

The Patriots Declare Independence

More colonists began to object to British rule and to call for independence. Many were influenced by a pamphlet titled *Common Sense*. Colonist Thomas Paine was the author. He argued that independence would lead to a better society.

In June 1776, the Continental Congress moved closer to declaring the colonies independent. The Congress asked Thomas Jefferson of Virginia to write a document stating the colonies' reasons for declaring their freedom. The document became known as the *Declaration of Independence*. The Second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration on July 4, 1776.

The *Declaration of Independence* was based on the ideas of the Enlightenment philosopher John Locke. Locke said that people have "natural rights" to life, liberty, and property. Locke also argued that citizens form a social contract, or an agreement, with their government. If the government tries to take away people's natural rights, the people can overthrow the government.

In the *Declaration of Independence*, Jefferson wrote that people's rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness can not be taken away. Government gets its power from the people, and the people can remove a government that threatens their rights. He then listed in the document the many ways that Britain had taken away the colonists' rights; ideas he got from *Common Sense*.

The *Declaration* states that "all men are created equal." When this phrase was written, it expressed the common belief that free citizens were political equals. However, it did not claim that all people had the same ability or ought to have equal wealth. In addition, the *Declaration* did not include women, Native Americans, and African-American slaves. However, Jefferson's words presented ideals that would later help these groups challenge traditional attitudes.

Directions: Answer the following questions.

40. Who wrote *Common Sense*? What did the author want the colonists to do?
41. Who is Thomas Jefferson?
42. Who influenced the *Declaration of Independence*?
43. What are 3 of John Locke's ideas?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
44. What are 4 of Thomas Jefferson's ideas found in the *Declaration of Independence*?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
45. List 3 similarities between Locke's and Jefferson's ideas.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

Establishing a New Government

46. What was the document that established the first government in the United States? What were three of its weaknesses?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

47. When was the Articles of Confederation written?

48. What was added to the Constitution shortly after it was ratified? Which two men influenced ideas in it? (not the author)

- A.
- B.
- C.

49. What did the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom establish?

50. What are the three branches of government?

- A.
- B.
- C.

51. Use the word bank at the bottom of the page to fill in the passage.

U.S. Constitution

All of the states, except Rhode Island, sent delegates to Philadelphia to modify the _____. Once there, it was only a matter of days before many of the delegates thought it better to create a whole new kind of government rather than deal with the confederation.

The delegates began putting together a plan, called the Constitution, for a new _____ government where the national government was _____ than state governments. There was considerable opposition to the creation of a strong central government, for a variety of different reasons. Eventually, five key issues were resolved at the convention, then the delegates went back to their home states to have the state governments _____ (vote to accept) the Constitution, thus creating the new Federal Republic of the United States of America.

One the major questions to address was who got the power? The federal government, and therefore federal laws, would be the _____ laws of the nation. State governments would still govern themselves on many issues.

Another issue was how to _____ power between large and small states. The convention agreed to a plan known as the Great Compromise. To balance power between states with large and small populations there would be a bicameral (two body) Congress: The _____ had 2 representatives from each state selected by state legislatures, and the House of Representatives was based on each state's _____ and elected by citizens.

Once the issue of representation between small and large states was resolved, there was disagreement between southern slave states and northern non-slave states over the issue of _____ in the House of Representatives. Ultimately, representation of Southern states in the House of Representatives included the _____ population, but since the slaves weren't citizens they would only count 3 people for every 5 slaves in a state. This was called the _____.

Too avoid creating a too-powerful central government, the delegates created _____ branches of government to watch over each other. Each branch possessed a series of _____ and balances preventing one branch from gaining power over the other two. The three branches were: _____ (Congress), Executive (Presidency), and Judicial (Supreme Court). In addition, the delegates limited the powers of the federal government to those identified in the _____ with all other powers given to the states and the people.

...Word Bank ...

population

federal

stronger

Three-Fifths Compromise

Articles of Confederation

supreme

slave

checks

ratify

representation

Three

Constitution

Senate

legislative

balance

52. Write whether each statement reflects an idea of the **Federalists** or the **Anti-Federalists**.

- A. Wanted a Bill of Rights added to the Constitution _____
- B. Thought the country needed a strong central government to manage trade, foreign affairs, and national defense _____
- C. Thought a Bill of Rights was unnecessary because states already had bills of rights in their constitutions. _____
- D. Thought the national government, as outlined in the Constitution, would overpower the powers of state governments. _____
- E. Did **NOT** support the ratification of the Constitution. _____
- F. Thought checks and balances prevented any branch of government from becoming too strong. _____
- G. Wanted the Constitution ratified. _____

53. Each of the statements below describes either Washington's or Madison's role at the Constitutional Convention. Write the **statement** under the name of the man to whom it relates, not just the letter.

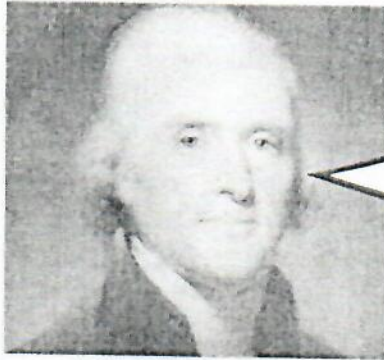
George Washington	James Madison
*	*
*	*
*	*
	*

Use for the above chart...

- A. Led many debates during the Convention
- B. Did not speak much at the Convention
- C. Called "Father of the Constitution"
- D. Kept many notes of the debates
- E. Author of the Virginia Plan
- F. A Virginian
- G. Chairman of the Convention

Day 2: Early National Period & Civil War

54. **Growth of Political Parties:** Fill in the correct information for each person's thought bubble. Identify which political party they support.



*My name is

*

*

*

I am a _____



*My name is

*

*

*

*

I am a _____

The first _____ parties emerged in the late 1790s after _____
_____ presidency.

Day #3: Reconstruction, Jim Crow, Westward Migration, Immigration, Industrialization, & Progressives

Matching: Reconstruction & Jim Crow

96. Ruling that 'separate but equal' accommodations in the South were constitutional _____
97. Abolished slavery in the entire US _____
98. He became president after Lincoln was assassinated _____
99. Led an anti-lynching crusade in the South during the late 19th century (1800s) _____
100. Means separation of the races _____
101. A political faction (group) who took control of Reconstruction by militarily occupying the South _____
102. He supported vocational education for African-Americans _____
103. This ignored civil rights laws, allowed for segregation of Southern society, & prevented blacks from voting _____
104. This guaranteed equality for all citizens _____
105. He supported political equality and helped found the NAACP _____
106. He thought Confederacy should be quickly reunited with the Union & not punished _____
107. Radical Republicans wanted to guarantee civil rights for this group of people _____
108. Massive movement of blacks from the South to the North and West for jobs and to escape discrimination _____
109. Provided African-Americans males the right to vote _____
110. Event where Democrats "gave" the Republicans the presidency in return for ending military occupation of the South, effectively ending Reconstruction _____
111. Andrew Johnson was not removed from office, but Congress did this to him _____
112. After the Civil War, Southern states were not allowed back into the Union & faced this issue _____

- A. 15th Amendment
- B. segregation
- C. military occupation
- D. Radical Republicans
- E. Abraham Lincoln
- F. Booker T. Washington
- G. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- H. Great Migration
- I. 13th Amendment
- J. Jim Crow Laws
- K. impeached
- L. W.E.B. DuBois
- M. African Americans
- N. Compromise of 1877
- O. Ida B. Wells
- P. 14th Amendment

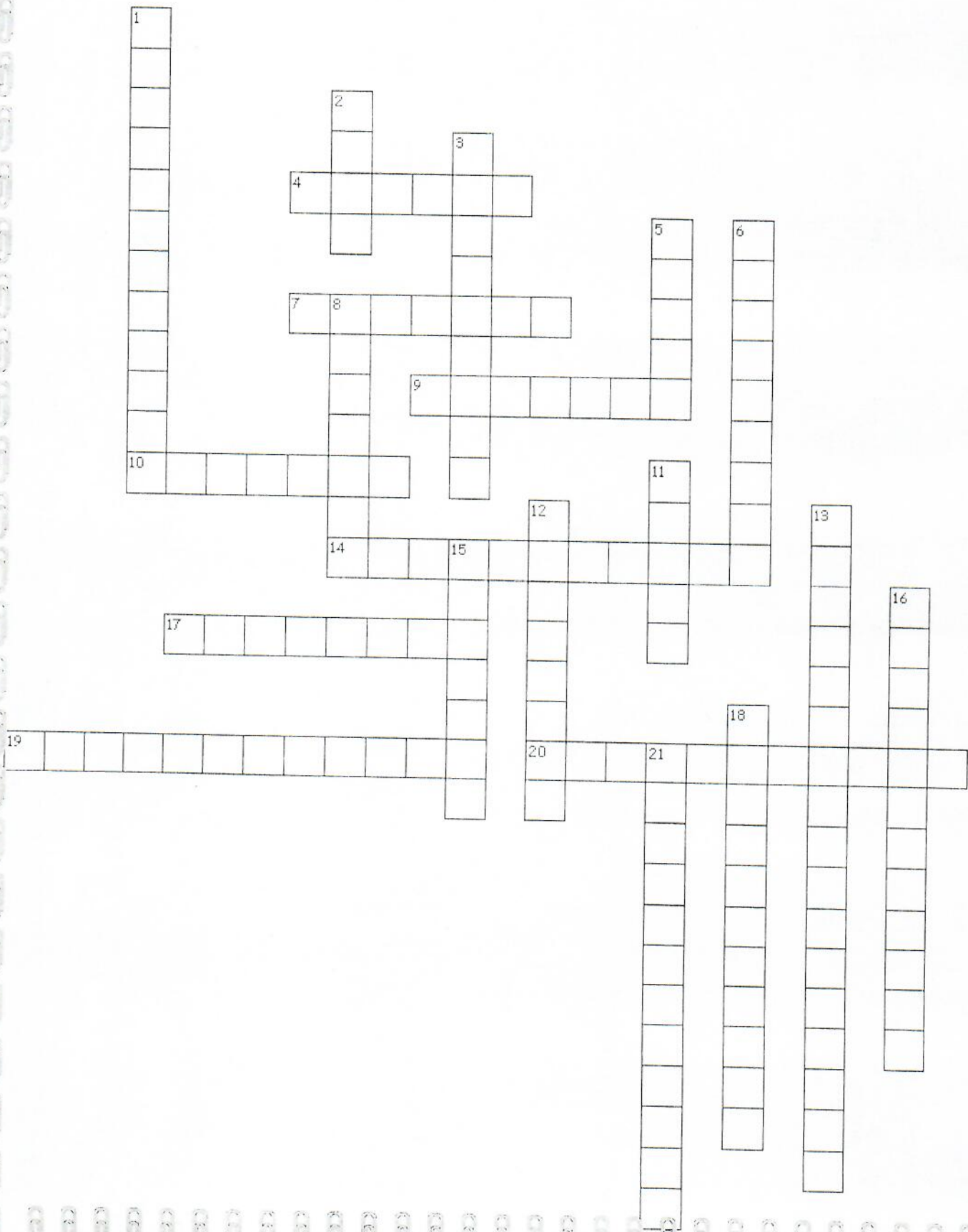
Matching: US Expansion & Westward Movement

DIRECTIONS: Write the term on the line of the appropriate description. Some terms are used more than once.

56. The Louisiana Territory was purchased from this country in 1803 _____
57. States US will not interfere with European affairs _____
58. Belief America was to settle land from Atlantic to Pacific Ocean _____
59. Inventor of the cotton gin _____
60. Country from which the US obtained Florida _____
61. This doubled the size of the US _____
62. Settlers went west hoping to get this _____
63. Served as guide to Lewis and Clark _____
64. Territory America staked claim to after War of 1812 _____
65. Stated American continents should not be Colonized by Europeans _____
66. He purchased the Louisiana Territory _____
67. Place where American Indians were sent to _____
68. Became US foreign policy in 1823 _____
69. Country America defeated in the War of 1812 _____

Spain
Reservations
Eli Whitney
Monroe Doctrine
Thomas Jefferson
Oregon
Sacajawea
Land
Manifest Destiny
France
Great Britain
Louisiana Territory

Jackson, Sectionalism, Mexican War, Suffrage



Across

4. In the 1828 election, there were more _____ because property requirements were eliminated
7. This person vetoed the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States
9. Northern industrial states favored high _____ to protect manufacturers from foreign competition
10. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady _____ were leaders of the women's suffrage movement
14. A government in which power is given to those believed to be best qualified
17. Nat Turner and Gabriel Prosser led slave revolts in this state
19. Anti-slavery newspaper published by William Lloyd Garrison
20. Modeled after the Declaration of Independence, the _____ Declaration outlining reasons to give women the right to vote

Down

1. Native Americans forced to march to Oklahoma where many died along the way
2. Power given to the President to prevent passage of legislation
3. When a new state joined the Union and it forbid slavery, it was called a _____
5. Entered Union 9 years after fighting for, and winning, independence from Mexico
6. This person supported the Bank of the United States
8. America's victory in Mexican War led to U.S. acquisition of California, Nevada, Utah, & this state
11. Battle where "Texans" were defeated by a superior Mexican army
12. The compromises over slavery prior to the Civil War were meant to balance power between free and slave states in _____
13. The Missouri Compromise's separation of free and slave state areas deals solely on this territory
15. Westward expansion & admission of new states to the Union led to increased conflict over this issue
16. Giving government jobs to people who helped you get elected
18. This event was caused when Andrew Jackson took government money from National Bank and deposited it in state banks
21. Southern states relied on this type of economy before and after Civil War

Anti-Slavery Movement

70. Write two facts about each person listed below.

Harriet Beecher Stowe

a.

b.

William Lloyd Garrison

a.

b.

Nat Turner/Gabriel Prosser

a.

b.

Women's Suffrage Movement

71. Use the word bank at the bottom of the page to fill in the passage.

If Slaves Need Equal Rights, What About the Ladies?

In 1848, many Americans were concerned with the War in Mexico and the future of slavery. However, _____, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott were more interested in gaining the women's right to vote, known as _____. Stanton and Mott organized the Seneca Falls Convention, where a large group of women and men met to discuss the need for the recognition of _____ rights. The convention issued the _____, based on the *Declaration of Independence*. One of the most important issues they covered was the right to _____. They believed that men and women were created equal and therefore men should _____ be the only citizens who have the right to vote.

While the work of this Convention went largely unnoticed as _____ and westward expansion continued to consume national attention, the goals set by these women were a _____ in the emerging Women's Right's Movement.

Word Bank

women's
suffrage
vote
not

stepping stone
slavery
Declaration of Sentiments
Susan B. Anthony

Identifications: Write the term on the line next to the appropriate description.

72. This divided the Louisiana Purchase into free territories and slave territories designating northern territories as free and southern ones as slave.

73. This ruled that slaves were property and therefore could not sue in court, and that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. _____

74. This was the idea that states could leave the Union since they had freely joined the Union. _____

75. This allowed slavery to be determined in two territories of the former Louisiana Purchase through Popular Sovereignty. _____

76. This allowed California to enter as a free state, created a tough Fugitive Slave Act, and utilized the idea of popular sovereignty in the Southwestern territories.

77. This was the idea that citizens in a territory could vote to determine if slavery should exist in that territory. It was proposed by Stephen Douglas _____

Word Bank

▪ Kansas-Nebraska Act
▪ Popular Sovereignty
▪ Missouri Compromise

Dred Scott
Compromise of 1850
secede

78. What are two characteristics of the Northern states that make up the Union?

A.

B.

79. What are three characteristics of the Southern Confederate states?

A.

B.

C.

80. What role did the admission of new states have in contributing to the start of the Civil War?

81. Color the areas of the map that are the Confederacy. Add this color to the map's key.

82. Color the areas of the map that are the Union. Add this color to the map's key.



Civil War

83. What single event is considered the start of the Civil War?
84. Which two people held debates while campaigning for the Illinois Senate seat?
85. What happened shortly after Abraham Lincoln was elected President?
86. What political party was formed after the fighting between pro- & anti-slavery forces in Kansas?
87. What was the last major battle of the war?
88. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?
89. The Civil War put into question which was more important: the power of the federal government or _____.

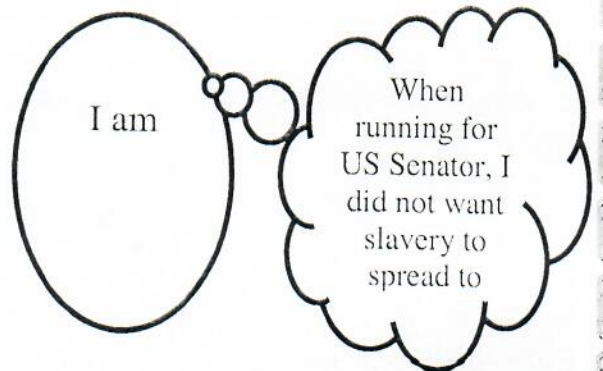
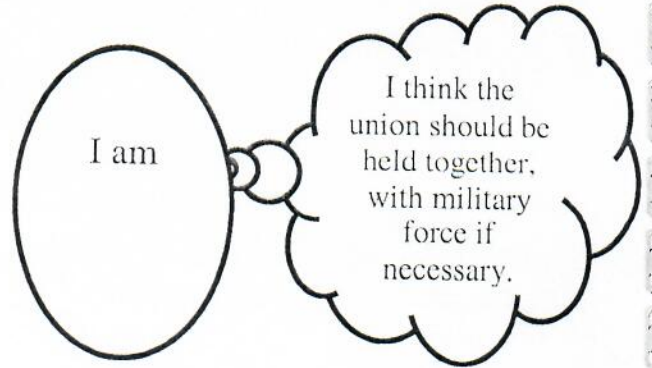
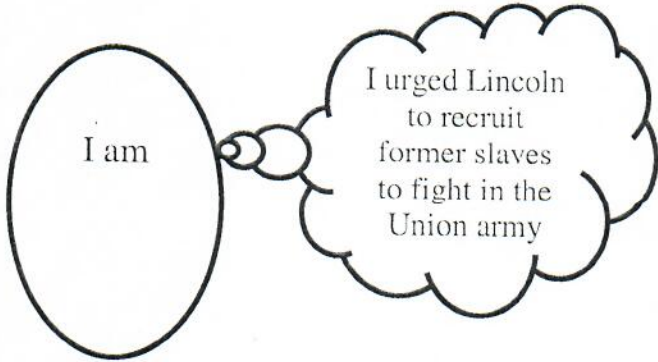
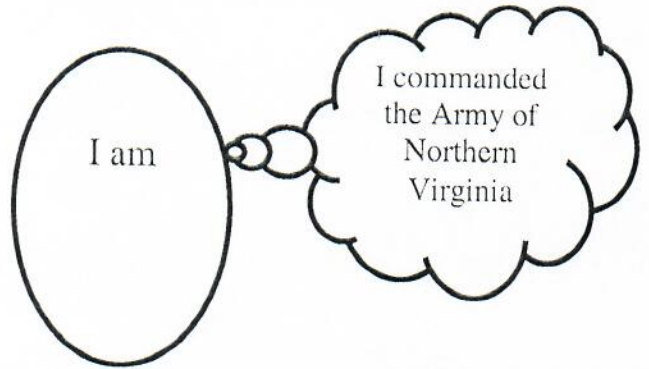
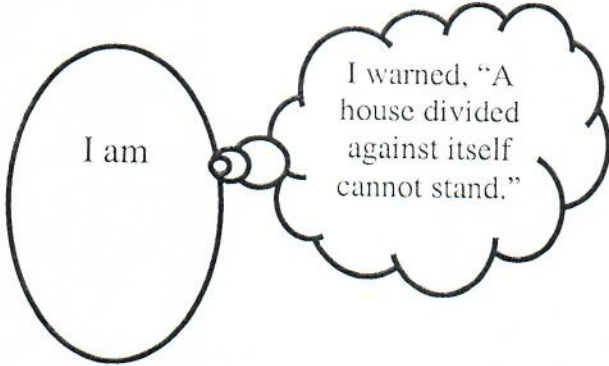
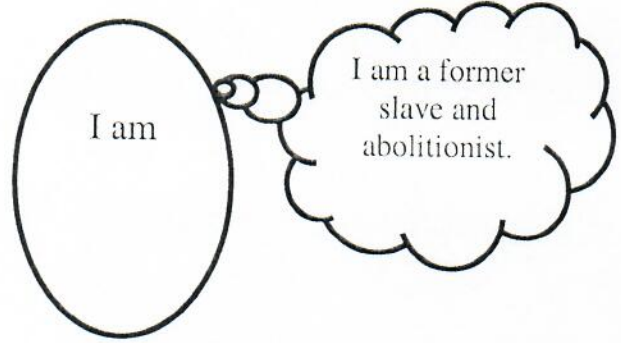
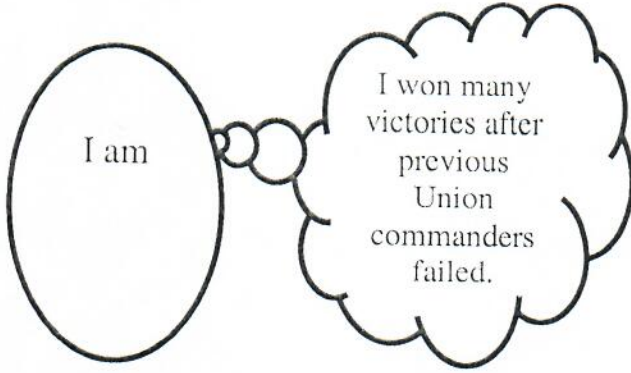
Important People of the War

90. Circle all of the characteristics that apply to each person.

Lincoln, A:	Union	Confederate	President	General	Abolitionist
Lce, R:	Union	Confederate	President	General	Abolitionist
Grant, U:	Union	Confederate	President	General	Abolitionist
Douglas, F.:	Union	Confederate	President	General	Abolitionist

People of the war, con't

91. DIRECTIONS: Write the person's name that matches the description in each thought bubble. Use the names from the previous activity.



92. Write the statements in the box in the appropriate column on the chart.

Emancipation Proclamation	Gettysburg Address
*	*
*	*
*	*
*	*

Issued after the battle at Antietam	Freed slaves in seceded Southern states
Written by Abraham Lincoln	US has a gov't "of the people, by the people, and for the people"
U.S. is one nation, not a group of states	Ending slavery became a Northern war goal
Discouraged foreign interference in the war	Civil War meant to save the nation in which "all men are created equal"

The Economic and Social Impact of the Civil War

Use the word bank at the bottom of the page to fill in the passage.

The Southern states were left embittered and devastated by the war. Farms, railroads, and factories were destroyed throughout much of the South. Richmond, Atlanta, and many other southern cities were in ruins. The south remained a backward, agriculture-based economy and the poorest section of the nation for many decades after the war.

The North and Midwest emerged with strong and growing industrial economies. Their prosperity (wealth) laid the foundation for the sweeping Industrialization of the nation over the next half century. This Industrial Revolution would see the United States emerge as a global economic power by the beginning of the 20th Century.

93. At the end of the Civil War which area of the country was economically successful?

94. What was the foundation of the south's economy at the end of the war?

95. What are two southern cities who experienced severe devastation from the war?