

Social Studies

Chapter 7: Life in the Young Republic

Name: Key

I. First Presidents

A. New Leaders

1. President - George Washington
2. Vice President - John Adams
3. Chief of Justice - John Jay
4. **Cabinet** - group of President's most important advisors
 - a. Secretary of State - Thomas Jefferson
 - 1.) set up ties with leading world powers
 - 2.) Spain, France, and Britain
 - b. Secretary of Treasury - Alexander Hamilton
 - 1.) set up banking system and tax laws
 - 2.) started printing and coining money
 - c. Secretary of War - Henry Knox
 - 1.) started an army of 1,000
 - 2.) defend Western lands
 - d. Attorney General - Edmund Randolph
 - 1.) legal advisor
 - 2.) told President what he could and could not do

B. New Disagreements

1. Jefferson

- a. worked for rights of the states
- b. believed they had all control of everything not in the Const.
- c. wanted Americans to spread out and live on farms
- d. wanted close ties with France (ally)

2. Hamilton

- a. didn't trust the states
- b. believed national government should be active in All aspects of American life
- c. wanted cities with ports and factories
- d. wanted close ties with Britain (trade)

C. The First Political Parties

1. **political parties** - voting together as a group
 - a. wanted to chose leaders that shared their beliefs
 - b. Federalist party - Hamilton's side
 - c. Democratic-Republican party - Jefferson's side (Anti-Feds)
2. compromised on a **capital** - city where government meets
 - a. decided to build a capital that was not a part of any state
 - b. picked by Washington
 - c. on the Potomac River between Virginia and Maryland
 - d. designed by Pierre L'Enfant

D. A Peaceful Change in Leadership

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

Jefferson	Hamilton
State	national
farms	cities
France	Britain
Dem. Rep.	Federalist

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** - person who settles a new place
 - a. lived in Yadkin Valley in North Carolina and loved nature
 - b. wanted to explore the American **Frontier** – land between the Appalachian Mountains and Mississippi River
 - c. heard stories of the West from John Finley
 - d. went looking for Warrior's Path
2. crossed through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky
 - a. thousands of buffalo
 - b. Cherokees and Shawnees

B. Settling Kentucky

1. settlers wanted to farm the western lands
 - a. Indians fought them
 - b. Virginia militia fought the Indians and made them sign a treaty giving up land
2. hired Boone to clear a way for settlers
 - a. Wilderness Road was 200 miles long
 - b. built a fort called Boonesborough and led people there
3. Kentucky and Tennessee became states
 - a. shipped crops and animals on flatboats down the river
 - b. traded in the Spanish-owned port in New Orleans

C. Relations with the Indians

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

D. The Incredible Purchase

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

Mississippi R.
U.S.
* New Orleans

- b. offered to sell Louisiana to the U.S.
- c. we suggested \$ 10 million
- 4. Louisiana **Purchase** - buy
 - a. sold it all to us for \$ 15 million (less than 4¢ /acre)
 - b. Mississippi River to Rocky Mountains
 - c. New Orleans to Canada
 - d. doubled our size and made us one of the largest countries

E. The Lewis and Clark Expedition

- 1. sent by Jefferson to explore Louisiana
 - a. wanted information about landforms, plants, animals and climates
 - b. wanted to know about cultures of western Indians
 - c. wanted them to explore the Missouri and Columbia Rivers to find a water route to the Pacific
- 2. Corps of Discovery
 - a. **pathfinders** - find a way through unknown region
 - b. Meriwether Lewis - army officer in Northwest Territory
 - c. William Clark - excellent cartographer
 - d. York - Clark's slave and great hunter and fisher
 - e. about 30 others went along
- 3. the expedition
 - a. traveled up Missouri River from St. Louis to North Dakota
 - b. then headed west
 - c. Sacagawea guided - translator among the Shoshones
 - d. brother, Cameahwait, gave horses to cross the Rocky Mts.
 - e. after the mountains, went down the Snake River
 - f. took the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean
- 4. learned much about the west
 - a. traveled 8,000 miles between 1804 and 1806
 - b. returned with seeds, plants, and animals
 - c. most importantly, had mapped a route across the Rockies

F. Others Journey West

- 1. Zebulon Pike
 - a. explored north up the Mississippi first
 - b. then explored the southern part of Louisiana Purchase
 - c. followed Arkansas River
 - d. saw plains of Kansas covered with buffalo
 - e. tried to climb this peak in the Rocky Mountains
 - f. traveled south to the Rio Grande
 - g. went onto Spanish land
 - h. captured in Santa Fe, capital of New Mexico
 - i. when set free, sent traders to New Mexico
- 2. John C. Fremont
 - a. headed from St. Louis to the platte River in Nebraska
 - b. then led an expedition to Oregon
 - 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.

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

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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 traded with them to keep them content
2. Tecumseh
 - a. leader of Shawnee in Northwest Territory
 - b. Prophet was his brother, Tenskwatawa
 - c. went around uniting fighting tribes
 - d. urged them to fight against pioneers
3. Prophetstown
 - a. headquarters for 1,000 members of uniting tribes
 - b. at mouth of Tippecanoe River
4. Battle of Tippecanoe
 - a. William Henry Harrison - governor of Indiana Territory
 - b. sent 1,000 soldiers to Prophetstown (Tecumseh was gone)
 - c. Prophet attacked first
 - d. Prophetstown was destroyed
 - e. Indians went through Northwest Territory attacking settlers

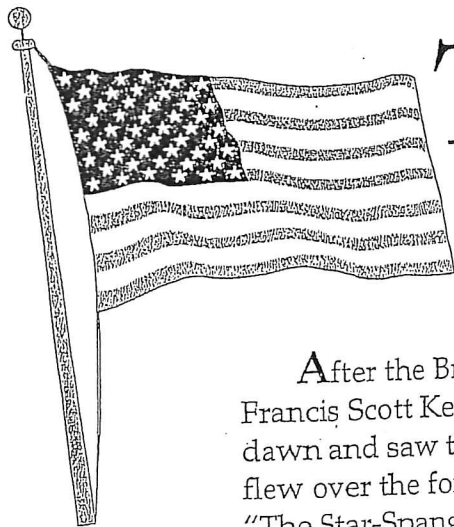
B. War Fever

1. Americans in the West
 - a. blamed the British in Canada for Indian attacks
 - b. thought they had given the Indians guns
 - c. wanted to drive British out of Canada
 - d. wanted them out of North America altogether if possible
2. Americans in the South
 - a. were mad at Britain for stopping ships from trading with other European countries
 - b. **impressment** - taking workers from American ships to work on British ships (were looking for British workers)
3. War Hawks
 - a. people in the west and South who wanted government to declare war on Britain
 - b. Congress declared war
4. northern merchants
 - a. didn't want war
 - 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 Erie
 - a. Britain had the strongest navy in the world
 - b. Derry and U.S. Navy beat them with 16 ships
 - c. turning point in the war proving we could win !
 - d. Harrison then led 3,500 soldiers across to Canada
2. Battle of the Thames
 - a. Americans defeated the British again

- b. Britain's Indian allies, including Tecumseh, were killed
 - c. Native Americans continued his fight in the West and South
3. British raids
- a. attacked and burned Washington D.C.
 - b. Dolley Madison saved Washington's portrait
4. Battle at Fort McHenry
- a. British sailed up Chesapeake Bay to Baltimore
 - b. held strong
 - c. Francis Scott Key wrote the national anthem then
5. Battle of New Orleans
- a. General Andrew Jackson and troops were waiting
 - b. had the Cherokees for allies
 - c. had beat the British and Creeks earlier with their help
 - d. 5,000 British soldiers fought for 10 days and lost
 - e. a peace treaty had already been signed two weeks 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

- pride in your country
- no one had won the war but U.S. had proven itself
- felt like AMERICANS
- prospered** - economic growth

2. President Monroe

- set new border between U.S. and Canada
- got Spain to give up Florida
- it was then **annexed** - added

3. Monroe **Doctrine**

- gov. plan of action
- declared that the U.S. may go to war to stop European countries from expanding their American empire s

4. new American author s

- Webster's dictionary was the first in America
- Washington Irving's "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" and "Rip Van Winkle" took place in America
- James Cooper's "The Last of the Mohicans" was also set in America

B. "Old Hickory"

1. Adams and Jefferson

- lived to see the nation's 50th birthday
- both died that day

2. 24 states now

- Vermont, Maine, Kentucky, and Tennessee
- Northwest Territory - Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana
- Louisiana Purchase - Louisiana and Missouri
- Alabama - Creeks forced from land
- Mississippi - land once belonging to Spain

3. Andrew Jackson - 7th President

- different than most Presidents
- not wealthy - lived on frontier in a log cabin
- not from Massachusetts or Virginia - from South Carolina
- not well educated - taught self law to become a judge
- "tough" general famous in the War of 1812
- won because All white men were allowed to vote by then
- promised to help the rich AND the poor

C. Regional Disagreements

1. **sectionalism** - regional loyalty

- North
- South
- western frontier

2. V.P. John C. Calhoun

- Southerner

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

D. Indian Removal

1. Indian Removal Act (1830)

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

2. Cherokees

- a. wealthiest with 15,000 members
- b. towns, villages, farms, and plantations
- c. republican government with a Constitution and capital (New Echota)
- d. had a treaty with U.S.
- e. we broke it when gold was discovered on their land
- f. Chief John Ross took case to Supreme Court
- g. Justice John Marshall's **ruling - decision** - was to protect Cherokee and their lands in Georgia
- h. Jackson ignored it and removed them

3. Trail of Tears

- a. crossed many states and 800 miles to Indian Territory
- b. 4,000 (1/4) died of cold, disease, and starvation
- c. the 116-day journey was "...a trail of death."

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.

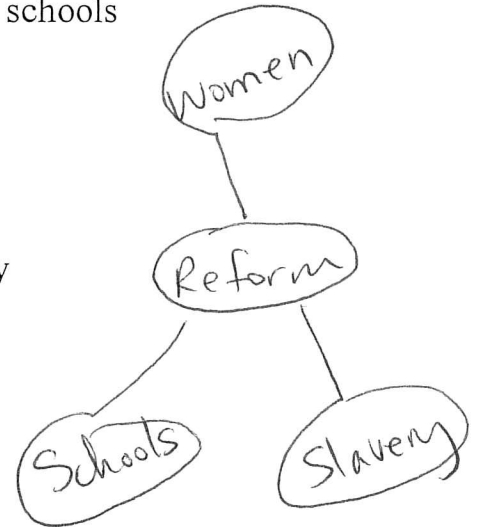
V. New Arrivals and the Fight for Freedom

A. Reform

1. change for the better
2. America was growing fast with the largest wave of immigrants in U.S. history
3. this caused problems
4. needed changes

B. Better Schools

1. education in the North and West
 - a. white children received a good education
 - b. free African children had to go to separate schools
2. in the South
 - a. white boys went to private schools
 - b. white girls got little education
 - c. slaves got none
3. Horace Mann
 - a. worked to improve **public schools** - paid for by taxes and open to all children
 - b. laws to make children go to school
 - c. better teacher training
 - d. new schools



C. The Fight Against Slavery

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

D. Rights for Women

1. Seneca Falls Convention (NYC)
 - a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - b. said women should have same rights as men
 - c. should be able to keep wages and property
 - d. also wanted **suffrage** - right to vote
2. other strong women who fought
 - a. Susan B. Anthony
 - b. Sojourner Truth
3. received few rights (allowed to vote in 1920 - 19th 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*.

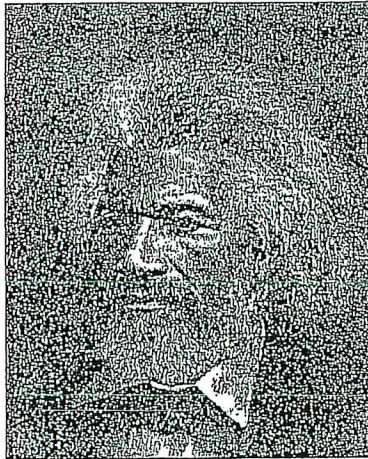
My first experience of life, as I now remember it, began in the family of my grandmother and grandfather, Betsey and Isaac Bailey. . .

. . . 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?

