Important Treaties in American History

Treaty of Paris (1763) ended the French and Indian War between England and France

Treaty of Paris (1783) ended the American Revolution with England

Jay’s Treaty (1794) British agreed to leave the forts they occupied on the U.S. frontier

Pinckney’s Treaty (1795) Spain allowed Americans to travel freely along the Mississippi River and settled boundary disputes between U.S. and Spain

Treaty of Greenville (1795) ended the Battle of Fallen Timbers; 12 Indian tribes agreed to give up their land that consisted of most of present-day Ohio and Indiana to the U.S. government

Louisiana Purchase (1803) America acquired Louisiana territory from France; doubled the size of the country

Treaty of Ghent (1814) ended the War of 1812 with England

Adams-Onís Treaty (1819) Spain gave Florida to the United States

Oregon Treaty (1846) divided Oregon Country between the United States and Canada

Treaty of Guadelupe Hidalgo (1848) ended the war with Mexico; U.S. acquired the Mexican Cession

Treaty of Paris (1898) ended Spanish-American War; Cuban independence; U.S. acquires Puerto Rico, Guam, Philippines

Platt Amendment (1902) made Cuba a U.S. protectorate

Hay-Bunau-Varilla (1903) Panama became independent; U.S. acquired control over canal zone, can intervene in Panama

Treaty of Versailles (1918) ended World War I; German reparations and war-guilt clause; League of Nations, U.S. does not sign

Potsdam Treaty (1945) ended World War II in Europe; split and disarmed Germany; eliminated Nazis; punished war criminals

GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) (1948–1995) lowered barriers to international trade; 1994, created World Trade Organization

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) (1949) mutual defense pact among U.S., Canada, and ten Western European allies

Korean War settlement (1953) stalemate—Korea remained split with demilitarized zone between North and South

Geneva Accords (1954) temporarily divided Vietnam into communist North and anticommunist South

Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963) barred atmospheric testing

SALT I (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty) (1972) halted growth in the number of two types of nuclear missiles; SALT II (1979) limited number of strategic weapons and nuclear-missile launchers

Vietnam War agreement (1973) ended American involvement; country remained divided with North Vietnamese troops in the South

Camp David Accords (1978) President Carter helped negotiate Middle East peace agreements between Jordan and Egypt and Israel

INF (Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces) Treaty (1987) eliminated two classes of weapons; allowed inspection of military installations

START I (1991) and START II (1993) continued nuclear arms reduction up to 75 percent

NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) (1993) U.S., Canada, and Mexico drop all trade barriers

Kyoto Accords (1997) international climate treaty; 2001, U.S. does not sign