

## Activity Page 1.1

## Use with Chapter 1

## Letter to Family

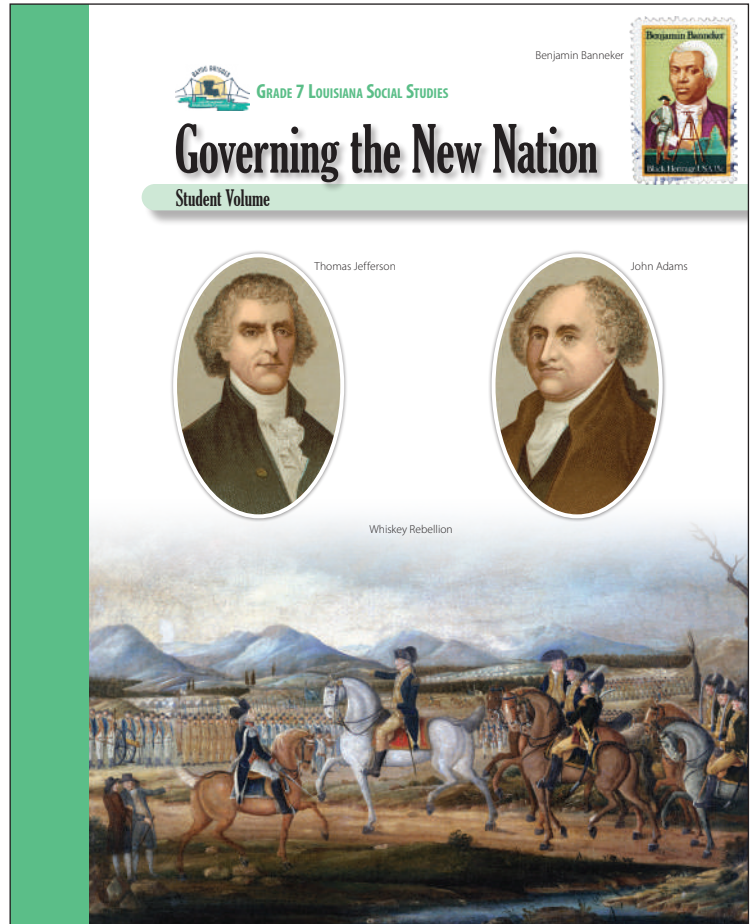
During the next few weeks, as part of our study of the Bayou Bridges Louisiana Social Studies Curriculum, your child will be learning about the first presidencies of the United States. They will learn about the precedents set during the presidency of George Washington. They will also learn about the important events of the Adams and Jefferson presidencies, such as the XYZ Affair and the Louisiana Purchase.

In this unit, students will learn about how the president's cabinet came to be; how the first political parties were formed; how the nation's lower courts were established; how Washington emphasized the authority of the federal government during the Whiskey Rebellion; how Washington, D.C., was designed and built; how the elections of 1796 and 1800 impacted the country; why the Louisiana Purchase was important; and the importance of the Supreme Court's decision in *Marbury v. Madison*.

As part of their exploration, students will also learn a little bit about slavery in the early United States and how African American scholar Benjamin Banneker confronted Thomas Jefferson about his role as a slaveholder. This information is presented in a factual, age-appropriate way.

Sometimes students have questions regarding how the information they are learning relates to themselves and their own experiences. In such instances, we will encourage each student to discuss such topics with you. We recognize that the best place to find answers to those types of questions is with your family and the adults at home.

Please let us know if you have any questions.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Activity Page 1.2

Use with Chapters 1–2

### Primary Source Analysis

<b>SOURCE:</b>	
<b>CONTENT</b> What type of document is it? What does it say? Briefly summarize it.	
<b>CREATION</b> Who created this source? When?	
<b>COMMUNICATION</b> What is the purpose of the source? Who is the intended audience?	
<b>CONTEXT</b> What was going on where and when this was created?	
<b>CONNECTION</b> How does this source relate to the context? How does it relate to what you already know?	
<b>CONSIDERATION</b> What point of view is being expressed? What examples of bias or judgment does it include, if any?	
<b>CONCLUSION</b> Draw a conclusion about the source. How does it help answer the Framing Question? How does it contribute to your understanding of history?	

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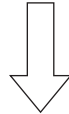
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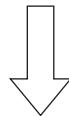


Claims and Evidence

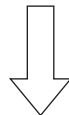
**STATE THE CLAIM** *What opinion or position are you defending?*



**STATE THE REASON** *Why should someone agree with this claim?*



**IDENTIFY THE EVIDENCE** *What details from the text and sources support the reason?*



**RECOGNIZE A COUNTERCLAIM** *What different opinion or position might someone have?  
What argument might be used against you?*

**ANSWER THE COUNTERCLAIM** *How will you disprove the counterclaim?*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Activity Page 1.4

Use with Chapters 1–2

Two-Column Chart

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## Activity Page 2.1

## Use with Chapter 2

## Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 1–2

Using your own paper, write the letter that matches the definition of each term.

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Electoral College  | a) an example for future actions or decisions  |
| 2. inaugural ceremony | b) having many different types or parts  |
| 3. oath of office     | c) an action that moves people to resist or act out against lawful authority                                     |
| 4. precedent          | d) the series of official events in which a newly elected candidate is installed in, or takes, office            |
| 5. impressment        | e) the authority of the Supreme Court to decide whether laws or actions by the government are constitutional     |
| 6. diverse            | f) where newly settled areas meet unsettled but not necessarily uninhabited areas                                |
| 7. domestically       | g) money owed after borrowing it   |
| 8. currency           | h) a promise made by a government official to obey the law and fulfill the responsibilities of their job         |
| 9. judicial circuit   | i) a system of money   |
| 10. debt              | j) the act of seizing people and forcing them to serve against their will, such as in the military               |
| 11. demagogue         | k) a group of representatives who elect the president and vice president based on the popular vote in each state |
| 12. frontier          | l) lower courts that are organized according to region   |
| 13. sedition          | m) relating to or originating within a country; nationally   |
| 14. judicial review   | n) a political leader who appeals to people's prejudices and desires to gain power                               |

## Assessment: Chapter 1—George Washington's Presidency and Precedents

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**A. On your own paper, write the letter(s) that provides the best answer.**

1. Use the quote to answer the following question.

"I walk on untrodden ground."

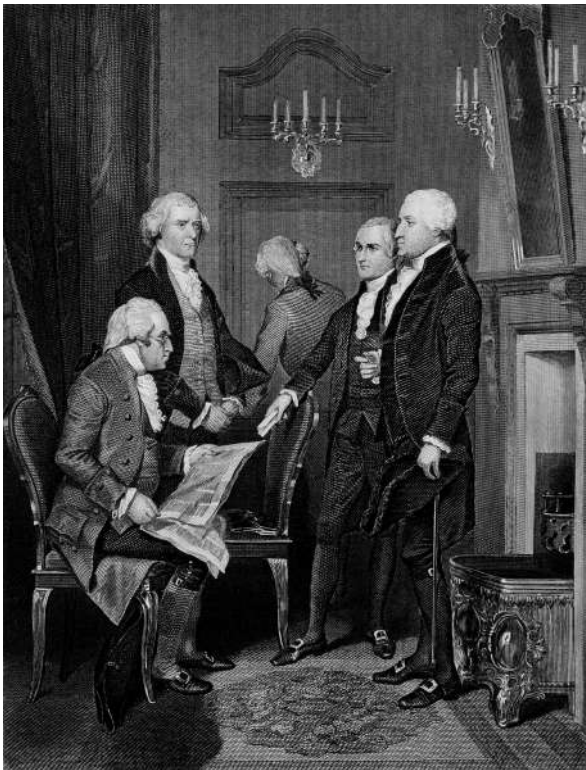
To what was George Washington referring when he said this? (7.6, 7.6.a, 7.8.b)

- a) the lack of precedents for the presidency
- b) the idea that he would be viewed as a king
- c) the political rivals that he had to deal with
- d) the fact that his cabinet did not get along

2. How many executive departments did the first Congress create? (7.8.b)

- a) three
- b) five
- c) ten
- d) fifteen

3. Use the image to answer the following question.



By what name did these men, the executive secretaries in Washington's administration, come to be known? (7.8.b)

- a) the advisers
- b) the cabinet
- c) the legislative branch
- d) the executive branch

4. Use the T-chart to answer the following question.

Jefferson	Hamilton
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• economy based on farming</li><li>• small government</li><li>• government run by ordinary men</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• strong central government</li><li>• government run by rich, well-born men</li></ul>

Which phrase completes the Hamilton column of this chart? (7.8.e)

- a) economy based only on manufacturing
  - b) free education for children
  - c) a king-like president
  - d) a national bank
5. Which event resulted from disagreements between Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson? (7.8.e)
- a) Two political parties formed.
  - b) Hamilton left the government.
  - c) The men became good friends.
  - d) Washington dismissed both of them.
6. Use the excerpt to answer the following question.

"I consider the foundation of the Constitution as laid on this ground that 'all powers not delegated to the U.S. by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states or to the people' to take a single step beyond the boundaries thus specially drawn around the powers of Congress, is to take possession of a boundless feild [field] of power, no longer susceptible of any definition."

—Thomas Jefferson to George Washington, February 15, 1791

What is Jefferson arguing against in this statement? (7.8.e)

- a) Washington seeking the advice of department heads
  - b) Hamilton's proposal for a national bank of the United States
  - c) the creation of the Federalist and Democratic-Republican political parties
  - d) the establishment of regional judicial circuits
7. What event sparked the Whiskey Rebellion? (7.8.a)
- a) a tax placed on whiskey
  - b) a law prohibiting whiskey production
  - c) a limit on how much whiskey could be exported
  - d) a law controlling how whiskey was transported

8. Use the image to answer the following question.



Why were Washington's actions during the event shown here important for the country? (7.8.a)

- a) They illustrated why small farmers should not be making whiskey.
  - b) They showed that the government had the power to enforce laws.
  - c) They showed that Washington was not concerned about small farmers.
  - d) They stressed the importance of having a good transportation system.
9. Use the image to answer the following question.



Why was Benjamin Banneker's involvement in the city plan shown here significant? Select the **two** correct answers. (7.8.b)

- a) Banneker became the first free African American surveyor in the country.
- b) Banneker was a Baltimore businessman who appointed the surveyor for this plan.
- c) Banneker was from France and designed the city plan in the style of European cities.
- d) Banneker remembered the design plan so that building continued after the lead architect was fired.
- e) Banneker was a free African American man who was given a great deal of responsibility during construction of the city.

10. Use the excerpt to answer the following question.

“But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices [tricks] employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it.”

—George Washington, Farewell Address

What is Washington warning Americans about in this excerpt? (7.6, 7.6.a, 7.8.b)

- a) He fears that America will enter into a war.
  - b) He is discouraging reliance on other countries.
  - c) He does not want party politics to divide Americans.
  - d) He worries that future presidents will seize too much power.
- B. On your own paper, write a well-organized paragraph in response to the following prompt:**  
Many of the precedents set by George Washington are still in use today. Use evidence from the chapter to support or refute this claim. (7.7, 7.7.a, 7.7.c, 7.7.d, 7.8.b)

## Assessment: Chapter 2—*The New Nation and the First Party System*

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### A. On your own paper, write the letter(s) that provides the best answer.

1. In what way was the election of 1796 significant? (7.8, 7.8.c)
  - a) There was a tie in the votes.
  - b) It was the first contested election.
  - c) There was a transfer of power between parties.
  - d) It was the first time there was a presidential election.
2. How did President Washington feel about the conflict between France and Great Britain? (7.8, 7.8.e)
  - a) He felt loyalty to France.
  - b) He wanted to remain neutral.
  - c) He encouraged the French in setting up a republic.
  - d) He wanted to protect business interests with Great Britain.
3. Why did President John Adams send American representatives to France in what would become known as the XYZ Affair? (7.8, 7.8.c, 7.8.e)
  - a) Three French agents had demanded a bribe.
  - b) Americans planned to help France with their war.
  - c) The French had begun seizing American merchant ships.
  - d) He wanted the French to know that America was forming a navy.
4. How did the Federalists feel about the Alien and Sedition Acts? (7.8, 7.8.e, 7.8.g)
  - a) They felt Congress was overstepping its authority.
  - b) They felt the acts would protect national security.
  - c) They felt Congress should not have the authority to pass laws.
  - d) They felt the acts did not go far enough to ensure political dissent.
5. Who ultimately decided the election of 1800? (7.8, 7.8.d)
  - a) the House of Representatives
  - b) Thomas Jefferson
  - c) the Electoral College
  - d) Aaron Burr

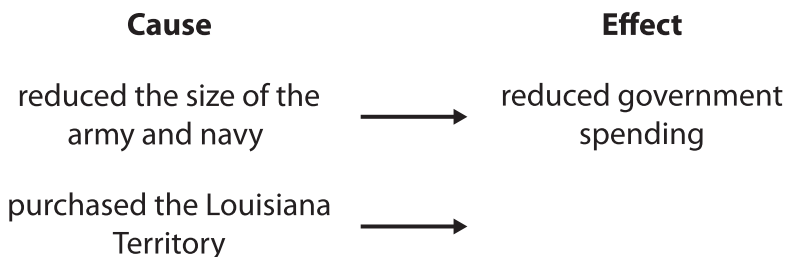


6. Use the table to answer the following question.

	<b>Thomas Jefferson</b> (of Virginia)	<b>Aaron Burr</b> (of New York)	<b>John Adams</b> (of Massachusetts)	<b>Charles C. Pickney</b> (of South Carolina)	<b>John Jay</b> (of New York)
New Hampshire			6	6	
Massachusetts			16	16	
Rhode Island			4	3	1
Connecticut			9	9	
Vermont			4	4	
New York	12	12			
New Jersey			7	7	
Pennsylvania	8	8	7	7	
Delaware			3	3	
Maryland	5	5	5	5	
Virginia	21	21			
Kentucky	4	4			
North Carolina	8	8	4	4	
Tennessee	3	3			
South Carolina	8	8			
Georgia	4	4			
<b>Totals</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1</b>

What happened after this election to avoid confusion in future elections? (7.8, 7.8.d, 7.8.f, 7.8.h)

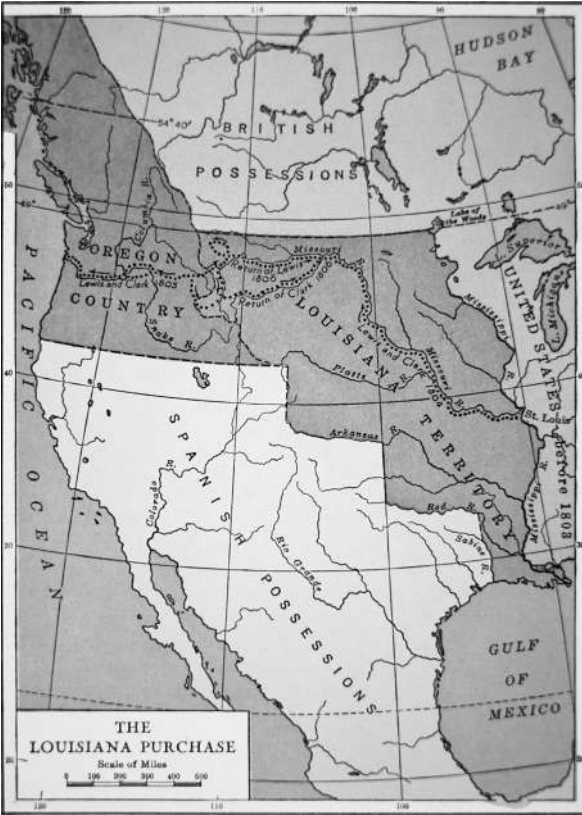
- a) The Senate broke the tie.
  - b) The Electoral College was suggested.
  - c) The Twelfth Amendment was added to the Constitution.
  - d) The electors would now only cast votes for the president.
7. Which of the following is true about how the number of electors in the Electoral College is decided for each state? Select the **two** correct answers. (7.8, 7.8.f)
- a) It is the same number as the state's members of Congress.
  - b) It is decided by elected leaders of the state government.
  - c) It is the number of representatives the state has.
  - d) It is based on the past voting record of the state.
  - e) It is based on the population of the state.
8. Use the diagram to answer the following question.



Which phrase completes the diagram? (7.8, 7.8.h)

- a) put the United States in debt
- b) improved relations with Spain
- c) doubled the size of the United States
- d) caused a war between France and the United States

9. Use the map to answer the following question.



How was the outcome of Jefferson sending two representatives to France related to what is shown on this map? (7.4, 7.8.h)

- a) They purchased New Orleans for \$10 million.
  - b) They purchased the Louisiana Territory for \$15 million.
  - c) They purchased New Orleans and avoided a war with France.
  - d) They purchased the Louisiana Territory and returned it to Spain.
10. Use the excerpt to answer the question.

“The judicial power of the United States is extended to all cases arising under the constitution.”

—John Marshall, *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)

To what precedent is Justice John Marshall referring to here? (7.6, 7.6.a, 7.10.c)

- a) court appointments
- b) judicial review
- c) the Electoral College
- d) the supremacy clause

11. Use the excerpt to answer the following question.

“not so can it ever be in the hands of France. the impetuosity of her temper, the energy & restlessness of her character, placed in a point of eternal friction with us, and our character, which though quiet, & loving peace & the pursuit of wealth, is high minded, despising wealth in competition with insult or injury, enterprising & energetic as any nation on earth, these circumstances render it impossible that France and the US. can continue long friends when they meet in so irritable a position.”

—Thomas Jefferson to Robert R. Livingston, April 18, 1802

According to this excerpt, why is it in the United States’ best interest to buy the Louisiana Territory?

(7.6, 7.6.a, 7.8.h)

- a) It would give the United States access to the port of New Orleans.
  - b) It would provide more space for the growing U.S. population.
  - c) It would bring wealth to both the United States and France.
  - d) It would prevent future conflict with France.
- B. On your own paper, write a well-organized paragraph in response to the following prompt:**  
The election of 1800 changed the future of elections in the United States. Use evidence from the chapter to support or refute this claim. (7.7, 7.7.a, 7.7.c, 7.7.d, 7.8, 7.8.d)

