

Answer Key for Teachers - Lessons 1 – 28

U.S. History – Part 1

Lesson 1 – The Asian Connection

Activity 1 – Answers will vary.

Activity 2

A. 10, B. 2, C. 1, D. 8, E. 6, F. 4, G. 7, H. 3, I. 5, J. 9

Lesson 2 – Cultural Fusion and Regions of Native Americans

Activities 1 and 2 - Map Activity

#1 should be labelled Southwest Indians. Tribes were Anasazi and Hohokam; other tribes are Apache, Hopi, and Navajo. Homes are called pueblo, hogan, wickiups, and I would accept cliff dwelling

#2 should be labelled Eskimo Inuit. Tribes are Aleut and Yupik. Both summer and winter homes are known as igloo.

#3 should be labelled Mound Builders or Mississippian culture. Homes have no names unless students write triangular prism hut. No tribes were listed.

#4 should be labelled Eastern Woodland Indians. Tribes are not listed but students probably have background knowledge of this cultural group. Tribes are Delaware, Oneida, Seneca, and Mohawk. Homes were called wigwams and longhouses.

#5 should be labelled Southeast Indians. Tribes are Seminole, Creek, and Cherokee. Homes are also known as wigwams.

#6 should be labelled Plains Indians. Some tribes are the Cheyenne, Comanche, Dakota, and Sioux. Homes were called teepees.

#7 should be Labelled Intermontane or Great Basin Indians. Some tribes are Ute, Shoshone, Paiute, Nez Perce, and Flatheads. Homes were pit houses and teepees.

#8 should be labelled the Coastal Northwest Indians. Some tribes are the Chinook, and Tlingit. Homes were known as longhouses.

Activity 3

Navajos placed the door on the east side to allow the morning sun to greet them in the morning. They felt this brought good health and good spirits to their home.

Activity 4

This part of the country has more reservations located in its region because the land was considered quite useless by the American government – In other words, the land was not very valuable to the government.

Lesson 3 – The Age of Exploration – Part 1

Activity 1

Pre-History	Beginning of human life to 3500 BC
Ancient History	3500 BC to 476 AD
Middle Ages	476 AD to 1453 AD
Modern History	1453 AD to present day

Activity 2

Black Death was a deadly bacterial disease caused by infected fleas and rats from ships. Port cities and trading centers were the hardest hit as the disease killed more than 20 million people in Europe alone (estimates are as high as 50 million people). Unsanitary conditions certainly contributed to this plague.

Activity 3

The Magna Carta of 1215 AD was the first document in history to provide people (English) with some basic human rights. The Founding Fathers used some of these principles in crafting the Constitution, thereby providing U.S. citizens with basic human rights.

Activity 4

One of the major purposes of religion is to promote peace and harmony among the peoples and cultures of the earth. The Crusades were wars fought to reclaim former Christian areas from the Muslims. In addition, Islam was spread by the sword, or war, an action that supposedly is antithetical to religious doctrine! That is the irony.

Activity 5

1. Ptolemy;
2. Abraham;
3. Martin Luther;
4. Muhammad
5. Nicholas Copernicus;
6. Marco Polo;
7. Johannes Gutenberg;
8. Jesus Christ

Activity 6

1. C; 2. J; 3. D; 4. B; 5. I; 6. E; 7. A; 8. F; 9. G

Activity 7

A. 9; B. 4; C. 2; D. 8; E. 5; F. 1; G. 7; H. 10; I. 6

Lesson 4 – The Age of Exploration

Activity 1

Answers will vary.

Activity 2

1. Christopher Columbus; 2. Ferdinand Magellan; 3. Robert de la Salle
4. Henry Hudson; 5. Vasco da Gama; 6. Ponce de Leon; 7. Hernando Cortes;
8. Bartholomeu Dias; 9. Vasco de Balboa; 10. Jacques Cartier; 11. John Cabot;
12. Amerigo Vespucci; 13. Francisco de Coronado; 14. Prince Henry the Navigator;
15. Samuel de Champlain; 16. Sir Walter Raleigh; 17. Hernando de Soto;
18. Leif Ericson; 19. Francis Drake; 20. Francisco Pizarro

Activity 3

See the map on the next page for the answers.

Activity 4 – All discoveries are in AD or CE

1000 – Vikings established settlement of Vinland

1492 – Columbus “discovered” the New World (West Indies)

1498 – da Gama reached India by sea

1501 – Vespucci suggested South America is a new continent

1513 – Balboa “discovered” the Pacific Ocean, or de Leon “discovers” Florida

1519-1521 – Magellan was the 1st person to sail around the world

1534 – Cartier claimed Canada for France and explored the St. Lawrence River

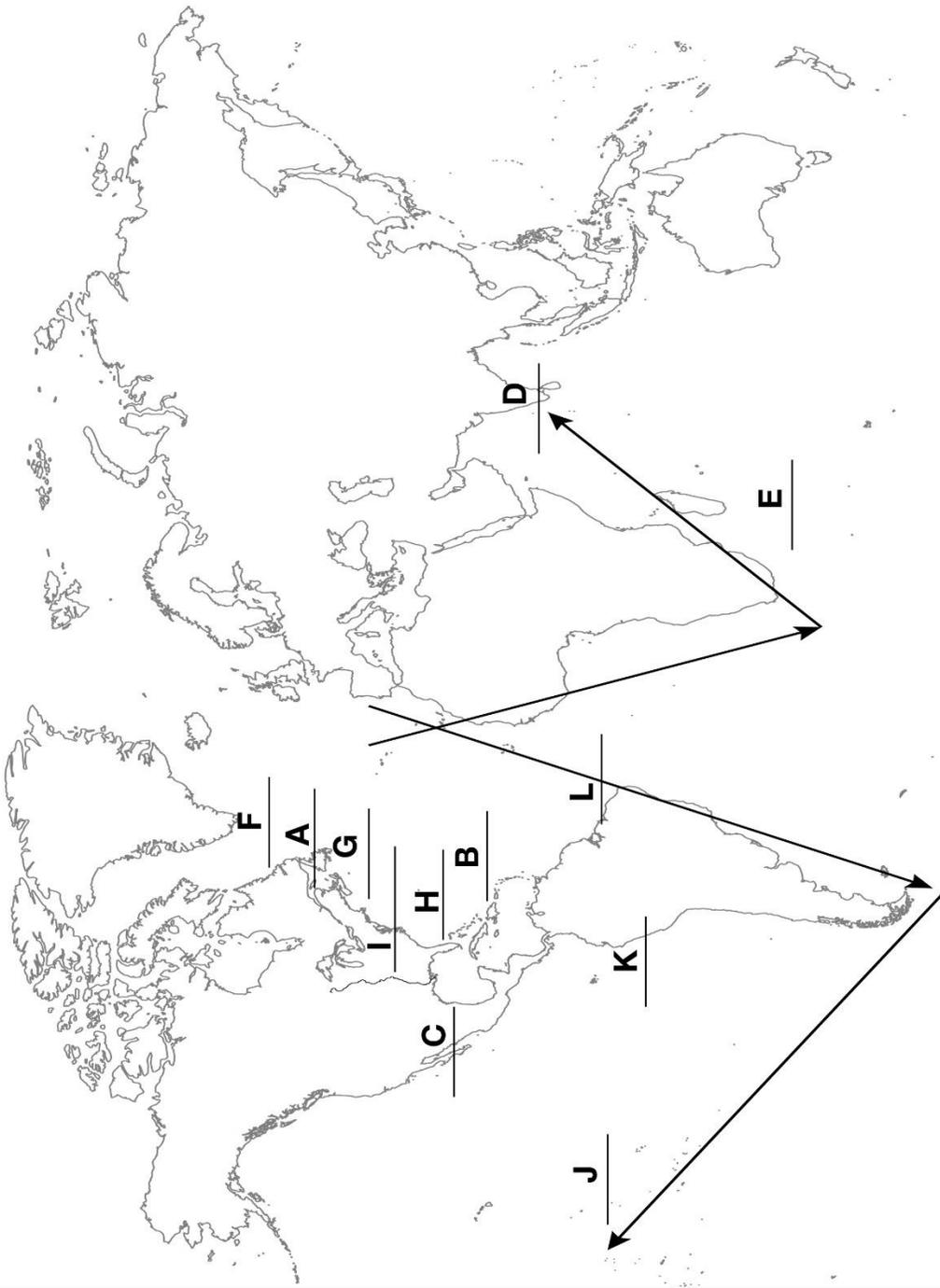
1587 – Raleigh established 1st English settlement in North Carolina

1608 – Champlain founded Quebec City and becomes Governor of New France

1609 – Hudson explored New York City area and the Hudson River

1682 – La Salle explored Great Lakes /Mississippi River and claimed them for France

Europeans Explore the Americas



Lesson 5 – Early Settlements – Europeans Compete for Supremacy

Activity 1

Settlement's Name	Year Founded	Mother Country
St. Augustine	1565	Spain
Roanoke Island	1587	England
Jamestown	1607	England
Santa Fe	1607	Spain
Plymouth Colony	1620	England
New Netherlands	1624	Dutch
Fort Christina	1638	Swedes
Quebec	1608	French

Activity 2

Answers will vary.

Activity 3

1. E; 2. J; 3. K; 4. H; 5. I; 6. A; 7. L; 8. D; 9. F; 10. B; 11. C; 12. G

Lesson 6 – The 13 English Colonies

Activity 1

colony's name	founder's name(s)	date founded	reason for founding
Plymouth	Pilgrims	1620	religious freedom
Massachusetts Bay Colony	Puritans	1629	religious freedom
Rhode Island	Roger Williams	1636	religious freedom
Connecticut	Thomas Hooker	1636	right for all men to vote
New Hampshire	John Mason	1622	profit from fishing

Activity 2

colony's name	founder's name(s)	date founded	reason for founding
New York	Duke of York	1664	profit from trade
New Jersey	Berkeley/Carteret	1664	profit from farming and selling cheap land
Pennsylvania	William Penn	1681	religious freedom
Delaware	William Penn	1701	trade and profit from farming

Activity 3

Answers will vary.

Activity 4

colony's name	founder's name(s)	date founded	reason for founding
Virginia	VA Company of London	1607	find gold
Maryland	George Calvert	1632	religious freedom for Catholics
North Carolina	8 noblemen	1653	trade and profit
South Carolina	8 noblemen	1729	trade and profit
Georgia	James Oglethorpe	1732	give debtors a fresh start

Activity 5 (This information should be on the map.)

Plymouth Colony – 1620 – Separatists (Pilgrims)

Massachusetts Bay Colony – 1629 – Massachusetts Bay Colony (Puritans)

Rhode Island – 1636 – Roger Williams

Connecticut – 1636 – Thomas Hooker

New Hampshire – 1622 – John Mason

New York – 1664 – Prince James, Duke of York

New Jersey – 1664 – John Berkeley and George Carteret

Pennsylvania – 1681 – William Penn

Delaware – William Penn – 1701

Virginia – 1607 – Virginia Company of London

Maryland – 1632 – Sir George Calvert -

North Carolina – 1663 – eight noblemen

South Carolina – 1729 – eight noblemen

Georgia – 1732 – James Oglethorpe

Lesson 7 – How the Colonies Were Governed

Activity 1

1. What was the importance of the House of Burgesses meeting in 1619? It was the first time elected representatives met in the colonies; the first form of representative government.
2. What was the Mayflower Compact? It was a written agreement among the settlers as to how they should govern themselves.
3. What were the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut? A set of 11 laws that established how representatives were to be elected; considered by some to be the first constitution.
4. What was the importance of the town meeting? It allowed the citizens of a community to voice concerns about local issues and for males to vote on solutions.
5. What three component parts made up the government of most colonies? Governors, a council of advisers, and a house of representatives
6. Identify three forms of local government. county, township, and municipalities, such as cities and boroughs

7. What was the importance of Penn's Frame of Government and Charter of Privileges?
Both documents guaranteed the settlers the right to govern themselves.
8. What was the major difference between the House of Commons and House of Lords?
The House of Commons consisted of common people, and the House of Lords consisted of the gentry.

Lesson 8 – Life in Colonial America

Activity 1

1. 500,000
2. 200,000

Activity 2 – That technological innovation had yet to be invented so it was not possible to preserve fruits and vegetables by canning.

Activity 3

Puritans, Pilgrims, Anglicans, Quakers, Lutherans, Baptists, Amish, Mennonites, Methodists, 7th Day Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mormons, Church of the Brethren, Presbyterian, Church of God, and so on.

Activity 4 – shows a young woman being stricken by the devil's magic, or witchcraft, before the Court

Activity 5 – 1. Penn or Williams; 2. Williams or Penn; 3. Dyer; 4. Zenger;
5. Metacomet; 6. Bacon; 7. Luther

Activity 6 - A, 3; B, 9; C, 8; D, 1; E, 2; F, 6; G, 7; H, 12; I, 5; J, 11; K, 4;
L, 10

Activity 7 - 1. Penn; 2. Williams; 3. Dyer; 4. Zenger; 5. Metacomet; 6. Bacon;
7. Luther

Lesson 9 – Slavery Among the Colonies

Activity 1 - 246 years

Activity 2 - angry, humiliated, scared, determined, rebellious, revolting Answers will vary.

Activity 3 – Answers will vary.

Activity 4

The Hideous Institution of Slavery Becomes Established _____ 2, 8 _____

The Infamous Triangular Trade _____ 7, 14 _____

The Despicable Middle Passage _____ 1, 10 _____

The Notorious Slave Codes _____ 3, 9 _____

Life on the Plantation _____ 5, 13 _____

Slaves Resisting Slavery _____ 4, 11 _____

The Church's View on Slavery _____ 6, 12 _____

Lesson 10 – Thunderbolts between the French and English

Activity 1 – Answers will vary.

Activity 2 - Literal – A snake chopped up is no longer a functioning snake. A country chopped up is not a functioning country. Or, it means separate we are not a whole body and are weak. Together, we are a whole body and are stronger.

Activity 3 –

1. General Braddock;
2. Ben Franklin;
3. William Pitt;
4. General Forbes;
5. General Wolfe;
6. Colonel Bouquet;
7. George Washington;
8. Chief Pontiac;
9. General Montcalm

Activity 4

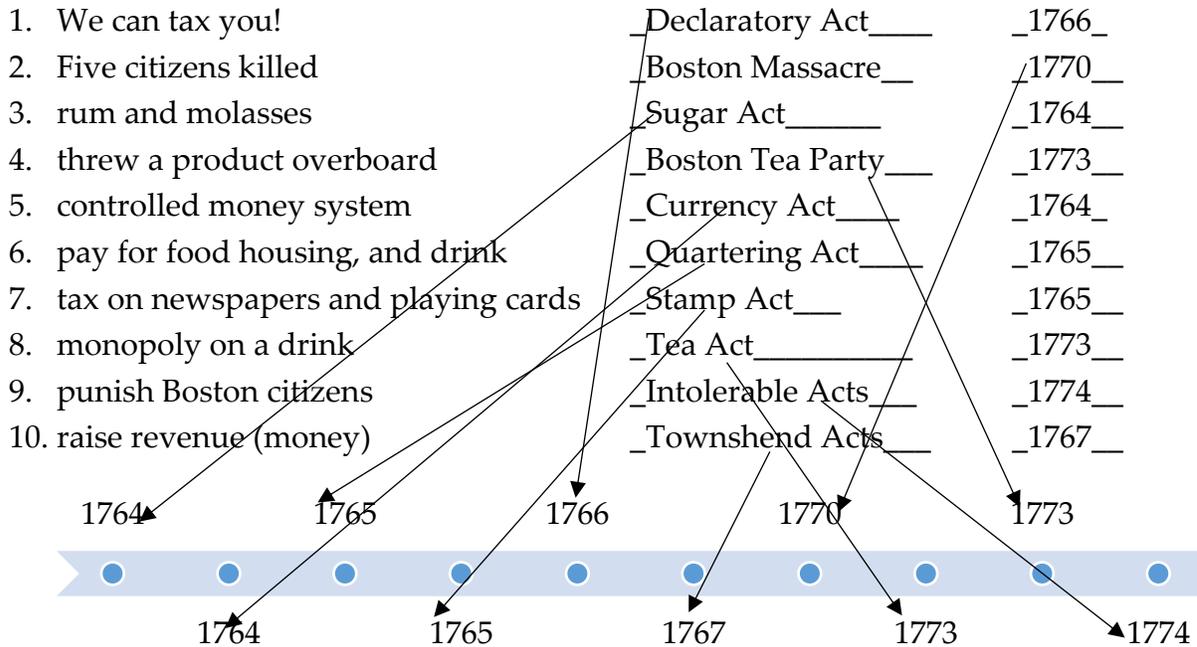
- | | | |
|--|--------|----------------|
| A. The Albany Plan is drafted. 1754 | ← | _____ 4 _____ |
| B. The English defeat the French at Montreal. 1760 | Part 1 | _____ 10 _____ |
| C. General Braddock is defeated near Fort Duquesne. 1755 | | _____ 6 _____ |
| D. The Treaty of Paris is signed. 1763 | | _____ 11 _____ |
| E. The French build Fort Duquesne. 1754 | | _____ 2 _____ |
| F. Washington's travels through the wilderness to Fort LeBoeuf. 1753 | | _____ 1 _____ |
| G. General Wolfe captures Fort Louisbourg. 1758 | | _____ 7 _____ |
| H. Washington attacks French at Jumonville Glen. 1754 | | _____ 3 _____ |
| I. Chief Pontiac attacks frontier forts. 1763 | | _____ 12 _____ |
| J. General Forbes takes over Fort Duquesne. 1758 | | _____ 8 _____ |
| K. The French defeat Washington at Fort Necessity. 1754 | | _____ 5 _____ |
| L. General Wolfe's forces defeat the French at Quebec. 1759 | | _____ 9 _____ |

Lesson 11 – England Provokes Its Children – The American Colonies

Activity 1 - Answers will vary. I would imagine that the American colonies would not have been moved toward revolution so soon. It is difficult to say how much longer the

American colonies would have remained under British control but certainly, the move toward independence would have been delayed.

Activity 2



Activity 3 - Bissell rode for over 4 days from Massachusetts to Philadelphia carrying the news of the fighting that erupted. Sixteen-year-old Ludington supposedly rode her horse Star over 40 miles to alert militia forces of the approach of regular British troops.

Activity 4 - All three men were instrumental in warning the militias at Lexington or Concord. Answers will vary. I really do not know but Revere received most of the credit. Students can hypothesize as to why.

Activity 5

Answers will vary.

Answers will vary.

The main idea of this lesson was about all of the Acts that the English passed which caused great anger and dissatisfaction among the people of the colonies and eventually led to the American Revolution.

Activity 6

1. 5; 2. 7; 3. 2; 4. 6; 5. 4; 6. 1; 7. 6; 8. 3; 9. 1; 10. 6 and 8

Activity 7

1. minutemen;
2. boycott;
3. repeal;
4. currency;
5. intolerable;
6. militia;
7. proclamation;
8. grievance;
9. monopoly;
10. provoke;
11. aftermath;
12. quartering

Lesson 12 – War Comes to the American Colonies -The American Revolution – Part 1

Activity 1

March 1775 – Patrick Henry’s speech; April 19, 1775 – siege on Boston; May 10, 1775 – 2nd Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia; May 10, 1775 – capture of Fort Ticonderoga; June 17, 1775 – Battle of Bunker Hill; Dec. 1775/ Jan. 1776 – Common Sense is published; March 1776 – Knox’ artillery at place in Boston; July 1776 – Declaration of Independence; December 1776 – Battle of Trenton; January 1777 – Battle of Princeton

Activity 2 - Answers will vary, but hopefully most students would say no and justify their answer.

Activity 3 – Answers will vary for the Dear John letter to King George.

Activity 4

1. In the Battle of Trenton, Washington’s army caught the Hessian troops by surprise and defeated them.
2. In his book *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine presented arguments as to why the colonists should support and fight for independence against the British.

Activity 5 – Answers will vary.

Activity 6

1. General Howe;
2. George Washington;
3. Ethan Allen;;
4. Colonel Prescott;
5. Thomas Paine;
6. Henry Knox;
7. Nathan Hale;
8. Benedict Arnold;
9. Patrick Henry

Activity 7

1. evacuate; 2. tyranny; 3. alliances; 4. ingenious; 5. morale; 6. delegates;
7. mercenaries; 8. siege

Activity 8 - 4 (Battle of Princeton), 3 (Battle of Trenton), 1 (Siege of Boston), and
2 (Battle of Bunker Hill)

Lesson 13 – War Comes to the American Colonies – Part II

Activity 1

June 14, 1777 – National flag adopted

September 1777 – 1st Battle of Saratoga and Battle of Brandywine Creek

October 17, 1777 – General Burgoyne surrenders English army

Dec. 1777/Jan. 1778 – winter camp at Valley Forge

June 1778 – British evacuate Philadelphia and Battle of Monmouth

Sept./Oct. 1779 – Battle of Savannah

May 12, 1780 – Battle of Charleston

October 7, 1780 – Battle of King’s Mountain

January 17, 1781 – Battle of Cowpens

March 15, 1781 – Battle of Guilford Courthouse

October 19, 1781 – Battle of Yorktown

September 3, 1783 – Treaty of Paris

Activity 2

Answers will vary, but, most likely the Colonial army would have lost at the Battle of Saratoga, further demoralizing Washington’s army.

Activity 3

1. Elizabeth Burgin; 2. Betty Zane; 3. Margaret Corbin; 4. Catherine Barry;
5. Sarah Bache; 6. Abigail Adams; 7. Nancy Hart

Activity 4

Answers will vary

1. The Battle of Saratoga was a series of battles that eventually led to an American victory over British forces.
2. The Valley Forge winter camp was a battle of American troops against harsh winter conditions. The troops were trained by Friedrich von Steuben and became better trained troops as a result of this training.

Activity 5

Answers will vary.

1. The Battle of Yorktown was the final major battle of the American Revolution. British General Cornwallis was defeated by General Washington's troops.
2. The Treaty of Paris officially ended the American Revolution. The 2nd Continental Congress approved the Treaty on September 3, 1783.

Activity 6 (This activity was left out of the text and is in the Teacher's Guide on p. 24.)

1. Franklin; 2. Gates; 3. Greene; 4. von Steuben; 5. Lee; 6. Burgoyne;
7. Marion; 8. Jones; 9. Lafayette; 10. Schyuler; 11. Pulaski; 12. Cornwallis;
13. Clark; 14. Kosciuszko; 15. Howe

Lesson 14 – Our First Government – The Articles of Confederation

Activity 1

1. _____ Illinois _____
2. _____ Ohio _____
3. _____ Indiana _____
4. _____ Michigan _____
5. _____ Wisconsin _____
6. _____ parts of Minnesota _____

Activity 2

Most small farmer would not need that much land nor could they farm that much land. At \$1 per acre, most farmers would not be able to pay \$640 for the land.

Activity 3

1. Annapolis Convention 1786	2. Articles of Confederation approved 1781	3. Constitutional Convention 1787	4. Declaration of Independence 1776	5. Northwest Territory Ordinances 1785 & 1787
6. Olive Branch Petition 1775	7. Second Continental Congress 1775-1781	8. Shays' Rebellion 1786	9. Treaty of Paris 1783	

Activity 4

- A. 8; B. 5; C. 9; D. 1; E. 2; F. 6; G. 4; H. 7; I. 9; J. 2; K. 3
L. 5; M. 8; N. 7; M. 8; N. 7; O. 2

Activity 5 (This activity was left out of the text and is in the Teacher’s Guide on p. 27.)

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. independent power or authority | __sovereignty__ |
| 2. draw up or write | __draft__ |
| 3. to discuss something in order to make an agreement | __negotiate__ |
| 4. laws established by a governmental authority | __ordinances__ |
| 5. to approve or agree | __ratify__ |
| 6. slow growth of industry, loss of jobs | __depression__ |
| 7. a written document requesting something | __petition__ |
| 8. store owners who sell goods for profit | __merchants__ |
| 9. to change or improve | __amend__ |
| 10. a decision to do or not to do something | __resolution__ |
| 11. to give ownership of | __ceded__ |
| 12. a large meeting of people | __convention__ |

Lesson 15 – The Secret Constitutional Convention of 1787

Activity 1

May 1787 – Delegates start the Constitutional Convention meeting

Sept. 17, 1787 – Delegates approve the new U.S. Constitution

June 17, 1788 – 9 of 13 states ratified the new U.S. Constitution

March 4, 1789 – U.S. Constitution went into effect

September 25, 1789 – Congress approved first 12 amendments of the Constitution

Dec. 1791 – Bill of Rights (first 10 amendments) went into effect

Activity 2 - Answers will vary. I would imagine the room would have been a smelly place and tempers would be short.

Activity 3 – Answers will vary. Establishing a new government could be viewed as a treasonous action so secrecy was necessary. The convention represented the overthrow of an established government.

Activity 4 – Answers will vary.

Activity 5 – I really could not find an answer to the question so answers will vary. The approval percentage is 69% which is less than 75%. I would conjecture that the framers wanted to increase the chances of approval of the Constitution. Ten of 13 states would have been a 77% approval rate.

Activity 6 – The genius of the Constitution is that changes, or amendments, can be made to the Constitution with the approval of 75% of the states.

- A. 100%
- B. 75%
- C. 25%

Activity 7

- 1. George Washington; 2. Alexander Hamilton; 3. Gouverneur Morris;
- 4. Ben Franklin; 5. James Wilson; 6. Roger Sherman; 7. James Madison

Activity 8 – (This activity was left out of the text and is in the Teacher’s Guide on p. 29.)

- 1. 5 a solution where each side gives up something in order to end an argument
- 2. 10 one who does something for, or represents, other people
- 3. 2 people who were opposed to the Constitution
- 4. 8 thrown out
- 5. 1 the act of changing for the better
- 6. 6 people who were in favor of the U.S. Constitution
- 7. 9 to approve
- 8. 4 trade, the buying and selling of goods
- 9. 7 to bring into (a state or country)
- 10. 3 lawmakers are separated into two groups or houses

Lesson 16 – Understanding the New Constitution

Activity 1

Theocracy	One-Party-State	Dictatorship	Absolute Monarchy	Military Government
Iran	China	North Korea	Saudi Arabia	Myanmar*
Vatican City	Cuba	Cuba	Oman	Libya**
	North Korea	Libya	Qatar	
	Vietnam			

* Myanmar is experimenting with democracy but has strong ties to the military

** Libya was a military government (and dictatorship) until October 2011 but now, as of 2016, the country is in a state of anarchy with no one faction in control.

Activity 2

Constitutional Monarchy	Presidential Republic
Japan	India
Canada	United States
Sweden	Mexico

Activity 3

1. 15th amendment; 2. 1st amendment; 3. 4th amendment; 4. 26th amendment;
 5. 6th amendment; 6. 13th amendment; 7. 1st amendment; 8. 6th amendment;
 9. 19th amendment; 10. 5th amendment; 11. 2nd amendment; 12. 8th amendment

Activity 4 – Answers will vary.

Activity 5 – Answers will vary. I really do not know why women were denied the right to vote which is what led to the women’s suffrage movement (or the right to vote). I am very surprised that no one took this issue to the Supreme Court.

Activity 6

popular sovereignty 5, 7	limited government 4, 8	separation of powers 2
federalism 1	checks and balances 3, 6	

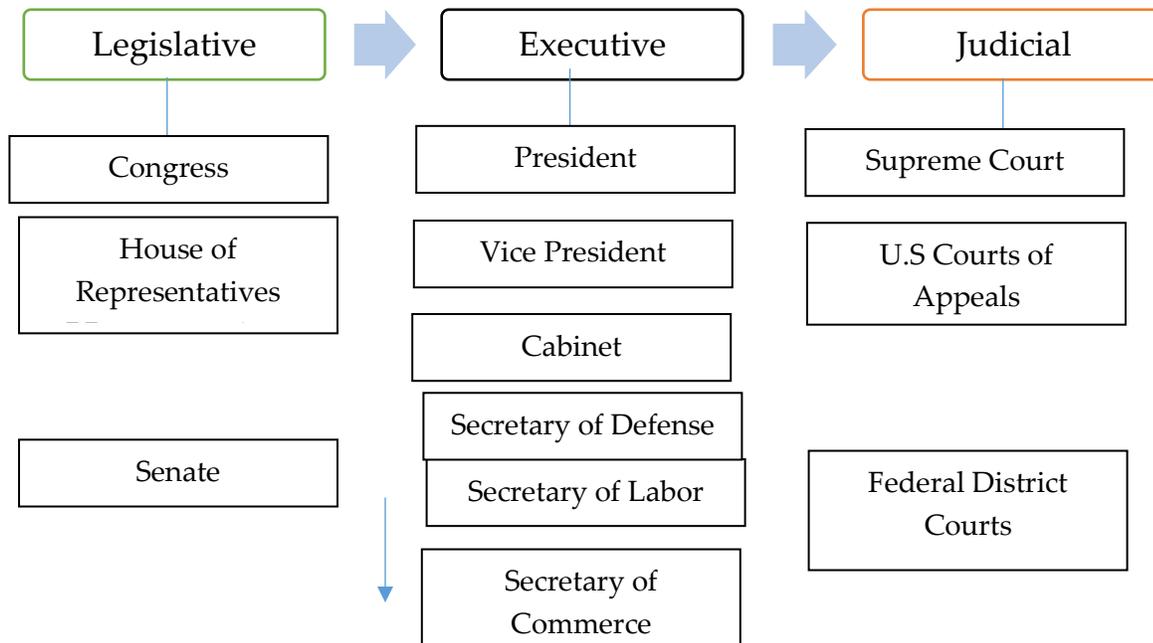
Activity 7

concurrent 4, 6	enumerated delegated 1, 5	implied elastic clause 2, 7	reserved 3, 8
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Lesson 17 – Our U.S. Constitution: The Three Branches of Government

Activity 1 – 1. separation of powers and, 2. checks and balances

Activity 2



Activity 3

1. emancipation;
2. legislate;
3. bill;
4. Cabinet;
5. Supreme Court;
6. electors;
7. veto;
8. act;
9. impeached;
10. writ of centiorari;
11. executive orders;
12. Secretary;
13. empowered;
14. indictment;
15. grand jury;
16. Electoral College

Lesson 18 – A New Nation Begins Its Journey with George Washington

Activity 1 – Answers will vary.

Activity 2 – The Federalist believe in the U.S. Constitution and the need for a strong central government. The Anti-Federalists believed that more power should be in the hands of the people and were in favor of states' rights.

Activity 3 – States cannot pass laws that are more supreme than the national government.

Activity 4

1. The Copyright Act of 1790 was the first federal law passed that protected the inventions and published works of people.
2. Militia Acts of 1792 were two federal laws that provided for the organization of state militias and provided for the President to take command of the state militias in times of invasion or internal rebellion.
3. Naval Act of 1794 was a federal law that authorized the establishment of a permanent navy.

Activity 5

1. C;
2. D;
3. J;
4. G;
5. F;
6. H;
7. I;
8. E;
9. A;
10. B

Lesson 19 – A New Nation Continues Its Journey with John Adams

Activity 1 – The coincidence was that the French were allies of the United States during the American Revolution and now they became our enemy. And, they were still fighting the British!

Activity 2 – Answers will vary but the answer should reflect that these laws sound quite unconstitutional. They have removed some of the basic freedoms guaranteed to Americans, particularly freedom of the press.

Activity 3 – The political cartoons will vary. For students who are artistically challenged, you could have them create slogans for this activity.

Lesson 20 – Thomas Jefferson Launches the Nation into a New Century

Activity 1 – Your students should know about the Continental Divide as the dividing point for watersheds and drainage basins. The Rocky Mountains provide the basis for the direction in which river systems flow – east, west, north or south into oceans or the Gulf of Mexico.

Activity 2 - This is meant to be somewhat humorous but answers will vary. Most of us would think the two mammals do not look alike but they might to a person who needs glasses! In addition, if the person was wearing a lot of fur, one could mistake the person for an elk! In which case, I would say that was quite a shot!

Activity 3

May 1804 C	Dec. 1804 A	Jan. 1805 E	April 1805 G	Aug. 1805 J
Nov. 1805 B	Dec. 1805 I	Mar. 1806 D	Aug. 1806 F	Sept. 1806 H

Activity 4

A. Election of 1800 5	B. Revolution of 1800 7	C. Marbury v Madison 6, 9	D. Burr vs Hamilton Duel 4
E. Louisiana Purchase 1, 8	F. Lewis & Clark Expedition 2, 11	G. Embargo of 1807 10	H. First Barbary War 3, 12

Lesson 21 – The M & M Presidencies – James Madison

Activity 1 – Answers will vary.

Activity 2 – Answers will vary. However, students should predict that the Treaty probably would have been rejected by the British and the war would have continued.

Activity 3 – The USS Constitution was commissioned in 1797. In August 1812, a battle between the British frigate Guerriere and the USS Constitution was fought off the coast of Massachusetts. Cannonballs from the Guerriere seemed to be having little effect, however, as its cannon balls bounced off the *Constitution's* rugged oak sides. Seeing this, one of the *Constitution's* crewmen shouted: "Huzza, her sides are made of iron!" Thus, the Constitution's nickname was born.

Activity 4

1. James Madison; 2. Oliver Perry; 3. Andrew Jackson; 4. John C. Calhoun;
5. Jean Lafitte; 6. Thomas Macdonough; 7. Francis Scott Key; 8. William Henry
Harrison; 9. DeWitt Clinton; 10. Henry Clay; 11. Chief Tecumseh; 12. Dolley
Madison

Activity 5

A. 2; B. 10; C. 6; D. 4; E. 1; F. 7; G. 3; H. 9; I. 5; J. 8

Lesson 22 – The M & M Presidencies – James Monroe

Activity 1 - The Allegheny Portage was the place in Pennsylvania where canal boats were transferred onto railroad tracks and carried over the Allegheny Mountains by rail. Canal boats were lowered down the mountain near Johnstown and placed in the canal for travel to Pittsburgh. There were two sets of tracks allowing canal boats to move both ways.

Activity 2

1. Conestoga wagon and canals
2. A tariff is a government tax on goods coming into or leaving the country. The tax is usually placed on imported products from foreign countries.
3. The “era of good feelings” was a time when there were not political parties, or a period of calm in American politics. Americans felt a sense of unity, honor, and pride.
4. The main result of the Adams-Onis Treaty was the acquisition of Florida from Spain, or Spain agreed to the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase.
5. The main result of the Convention of 1818 was that the northern border of the United States was established with Canada.
6. Henry Clay
7. Erie Canal
8. Main Line Canal
9. The Main idea of the Monroe Doctrine was to keep European countries from establishing any more colonies in the Western Hemisphere.
10. 1. a slow growth in industry; 2. a loss of jobs; 3. businesses fail or shutdown;
4. businesses find it hard to obtain loans; 5. banks start to fail and close

11. free slave
Iowa Arkansas
Nebraska Texas
Michigan Missouri
Kansas Florida

Lesson 23 – John Quincy Adams’ Presidency

Activity 1

1. Calhoun was Adams’ Vice President from South Carolina and it would be embarrassing to the President if a person from his administration opposed what Adams’ supported.
2. The tariff favored the New England states. The tariff raised the prices of imported cotton goods which the Southern states bought and needed for their survival whereas the New England states manufactured their own clothing.
3. Sectionalism was loyalty to the interests of one's own part or section of the country, rather than to the country as a whole. It created deep economic and moral divides between parts of the country, especially over the issue of slavery.
4. Adams was accused of a “corrupt bargain” or extending favoritism to Henry Clay when he selected him as his Secretary of State.
5. House of Representatives
6. Calhoun ignored the fact that a state cannot declare a federal law unconstitutional. States are not more powerful than the federal or national government.

Lesson 24 – The Jackson Era

Activity 1 – It certainly sounds like the “corrupt bargain” was simply a form of the spoils system.

Activity 2 – South Carolina had no right to nullify the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832 because states cannot declare a federal law to be null and void, nullified, or unconstitutional. The right is a federal power of the Supreme Court.

Activity 3 – The two men argued about protectionist tariffs, sectionalism (a law favoring one part of the country over another), and nullification of federal laws.

Activity 4 – Clearly, the Supreme Court is, according to the U.S. Constitution. Dealing with the constitutionality of a federal law is a judicial function, not an executive function.

Activity 5

A. Force Bill 8	B. Indian Removal Act	C. McCulloch v. Maryland 4	D. Second National Bank 1
E. Nullification Crisis 11	F. pet banks 9	G. specie 2	H. spoils system 7
I. Tariffs of 1828 & 1832 5	J. Tariff of 1833 12	K. Trail of Tears 6	L. The Whigs 3

Activity 6

A. Nicholas Biddle 2	B. John C. Calhoun 7	C. Henry Clay 5, 10	D. Davy Crockett 9, 10	E. Robert Hayne 6
F. Andrew Jackson 3	G. John Ross 4	H. Sequoyah 1	I. Martin Van Buren 8	J. Daniel Webster 5, 6, 10

Lesson 25 – Presidents Van Buren, Harrison, and Tyler Take Center Stage

Activity 1

1. Panic of 1837
2. He failed to solve the economic depression of 1837.
3. failed businesses, workers lose their jobs, banks fail and close, businesses cannot obtain loans, people spend less on products, less demand for products, workers cannot pay off loans, less demand means less profit for businesses, etc.
4. Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too
5. He caught pneumonia and died in office. (New evidence suggests he died from gastroenteritis created by contaminated water.)
6. Martin Van Buren
7. Seminoles
8. President Jackson decided not to have a National Bank
9. Answers will vary.

Lesson 26 – Early Industrialization in the United States

Activity 1 - \$34

Activity 2 – John McAdam invented a road construction process whereby he added coal tar to road construction material (gravel) thereby forming a firmer mixture for the

roadbed. This mixture allowed for all-season travel. He also crowned (convex) roads so that water would run to the sides of roads.

Activity 3

1. more efficient way to haul goods and supplies; 2. contributed to the development of towns and cities; 3. connected rural regions to city markets; 4. contributed to our country's industrial development.
2. Know Nothing Party, or American Party
3. explosion of city growth; ethnic discrimination; pollution in the city; creation of nativist movement; etc.
4. long hours; low pay; dirty or dangerous working conditions; use of child labor
5. filth, different forms of pollution, crowded living conditions, no running water, etc.

Activity 4

A. 6; B. 9; C. 1; D. 14; E. 8; F. 11; G. 3; H. 10; I. 16; J. 13; K. 7;
L. 5; M. 4; N. 12; O. 15; P. 2

Activity 5

A. 5; B. 2; C. 11; D. 3; E. 14; F. 12; G. 13; H. 8; I. 15; J. 1; K. 6;
L. 16; M. 10; N. 7; O. 9; P. 4

Lesson 27 – The Scoping Eyes of Manifest Destiny – Westward

Expansion

Activity 1 - Cause 1 – Mexican troops were sent to the region

Cause 2 – Shots were fired (both sides claimed the other fired first)

Cause 3 – Mexico loses bringing about the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

Activity 2 – Answers will vary. I would think Mexico would either continue the war, or demand more money for California.

Activity 3 – Smith and Fitzpatrick discovered the South Pass which really turned out to be two passes over the Rocky Mountains and the Continental Divide in southwestern Wyoming. The pioneers and settlers journeyed through the South Pass on their way to Oregon.

Activity 4 – Answers will vary.

Activity 5 – The Donner Party was on its way to California in 1846 when they became trapped in the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range in California by an early, heavy snowfall. Some of the survivors resorted to cannibalism in order to survive. Only 48 of the 87-

member party survived.

Activity 6

A. 4; B. 9; C. 8; D. 1; E. 5; F. 12; G. 7; H. 11; I. 6; J. 3; K. 10; L. 2

Activity 7

A. 8; B. 3; C. 9; D. 7; E. 2; F. 11; G. 4; H. 5; I. 10; J. 12; K. 6; L. 1

Activity 8 - (This activity was left out of the text and is in the Teacher's Guide on p. 43.)

A. 8__ settled the northern boundary of U.S. in the Northwest

B. 5__ U.S. acquired southern Arizona and New Mexico

C. 2__ first step for California independence

D. 12__ secret houses, hiding places, and routes for runaway slaves to gain their freedom

E. 6__ Texas

F. 4__ it was illegal to hide or help runaway slaves to gain their freedom

G. 9__ used mainly as a trade route

H. 3__ a series of laws meant to calm regional differences over slavery

I. 10__ where gold was discovered

J. 7__ thousands of pioneers traveled this route to the Northwest

K. 1__ where Mexican dictator Santa Anna was defeated

L. 11__ Mexico gave up over 50% of its territory, including Texas, to the U.S.

Lesson 28 – Age of Reform and American Culture

Activity 1

Part 1

A. 10; B. 9; C. 14; D. 1; E. 15; F. 8; G. 12; H. 7; I. 13; J. 2; K. 6;

L. 4; M. 5; N. 3; O. 11;

Activity 1

Part 2

Literature	Abolitionists	Women's Right	Education
Cooper	Grimke sisters	Grimke sisters	Stevens
Dickinson	Anthony	Truth	Mann
Hawthorne	Douglass	Fuller	Gallaudet
Irving	Tubman	Anthony	Willard
Longfellow	Stanton	Stanton	Lyon
Melville	Mott	Mott	Blackwell
Poe	Stevens	Douglass	Howe
Emerson	Garrison	Blackwell	
Whittier	Whittier		
Fuller	Truth		
Whitman		Art	Prison and Hospital
		Cole	Dix
		Audubon	Dwight
		Bingham	Fuller
		Catlin	
		Durand	

Activity 2 (Note: It would be possible to interchange a couple of the answers.)

A. 7; B. 19; C. 1; D. 15; E. 18; F. 8; G. 10; H. 5; I. 11; J. 16; K. 14;
L. 3; M. 6; N. 4; O. 12; P. 2; Q. 9; R. 17; S. 13