

Social Studies

Chapter 7: Life in the Young Republic

Name: _____

I. First Presidents

A. New Leaders

1. President - George _____
2. Vice President - John _____
3. Chief of Justice - John _____
4. **Cabinet** - group of President's most important _____
 - a. Secretary of State - Thomas _____
 - 1.) set up _____ with leading world powers
 - 2.) Spain, France, and _____
 - b. Secretary of Treasury - Alexander _____
 - 1.) set up _____ system and _____ laws
 - 2.) started printing and coining _____
 - c. Secretary of War - Henry _____
 - 1.) started an army of __,000
 - 2.) defend _____ lands
 - d. Attorney _____ - Edmund Randolph
 - 1.) legal _____
 - 2.) told President what he could and could not do

B. New Disagreements

1. Jefferson
 - a. worked for rights of the _____
 - b. believed they had all control of everything not in the Const.
 - c. wanted Americans to spread out and live on _____
 - d. wanted close ties with _____ (ally)
2. Hamilton
 - a. didn't trust the states
 - b. believed national government should be active in _____ aspects of American life
 - c. wanted _____ with ports and factories
 - d. wanted close ties with _____ (trade)

C. The First Political Parties

1. **political parties** - _____
 - a. wanted to chose leaders that shared their _____
 - b. Federalist party - _____ side
 - c. Democratic-Republican party - _____ side (Anti-Feds)
2. compromised on a **capital** - _____
 - a. decided to build a capital that was not a part of any _____
 - b. picked by _____
 - c. on the _____ River between Virginia and Maryland
 - d. designed by Pierre _____

D. A Peaceful Change in Leadership

1. Washington served only _____ terms (8 yrs.) by choice
 - a. advised the people not to form _____
 - b. advised people to stay out of foreign _____
 - c. "first in war, first in _____, and first in the _____ of his countrymen."
2. Adams VS. Jefferson
 - a. John Adams - _____ candidate
 - b. Thomas Jefferson - _____ candidate
 - c. "bashed" one another in newspapers
 - d. **campaign** - _____
3. Adams won!
 - a. _____ became President
 - b. Jefferson became V.P. peacefully
 - c. Adams was the first President to live in the _____ _____!

Jefferson	Hamilton

NAME _____ DATE _____

Who's in Office?

Organize Information

DIRECTIONS: Complete the following graphic organizer about the first United States government under the Constitution. Use the information in your textbook as a guide.

THE FIRST U.S. GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

President _____

Vice President _____

CABINET

Secretary of _____	was _____
Secretary of _____	was _____
Secretary of _____	was _____
Attorney _____	was _____

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH The two houses _____ _____	JUDICIAL BRANCH Chief Justice _____
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II. The Louisiana Purchase

A. Daniel Boone

1. **pioneer** - _____
 - a. lived in _____ Valley in North Carolina and loved nature
 - b. wanted to explore the American **Frontier** – land between the _____ Mountains and _____ River
 - c. heard stories of the West from John _____
 - d. went looking for _____ Path
2. crossed through _____ Gap into _____
 - a. thousands of _____
 - b. _____ and Shawnees

B. Settling Kentucky

1. settlers wanted to _____ the western lands
 - a. Indians fought them
 - b. Virginia _____ fought the Indians and made them sign a _____ giving up land
2. hired Boone to clear a way for settlers
 - a. _____ Road was _____ miles long
 - b. built a fort called _____ and led people there
3. Kentucky and _____ became states
 - a. shipped crops and animals on _____ down the river
 - b. traded in the Spanish-owned port in New _____

C. Relations with the Indians

1. rights to land
 - a. Indians didn't believe land could be _____
 - b. signed _____ with settlers
 - c. Indians thought they were going to just _____ there
 - d. settlers wanted to own it and _____ on it
2. Chief Logan
 - a. _____ Indian that was friendly to pioneers in Ohio
 - b. pioneers _____ his family after the Iroquois signed a treaty with them
 - c. Logan then led _____ on pioneers

D. The Incredible Purchase

1. _____ became 3rd president
 - a. made a peaceful transition from Federalist to _____ - _____
 - b. wanted stronger _____
 - c. wanted to help _____
2. wanted western lands
 - a. Spain and _____ owned these lands
 - b. inhabited mostly by _____
 - c. Spain closed New _____ port to stop westward expansion
 - d. Spain had gotten this land after _____ and Indian War
 - e. Spain secretly gave it back to _____
 - f. we asked France for permission to trade in _____
3. Napoleon Bonaparte
 - a. France was going to war with _____

b. offered to _____ Louisiana to the U.S.

c. we suggested \$ _____ million

4. Louisiana **Purchase** - _____

a. sold it all to us for \$ _____ million (less than _____/acre)

b. Mississippi River to _____ Mountains

c. New Orleans to _____

d. _____ our size and made us one of the _____ countries

E. The Lewis and Clark Expedition

1. sent by _____ to explore Louisiana

a. wanted information about _____, plants, animals and _____

b. wanted to know about _____ of western Indians

c. wanted them to explore the _____ and Columbia Rivers to find a _____ route to the Pacific

2. _____ of Discovery

a. **pathfinders** - _____

b. Meriwether _____ - army officer in _____ Territory

c. William _____ - excellent _____

d. _____ - Clark's slave and great hunter and fisher

e. about _____ others went along

3. the expedition

a. traveled up _____ River from St. Louis to North Dakota

b. then headed _____

c. Sacagawea guided - _____ among the Shoshones

d. brother, Cameahwait, gave _____ to cross the Rocky Mts.

e. after the mountains, went down the _____ River

f. took the _____ River to the _____ Ocean

4. learned much about the west

a. traveled _____,000 miles between 18____ and 18____

b. returned with seeds, _____, and animals

c. most importantly, had mapped a route across the _____

F. Others Journey West

1. Zebulon _____

a. explored north up the Mississippi first

b. then explored the _____ part of Louisiana Purchase

c. followed _____ River

d. saw _____ of Kansas covered with buffalo

e. tried to climb this peak in the _____ Mountains

f. traveled south to the _____ Grande

g. went onto _____ land

h. captured in _____, capital of New Mexico

i. when set free, sent _____ to New Mexico

2. John C. _____

a. headed from St. Louis to the _____ River in Nebraska

b. then led an expedition to _____

c. first to survey all our western lands

BLAZING A TRAIL WEST

Identify Historical Figures

DIRECTIONS: On the blanks provided, write the word or name that best completes each sentence. Some letters in your answers will have numbers under them. Write these letters in the appropriate boxes below, and you will find the name of Daniel Boone's wife.

1. After the Revolutionary War, the land between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River was called the American _____¹.
2. Settlers west of the Appalachians were called _____¹².
3. Daniel Boone came to love the woods and hunting after his family moved to the _____¹⁰ _____¹¹ of North Carolina.
4. A man named _____⁴ told Boone stories about land far to the west over the Appalachian Mountains.
5. After the French and Indian War, Boone set out to find an Indian trail called the _____⁹.
6. Boone told about the rich land and buffalo in _____⁶.
7. Both the _____⁵ _____² and Shawnees lived in settlements throughout Kentucky.
8. Boone cleared a path through the Cumberland Gap that came to be known as the _____⁷.
9. Boone built a fort in this wilderness and named the new pioneer settlement _____⁸ _____³.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		

Follow their Footsteps

Identify Historical Figures

DIRECTIONS: Each of the footprints below contains a paragraph that could have been written by one of the people involved with the Lewis and Clark expedition. Write the name of that person in the space provided.

As chief of the Shoshones, I welcomed the members of the Corps of Discovery. I was especially happy to see my sister. To help Lewis and Clark make their way over the Rockies, I gave them horses.

I was William Clark's slave. My skills in hunting and fishing made a valuable contribution to this exciting and informative expedition.

One of my greatest accomplishments was the Louisiana Purchase. I asked the members of the Corps of Discovery to learn all they could about this new land.

I was a Shoshone. The members of the expedition asked me to go with them to translate when they reached my tribe's lands. I agreed to go.

After working as an army officer in the wilderness of the Northwest Territory, I led the expedition to explore the lands of the Louisiana Purchase. I kept a journal of our experiences.

The leader of the expedition was my good friend. He chose me to go on the expedition because of my skills in cartography. We called our group of explorers the Corps of Discovery.

III. The War of 1812

A. Tecumseh and the Prophet

1. many attacks in the West
 - a. Indians didn't like their land being taken over
 - b. settlers _____ with them to keep them content
2. Tecumseh
 - a. leader of _____ in Northwest Territory
 - b. Prophet was his _____, Tenskwatawa
 - c. went around _____ fighting tribes
 - d. urged them to fight against _____
3. Prophetstown
 - a. _____ for 1,000 members of uniting tribes
 - b. at mouth of _____ River
4. Battle of Tippecanoe
 - a. William Henry _____ - _____ of Indiana Territory
 - b. sent 1,000 soldiers to Prophetstown (Tecumseh was gone)
 - c. _____ attacked first
 - d. Prophetstown was _____
 - e. Indians went through Northwest Territory attacking _____

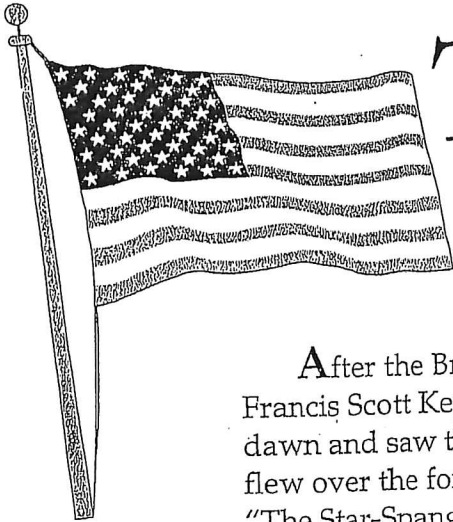
B. War Fever

1. Americans in the West
 - a. blamed the _____ in Canada for Indian attacks
 - b. thought they had given the Indians _____
 - c. wanted to drive British out of _____
 - d. wanted them out of North America altogether if possible
2. Americans in the South
 - a. were mad at Britain for stopping ships from _____ with other European countries
 - b. **impressment** - taking workers from _____ ships to work on _____ ships (were looking for British workers)
3. War Hawks
 - a. people in the _____ and South who wanted government to declare _____ on Britain
 - b. _____ declared war
4. northern _____
 - a. didn't want _____
 - b. made money trading with the British
 - c. had no choice but to fight as well

C. The War of 1812

1. Battle on Lake _____
 - a. Britain had the strongest _____ in the world
 - b. _____ and U.S. Navy beat them with _____ ships
 - c. turning point in the war proving we could _____!
 - d. Harrison then led 3,500 soldiers across to _____
2. Battle of the _____
 - a. Americans defeated the British again

- b. Britain's Indian allies, including _____, were killed
 - c. Native Americans continued his fight in the West and _____
3. British _____
- a. attacked and burned _____
 - b. Dolley _____ saved _____'s portrait
4. Battle at Fort _____
- a. British sailed up Chesapeake Bay to _____
 - b. held strong
 - c. Francis Scott _____ wrote the national anthem then
5. Battle of New Orleans
- a. General Andrew _____ and troops were waiting
 - b. had the _____ for allies
 - c. had beat the British and Creeks earlier with their help
 - d. 5,000 British soldiers fought for ____ days and lost
 - e. a peace treaty had already been signed two _____ earlier!!!



The Flag

was still there

After the British attack on Fort McHenry, Francis Scott Key peered through the early dawn and saw that the American flag still flew over the fort. He wrote the words to "The Star-Spangled Banner," our national anthem, to honor this national symbol.

Understand Patriotic Symbols

DIRECTIONS: Read the statements below. Decide which statements tell how to respect and care for the flag and which statements give general information about the flag. Then place an X in the appropriate column.

THE FLAG	RESPECT/ CARE	GENERAL INFORMATION
1. The present flag has 64 separate elements.		
2. The flag has the exact shades of blue and red, which are numbers 70075 and 70180 in the <i>Standard Color Card of America</i> .		
3. The flag is to be flown at half-mast as a mark of respect after the death of a major official.		
4. The present flag dates back to July 4, 1960, when the fiftieth star was added for Hawaii.		
5. The flag is taken down in bad weather.		
6. The flag is never to be allowed to touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, or water.		
7. The United States flag is called the "Stars and Stripes."		
8. The flag that Key wrote about had 15 stars and 15 stripes.		
9. Congress passed a law in 1818 requiring the flag to have 13 stripes to represent the original 13 colonies.		
10. The flag is to be displayed during school days in or near every school.		

IV. The Trail of Tears

A. The Era of Good Feelings

1. **nationalism**

- a. _____
- b. no one had _____ the war but U.S. had proven itself
- c. felt like AMERICANS
- d. **prospered** – _____

2. President _____

- a. set new border between U.S. and _____
- b. got Spain to give up _____
- c. it was then **annexed** - _____

3. Monroe **Doctrine**

- a. _____
- b. declared that the U.S. may go to _____ to stop European countries from expanding their American _____

4. new American _____

- a. _____'s dictionary was the first in America
- b. Washington _____'s "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" and "Rip Van Winkle" took place in America
- c. James _____'s "The Last of the _____" was also set in America

B. "Old Hickory"

1. Adams and _____

- a. lived to see the nation's _____ birthday
- b. both _____ that day

2. _____ states now

- a. _____, _____, Kentucky, and Tennessee
- b. Northwest Territory - Ohio, _____, and Indiana
- c. Louisiana Purchase - Louisiana and _____
- d. Alabama - _____ forced from land
- e. Mississippi - land once belonging to _____

3. Andrew Jackson - ___th President

- a. different than most Presidents
- b. not wealthy - lived on _____ in a log cabin
- c. not from Massachusetts or Virginia - from South _____
- d. not well educated - taught self _____ to become a _____
- e. "_____" general famous in the War of 1812
- f. won because _____ white men were allowed to _____ by then
- g. promised to help the rich AND the _____

C. Regional Disagreements

1. **sectionalism** - _____

- a. North
- b. South
- c. _____ frontier

2. V.P. John C. _____

- a. Southerner

- b. upset that Jackson raised _____
- c. this would make Americans buy _____ - made products
- d. believed in **states' rights** - idea that the _____ have final authority over the _____ government
- e. South Carolina threatened to **secede** - _____
- f. Jackson said it would be _____ so they didn't

D. Indian Removal

1. Indian Removal Act (18__)

- a. settlers thought land _____ of the Mississippi was no good because there were no _____
- b. ordered all Indians east of the _____ River to move west
- c. Choctaws, _____, _____, Chickasaws, _____, etc.
- d. forced to Indian Territory (present day _____)
- e. Seminole Chief _____ and others fought back but lost

2. Cherokees

- a. wealthiest with ____,000 members
- b. towns, _____, farms, and _____
- c. _____ government with a _____ and _____ (New Echota)
- d. had a _____ with U.S.
- e. we broke it when _____ was discovered on their land
- f. Chief John _____ took case to Supreme Court
- g. Justice John _____ **ruling** - _____ - was to protect Cherokee and their lands in _____
- h. _____ ignored it and removed them

3. Trail of Tears

- a. crossed many states and _____ miles to Indian Territory
- b. ____,000 (1/4) died of cold, _____, and starvation
- c. the _____-day journey was "...a trail of _____."

The Trail of Tears

Sequence Events

DIRECTIONS: Read the following events leading up to the Trail of Tears. Number the order the events occurred with 1 being the first and 6 being the last.

- _____ Gold is discovered on Cherokee lands; settlers pour in to stake their claims.
- _____ Chief Justice John Marshall gives the Court's ruling that the United States should protect the Cherokees and their lands in Georgia, but President Jackson ignores the ruling.
- _____ Congress passes the Indian Removal Act, forcing all Indians living east of the Mississippi to move to the Indian Territory.
- _____ The United States government agrees to accept the independence of the Cherokee nation.
- _____ Andrew Jackson becomes the seventh President of the United States.
- _____ A large group of Cherokees begin the journey that has come to be known as the Trail of Tears; more than 4,000 Cherokees die.

DIRECTIONS: Use the information above to complete the following activities.

1. Circle the main event that marks the beginning of forced relocation of native peoples from the East to the West.
2. Underline an economic reason why the Cherokees were forced from their lands.
3. Draw a box around the event that marks the beginning of the Trail of Tears.
4. On a separate sheet of paper, draw a horizontal time line using the dates and events listed above. Start your time line at 1790 and end it at 1840. Make one inch represent a ten-year period.

V. New Arrivals and the Fight for Freedom

A. Reform

1. _____
2. America was growing fast with the largest wave of _____ in U.S. history
3. this caused _____
4. needed changes

B. Better Schools

1. education in the North and West
 - a. _____ children received a good education
 - b. free African children had to go to _____ schools
2. in the South
 - a. white boys went to _____ schools
 - b. _____ girls got little education
 - c. slaves got _____
3. Horace _____
 - a. worked to improve **public schools** - paid for by _____ and open to _____ children
 - b. _____ to make children go to school
 - c. better teacher _____
 - d. _____ schools

C. The Fight Against Slavery

1. **abolitionists**
 - a. _____ who wanted to _____ - end - slavery
 - b. Quakers were the first to work to end _____
 - c. called for **equality** - _____
2. used writing
 - a. *Freedom's Journal* - first newspaper to be owned and written by _____
 - b. William Lloyd _____ - *The Liberator*
 - c. Harriet Beecher _____ - "*Uncle _____ Cabin*"
3. used speaking
 - a. Frederick _____ - runaway slave
 - b. Sojourner _____ - former slave named Isabella

D. Rights for Women

1. _____ Falls Convention (NYC)
 - a. Elizabeth Cady _____
 - b. said women should have same _____ as men
 - c. should be able to keep _____ and property
 - d. also wanted **suffrage** - _____
2. other strong women who fought
 - a. Susan B. _____
 - b. Sojourner Truth
3. received few rights (allowed to vote in 19____ - ____th Amendment)

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF A SLAVE

Gather Information in Reference Books

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage from Frederick Douglass's autobiography, *The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass*.

My first experience of life, as I now remember it, began in the family of my grandmother and grandfather, Betsey and Isaac Bailey. . . .

. . . Whether because she [Grandmother Betsey] was too old for field service, or because she had so faithfully done the duties of her station in early life, I know not, but she enjoyed the special right of living in a cabin separate from the other cabins, having given her only the charge of the young children and the burden of her support. . . . The practice of separating mothers from their children and hiring them out at distances too great to allow their meeting, except after long periods of time, was a

marked feature of the cruelty and hardness of the slave system. . . .

My grandmother's five daughters were hired out. . . and my only recollections of my own mother are of a few hasty visits made in the night on foot, after the daily tasks were over, and when she had to return in time to answer the driver's call to the field in the early morning. These little glimpses of my mother under such conditions and against



such odds, meager as they were, are permanently stamped upon my memory. She was tall and had dark, glossy skin with regular features, and amongst the slaves was remarkably sedate and dignified.

DIRECTIONS: Use the passage above and other available resources to answer the following questions about Frederick Douglass.

1. When was Frederick Douglass born, and when did he die?
2. In what state did Douglass live as a slave?
3. Who raised Douglass as a boy?
4. How did Douglass describe his mother?

