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Chapter 1 : Letter to John Adams | Teaching American History

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Chapter 2 : John Quincy Adams (Adams, John Quincy,) | The Online Books Page

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the second child and eldest son of John and Abigail (Smith) Adams was born 11 July As a young boy Adams accompanied his father on his diplomatic missions to Europe. He attended school at a private academy outside Paris, the Latin School of Amsterdam, and Leyden University.

He then taught school for several years and studied law with an attorney in Worcester, Massachusetts. Well-read and possessed of her own intellectual gifts, she corresponded regularly with Adams, especially when he was away in Europe for long periods of time. He was a critic of the Stamp Act of 1765, in which the British levied a tax on legal documents, newspapers and playing cards in the North American colonies. Adams also spoke out against the Townshend Acts of 1767, which levied tariffs on goods such as paper, glass and tea that were imported to America. Despite his objection to what he thought was unfair taxation by the British, Adams, a principled man, represented the British soldiers accused of murder in the Boston Massacre of March 1770. Adams wanted to ensure that the soldiers who were charged with firing into an unruly crowd of civilians in Boston and killing five people received a fair trial. The Continental Congress served as the government of the 13 American colonies and later the United States, from 1776 to 1789. In 1776, as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress, Adams nominated George Washington to serve as commander of the colonial forces in the American Revolutionary War, which had just begun. As a congressional delegate, Adams would later nominate Thomas Jefferson to draft the Declaration of Independence. By the early 1780s, Adams was in Europe again, serving in a diplomatic capacity. In 1783, he, along with John Jay and Benjamin Franklin helped negotiate the Treaty of Paris, which officially ended hostilities between America and Britain. Adams lobbied for the vice presidency and won. In early elections, the president and vice president were elected separately. The President Faces Tensions Abroad Adams took office in March 1789, and his presidency was quickly taken up with foreign affairs. Britain and France were at war, which directly affected American trade. During his tenure, Washington had managed to maintain neutrality, but tensions had escalated by the time Adams became president. In 1793, he sent a delegation to France to negotiate a treaty but the French refused to meet with the delegates, and the French foreign minister, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord, demanded a large bribe. An undeclared naval war broke out between the U. Adams squandered his popularity by signing the Alien and Sedition Acts into law in 1798. Jefferson and his allies, who called themselves the Democratic-Republicans, assailed these laws, declaring them unconstitutional. Many Americans, having shed one oppressive government, feared that their new government might resort to similar tactics. Although the laws were never abused and, in fact, had built-in expirations, they hurt Adams and helped cost him the election in 1800. A Tireless Writer After his presidency, Adams had a long and productive retirement. He and his wife lived in Quincy, Massachusetts, and the former president spent the next quarter-century writing columns, books and letters. In 1819, he was encouraged to begin exchanging letters with his old rival Thomas Jefferson, and their voluminous correspondence lasted the rest of their lives. By that point, the elder Adams and Jefferson were among the last living signers of the Declaration of Independence. What he did not know was that earlier that morning Jefferson, too, had passed away. Start your free trial today.

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Chapter 3 : Abigail Adams' Letter - WallBuilders

John Quincy Adams was born on July 11, 1767, to John and Abigail Adams (née Smith) in a part of Braintree, Massachusetts that is now Quincy. He was named for his mother's maternal grandfather, Colonel John Quincy, after whom Quincy, Massachusetts, is named.

Altho I have not perticularly wrote to you since yet you may be assured you have constantly been upon my Heart and mind. It is a very difficult task my dear son for a tender parent to bring their mind to part with a child of your years into a distant Land, nor could I have acquiesced in such a separation under any other care than that of the most Excellent parent and Guardian who accompanied you. You have arrived at years capable of improving under the advantages you will be like to have if you do but properly attend to them. They are talents put into your Hands of which an account will be required of you hereafter, and being possessd of one, two, or four, see to it that you double your numbers. The most amiable and most usefull disposition in a young mind is diffidence of itself, and this should lead you to seek advise and instruction from him who is your natural Guardian, and will always counsel and direct you in the best manner both for your present and future happiness. You are in possession of a natural good understanding and of spirits unbroken by adversity, and untamed with care. Improve your understanding for 2 acquiring usefull knowledge and virtue, such as will render you an ornament to society, an Honour to your Country, and a Blessing to your parents. Great Learning and superior abilities, should you ever possess them, will be of little value and small Estimation, unless Virtue, Honour, Truth and integrety are added to them. Adhere to those religious Sentiments and principals which were early instilled into your mind and remember that you are accountable to your Maker for all your words and actions. Let me injoin it upon you to attend constantly and steadfastly to the precepts and instructions of your Father as you value the happiness of your Mother and your own welfare. His care and attention to you render many things unnecessary for me to write which I might otherways do, but the inadvertency and Heedlessness of youth, requires line upon line and precept upon precept, and when inforced by the joint efforts of both parents will I hope have a due influence upon your Conduct, for dear as you are to me, I had much rather you should have found your Grave in the ocean you have crossd, or any untimely death crop you in your Infant years, rather than see you an immoral profligate or a Graceless child. You have enterd early in life upon the great Theater of the world which is full of temptations and vice of every kind. You are not wholly unacquainted with History, in which you have read of crimes which your unexperienced mind could scarcely believe credible. You have been taught to think of them with Horrour and to view vice as a Monster of so frightfull Mein That to be hated, needs but to be seen. Yet you must keep a strict guard upon yourself, or the odious monster will soon loose its terror, by becomeing familiar to you. The Modern History of our own times furnishes as Black a list of crimes as can be paralleld in ancient time, even if we go back to Nero, Caligula or Ceasar Borgia. Young as you are, the cruel war into which we have been compelld by the Haughty Tyrant of Britain and the Bloody Emissarys of his vengance may stamp upon your mind this certain Truth, that the welfare and prosperity of all countries, communities and I may add individuals depend upon their Morals. That Nation to which we were once united as it has departed from justice, eluded and subverted the wise Laws which formerly governd it, sufferd the worst of crimes to go unpunished, has lost its valour, wisdom and Humanity, and from being the dread and terror of Europe, has sunk into derision and infamy. I did not fully credit this report, tho it gave me much uneasiness. I yesterday heard that a French vessel was arrived at Portsmouth which brought News of the safe arrival of the Boston, but this wants confirmation. I hope it will not be long before I shall be assertaind of your safety. You must write me an account of your voyage, of your situation and of every thing entertaining you can recollect. Your Sister and Brothers are well. The last desire I would write for them, but I have not time by this opportunity. Your Sister I chide for her negligence in this way. I have wrote several times to your papa, hope the Letters will not Miscarry. Let Stevens know his Mother and Friends are well. Be assurd I am most affectionately yours. Hardwick desires if such a thing as stocking

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weavers needles are to be had that Stevens or you would procure 2 thousand No. AA left a space for the day of the month but did not fill it in. Both letters were acknowledged by JA in his reply of 26 July , below; and both were thus, presumably, carried to France by Captain Barnes in the Dispatch. Adams, the Wife of John Adams. This may well be what AA intended to write.

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Chapter 4 : John Adams - HISTORY

John Quincy Adams took on the beast his father never could and Jefferson never would - the great American hypocrisy that tainted the promise of the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal."

He had two younger brothers, Peter and Elihu. His father was a deacon in the Congregational Church, a farmer, a cordwainer, and a lieutenant in the militia. Adams often praised his father and recalled their close relationship. Contempt and horror," and detailed "pictures of disgrace, or baseness and of Ruin" resulting from any debauchery. Shortly thereafter, Adams attended Braintree Latin School under Joseph Cleverly, where studies included Latin, rhetoric, logic, and arithmetic. In the next four years, he began to seek prestige, craving "Honour or Reputation" and "more deference from [his] fellows", and was determined to be "a great Man. Adams later said, "I longed more ardently to be a Soldier than I ever did to be a Lawyer," recognizing that he was the first of his family to "[degenerate] from the virtues of the house so far as not to have been an officer in the militia. He offered them anonymously, under the nom de plume "Humphrey Ploughjogger", and in them ridiculed the selfish thirst for power he perceived among the Massachusetts colonial elite. Adams often found his irascible nature a constraint in his political career. Adams initially was not impressed with Abigail and her two sisters, writing that they were not "fond, nor frank, nor candid. They shared a love of books, and kindred personalities that proved honest in their praise and criticism of each other. Abigail "Nabby" in , [22] future president John Quincy Adams in , [23] Susanna in , Charles in , Thomas in , [24] and Elizabeth in The Act was imposed by the British Parliament without consulting the American legislatures. Power of enforcement was given to British Vice Admiralty Courts, rather than common law courts. In it he explained that the Act should be opposed since it denied two fundamental rights guaranteed to all Englishmen and which all free men deserved: Included were four articles to the Boston Gazette. He also spoke in December before the governor and council, pronouncing the Stamp Act invalid in the absence of Massachusetts representation at Parliament. The family rented a clapboard house on Brattle Street that was known locally as the "White House. The soldiers were struck with snowballs, ice, and stones, and in the chaos the soldiers opened fire, killing five civilians, bringing about the infamous Boston Massacre. The accused soldiers were arrested on charges of murder. When no other attorneys would come to their defense, Adams was impelled to do so despite the risk to his reputationâ€”he believed no person should be denied the right to counsel and a fair trial. The trials were delayed so that passions could cool. Two, who had fired directly into the crowd, were convicted of manslaughter. Adams was paid a small sum by his clients. Ferling, during jury selection Adams "expertly exercised his right to challenge individual jurors and contrived what amounted to a packed jury. Not only were several jurors closely tied through business arrangements to the British army, but five ultimately became Loyalist exiles. In , Adams moved his family to Braintree, but kept his office in Boston. I am in it by 6 in the Morning â€” I am in it at 9 at night In the Evening, I can be alone at my Office, and no where else. He purchased a large brick house on Queen Street, not far from his office. Adams wrote in the Gazette that these measures would destroy judicial independence and place the colonial government in closer subjugation to the Crown. Subsequently, John Adams, Samuel, and Joseph Hawley drafted a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives threatening independence as an alternative to tyranny. The resolution argued that the colonists had never been under the sovereignty of Parliament. Their original charter, as well as their allegiance, was exclusively with the King. The British schooner Dartmouth, loaded with tea to be traded subject to the new Tea Act, had previously dropped anchor in Boston harbor. The Dartmouth owners briefly retained Adams as legal counsel regarding their liability for the destroyed shipment. Adams is depicted at center with his hand on his hip. In , at the instigation of Samuel Adams, the First Continental Congress was convened in response to the Intolerable Acts, a series of deeply unpopular measures intended to punish Massachusetts, centralize authority in Britain, and prevent rebellion in other colonies. Four delegates were chosen by the Massachusetts legislature, including Adams. Adams agreed to attend, [49] despite an emotional

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plea from his friend Jonathan Sewall not to. The members of the committee soon split into conservative and radical factions. She still encouraged her husband in his task, writing: Three days after the battle, he rode into a militia camp and, while reflecting positively on the high spirits of the men, was distressed by their poor condition and lack of discipline. The well-respected Dickinson refused to greet Adams and he was for a time largely ostracized. Later in the year, he drafted the first set of regulations to govern the provisional navy. Livingston and Roger Sherman. Adams recorded his exchange with Jefferson on the question: Jefferson asked, "Why will you not? You ought to do it. Reason second, I am obnoxious, suspected, and unpopular. You are very much otherwise. Reason third, you can write ten times better than I can. Accounts written many years later by Jefferson and Adams, although frequently cited, are often contradictory. It was expected to pass, but opponents such as Dickinson made a strong effort to oppose it anyhow. Jefferson, a poor debater, remained silent while Adams argued for its adoption. Twelve colonies voted in the affirmative, while New York abstained. When Lord Howe stated he could only view the American delegates as British subjects, Adams replied, "Your lordship may consider me in what light you please, As Benjamin Rush reported, he was acknowledged "to be the first man in the House. Diplomacy of John Adams Commissioner to France In the spring of , Adams advocated in Congress that independence was necessary in order to establish trade, and conversely trade was essential for the attainment of independence; he specifically urged negotiation of a commercial treaty with France. He was then appointed, along with Franklin, Dickinson, Benjamin Harrison of Virginia and Robert Morris of Pennsylvania, "to prepare a plan of treaties to be proposed to foreign powers. The Model Treaty authorized a commercial agreement with France but contained no provisions for formal recognition or military assistance. There were provisions for what constituted French territory. The treaty adhered to the provision that " free ships make free goods ," allowing neutral nations to trade reciprocally while exempting an agreed upon list of contraband. More Americans came to determine that mere commercial ties between the U. The defeat of the British at Saratoga was expected to help induce France to agree to an alliance. On November 27, Adams accepted, wasting no time. He wrote to Lovell that he "should have wanted no motives or arguments" for his acceptance if he "could be sure that the public would be benefited by it. Lightning injured 19 sailors and killed one. The ship was pursued by several British vessels, with Adams taking up arms to help capture one. A cannon malfunction killed one and injured five of the crew. Lee, whom he thought paranoid and cynical, and the popular and influential Franklin, whom he found lethargic and overly deferential and accommodating to the French. Franklin toned down the letter, but Vergennes still ignored it. Adams received no instructions. Frustrated by the apparent slight, he departed France with John Quincy on March 8, That fall, Adams was appointed as the sole minister charged with negotiations to establish a commercial treaty with Britain and end the war. Constant disagreement between Lee and Franklin eventually resulted in Adams assuming the role of tie-breaker in almost all votes on commission business. He increased his usefulness by mastering the French language. Lee was eventually recalled. The French, he believed, were involved for their own self-interest, and he grew frustrated by what he saw as their sluggishness in providing substantial aid to the Revolution. The French, Adams wrote, meant to keep their hands "above our chin to prevent us from drowning, but not to lift our heads out of water. Vergennes summoned Adams for a meeting. In a letter sent in June, he insisted that any fluctuation of the dollar value without an exception for French merchants was unacceptable and requested that Adams write to Congress asking it to "retrace its steps. The alliance had been made over two years before. During that time, an army under the comte de Rochambeau had been sent to assist Washington, but it had yet to do anything of significance and America was expecting French warships. These were needed, Adams wrote, to contain the British armies in the port cities and contend with the powerful British Navy. France, Adams believed, needed to commit itself more fully to the alliance. Vergennes responded that he would deal only with Franklin, who sent a letter back to Congress critical of Adams. One of the few other existing republics at the time, Adams thought it might be sympathetic to the American cause. Securing a Dutch loan could increase American independence from France and pressure Britain into peace. At first, Adams had no official status, but in July he was formally given permission to

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negotiate for a loan and took up residence in Amsterdam in August. Adams was originally optimistic and greatly enjoyed the city, but soon became disappointed. The Dutch, fearing British retaliation, refused to meet Adams. Before he had arrived, the British found out about secret aid the Dutch had sent to the Americans, the British authorized reprisals against their ships, which only increased their apprehension. Word had also reached Europe of American battlefield defeats. After five months of not meeting with a single Dutch official, Adams in early pronounced Amsterdam "the capital of the reign of Mammon. In the meantime, Adams thwarted an attempt by neutral European powers to mediate the war without consulting the United States. In January , after recovering, Adams arrived at The Hague to demand that the States General of the Netherlands answer his petitions. His efforts stalled, and he took his cause to the people, successfully capitalizing on popular pro-American sentiment to push the States General towards recognizing the U. Several provinces began recognizing American independence.

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Chapter 5 : John Adams Quotes (Author of The Letters of John and Abigail Adams)

Build Upon the Rock: Letters of John Quincy Adams to His Son on the Bible and Its Teachings Feb 23, by John Adams and Stephen Flick. Kindle Edition. \$ \$ 0

Full Document I wish you would ever write me a letter half as long as I write you, and tell me, if you may, where your fleet are gone; what sort of defense Virginia can make against our common enemy; whether it is so situated as to make an able defense. Are not the gentry lords, and the common people vassals? Are they not like the uncivilized vassals Britain represents us to be? I hope their riflemen, who have shown themselves very savage and even blood-thirsty, are not a specimen of the generality of the people. I am willing to allow the colony great merit for having produced a Washington—but they have been shamefully duped by a Dunmore. I have sometimes been ready to think that the passion for liberty cannot be equally strong in the breasts of those who have been accustomed to deprive their fellow-creatures of theirs. Of this I am certain, that it is not founded upon that generous and Christian principle of doing to others as we would that others should do unto us. Do not you want to see Boston? I am fearful of the small-pox, or I should have been in before this time. Crane to go to our house and see what state it was in. I find it has been occupied by one of the doctors of a regiment; very dirty, but no other damage has been done to it. The few things which were left in it are all gone. I look upon it as a new acquisition of property—a property which one month ago I did not value at a single shilling, and would with pleasure have seen it in flames. The town in general is left in a better state than we expected; more owing to a precipitate flight than any regard to the inhabitants; though some individuals discovered a sense of honor and justice, and have left the rent of the houses in which they were, for the owners, and the furniture unhurt, or, if damaged, sufficient to make it good. Others have committed abominable ravages. The mansion house of your President is safe, and the furniture unhurt while the house and furniture of the Solicitor General have fallen a prey to their own merciless party. Surely the very fiends feel a reverential awe for virtue and patriotism, whilst they detest the parricide and traitor. I feel very differently at the approach of spring from what I did a month ago. We knew not then whether we could plant or sow with safety, whether where we had tilled we could reap the fruits of our own industry, whether we could rest in our own cottages or whether we should be driven from the seacoast to seek shelter in the wilderness but now we feel a temporary peace, and the poor fugitives are returning to their deserted habitations. Though we felicitate ourselves, we sympathize with those who are trembling lest the lot of Boston should be theirs. But they cannot be in similar circumstances unless pusillanimity and cowardice should take possession of them. They have time and warning given them to see the evil and shun it. I long to hear that you have declared an independency. And, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands. Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation. That your sex are naturally tyrannical is a truth so thoroughly established as to admit of no dispute; but such of you as wish to be happy willingly give up the harsh title of master for the more tender and endearing one of friend. Why, then, not put it out of the power of the vicious and the lawless to use us with cruelty and indignity with impunity? Men of sense in all ages abhor those customs which treat us only as the vassals of your sex; regard us then as beings placed by Providence under your protection, and in imitation of the Supreme Being make use of that power only for our happiness. I want to hear much oftener from you than I do. March 8th was the last date of any that I have yet had. You inquire of me whether I am making saltpetre. I have not yet attempted it, but after soap-making believe I shall make the experiment. I find as much as I can do to manufacture clothing for my family, which would else be naked. I know of but one person in this part of the town who has made any. Tertius Bass, as he is called, who has got very near a hundred-weight which has been found to be very good. I

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have heard of some others in the other parishes. Reed, of Weymouth, has been applied to, to go to Andover to the mills which are now at work, and he has gone. I have lately seen a small manuscript describing the proportions of the various sorts of powder fit for cannon, small arms, and pistols. If it would be of any service your way I will get it transcribed and send it to you. Every one your friends sends regards, and all the little ones.

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Chapter 6 : John Adams - Wikipedia

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Questions about this piece? Minister to Russia; Adams also served as secretary to his father during the negotiations of the Treaty of Paris that ended the Revolution in 1783. In the twenty year-old Adams graduated from Harvard College. After studying law, he gained admission to the bar in 1789 and began practicing law in Boston. President George Washington appointed him U. S. Minister to the Netherlands in 1795. After serving three years in the Netherlands, Adams became U. S. Minister to Prussia from 1797 to 1800, appointed this time by his father. At the end of this service he returned home, arriving in September 1800; he resumed his law practice in December. John Adams was married last week. And by the way, speaking of marriages, by the natural transition from cause to effect I may tell you that our friend Quincy has a son born about ten days ago. By way of encouragement to you and to confirm and establish your tottering virtue of patience I shall add that after a month experience in my office, I find no interruption whatsoever of my learned leisure, no perplexing calls for the obliterated black letter lore. I have succeeded in filling my whole time with employment that I find none for fretting, and never in my whole life felt more ease and contentment. Please to call upon Mr. The Boylston Adams mentioned was a cousin. The background to this is that after independence, there was a great controversy in the legal community as to whether British common law still applied, and precedents set in British courts maintained legal validity. Ask Us Frame, Display, Preserve Each frame is custom constructed, using only proper museum archival materials. The finest frames, tailored to match the document you have chosen. These can period style, antiques, gilded, wood, etc. Fabric mats, including silk and satin, as well as museum mat board with hand painted bevels. Attachment of the document to the matting to ensure its protection. This "hinging" is done according to archival standards. You benefit from our decades of experience in designing and creating beautiful, compelling, and protective framed historical documents.

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Chapter 7 : John Quincy Adams - Wikipedia

His biographical book is centered on Abigail Adams the wife of John Adams, the second president of the United States, and the mother of John Quincy Adams, the sixth president. She was the All-American woman, from the time of the colonies to its independence.

Though frequently absent due to his participation in the American Revolution, John Adams maintained a correspondence with his son, encouraging him to read works by authors like Thucydides and Hugo Grotius. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and excelled academically, graduating second in his class in 1765. Despite some early struggles, he experienced moderate success as an attorney and was able to establish his financial independence from his parents. In 1773, he wrote a series of pseudonymously-published essays in which he argued that Britain provided a better governmental model than France. Adams supported the Jay Treaty, but it proved unpopular with many in the United States, contributing to a growing partisan split between the Federalist Party of Alexander Hamilton and the Democratic-Republican Party of Thomas Jefferson. Nonetheless, Adams noted in his own diary that he had no regrets about his decision to marry Louisa. When the elder Adams became president, he appointed his son as the U. S. Minister to the Netherlands. The State Department charged Adams with developing commercial relations with Prussia and Sweden, but President Adams also asked his son to write him frequently about affairs in Europe. Though somewhat reluctant to affiliate with any political party, Adams joined the Federalist minority in Congress. Adams was the lone Federalist in Congress to vote for the Non-Importation Act of 1794, which was designed to punish Britain for its attacks on American shipping in the midst of the ongoing Napoleonic Wars. Adams became increasingly frustrated with the unwillingness of other Federalists to condemn British actions, including impressment, and he moved closer to the Jefferson administration. Just as civic eloquence failed to gain popularity in Britain, in the United States interest faded in the second decade of the 19th century, as the "public spheres of heated oratory" disappeared in favor of the private sphere. In 1793, Adams quickly established a productive working relationship with Russian official Nikolay Rumyantsev, and eventually befriended Tsar Alexander I of Russia. Adams continued to favor American neutrality between France and Britain in the midst of the Napoleonic War. In 1802, the United States declared war against Britain, beginning the War of 1812. Adams was part of a delegation charged with negotiating an end to the war. James G. Madison and Bayard arrived in St. Petersburg. Hoping to commence the negotiations at another venue, Adams left Russia in April 1812. The American delegation unanimously rejected this offer, and their negotiating position was bolstered by the American victory in the Battle of Plattsburgh. Adams and his fellow commissioners had hoped for similar terms, despite the fact that a return to the status quo would mean the continuation of British practice of impressment. The treaty was signed on December 24, 1814. The United States did not gain any concessions from the treaty, but could boast that it had survived a war against the strongest power in the world. Taking office in the aftermath of the War of 1812, Adams thought that the country had been fortunate in avoiding territorial losses, and he prioritized avoiding another war with a European power, particularly Britain. In 1817, Secretary of War John C. Calhoun and Adams agreed to the Rush-Bagot Treaty, which limited naval armaments on the Great Lakes. Negotiations between the two powers continued, resulting in the Treaty of 1818, which defined the Canada-United States border west of the Great Lakes. The boundary was set at the 49th parallel to the Rocky Mountains, while the territory to the west of the mountains, known as Oregon Country, would be jointly occupied. In the South, Spain retained control of Florida, which the U. S. struggled to control the Native American tribes active in Florida, and some of those tribes raided U. S. territory. In the West, New Spain bordered the territory acquired by the U. S. The negotiations were interrupted by an escalation of the Seminole War, and in December 1823 Monroe ordered General Andrew Jackson to enter Florida and retaliate against Seminoles that had raided Georgia. Exceeding his orders, Jackson captured the Spanish outposts of St. Marks and Pensacola and executed two Englishmen. The determination of the western boundary of the United States proved more difficult. American expansionists favored setting the border at the

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Rio Grande River , but Spain, intent on protecting its colony of Mexico from American encroachment, insisted on setting the boundary at the Sabine River. The acquisition of Spanish claims to the Pacific Northwest also allowed the Monroe administration to pair the acquisition of Florida, which was chiefly sought by Southerners. The cabinet debated whether or not to accept the offer, but Adams opposed it. Instead, Adams urged Monroe to publicly declare U. Debates over foreign policy would no longer center on relations with Britain and France, but would instead focus on western expansion and relations with Native Americans. As the election approached, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun who later dropped out of the race , and William H. Though he lacked the charisma of his competitors, Adams was widely respected and benefited from the lack of other prominent Northern political leaders. Candidates were instead nominated by state legislatures or nominating conventions, and Adams received the endorsement of the New England legislatures.

Chapter 8 : John Adams to John Quincy Adams, 11 August

About the Correspondence between John and Abigail Adams Key to Colors and Formatting Rest the mouse over bolded names of people and places to view additional information.

Chapter 9 : Abigail Adams to John Quincy Adams, 10 June

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