war against France<sup>9</sup>. This event greatly affected Anglo - American relations. Because the war happened almost at sea, so Great Britain wanted to limit trade between the United States and France and, vice versa, France also wanted to prevent trade between the United States and Great Britain. Relations between Britain and the United States as well as between the United States and France became strained. The risk of an outbreak of a war between the United States and Great Britain emerged during the end

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup>Before moving to Philadelphia, George Hammond received instructions about the mission from Lord Grenville concerning his mission in the United States. See [23].

<sup>9</sup>This war attracted countries like Portugal, Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Austria and Prussia. About the war between Britain and France see also [25], [26], [27].

of 1793 to early 1794. In this context, Washington, despite signing a treaty of 1788, was also very wary of France<sup>10</sup>. Since the revolutionary war between the United States and Great Britain, there existed many problems that had resulted in discouraging the United States to help its former enemies. Washington chose not to support any British or French side but to maintain a "friendly and impartial" relationship with all countries

participating in the war [30]. The United States did not want to engage in the Anglo - French war, which could have sparked a conflict in Anglo - American relations. On April 22, 1793, the President Washington issued a Proclamation of Neutrality expressing a neutral American foreign policy<sup>11</sup>. At the same time, he also chose a peaceful solution of negotiating with Great Britain rather than declaring a war.

Although a treaty could not be reached, the trade between the two countries was re-connected since the war of independence. Political rift had had a big impact on this process<sup>12</sup>. The American traders saw the benefits of maintaining relations with Great Britain. Politicians like Washington and Morris recognized the importance of Anglo-American economic relations in the structure

<sup>10</sup>Treaties of friendship, trade and coalition were signed between France and the United States on February 6, 1788. In which, the coalition treaty consisted of 13 articles, a treaty of friendship and trade of 33 articles. These treaties recognized the independence of the United States, encouraged trade between France and the United States, and established a military alliance against Britain. In contrast, France will participate in the war of independence of the United States. See [28], [29].

<sup>11</sup>About the content of the Proclamation of Neutrality see more [31].

<sup>12</sup>Before the American Revolutionary War, 1765 was the last year of fairly normal trade between the two countries. In this year, Great Britain exported 1,944,114 pounds to the mainland colonies and imported 1,151,698 pounds of products. In 1784, the first year after the war, the total value of Great Britain and Scottish exports to the United States was officially 3,679,467 pounds and the total imports from Scotland and the United States were only 749,329 pounds. See [32, p. 55].

of the United States economy<sup>13</sup>. Moreover, the British Royal Navy ruled the sea so the United States needed to maintain trade relations with Great Britain. During this time, Great Britain was America's largest market, so the United States administration always expressed a desire to negotiate commercial treaty, although the United States administration was often indignant with British

ship arrest<sup>14</sup>. On the British side, one of the factors that linked their trade with the United States was the development of the industrial revolution. The explosion of this revolution had led to British dependence on the United States as a major market for industrial products and raw material supplies.

The two countries started economic relations through investment and trade exchange. British investment in the United States took the form of land speculation such as the case of Alexander Baring, William Pulteney, Thomas Law and Charles Vancouver<sup>15</sup>. Besides, British citizens and financiers also held large amounts of assets in American banks. In

<sup>13</sup>Comparison of import and export values from the United States to England, Scotland and Ireland showed the importance of Great Britain in United States trade exchanges at this stage. Specifically, in 1795, 1798 and 1801, the value of United States exports to England, Scotland and Ireland in 1795, 1798 and 1801 was 6,324,066 dollars, 1,978,870 dollars and 30,892,300 dollars. The United States imports from England, Scotland and Ireland were estimated at 69,756,258 dollars, 68,551,700 dollars and 111,363,511 dollars, of which from Great Britain alone are up to 23,296,591 dollars, 17,275,161 dollars and 39,398,620 dollars. See [32, p. 56].

<sup>14</sup>The capture of the vessels originated from the enforcement of military orders (impressment). He proceeded to arrest American sailors to join the Royal Navy. One of the typical cases during this period was Britain's arrest of the USS Chesapeake in 1807 as the Chesapeake - Leopard affair. The Forced Command was one of the basic causes of the Anglo-American War of 1812. See [33].

<sup>15</sup>In 1791, William Pulteney bought a large area in the west of New York for 75,000 pounds. In 1795, Alexander Baring bought 1 million acres in Maine from William Bingham and Henry Knox for a long time. While, Thomas Law speculated on land in District of Columbia Charles Vancouver owned 6,000 acres of land in Kentucky. See [34].

1803, British citizens owned nearly 16 million United States securities worth. Britain was also the largest foreigner holding bonds and shares of American banks [35, p.12]. From a commercial perspective, the value of United States exports to the British Empire increased by 300 percent from 1795 to 1800. From 1802 to the duration before the war between the two countries,

annually an average of 45 percent of United States exports came to British owned lands. Goods exported from the United States to Britain were mainly raw materials, especially cotton and foods such as wheat flour, cereals, meat and dried fish<sup>16</sup>. In contrast, Great Britain was also a major exporter of goods to the United States. From 1793 to 1800, the United States bought more British goods than all European countries combined. The United States import value from the United States was up to 260 million dollars. Between 1802 and 1804, Great Britain supplied half of the United States imports, mostly wool. Wool imports from Great Britain doubled during from 1790 to 1799.

### 3. The Jay Treaty and the normalization of the British - American relations

At the diplomatic perspective, since 1791, despite having diplomatic representation, both relations between both countries had not improved significantly. Hammond represented the British government in Philadelphia to participate in negotiations but no commercial agreement between the United States and Great Britain could be reached<sup>17</sup>. Meanwhile, the

<sup>16</sup>The value of cotton exports from the United States to Great Britain increased from 6 million pounds in 1796 to 20 million in 1801, 35 million pounds in 1804. The British cotton imports from the United States increased from one-sixth of 1 percent to 25 percent between 1796 and 1790. Meanwhile, the United States exported 90 percent of wheat and meat, two-thirds of grain and half of salt and dried fish to British market. See [35, p. 14].

<sup>17</sup>In the instructions to Hammond, Grenville required that, if the United States proposed a trade treaty, the terms of this treaty would have the same contents as the treaties between Britain and France or other great powers, except for the provision of United States ships to protect British enemy assets during the war. Grenville said it would be more dangerous to give this priority to the American ship than any other foreign ship. See [36].

American government tried to negotiate to reach a trade agreement and prevent the risk of a war. Thomas Jefferson, the Secretary of State, sent John Jay from the United States to London with the mission of carrying out three tasks such as asking Great Britain to compensate American merchants for prolonged losses

due to the Orders in Council, resolving disputes related to the Paris treaty of 1783 and a trade agreement [37]. After negotiations, the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation or called the Jay Treaty, was signed between representatives of the two countries. This Treaty consisted of 28 articles relating to issues such as friendly relations (article I), withdrawal of troops from the border (article 2), trade, the maritime and taxes (article III), survey of the Mississippi River (article IV), appoints the council to locate the St. River. Croix (article V), debt recovery for the United States (article VI), British debt recovery (article VII), costs paid to the councils are set out in Articles VI, VII and VIII (article VIII), British and American land use rights (article IX), private debts and property protection (article X), maritime and commercial freedoms (article XI), trade between the United States and British West Indies (article XII), trade between the United States and the British East Indies (article XIII), free trade and shipping (article XIV), taxation of cargo ships (article XV), consular establishment (article XVI), inspection and arrest of merchant ships (article XVII), regulations on contraband goods (article XVIII), prohibit warships from attacking two other ships and sanctions (article XIX), piracy (article XX), commissions from the third country (article XXI), the revenge (article XXII), freedom of movement of ships (Article XXIII), foreign private (article XXIV), protection of trade of citizens on the sea (article XXV), bilateral assistance (article XXVI), criminal extradition (article XXVII), validity of provisions (article XXVIII) [38], [39] [40]. The treaty was transmitted to the United States in March 1795. President Washington and Secretary of State Edmund Randolph decided to keep its content secret, for the fear of Jefferson's party reaction. Washington summoned the Senate to participate in a special meeting to consider the content of the treaty on June 8, 1795 [41]. The Senate then passed a resolution that forced senators not to disclose the terms of the treaty until it was ratified. However, the terms of the treaty were later leaked.

Jay Treaty guaranteed the commercial access of Americans in the British Isles and a part of the lucrative trade in the British West Indies, but did not solve the problem of captured vessels and created the commercial principle of Americans. As a result, the content of the leaked agreement caused a strong wave of American

opposition to the treaty [42]: “Damn every one that won’t damn John Jay! Damn every one that won’t put lights in his windows and sit up all night damning John Jay” [43]. Jay, who returned to the United States on May 28, 1795, was also surprised by the public's reaction. On June 24th, 1795, the Senate at the rate of 20: 10 votes, i.e. two thirds agreed to pass the Jay Treaty with resolution of advice and consent<sup>18</sup>. Although the Jay Treaty was heavily criticized, it ended the process of normalizing relations between the United States and Great Britain since the independence war, laying the foundation for the development of the two countries' trade.

The Proclamation of Neutrality in 1793 and the signing of the Jay Treaty improved the British-American relations but made relations between the United States and France deteriorate. In 1796, President Washington appointed Charles Cotesworth Pinckney to be the United States Minister to France but the French government refused to accept this. The French regarded Jay Treaty as a violation of the treaty of 1788 between France and the United States. They regarded the United States as an ally with Great Britain. After becoming President in 1797, John Adams sent a delegation to

<sup>18</sup>The Treaty was approved by the United States on August 14, 1795, approved by England on October 28, 1795, and officially declared February 29, 1796. See *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*, vol. 2: Documents 1 - 40: 1776 - 1818, ed. by H. Miller, Washington, 1931, p. 245-264.

France striving for reconciliation, but this effort pushed the relationship between the two countries into a deeper conflict with the XYZ affair<sup>19</sup>. This was the direct cause of the Quasi War between the two countries since 1798 to 1800<sup>20</sup>. Contrary to France, in the Federal period, the Anglo-American relations had many signs of

improvement. In 1796, Rufus King was sent to London as a Minister of the United States to resolve the enforcement of military orders under Jay Treaty. Moreover, when France and the United States came close to a war, Anglo - American relations became closer especially since 1801 when Jefferson became the United States president even though he had a good relationship with France. At the same time, the action of France relating to Louisiana Purchase also created a favorable

<sup>19</sup>The XYZ affair was a diplomatic event between France and the United States. When John Adams became the United States President in March 1797, he sent a three-person delegation to Paris to try to reconcile with France. When American diplomats including Pinckney, John Marshall and Elbridge Gerry arrived, they tried to meet with French Foreign Minister Charles de Talleyrand. However, Talleyrand refused to meet and eventually sent three representatives to inform the United States representatives that in order to meet him, they first had to pay him a huge amount of bribes and to lend to France a large amount of money, along with many other conditions. Pinckney declined. When returning to the United States, France's demands caused a violent reaction and led many people to declare war. After several Congressional members of parliament asked to see reports of diplomats about what happened in France, Adams gave them a report in which the names of the three French representatives were replaced by three X letters, Y, and Z. So this is called the XYZ affair. This event triggered an unofficial naval war which was later called Quasi-War. The feud between the two countries was finally resolved by the Convention of 1800, also known as the Mortefontaine Agreement, adopted by the United States Congress in 1801. Regarding the XYZ affair see also Daszyńska J. (2001). Afera XYZ” jako polityczny Johna Adamsa Johna Adamsa w lewielte relacji Johna Marshalla. *Acta Universitatis Lodziensis. Folia Historica*, 70, 43-59; Daszyńska J. (2018). *Kryzysy i kompromisy...*, pp. 125-128; Stinchcombe W. (1977). The Diplomacy of the WXYZ Affair. *The William and Mary Quarterly*, 34 (4), 590-617.

condition for Anglo - American relations<sup>21</sup>. The United States was particularly interested in Louisiana because it

<sup>20</sup>During the Quasi war, the United States also passed many laws against France such as An Act to Suspend the Commercial Interactions between the United States and France, and the Dependencies Thereof on June 13, 1798, An Act to Authorized the Defense of the Merchant Vessels of the United States against French Depredations on June 25, 1798, An Act to Declare the Treaties Heretofore Concluded with France, no Longer Obligatory on the United States on July 7, 1798, An Act to Amend the Act Entitled An Act to suspend the Commercial between the United States and France, and the Dependencies Thereof on July 16, 1798. About the content of these treaties see more *An Act to Suspend the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and France, and the Dependencies Thereof*, [http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th\\_century/qw01.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/qw01.asp) [access date: 20.01.2019]; *An Act to Authorize the Defense of the Merchant Vessels of the United States against French Depredations*, [http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th\\_century/qw02.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/qw02.asp) [access date: 20.01.2019]; *An Act to Declare the Treaties Heretofore Concluded with France, no Longer Obligatory on the United States*, [http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th\\_century/qw03.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/qw03.asp) [access date: 20.01.2019]; *An Act to Amend the Act Entitled “An Act to suspend the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and France, and the Dependencies Thereof”*, [http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th\\_century/qw05.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/qw05.asp) [access date: 20.01.2019].

<sup>21</sup>Louisiana Purchase was a sale of Louisiana land between France and the United States that took place in 1803. The United States purchased 828 million square miles of territory from France to merge into the territory, thereby doubled the size of the young republics. In 1762, during the French and Indian War, France ceded Louisiana land west of the Mississippi River to Spain. However, during the Spanish period, Louisiana also did not make significant changes. Under the preliminary treaty signed between France on October 1st 1800, Spain ceded ownership of Louisiana to France and when France gave up its ownership of the land it will be returned to Spain. With the expansion of the United States territory, Louisiana played a very important role so that the authorities thought it was necessary to own the land. Negotiations to buy back Louisiana took place quickly. In April 1803, the United States agreed to pay 11,250,000 dollars to buy back Louisiana territory. The United States Senate approved the sale, and in December 1803, France transferred its rights to the region to the United States. See more J. P. Rodriguez, *The Purchase: A Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia*, California 2002; M. Burgan, *The Louisiana Purchase*, Minneapolis 2002; R. D. Bush, *The Louisiana Purchase: A Global Context*, New York 2014; *Preliminary and Secret Treaty between the French Republic and His Catholic High King, the Concerning of the Aggrandizement of His Royal Highness The Duke of Parma in Italy and the Retrocession of Louisiana*, [http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th\\_century/ildefens.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/ildefens.asp) [access date 20.01.2019].

involved benefits in the Mississippi Delta and possibly the United States would be engrossed in a war. The goal of the United States was to win Louisiana, but if it did not reach Louisiana from France, the United States may

ally with Great Britain to wage war against France. Meanwhile, France wanted to separate the intimate relations between Great Britain and the United States in favor of France in its war with Great Britain. On April 30, 1803, France agreed to sell Louisiana to the United States to end the possibility of forming an Anglo-American alliance against France. In May 1803, the British-French war broke out again.

#### **4. The collapse of the Anglo - American relations after the reconstruction**

Despite good signals for the Anglo - American relations under Jefferson, this relationship gradually deteriorated before the start of a war between the two countries. The underlying cause was due to the issue of American neutrality and the enforcement of military orders. Since 1805, the war between Britain and France had deteriorated into an economic punishment war. The orders council of Great Britain and the orders of French retaliation limited the rights of American neutral ships in trading with the parties. President Jefferson determined to assert American neutral trading rights by passing the Non-Importation Act 1806. This law prohibited American merchant ships from importing some British goods. Its goal was to force Great Britain to abandon the enforcement of military orders on American sailors and respected American neutrality at sea<sup>22</sup>. This was the first attempt by President Jefferson's administration to respond on the economic perspective rather than the military one, to British actions. The act had affected British trade exchanges to the United States.

<sup>22</sup>This Act was enacted by the United States Congress on April 18th, 1806, effective from November 15, 1806. The United States banned imports from Great Britain all leather, silk, and thorny items. linen, tin (or brass, all wool fabrics with invoice prices in excess of 5/per square meter, hosiery of all kinds, window glass and glassware, silverware and plating, paper, nails, spikes hats, ready-made clothes. However, this law was delayed for a year pending negotiations to resolve. [44].

The value of British goods exported to the United States decreased from 7,740,000 pounds in 1807 to 3,930,000 pounds in 1808, a reduction of 49 percent; "real" value

decreased from 11,850,000 pounds to 5,240,000 pounds, equivalent to 55 percent [45].

On June 22, 1807, Anglo - American relations worsened as the United States Navy ship Chesapeake was attacked by HMS Leopard. This case was known as the Chesapeake-Leopard affair<sup>23</sup>. At the request of Jefferson, two Houses of Congress considered and quickly adopted the Embargo Act in December 1807, which imposed more trade restrictions to Great Britain as well as to France. In 1809, the Embargo Act was replaced by the Non-Intercourse Act. The goal of the Embargo Act was to prevent war but its results led to physical harm and caused divisions that would lead to war between the two countries. Therefore, the United States was forced to pass a Non-Intercourse Act that continued to prohibit trade with Great Britain and France but allowed trading to the rest of the world<sup>24</sup>. However, the continued arrest of United States sailors under the enforcement of military orders led the United States Congress in 1810 to a third plan, known as

<sup>23</sup>On June 22, 1807, the United States destroyer Chesapeake was intercepted by the British ship Leopard for the purpose of examining the American crew for possible defectors. Chesapeake's captain, refused and the British opened fire, causing great damage to the ship. The American ship was taken up and four people accused of desertion were forced to remove. The case was believed to violate American neutrality rights that sparked a demand for a war with Great Britain. The Chesapeake affair was one of the reasons that contributed to the war in 1812.

<sup>24</sup>The goal of the law aimed to pass restrictions on trade between the United States and Great Britain and France to damage these two countries. However, in fact, this law had devastated the United States economy especially for agriculture and shipbuilding, especially in New England. The state even wanted to separate from the alliance. See more *Act to Interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies; and for other purposes*, <http://legisworks.org/congress/10/session-2/chap-24.pdf> [access date: 20.01.2019]; *Non-Intercourse Act*, <http://www.american-historama.org/1801-1828-evolution/non-intercourse-act-1809.htm> [access date: 20.01.2019].

Macon's Bill No. 2<sup>25</sup>. The bill allowed exchanges with both Great Britain and France if the two countries stopped seizing American vessels. Napoleon declared

that he would stop taking American ships on November 1, 1810 if the British stopped before that time. The British claimed that they would stop capturing the American ship when Napoleon did so. In fact, both countries continued to arrest American ships. The tension in trade and the arrest of ships at sea pushed the conflict between the two countries to the brink of war.

During the Napoleon wars, with the rapid development of economic warfare, the generalization of British-American trade became difficult; especially the United States embargo on British trade had significantly influenced the economic life of Great Britain. American imports from Great Britain in 1798 fell below the level given for 1795 when the war was still at its early stages, partly due to the economic downturn in both countries. In the second phase of the conflict, the effects of war were even clearer. The combination of economic measures with the United States embargo and then the Non-Intercourse Act reduced British exports to the United States from 11,846,513 pounds in 1807 to 5,241,739 pounds in 1808, from 10,920,752 pounds in 1810 to 1,841,253 pounds in 1811 [32, p.56-57]. Since 1812, the two countries were at war, the trade between the two countries ended.

## 5. Conclusion

Born in a war of secession from Great Britain, the United States, for nearly 10 years of efforts, tried to connect and rebuild the British-American relations. Jay

<sup>25</sup>Macon's Bill No. 2 issued by the United States Congress on May 1, 1810. The goal was to force Britain and France to respect the neutrality of the United States. This bill replaced the No-Intercourse Act. The content of the bill was a statement that opened American trade to both Britain and France. In contrast, the two countries must abolish trade restrictions with the United States on March 3, 1811. If Britain and France failed to do so within three months, they would restore the law of no intervention. See *Macon's Bill No. 2*, <https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/dictionaries-thesauruses-pictures-and-press-releases/macons-bill-no-2> [access date: 20.01.2019].

Treaty was seen as a milestone to mark the normal relationship between the two countries as independent nations. However, the problems that existed in bilateral

relations related to commercial interests on the sea and territory had pushed newly established relation to disputes, conflicts and ending with a war in 1812. The 1812 war ended a period of peace between the two countries after the war of independence, and opened up of a new period in the history of the Anglo - American relations.

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## SỰ TÁI THIẾT MỐI QUAN HỆ ANH - MỸ: TỪ CHIẾN TRANH GIÀNH ĐỘC LẬP CỦA MỸ ĐẾN CHIẾN TRANH 1812

**Tóm tắt:** Bài báo phân tích những nỗ lực ngoại giao của Hoa Kỳ trong tìm kiếm sự tái thiết và phát triển mối quan hệ với Anh từ sứ mệnh của John Q. Adams đến chiến tranh 1812. Dựa trên nguồn tư liệu là các thư tín, văn bản ngoại giao, các hiệp ước và công trình chuyên khảo, bài báo tập trung làm rõ những nỗ lực ngoại giao đầu tiên của Mỹ để kết nối mối quan hệ hai nước, từ quan hệ giữa chính quốc và thuộc địa đến quan hệ giữa hai quốc gia độc lập; quá trình bình thường hóa Anh - Mỹ thông qua những điều chính trong chính sách đối ngoại của George Washington và sứ mệnh ngoại giao của John Jay; sự đổ vỡ của mối quan hệ Anh - Mỹ sau khi mối quan hệ được tái thiết. Từ kết quả nghiên cứu trên, bài báo sẽ góp phần làm rõ mối quan hệ Anh - Mỹ từ sau chiến tranh giành độc lập, lịch sử ngoại giao Hoa Kỳ trong thời đại của các nhà lập quốc.

**Từ khóa:** Anh; Mỹ; chiến tranh giành độc lập; John Q. Adams; Hiệp ước Jay; thương mại.