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Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following line: The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States. The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them. Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the Commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, under the Protocol of August 12, , which is to continue in force till its provisions are completely executed. The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two Governments. Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibres, with their carriages and accessories, powder, ammunition, livestock, and materials and supplies of all kinds, belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam, remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defences, shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty; and the United States may, in the meantime, purchase such material from Spain, if a satisfactory agreement between the two Governments on the subject shall be reached. Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war, and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offences, in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States. Reciprocally, the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines. The Government of the United States will at its own cost return to Spain and the Government of Spain will at its own cost return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective homes, prisoners released or caused to be released by them, respectively, under this article. The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either Government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other Government, that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war. The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article. In conformity with the provisions of Articles I, II, and III of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba, and cedes in Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the island of Guam, and in the Philippine Archipelago, all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable property which, in conformity with law, belong to the public domain, and as such belong to the Crown of Spain. And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, can not in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies, or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be. The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives of the Peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands above referred to. In the aforesaid relinquishment or

cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the Crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to, which relate to said islands or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved, and private persons shall without distinction have the right to require, in accordance with law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills and other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or files, or which may be contained in the executive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid. Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside. The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

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*Pinckney's Treaty, also commonly known as the Treaty of San Lorenzo or the Treaty of Madrid, was signed in San Lorenzo de El Escorial on October 27, and established intentions of friendship between the United States and Spain.*

Gale Encyclopedia of U. By political, economic, and technological changes were taking place, which made distant exploration more feasible and desirable. The Renaissance spawned interest in scientific inquiry and human control over the natural environment. Monarchs with centralized political power accumulated funds to finance exploration. Wealthy fifteenth century Europeans desired goods available in the East, including jewels, porcelain, and spices. The established overland routes came under control of other groups along the way, including Turkish Muslims, who gained control of the main route in the s. The newly created nations of Western Europe , including England , Portugal , Spain , and France , became interested in seeking alternative routes for conducting trade with the East. With technological advances in shipbuilding and navigation, Portugal began exploration of trade routes by sea, and in charted an ocean route around Africa to India. Jewels and spices began arriving in Portugal, making Lisbon the new trade center for Europe. With interest in overseas exploration heightened, explorer Christopher Columbus " sought a sponsor so that he might pursue a theory that contact with the East could be established by sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean. After Portugal refused to finance him, Spain provided financial support and ships, and Columbus set sail in late After ten weeks of sailing Columbus came to an island he named San Salvador. Though actually landing in what is now known as the Bahamas , Columbus proclaimed he had discovered the western route to the East. Excitedly, Spain claimed control over the discovery. Portugal and Spain, the two leaders in fifteenth century exploration, had a short time earlier in and reached agreement that Spain would control the Atlantic region around the Canary Islands , and Portugal would hold rights to lands discovered south of the Canary Islands and west of Africa. In the Pope issued a charter called Aeterni Regis officially recognizing the agreement. Portugal, however, argued that the islands Columbus encountered were actually islands in the Atlantic Ocean previously claimed by their own explorers. Because Spain and Portugal were the two primary Catholic powers, requests for resolution to the serious dispute went directly to Pope Alexander IV. The Pope issued a decree in May , creating an imaginary north-south line separating the claims of Spain and Portugal. Spain was to assert exclusive control of lands west of the line, Portugal to the east. Excluded were lands already claimed by other European nations. Portugal returned to the Pope seeking a revision. In June , Spanish and Portuguese ambassadors meeting at Tordesillas in northwestern Spain moved the line leagues further west. The exact position of the line, however, was never very clear since the league unit of measure varied among countries at that time. Also, the Cape Verde Islands are 60 leagues wide, leaving doubt as to whether the distance to the line was to be measured from the east coast of the islands or the west. Columbus made three additional voyages between and , exploring the Virgin Islands , Jamaica, Puerto Rico , and Trinidad. Portugal maintained its interest in seeking a route around Africa, and navigator Vasco da Gama " reached India in Meanwhile, subsequent voyages by Portuguese explorer Pedro Alvares Cabral in east of the line established by the treaty led to the discovery of Brazil. Inland exploration westward from the Brazilian coast penetrated well beyond the line, but there was no opposition from Spain. As a result, Portugal established claim to a vast region of South America. As the following century revealed, the Treaty of Tordesillas greatly favored Spain economically. West of the line Spain asserted claims over Mesoamerica, including the wealthy Aztec society, and Andean South America , containing the Inca. The Spanish colonies yielded incredible wealth with finds of silver and gold. Portuguese found very little such wealth. Other cultural implications of the division also extended far into the future with Latin America and the Caribbean being Spanish-speaking regions west of the line, and Brazil being the one nation with Portuguese as its official language. Treaty influences, however, were limited as other European countries never recognized the agreement and proceeded with their own explorations and claims of discovery in the western hemisphere. Topic overview Money and credit arrangements underlay the great expansion of trade. Spaniards brought back gold, pearls, jewels, and - above all - silver from their American colonies. Altogether it has been estimated that between and some tons of gold

and 16, tons of silver arrived in Europe from the Spanish colonies. The scope and the scale of long-distance trade changed greatly. The European economy was poised to take advantage of the expanded trade. Portugal and the Quest for the Indies. Barnes and Noble, Bulmer-Thomas, Victor, and Laurence Whitehead. The Colonial and Post-colonial Experience: Five Centuries of Spanish and Portuguese America. Cambridge University Press, Three Centuries of Exploration and Discovery. Spain and Portugal in the New World, " University of Minnesota Press, Ships of Exploration in the Age of Columbus. Oxford University Press, Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

**Chapter 3 : Kingdom of Hawaii Treaty with Spain -**

*Prior to the treaty, the western and southern borders of the United States had been a source of tension between Spain and the United States.*

For more information, please see the full notice. The treaty was an important diplomatic success for the United States. It resolved territorial disputes between the two countries and granted American ships the right to free navigation of the Mississippi River as well as duty-free transport through the port of New Orleans, then under Spanish control. Thomas Pinckney Prior to the treaty, the western and southern borders of the United States had been a source of tension between Spain and the United States. Moreover, both Spain and the United States claimed portions of the present-day states of Alabama and Mississippi, and earlier negotiations to resolve the territorial disputes had broken off inconclusively. The Spanish government maintained several forts in the disputed territories, and could also count on indigenous resistance to U. Government to renegotiate its positions. Prior to , Spanish policy had focused on keeping American trade and settlement in frontier areas to a minimum, and so neither Spanish colonial officials nor policymakers in Madrid were interested in granting the concessions that U. However, Spanish interests changed during the wars of the French Revolution. Spain joined the other European monarchies in war against France in , but by Spanish forces experienced defeats in the Caribbean and Europe. Spanish King Charles IV, uninterested in managing political affairs, had earlier handed political and diplomatic responsibilities to his prime minister, Manuel de Godoy. Godoy sought to extract Spain from its alliance with its traditional enemy Great Britain, and to restore peace with France. While Spanish diplomats sought to shift Spanish alliances, U. Sensing the need for rapprochement, Godoy sent a request to the U. Government for a representative empowered to negotiate a new treaty. Godoy offered to accept the 31st parallel as the U. In return, Godoy requested that the United States commit to an alliance with Spain. Pinckney rejected the alliance, and after further consultation Godoy provided the same offer without the necessity of the alliance. Nevertheless, negotiations came to an impasse as the Spanish continued to insist on their right to require duties for goods passing through Spanish-held New Orleans. Pinckney threatened to leave without signing a treaty unless the Spanish dropped duties on American trade passing through New Orleans. The Treaty of San Lorenzo enabled and encouraged American settlers to continue westward expansion, and made frontier areas more attractive and lucrative. Consequently, it was popular with the American public, especially in the West and South. Since Thomas Pinckney was associated with the Federalist Party, the treaty served to bolster the Federalists outside of their New England stronghold and give the party a stronger base in areas where it had traditionally been weak. Diplomatically, the treaty marked a reverse in Spanish policies that attempted to maintain a strong buffer region in North America, while placing the United States in a stronger position in relation to European powers compared to the U.

## Chapter 4 : Treaty of Paris - HISTORY

*Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war, and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offences, in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.*

The British delegation refused to pose, and the painting was never completed. Peace negotiations began in April, and continued through the summer. France was exhausted by the war, and everyone wanted peace except for Spain, which insisted on continuing the war until it could capture Gibraltar from the British. Vergennes came up with the deal that Spain would accept instead of Gibraltar. The United States would gain its independence but be confined to the area east of the Appalachian Mountains. Britain would take the area north of the Ohio River. In the area south of that would be set up an independent Indian state under Spanish control. It would be an Indian barrier state. John Jay promptly told the British that he was willing to negotiate directly with them, cutting off France and Spain. He was in charge of the British negotiations some of which took place in his study at Lansdowne House, now a bar in the Lansdowne Club and he now saw a chance to split the United States away from France and make the new country a valuable economic partner. The northern boundary would be almost the same as today. It was a highly favorable treaty for the United States, and deliberately so from the British point of view. Prime Minister Shelburne foresaw highly profitable two-way trade between Britain and the rapidly growing United States, as indeed came to pass. Spain also received the island of Menorca; the Bahama Islands, Grenada, and Montserrat, captured by the French and Spanish, were returned to Britain. Dutch possessions in the East Indies, captured in 1761, were returned by Britain to the Netherlands in exchange for trading privileges in the Dutch East Indies, by a treaty which was not finalized until 1764. Copies were sent back to Europe for ratification by the other parties involved, the first reaching France in March 1763. British ratification occurred on April 9, 1763, and the ratified versions were exchanged in Paris on May 12, 1763. The treaty declares to be "in the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity" followed by a reference to the Divine Providence [14] states the bona fides of the signatories, and declares the intention of both parties to "forget all past misunderstandings and differences" and "secure to both perpetual peace and harmony". Historians such as Alvord, Harlow, and Ritcheson have emphasized that British generosity was based on a statesmanlike vision of close economic ties between Britain and the United States. The concession of the vast trans-Appalachian region was designed to facilitate the growth of the American population and create lucrative markets for British merchants, without any military or administrative costs to Britain. As the French foreign minister Vergennes later put it, "The English buy peace rather than make it". Individual states ignored federal recommendations, under Article 5, to restore confiscated Loyalist property, and also ignored Article 6 e. Some, notably Virginia, also defied Article 4 and maintained laws against payment of debts to British creditors. The British often ignored the provision of Article 7 about removal of slaves. The Treaty specified a southern boundary for the United States, but the separate Anglo-Spanish agreement did not specify a northern boundary for Florida, and the Spanish government assumed that the boundary was the same as in the agreement by which they had first given their territory in Florida to Britain. While that West Florida Controversy continued, Spain used its new control of Florida to block American access to the Mississippi, in defiance of Article 8. But in fact the Mississippi does not extend that far northward; the line going west from the Lake of the Woods never intersects the river. Great Britain violated the treaty stipulation that they should relinquish control of forts in United States territory "with all convenient speed. The British also built an additional fort in present-day Ohio in 1763, during the Northwest Indian War. They found justification for these actions in the unstable and extremely tense situation that existed in the area following the war, in the failure of the United States government to fulfill commitments made to compensate loyalists for their losses, and in the British need for time to liquidate various assets in the region.

*Pinckney's Treaty, also called Treaty of San Lorenzo, (Oct. 27, ), agreement between Spain and the United States, fixing the southern boundary of the United States at 31° N latitude and establishing commercial arrangements favourable to the United States.*

Wikipedia article , Commons category , Wikidata item. In accordance with the treaty, Spain renounced all rights to Cuba and allowed an independent Cuba see Teller Amendment , ceded Puerto Rico and the islands of Guam and the Philippines to the United States, and gave up its possessions in the West Indies. The defeat put an end to the Spanish Empire in America, and marked the beginning of an age of United States colonial power. Frye, George Gray, and Whitelaw Reid, citizens of the United States; And Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, Don Eugenio Montero Rios, president of the senate, Don Buenaventura de Abarzuza, senator of the Kingdom and ex-minister of the Crown; Don Jose de Garnica, deputy of the Cortes and associate justice of the supreme court; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa-Urrutia, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don Rafael Cerero, general of division; Who, having assembled in Paris, and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles: Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba. And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation, for the protection of life and property. Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following line: The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States. The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them. Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the Commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, under the Protocol of August 12, , which is to continue in force till its provisions are completely executed. The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two Governments. Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibres, with their carriages and accessories, powder, ammunition, livestock, and materials and supplies of all kinds, belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam, remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defences, shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty; and the United States may, in the meantime, purchase such material from Spain, if a satisfactory agreement between the two Governments on the subject shall be reached. Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war, and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offences, in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States. Reciprocally, the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines. The Government of the United States will at its own cost return to Spain and the Government of Spain will at its own cost return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective homes, prisoners released or caused to be released by them, respectively, under this article. The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either Government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other Government, that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war. The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against

Spain relinquished in this article. In conformity with the provisions of Articles I, II, and III of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba, and cedes in Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the island of Guam, and in the Philippine Archipelago, all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable property which, in conformity with law, belong to the public domain, and as such belong to the Crown of Spain. And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, can not in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies, or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be. The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives of the Peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands above referred to. In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the Crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to, which relate to said islands or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved, and private persons shall without distinction have the right to require, in accordance with law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills and other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or files, or which may be contained in the executive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid. Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside. The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress. The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion. The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same; and they shall have the right to appear before such courts, and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong. Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules: Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals, or in criminal matters, before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final, and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgments should be carried out. Civil suits between private individuals which may on the date mentioned be undetermined shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending or in the court that may be substituted therefor. Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the Supreme Court of Spain against citizens of the territory which by this treaty ceases to be Spanish shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment; but, such judgment having been rendered, the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose. The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the Island of Cuba and in Porto Rico, the Philippines and other ceded territories, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works, not subversive of public order in

the territories in question, shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories, for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. Spain will have the power to establish consular officers in the ports and places of the territories, the sovereignty over which has been either relinquished or ceded by the present treaty. The Government of each country will, for the term of ten years, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect of all port charges, including entrance and clearance dues, light dues, and tonnage duties, as it accords to its own merchant vessels, not engaged in the coastwise trade. It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will upon termination of such occupancy, advise any Government established in the island to assume the same obligations. The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible. In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals. Done in duplicate at Paris, the tenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

**Chapter 6 : Treaty of Paris ends Spanish-American War - HISTORY**

*Kingdom of Spain for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income, together with a related Protocol, signed at Madrid on February 22, The Convention is the first income tax treaty to be negotiated between the United States and Spain.*

For more information, please see the full notice. In the terms of the treaty, France gave up all its territories in mainland North America, effectively ending any foreign military threat to the British colonies there. The Treaty of Paris, During the war, British forces had scored important overseas victories against France: The British Government was also interested in ending the war. Initial attempts at negotiating a peace settlement failed, and instead French and Spanish diplomats signed the Family Compact, a treaty that brought Spain into the war against Britain. But promised fairly generous terms, and the two countries agreed to an exchange of ambassadors in September. By the time the formal negotiations began, the situation had changed. Spanish King Charles III refused to agree to a treaty that would require Spain to cede Cuba, but the British Parliament would never ratify a treaty that did not reflect British territorial gains made during the war. Facing this dilemma, French negotiator Choiseul proposed a solution that redistributed American territory between France, Spain and Great Britain. French territories west of the Mississippi would become Spanish, along with the port of New Orleans. In return for these cessions, along with territory in India, Africa, and the Mediterranean island of Minorca, France would regain the Caribbean islands that British forces had captured during the war. The British Government also promised to allow French Canadians to freely practice Catholicism and provided for French fishing rights off Newfoundland. Lucia rather than hold on to the vast territory stretching from Louisiana to Canada. In contrast, Canada had been a drain on the French treasury. The loss of Canada, while lamentable to French officials, made sense from a mercantile perspective. The diplomats completed their negotiations and signed the preliminary Treaty of Paris on November 3, Spanish and French negotiators also signed the Treaty of San Ildefonso at the same time, which confirmed the cession of French Louisiana to Spain. However, the treaty contained enough concessions to war hawks that the British Parliament ratified the Treaty of Paris by a majority of 64, and the treaty went into effect on February 10, For Anglo-American colonists, the treaty was a theoretical success. By confirming the conquest of Canada and extending British possessions to the Mississippi, the colonists no longer had to worry about the threat of a French invasion. For the American Indians in what had been frontier territory, the treaty proved disastrous. They could no longer pursue what had been a largely effective strategy of playing the French and British against each other to extract the most favorable terms of alliance and preserve their lands against encroachment by Anglo-American colonists. Despite what seemed like a success, the Treaty of Paris ultimately encouraged dissension between Anglo-American colonists and the British Government because their interests in North America no longer coincided. Coupled with differences between the imperial government and colonists on how to levy taxes to pay for debts on wartime expenses, the Treaty of Paris ultimately set the colonists on the path towards seeking independence, even as it seemed to make the British Empire stronger than ever.

Chapter 7 : What Was the Treaty of Tordesillas? - calendrierdelascience.com

*Treaties concluded or ratified by calendrierdelascience.com appropriate, articles should be placed in the subcategories. This category may contain articles about treaties concluded or ratified by Spain since 20 November , which is the date on which Francisco Franco died, bringing to an end the period of Francoist Spain.*

What Was the Treaty of Tordesillas? The Treaty of Tordesillas was notable for dividing lands outside of Europe. It was signed by Spain on June 2, 1494, and by the Portuguese three months later on September 5, 1494. The Treaty The main reason for the treaty was to ensure a newly discovered land outside Europe was divided in a rational and peaceful manner between the Portuguese Empire and the Crown of Castile. This land was divided along the meridian league that is located on the west side of Cape Verde Island. The Portuguese Empire occupied the east region while the people of Castile occupied the west. Another treaty known as the Zaragoza emerged in the year between the outside worlds that indicated the antemeridian to the position of separation. Background The main reason for the treaty was to solve the dispute that arose upon the land being found. This land was discovered by Christopher Columbus and his crew on their sail from Crown of Castle to Spain. On his voyage, he made a stop in Lisbon where he requested a meeting with the King John II on matters pertaining the land he had discovered. This aggravated the King, therefore he drafted a letter to the catholic Monarchs claiming that the treaty of Alcacovas signed in gave Portugal the right to all lands found on the south of Canary Island. This meant the land did not belong to the Castle of Castile. Having known that they do not have any military manpower with them, the catholic Monarchs chose a more diplomatic way of solving the dispute. In May 1494, Pope Alexander ruled that any land found between poles leagues that is located west of Cape Verde all belonged to the Castle. Furthermore, since Portugal was not mentioned, they could not claim the land. However, the agreement did not satisfy the King because it gave him little land than he had wanted. In as much as they could not go to war over the matter, disputes arouse upon the mention of India which was part of the discovered land. This is what brought about the treaty of Tordesillas as it was viewed as the only solution to the matter. Modern Claims Contrary to ancient claims, the modern claims states that this treaty cited by Chile was formed with the main aim of protecting the principle of an Antarctic sector. It also made a declaration that the treaty made by the Portuguese and Spaniards gave them the right to own land that is located south of the pole. Furthermore, Indonesia fought to own the Netherlands New Guinea in the year 1963. It did this with a reason that the Territory of Majapahit had made Western New Guinea inclusive of the treaty of Tordesillas. Lastly, Argentina also invoked the agreement in early 20th century as a reason to own the Falkland and Malvinas Island. This page was last updated on February 28,

**Chapter 8 : - Treaty with Spain | Savages & Scoundrels**

*On June 7, , the governments of Spain and Portugal agreed to the Treaty of Tordesillas, named for the city in Spain in which it was calendrierdelascience.com Treaty of Tordesillas neatly divided the "New World" of the Americas between the two superpowers.*

Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the other part, desiring to facilitate the establishment of commercial relations between Spain and the Hawaiian Islands and to favor their development by a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation suited for securing to the two countries equal and reciprocal advantages, have nominated to this purpose for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: Who, having mutually communicated their powers, and found them in good and true form, have agreed on the following Articles: There shall be perpetual peace and constant friendship between the Kingdom of Spain and that of the Hawaiian Islands, and between the citizens of the two countries, without exception of person or place. There shall be, between Spain and the Hawaiian Islands, reciprocal freedom in commerce and navigation. Spaniards in the Hawaiian Islands, and Hawaiian subjects in Spain, may enter in the same liberty and security with their vessels and cargoes as are enjoyed by the natives of the respective countries, in all places, ports and rivers which are, or shall in future be open to foreign commerce; provided, always, that the police regulations employed for the protection of the citizens of the most favored nations be respected. The citizens of each of the contracting parties may, like the natives in the respective territories, travel or reside, trade wholesale or retail, let or occupy the houses, stores and shops which they may require; they may carry on the transport of merchandise and money, and receive consignments; they may also, when they have resided more than a year in the country, and their goods, chattels or movables which they there possess shall offer a sufficient security, be admitted as sureties in Custom-house transactions. The citizens of both countries shall, on a footing of perfect equality, be free both to purchase and to sell, to establish and to fix the price of goods, merchandise and articles of every kind, whether imported or of home manufacture, whether for home consumption or for exportation. They shall also enjoy liberty to carry on their business themselves, to present to the Custom-house their own declarations; or to have their places supplied by their own attorneys, factors, consignees, agents or interpreters, whether in the purchase or sale of their goods, property or merchandise; whether for the loading or unloading and expedition of their vessels. They shall also have the right to fulfill all the functions that are confided to them by their own countrymen, by strangers, or by natives, in the position of attorneys, factors, agents, consignees, or interpreters. For the performance of all these acts, they shall conform to all the laws and regulations of the country, and they shall not be subject, in any case, to any other charges, restrictions, taxes or impositions than those to which the natives are subject; provided, always, that the police regulations employed for the protection of the citizens of the most favored nation be respected. It is also specially provided, that all the advantages of any kind whatever, actually granted by the laws and decrees now in force, or which in future shall be accorded to foreign settlers, shall be guaranteed to Spaniards established, or who establish themselves in whatever position they may deem fit in the Hawaiian territory, and the same shall hold good for Hawaiian subjects in Spain. The respective citizens of the two countries shall enjoy the most constant and complete protection for their persons and property. Consequently, they shall have free and easy access to the courts of justice in the pursuit and defence of their rights, in every instance and degree of jurisdiction established by the laws. They shall be at liberty, under any circumstances, to employ lawyers, advocates or agents from any class, whom they may see fit to authorize to act in their name. In fine, they shall in all respects enjoy the same rights and privileges which are granted to natives, and they shall be subject to the same conditions. The Spaniards in the Hawaiian Islands, and the Hawaiians in Spain, shall be exempt from all service, whether in the army or navy, or in the national guard or militia, and they cannot be subject to any other charges, restrictions, taxes or impositions on their property, furniture or movables, than those to which the natives themselves are subject. The citizens of both countries respectively shall not be subject to any embargo, nor to be detained with their vessels, luggage, cargoes or commercial effects for any military expedition whatever, nor for any public or private service whatever, unless the government or local authority

shall have previously agreed with the parties interested, that a just indemnity shall be granted for such service, and for such compensation as might fairly be required for the wrong which not being purely fortuitous may have grown out of the service which they have voluntarily undertaken. Citizens of either of the contracting parties shall, on the respective territories, have the right of possessing property of any sort, and disposing of it on the same conditions as native subjects. Spaniards shall enjoy in all the Hawaiian territories the right of collecting and transmitting successions ab intestato or testamentary as Hawaiians, according to the laws of the country without being subjected as strangers to any burthens or imposts which are not paid by the natives. Reciprocally Hawaiian subjects shall enjoy in Spain the right of collecting and transmitting succession ab intestato or testamentary, on the same conditions as Spaniards, according to the laws of the country, and without being subject as strangers to any charge or impost not paid by the natives. The same reciprocity between the citizens of the two countries shall exist for donations inter vivos. On the exportation of property collected or acquired under any head by Spaniards in the Hawaiian Islands, or by Hawaiians in Spain, there shall be no duty on removal or immigration, nor any duty whatever to which natives are not subjected. Spanish vessels which shall arrive either in ballast or laden in Hawaiian ports, or which shall leave the same, and reciprocally, Hawaiian vessels which, either in ballast or laden, enter or leave the ports of Spain, whether by sea, river or canals, whatever be the place of their departure or that of their destination, shall not be subject either at entry, or departure, to duties on tonnage, port or transit, pilotages, anchorage, shifting, light-houses, sluices, canals, quarantines, salvage, bonding-warehouses, patents, brokerage, navigation, passage, or to any duties or charges whatever, levied on the hulks of vessels received or established for the benefit of the government, public functionaries, communes or establishments of any sort other than those which are now or may hereafter be levied on national vessels. In all that regards the stationing, the loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, roadsteads, harbors and docks, and generally for all the formalities and arrangements whatever to which vessels employed in commerce, with their freights and loading may be subject, it is agreed that no privilege shall be granted to national vessels, which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country, the intention of the high contracting parties being that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality. Vessels of the subjects of the contracting parties, compelled to seek shelter in the ports of the other, shall pay neither on the vessels nor the cargo more duties than those levied on national vessels in the same situation; provided, that the necessity of such shelter seeking be legally shown; that the vessels shall carry on no commercial speculations, and that they tarry no longer in the aforesaid ports than is required by the motives which impelled them to seek such shelter. Spanish ships of war, and whaling ships, shall have free access to all the Hawaiian ports; they may there anchor, be repaired and victual their crews; they may proceed from one harbor to another of the Hawaiian Islands for fresh provisions. At all the ports which are or may be hereafter opened to foreign vessels, Spanish ships of war and whalers shall be subject to the same rules which are or may be imposed, and shall enjoy in all respects the same rights, privileges and immunities which are or may be granted to Hawaiian ships and whalers, or to those of the most favored nation. Articles of all sorts imported into the ports of either of the contracting States, under the flag of the other, whatever be their origin, and from whatever country imported, shall pay neither, other nor heavier duties of entry, and shall not be subjected to any other charges than those imposed on vessels under the flag of the most favored nation. Spanish ships in the Hawaiian Islands, and Hawaiian ships in Spain, may discharge a portion of their cargo in the port of their first arrival, and proceed with the rest of their cargo to other ports of the same country, which may be open to foreign trade, whether to complete their unloading or to provide their return cargo, and shall pay in neither port other or heavier duties than those levied on national vessels in similar circumstances. As regards the coasting trade, the vessels of each country shall be mutually treated on the same footing as the most favored nation. During the period allowed by laws of the two countries for the warehousing of goods, no other duties than those for custody and storage shall be levied upon articles imported from one of the two countries into the other, until they shall be removed for transit, re-exportation or internal consumption. In no case shall such articles pay higher duties or be liable to other formalities than if they had been imported under the national flag, or from the most favored country. Merchandise shipped on board Spanish or Hawaiian ships, or belonging to their respective citizens, may be transhipped in the ports of

the two countries to a vessel bound for a national or foreign port, according to the custom house regulations of the two countries, and the goods so transhipped for other ports shall be exempt from all duties of customs or warehouses. Articles of all sorts proceeding from Spain, or shipped for Spain, shall enjoy in their passage through the territory of the Hawaiian Islands, whether in direct transit or for re-exportation, all the advantages possessed under the same circumstances by the most favored nation. Reciprocally, the articles of every sort proceeding from the Hawaiian Islands or sent for that country, shall enjoy in their passage through Spain, the same advantages as are possessed by the most favored nation. Neither one nor the other of the contracting parties will impose upon the goods proceeding from the soil, the manufactures or the warehouses of the other different or greater duties on importation or re-exportation, than those which shall be imposed on the same merchandise coming from any other foreign country. Nor shall there be imposed on the goods exported from one country to the other, different or higher duties than if they were exported to any other foreign country. No restriction or prohibition of importation or exportation shall take place in the reciprocal commerce of the contracting parties which shall not be equally extended to all other nations. Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-consuls and Consular Agents may be established by each country in the other for the protection of commerce, such agents shall not enter upon their functions or enjoyment of the rights, privileges and immunities which belong to them until they have obtained the authorization of the territorial government, which shall, besides, preserve the right of determining the place of residence where Consuls may be established; it being understood that neither Government will impose any restriction which is not common in the country to all nations. The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents of Spain, in the Hawaiian Islands, shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions enjoyed by the agents of the most favored nation in the same circumstances. The desertion of seamen embarked in the vessels of either of the contracting parties shall be severely dealt with in their respective territories. In consequence the Spanish consuls shall have the power to cause to be arrested and sent on board, or to Spain, seamen who may have deserted Spanish vessels in the Hawaiian ports. On this application, so supported, the delivery of the seamen shall not be refused. All aid and assistance shall be given for the discovery and arrest of such deserters, who shall be detained in the prisons of the country, on the requirement and at the expense of the consuls, until they shall find an opportunity of sending them away. If, however, no opportunity shall offer in the course of two months, counting from the day of arrest, the deserters may be set at liberty. It is understood that seamen who are native Hawaiians shall be excepted from this arrangement, and be treated according to the laws of their own country. If the deserter has committed any crime in the Hawaiian territory, his release shall not take place till the competent tribunal shall have given judgment, and this judgment been carried into execution. Hawaiian consuls shall possess exactly the same rights in Spain, and it is formally agreed between the two contracting parties, that every other favor or facility granted or to be granted by either to any other power for the arrest of deserters shall be also granted to the present contracting parties as fully as if they had formed part of the present treaty. All operations connected with the salvage of stranded or wrecked Spanish vessels on the Hawaiian coasts shall be superintended by the Consular Agent of Spain, and reciprocally the Consular Hawaiian Agents shall superintend the operations connected with the salvage of Hawaiian vessels stranded or wrecked on the Spanish coasts. But if the parties interested find themselves on the spot, or the captain possess adequate powers, the administration of the wreck shall be committed to them. The intervention of the local authorities shall only be applied to the maintenance of order, to guarantee the rights of the salvors if they do not belong to the ship-wrecked crew, and to insure the execution of the measures to be taken for the entry and departure of the saved goods. In the absence and until the arrival of the Consular Agents, the local authorities will take the needful steps for the protection of persons and property wrecked. The goods saved shall never be subjected to customs or other duty, unless they are disposed of for home consumption. The ships, merchandise and effects belonging to the respective citizens which may have been taken by pirates or conveyed to or found in the ports of either of the contracting parties, shall be delivered to their owners on payment of the expenses should there be such, the amount to be determined by the competent tribunals when the right of the proprietor shall be proved before these tribunals, and the claim being made within the space of eighteen months by the interested parties, by their attorneys, or by the agents of their respective Governments. If, from a concurrence

of unfortunate circumstances, differences between the contracting parties should cause an interruption of the relations of friendship between them, and that after having exhausted the means for an amicable and conciliatory discussion, the object of their mutual desire should not have been completely attained, the arbitration of a third power, equally the friend of both, shall by a common accord be appealed to, in order to avoid by this means a definitive rupture. Hawaiian subjects shall enjoy, in the Ultra-marine possessions of Spain, the advantages which are conceded to the subjects of the most favored nation, and in the same possessions, the stipulations of this treaty shall have effect when not openly opposed to the special legislation there existing. All vessels bearing the flag of Spain, shall, in time of war, receive every possible protection, short of active hostility, within the ports and waters of the Hawaiian Islands, and Her Majesty the Queen of Spain engages to respect, in time of war the neutrality of the Hawaiian Islands, and to use her good offices with all the other powers having treaties with the same, to induce them to adopt the same policy toward the said Islands. The present treaty shall be in vigor for ten years, to commence six months after the exchange of ratification. If a year before the expiration of this term neither of the contracting parties shall have announced, by an official declaration, its intention of terminating it, the treaty shall still remain in force for a year, and so continue from year to year. The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratification exchanged at London, within the space of eighteen months, or earlier if may be. In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and thereto affixed their seals.

## Chapter 9 : Treaties and TIEAs

*Please note that treaty and TIEA Technical Explanation of the Protocol Amending the Convention between the United States and Spain for the Avoidance of Double.*