

Activity Page 1.1

Use with Chapter 1

Letter to Family

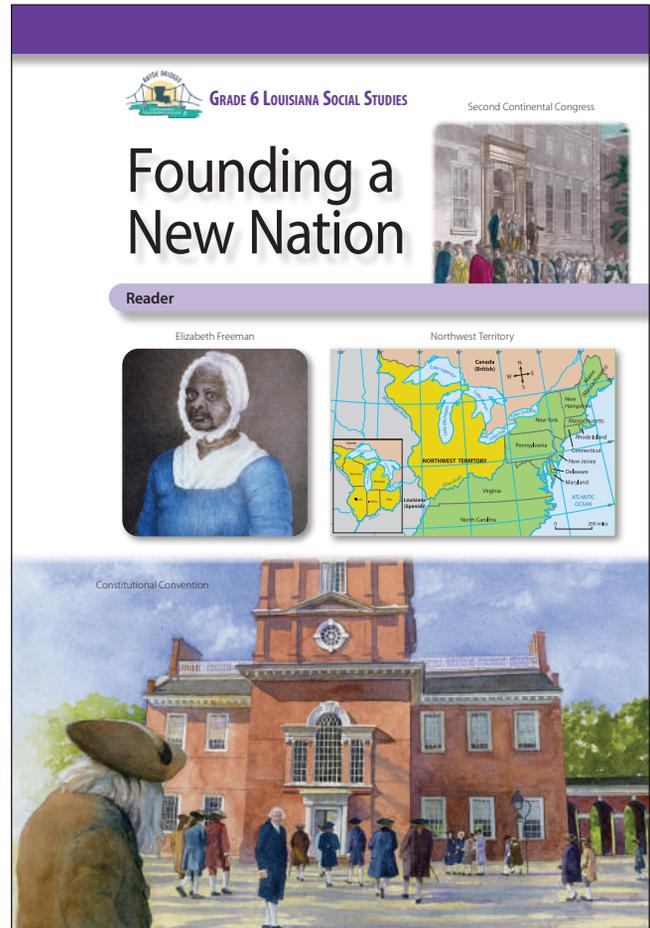
During the next few weeks, as part of our study of the Bayou Bridges Louisiana Social Studies program, your child will be learning about the early years of the first U.S. government. They will learn about the Articles of Confederation and why they ultimately proved inadequate. They will also learn about the work of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 as the delegates crafted a new constitution for the United States.

In this unit, students will examine the creation of state constitutions and the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, compare and contrast the structures and powers of the governments prescribed by the Articles of Confederation and the U.S. Constitution, examine the various compromises that were made at the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and analyze primary sources related to the establishment of U.S. government.

As part of their exploration, students will also learn a little bit about the lives of enslaved people and the unwillingness of some states to abolish the practice of slavery. This information is presented in a factual, age-appropriate way rather than in a manner that suggests the value or correctness of any particular practice, culture, or group. The goal is to foster understanding of and respect for people and communities that may be different from those with which students are familiar.

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 _____

Primary Source Analysis

<p>Describe the source.</p>	<p>Connect the source to what you know.</p>
<p>Understand the source. Identify its message, purpose, and/or audience.</p>	<p>Draw a conclusion from or about the source.</p>

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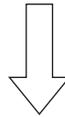
Date _____

Activity Page 1.3

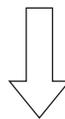
Use with Performance Task

Claims and Evidence

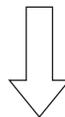
STATE THE CLAIM *What opinion or position are you defending?*



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?*

Activity Page 2.1

Use with Chapter 2

Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 1–2

For each word or phrase, write the letter of the definition.

- | | | | | |
|-------|------------|------------------|-----------|---|
| _____ | 1. | provision | a) | relating to a system of government in which the national government shares power with other levels of government, such as the states; can also refer to national government |
| _____ | 2. | assemble | b) | a sense or belief a person has that a certain action is right or wrong |
| _____ | 3. | conscience | c) | an agreement reached when each side gives up some of what it wants to end a disagreement |
| _____ | 4. | abolitionist | d) | to change or add to a law or document |
| _____ | 5. | infringe | e) | an item in a legal document that states a condition or requirement |
| _____ | 6. | compliance | f) | the act of doing what is expected or what is ordered by law |
| _____ | 7. | federal | g) | to bring goods into one country from another |
| _____ | 8. | precedence | h) | to intrude on someone's rights or possessions |
| _____ | 9. | compromise | i) | priority, or first importance |
| _____ | 10. | bicameral system | j) | a type of organization in which two related parts work together |
| _____ | 11. | import | k) | to gather together |
| _____ | 12. | amend | l) | a person who worked to end slavery during the 1700s and 1800s |

Assessment: Chapter 1—*Early Challenges and the Articles of Confederation*

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

1. Which provisions were included in all early state constitutions? Select the **two** correct answers. (6.12.b)
 - a) It was illegal to enslave people.
 - b) State governments could not keep a person in jail without a trial.
 - c) State governments had the right to declare war on another state.
 - d) State governments needed a good reason to search a person's home.
 - e) Women were guaranteed the right to vote in state elections.
2. Use the quotation to answer the question.

"It does me no injury for my neighbor to say there are twenty gods or no god. It neither picks my pocket, nor breaks my leg."

—Thomas Jefferson

Jefferson's statement is most closely related to which right? (6.1, 6.2, 6.6.a, 6.6.c, 6.12.b)

- a) self-rule
 - b) trial by jury
 - c) freedom of religion
 - d) freedom of assembly
3. Who was Elizabeth Freeman? (6.12.b)
 - a) a pastor who wrote Virginia's Statute for Religious Freedom
 - b) a lawyer who helped enslaved people in northern states win their freedom
 - c) an enslaved woman who used the Massachusetts constitution to gain her freedom
 - d) a delegate to the Second Continental Congress who helped write America's first constitution

4. America's first plan for a national government was called the _____. (6.12a)
- Magna Carta
 - U.S. Constitution
 - Articles of Confederation
 - Declaration of Independence
5. Use the chart to answer the question.

The Articles of Confederation	
Powers of the States	Powers of Congress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce state laws • Regulate trade • Impose taxes • Issue justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declare and wage war • Negotiate treaties • Ask the states for money and soldiers for the army and navy • Borrow and mint money • Resolve differences between the states • Oversee relations with Native Americans

Which of the following could correctly be added to the "Powers of Congress" column in the chart? (6.12.a, 6.12.c)

- Create a post office
 - Enforce national laws
 - Regulate local schools
 - Create a national court system
6. Which of the following was a major weakness of the Articles of Confederation? (6.12.a, 6.12.c)
- The president had too much power.
 - Congress lacked the ability to tax the states.
 - The executive and judicial branches had too much power.
 - The national government could force citizens to serve in the military.

7. Use the image of Shays's Rebellion to answer the question.



How did this rebellion expose a weakness in the Articles of Confederation? (6.6, 6.12.a, 6.12.c)

- a) It showed that the price of land in the Northwest Territory was too high.
 - b) It showed that the government of the United States had no one at its head.
 - c) It showed that the national income tax unfairly targeted farmers and small landowners.
 - d) It showed that the national government lacked the power to protect citizens from unrest.
8. Use the excerpt from the Articles of Confederation to answer the question.

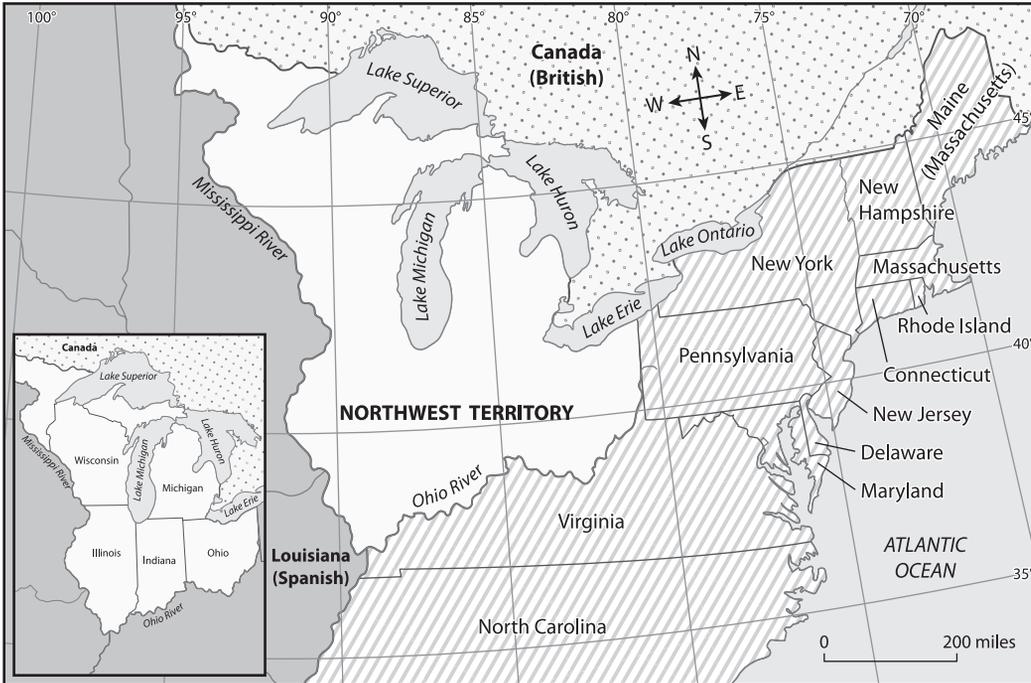
Article IX. . . . Congress shall never engage in war, enter into any treaties or alliances, coin money, borrow money, raise taxes, decide on the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, decide on the number of land or sea forces to be trained, or appoint a commander in chief of the army or navy unless nine states agree. . . .

Article XIII. . . . No change can be made to these articles unless the change is agreed to in a Congress of the United States and approved by the legislatures of every state.

Under the Articles of Confederation, how many of the thirteen states had to approve a law before it could be passed? (6.12.a, 6.12.c)

- a) seven
- b) nine
- c) eleven
- d) thirteen

9. Use the map to answer the question.



Which conclusion is supported by the map? (6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.12.a)

- a) The Northwest Ordinances served as a means to add new states to the Union.
 - b) The sale of land in the Northwest Territory was the only way Congress could raise revenue.
 - c) People living in the Northwest Territory did not have the same rights as citizens in the thirteen states.
 - d) Passage of the Northwest Ordinances was the most obvious weakness of the Articles of Confederation.
10. Use the excerpt from the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom to answer the question.

Be it enacted . . . that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of Religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge or affect their civil capacities.

According to the excerpt, the state of Virginia _____. (6.1, 6.2, 6.6.a, 6.6.c, 6.7, 6.12.c)

- a) had the right to make it illegal to be an atheist
 - b) could impose a tax on all churches within the state
 - c) had the right to force people to join the state church
 - d) could not stop someone from voting based on their religion
- B. On your own paper, write a well-organized paragraph in response to the following prompt.

How did the Articles of Confederation reflect Americans' experiences with Great Britain before the Revolutionary War? Support your answer using evidence from the chapter. (6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.7, 6.12.a, 6.12.c)

Assessment: Chapter 2—The Constitutional Convention

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

- Which of these statements would both James Madison and Alexander Hamilton have agreed with? (6.1, 6.12.d, 6.12.e)
 - The Articles of Confederation gave the national government too much power.
 - Individual state constitutions were sufficient to run the country.
 - The Articles of Confederation needed to be amended slightly.
 - The United States needed a strong central government.
- Use the quotation to answer the question.

“To be fearful of giving Congress . . . [enough] authority for national purposes appears to me . . . madness. What then is there to be done? Things cannot go on [this way] forever.”

—George Washington

Which conclusion about George Washington is supported by the quotation? (6.1, 6.6, 6.7, 6.12.d, 6.12.e)

- Washington believed the Articles of Confederation were too weak.
 - Washington strongly opposed any changes to the Articles of Confederation.
 - Washington had given up on the idea of a free and independent United States.
 - Washington thought state governments should have more power than the national government.
- In which city was the Constitutional Convention of 1787 held? (6.1, 6.12.d)
 - Boston
 - New York
 - Philadelphia
 - Washington, D.C.
 - Use the chart to answer the question.

A	B
Favored by states with large populations	Favored by states with smaller populations
Called for a bicameral legislature	Called for a unicameral legislature
Proposed representation in the legislature based on population	Proposed keeping the “one state, one vote” model of the Articles of Confederation

What are the correct headings for the two columns in chart table? (6.12.d, 6.12.e)

- A:** New Jersey Plan; **B:** Virginia Plan
- A:** Virginia Plan; **B:** New Jersey Plan
- A:** Great Compromise; **B:** Three-Fifths Compromise
- A:** Three-Fifths Compromise; **B:** Great Compromise

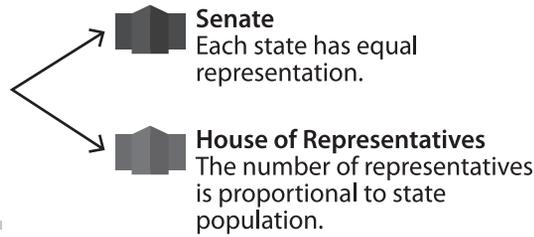
5. Use the map to answer the question.



Which conclusion is supported by the map? (6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.12.d, 6.12.e)

- a) Delaware favored the Virginia Plan.
- b) Pennsylvania favored the Virginia Plan.
- c) North Carolina favored the New Jersey Plan.
- d) Massachusetts favored the New Jersey Plan.

6. Use the image to answer the question.



The legislature shown in the illustration was made possible by the _____. (6.6, 6.12.d, 6.12.e)

- a) New Jersey Plan
 - b) Great Compromise
 - c) Northwest Ordinance
 - d) Three-Fifths Compromise
7. Which of the following were components of the Great Compromise? Select the **two** correct answers. (6.12.d, 6.12.e)
- a) Each state has one senator in Congress.
 - b) The executive branch consists of one president.
 - c) All members of Congress serve two-year terms.
 - d) Representation in the Senate is equal for all states.
 - e) Representation in the House of Representatives is based on population.
8. The Articles of Confederation did not allow the national government to _____, but the Constitution does allow it. (6.3, 6.12.d, 6.12.g)
- a) declare war
 - b) mint money
 - c) regulate trade
 - d) negotiate treaties
9. The Three-Fifths Compromise was directly related to _____. (6.12.d, 6.12.e)
- a) the issue of slavery and representation
 - b) the amendment process
 - c) congressional term limits
 - d) the power of the executive branch

10. Use the excerpt from Benjamin Banneker’s letter to Thomas Jefferson to answer the question.

This Sir, was a time in which you clearly saw into the injustice of a State of Slavery, and in which you had just apprehensions of the horrors of its condition, it was now Sir, that your abhorrence thereof was so excited, that you publickly held forth this true and invaluable doctrine, which is worthy to be recorded and remember’d in all Succeeding ages. “We hold these truths to be Self evident, that all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

What document does Banneker quote in this excerpt?

- a) the Constitution
 - b) the Articles of Confederation
 - c) the Declaration of Independence
 - d) the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom
11. Use the excerpt from Benjamin Franklin’s speech at the Constitutional Convention to answer the question.

I doubt too whether any other Convention we can obtain, may be able to make a better Constitution. For when you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men, all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views.

The quotation supports the idea that the Constitution _____. (6.6, 6.7, 6.12.d, 6.12.e)

- a) establishes a federal system of government
 - b) creates a weak central government
 - c) is an extremely flawed document
 - d) is a document of compromises
- B. On your own paper, write a well-organized paragraph in response to the following prompt.**

James Madison is sometimes called the Father of the Constitution. Is that an accurate title? Explain why or why not using evidence from the chapter. (6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.7, 6.12.d, 6.12.e)

