

Unit 5: Presidents' Defining Moments

Document Based Question: Which THREE presidents from this unit do you feel made the most significant impact on our country? Explain your choices by citing documents.

For full credit, activities must be titled and complete.	Points
1. VIDEO : QAD Chart for Washington to Monroe ©	10
2. C-NOTES: Ch. 4.1 Launching a New Nation pg. 156	10
3. Cabinet Battle #1 (song)	0---2---4
4. Cabinet Battle #2 (song & lyrics)	0---1---2
5. The Room Where It Happens (song & video)	0---1---2
6. C-NOTES: Ch. 4.2 The Birth of Political Parties pg. 164	10
7. C-NOTES: Ch. 4.3 Troubles at Home and Abroad pg. 168	10
8. WKST: Louisiana Purchase ©	0---1---2
9. VIDEO: Lewis and Clark ©	0---1---2
10. WKST: Embargo Act & Cartoon Analysis ©	0---1---2
11. VIDEO: War of 1812 ©	0---1---2
12. WKST: Missouri Compromise © and video	0---1---2
13. NOTES: Monroe Doctrine Graphic Organizer AND Cartoon © and "Beat It"	0---1---2
14. WEBQUEST : Trail of Tears and Andrew Jackson's Speech to Congress on Indian Removal	0---1---2
15. WKST: Jackson and the Indians ©	0---1---2
16. WKST: Jackson: King or Commoner ©	0---1---2
17. WKST: Review Presidents	5
Document Based Question Response *You must cite THREE documents above in your response.*	0 2 4 6 8 10
TOTAL POINTS:	/81

1 QAD Chart for The Presidents: Washington to Monroe
(Put the years the president was in office in parentheses)

Question	Answer	Detail
WASHINGTON ()		
What were some famous firsts Washington is remembered for?		It is said he would gamble on everything.
When leading the army or the country, did Washington take advice, or did he make all decisions completely on his own?		He was known as an excellent judge of character and surrounded himself with excellent advisors.
	He set the course for the nation's economy.	He established a federal line of credit to alleviate war debt.
Foggy Bottom was the name of the swampland that became what?		Washington himself surveyed the city.
In 1793, France and England went to war. What side did Washington choose?		This decision haunted his successors, and made them wonder if they should do the same.
Defining moment: The Whiskey Rebellion. What were Pennsylvania farmers rebelling against?		Washington sent 12,000 troops to quash the rebellion. It worked out peacefully.
What did Washington do after two terms?		This is regarded as his finest moment.
ADAMS ()		
What was his personality like?		He really didn't have a personality suited to the presidency.
Defining moment: The XYZ Affair	He avoided war with France.	Was seen as weak, even though it was a diplomatic triumph.
Defining moment: Alien and Sedition Acts. What were they?		Seen as denial of 1 st Amendment right to free speech.
	The Navy	First president to add a department
JEFFERSON ()		
To what party did Jefferson belong?		First shift of power from one party to another.
	He did it as a written statement, not a speech.	He had a soft voice and wasn't a good public speaker.
	15 million dollars	Was seen by some as an unconstitutional military foray (act).
Defining Moment: The Embargo Act. What was it?		Especially upset New England.

1 QAD Chart for The Presidents: Washington to Monroe
(Put the years the president was in office in parentheses)

Question	Answer	Detail
MADISON ()		
After having the widower, Jefferson, in office, Madison brought his wife, Dolley. What was her favorite flavor of ice cream?		She brought grace and elegance into the White House. There were many parties and feasts.
Defining Moment: What did we do when English ships started conscripting (Forcing them to join the British Navy?) U.S. sailors?		We only had a few ships to Britain's thousand plus.
Did we win?	Not until a surprise victory at the Battle of New Orleans.	Future president Andrew Jackson led the U.S. to victory.
MONROE ()		
Monroe was said to preside over the "Era of Good Feelings." Everyone was feeling so peaceful, who ran against him during the election for his second term?		Only time in history. He was the last of the Revolutionary generation to hold high office.
Defining Moment: Missouri Compromise. What was the compromise to allow Missouri into the union?		Fixed things only temporarily.
Defining Moment: The Monroe Doctrine. What did it say?		Stated after many border disputes, especially in Florida.

#2 Ch. 4.1 Launching a New Nation pg. 156

Essential Question: How did President Washington set the course for the new nation?

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#3 [Cabinet Battle #1](#) and [Cabinet Battle #2](#)

Read/listen and complete the activity in the right column.

CABINET BATTLE #1

WASHINGTON:

Ladies and gentlemen, you coulda been anywhere in the world tonight, but you're here with us in New York City. Are you ready for a cabinet meeting???

The issue on the table: *Secretary Hamilton's plan to assume state debt and establish a national bank.*
Secretary Jefferson, you have the floor, sir

JEFFERSON:

'Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'
We fought for these ideals; we shouldn't settle for less
These are wise words, enterprising men quote 'em
Don't act surprised, you guys, cuz I wrote 'em

JEFFERSON & MADISON: Oww

JEFFERSON:

But Hamilton forgets
His plan would have the government assume states' debts
Now, place your bets as to who that benefits:
The very seat of government where Hamilton sits

HAMILTON: Not true!

JEFFERSON:

Ooh, if the shoe fits, wear it
If New York's in debt—
Why should Virginia bear it? Uh! Our debts are paid.
I'm afraid
Don't tax the South cuz we got it made in the shade
In Virginia, we plant seeds in the ground
We create. You just wanna move our money around
This financial plan is an outrageous demand
And it's too many damn pages for any man to understand
Stand with me in the land of the free
And pray to God we never see Hamilton's candidacy
Look, when Britain taxed our tea, we got frisky
Imagine what gon' happen when you try to tax our whisky

WASHINGTON:

Thank you, Secretary Jefferson. Secretary Hamilton, your response

Explain the historical context for Jefferson's side of the debate.

According to Jefferson, who does not benefit from Hamilton's plan to assume state debts?

How do Jefferson's lines here highlight the difference between Hamilton's and Jefferson's view of America?

HAMILTON:

Thomas. That was a real nice declaration
Welcome to the present, we're running a real nation
Would you like to join us, or stay mellow
Doin' whatever the hell it is you do in Monticello?
If we assume the debts, the union gets
A new line of credit, a financial *diuretic*
How do you not get it? If we're aggressive and
competitive
The union gets a boost. You'd rather give it a
sedative?
A civics lesson from a slaver. Hey neighbor
Your debts are paid cuz you don't pay for labor
"We plant seeds in the South. We create."
Yeah, keep ranting
We know who's really doing the planting
And another thing, Mr. Age of Enlightenment
Don't lecture me about the war, you didn't fight in it
You think I'm frightened of you, man?
We almost died in a trench
While you were off getting high with the French
Thomas Jefferson, always hesitant with the President
Reticent—there isn't a plan he doesn't jettison
Madison, you're mad as a hatter, son, take your
medicine
Damn, you're in worse shape than the national debt is
in
Sittin' there useless as two sh---
Hey, turn around, bend over, I'll show you
Where my shoe fits

WASHINGTON:

Excuse me? Jefferson, Madison, take a walk!
Hamilton, take a walk! We'll reconvene after a brief
recess. Hamilton!

HAMILTON: Sir!

WASHINGTON: A word

MADISON: You don't have the votes

JEFFERSON/MADISON: You don't have the votes

JEFFERSON: Aha-ha-ha ha!

JEFFERSON/MADISON: You're gonna need
congressional approval and you don't have the votes

JEFFERSON:

Such a blunder sometimes it makes me wonder why I
even bring the thunder

MADISON: Why he even brings the thunder...

WASHINGTON: You wanna pull yourself together?

Explain the historical context for Hamilton's side of the debate.

In addition, how does Hamilton respond to Jefferson's points?

What is Hamilton's view of slavery, according to the lines in this section? What makes you think that?

<p>HAMILTON: I'm sorry, these Virginians are birds of a feather</p> <p>WASHINGTON: Young man, I'm from Virginia, so watch your mouth</p> <p>HAMILTON: So we let Congress get held hostage by the South?</p> <p>WASHINGTON: You need the votes</p> <p>HAMILTON: No, we need bold strokes. We need this plan</p> <p>WASHINGTON: No, you need to convince more folks</p> <p>HAMILTON: James Madison won't talk to me, that's a nonstarter</p> <p>WASHINGTON: Winning was easy, young man. Governing's harder</p> <p>HAMILTON: They're being intransigent</p> <p>WASHINGTON: You have to find a compromise</p> <p>HAMILTON: But they don't have a plan, they just hate mine!</p> <p>WASHINGTON: Convince them otherwise</p> <p>HAMILTON: What happens if I don't get congressional approval?</p> <p>WASHINGTON: I imagine they'll call for your removal</p> <p>HAMILTON: Sir—</p> <p>WASHINGTON: Figure it out, Alexander. That's an order from your commander</p>	<p>What do Jefferson and Madison mean when they say, "you don't have the votes...you're gonna need Congressional approval and you don't have the votes."</p> <p>Why would Madison's support be needed to pass the financial plan?</p>
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#4 CABINET BATTLE #2

Listen and read the lyrics for [Cabinet Battle #2](#). Who do you think wins this battle? Cite a quote and explain your choice.

#5 The Room Where it Happens - Compromise -

1. Listen to [The Room Where it Happens](#)
2. Watch the [Dinner Party Compromise of 1790](#) on PBS
3. Answer the following questions -
 - a. **Describe the fundamental ideological differences between Hamilton and Jefferson.**
 - b. **Based on the clip, explain what you understand about Hamilton's state debt plan and how he believed it would benefit the American economy.**
 - c. **Based on what is shown in the clip, how was the compromise reached between Hamilton and Jefferson, and who were the key historical figures involved?**
 - d. **Imagine that you are representing your state in the cabinet meeting where Hamilton proposes the state debt plan, and your state has already paid off its debt. Would you accept the proposal and assume more state debt, or would you reject bearing national debt to stabilize the finances of the country? Explain the reasoning for your decision.**

Essential Question: How did two political parties emerge?

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#7 Ch. 4.3 Troubles at Home and Abroad pg. 168

Essential Question: How did the actions of Britain and France affect the United States?

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8 The Louisiana Purchase

Directions: Read the story; then do the work at the end.

When Thomas Jefferson became President in 1801, America faced many problems. Our nation was young, weak, and afraid of other countries pushing it around. Farmers along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers were very worried that Spain might ruin their chance to make money.

America's western farmers shipped their goods down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, out through New Orleans, and on to market along the East Coast of America. Spain owned most of the land west of the Mississippi, including the part called the Louisiana Territory. This meant that Spain controlled the port city of New Orleans at the mouth of the river. Spain closed the port to American boats in 1802, and then gave the Louisiana Territory to France.

President Jefferson wanted to buy New Orleans from France so that the port could always be used by the United States. American Robert Livingston and James Monroe were sent to France to offer 10 million dollars for New Orleans. The French leader, Napoleon, was expecting to go to war with England soon and needed the money. When he offered to sell the entire Louisiana Territory for 15 million dollars, the Americans could not believe their ears. This price meant that the United States could double its size for about three cents an acre.

It was a bargain, but Jefferson worried about whether to buy the huge piece of land. First, the United States could hardly afford to spend 15 million dollars. Second, it was against the law for the President to buy land without the permission of Congress. When Jefferson learned that Napoleon might change his mind about the sale, the President quit worrying and made the purchase.

After some debate, the United States Congress did approve the Louisiana Purchase. Later all or part of the fifteen states would be made from the Louisiana Territory.

Do the following work about the story.

1. Number each event to show which came first, second, and so on.

_____ Jefferson bought the Louisiana Territory.

_____ Spain closed the port of New Orleans to Americans.

_____ Napoleon offered to sell the Louisiana territory.

_____ Livingston and Monroe went to France.

_____ France got the Louisiana Territory from Spain.

2. Why did Jefferson hesitate to buy the Louisiana Territory? _____

3. What might be two reasons the law forbids the President alone to buy land for the country?

#9 Lewis and Clark

1. Why did the explorers stop and spend the winter in the lands of the Mandan people?
2. Why was the passage of the Great Falls so difficult?

10 Embargo Act/1807 Cartoon Analysis



1. What does the snapping turtle in the cartoon represent?
2. Who does the man with the barrel represent?
3. What is he trying to do?
4. There is a ship waiting offshore. To which country does the ship belong?
5. How do you know this?
6. What is the ship waiting for?
7. The Embargo Act was designed to keep the U.S. neutral and out of the trouble between Britain and France. How did this act punish American merchants?
8. Why would this act have hurt the New England region more than any other region in the U.S.?
9. Why might some people have thought Jefferson was being unfair and unjustly punishing the North?
10. Study the smuggler's statement, "Oh! This cursed Ograbme!" The cartoonist is using a play on words. Can you decipher the real meaning of the smuggler's words?
11. Is the cartoonist in favor of or against the Embargo Act? Explain your choice by using specific examples from the cartoon to justify your answer.

#11 Video Notes War of 1812

Record ten facts about the War of 1812 then answer the questions below.

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-
-
-
-
-
-
-

1. What are two reasons the US declared war on Great Britain?
2. What did Tecumseh want Native Americans to do?
3. True or False? The war was highly supported by Congress and the people.
4. True or False? Great Britain was better suited for the war in number of soldiers and in taxes collected.
5. True or False? Canada joined the United States in the war.
6. Why did the US soldiers not want to march through New York to get to Canada?
7. True or False? The War of 1812 added a large amount of territory to the United States.

#12 The Missouri Compromise

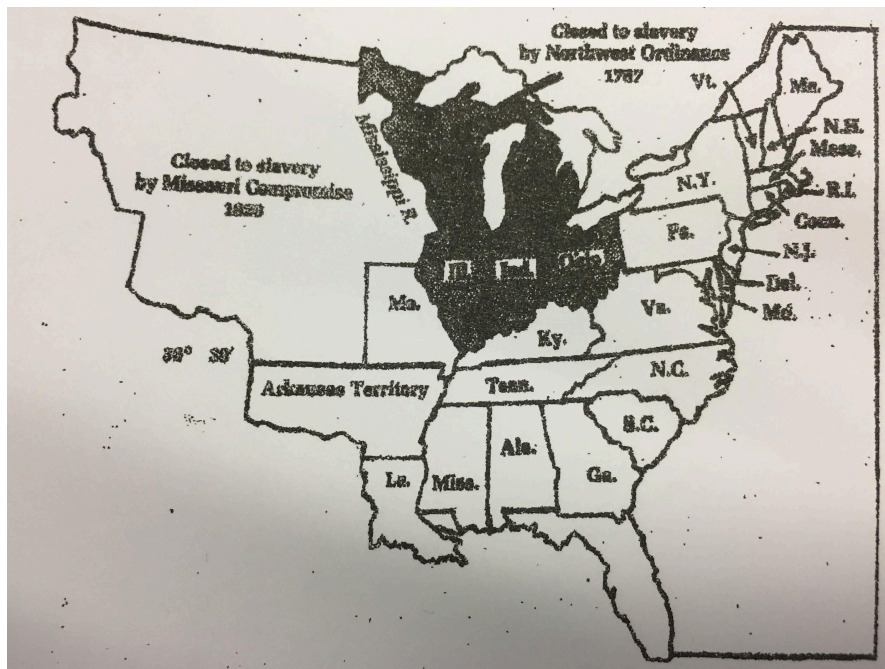
Despite the common expression that the Monroe period was the “Era of Good Feelings,” the reality of strong sectional feelings during this time cannot be ignored. When combined with the explosive issue of slavery, the two worked in 1819 to create a stir in all sections of the nation.

With the purchase of the Louisiana Territory in 1809, Missouri became part of the United States as a western territory. Until that time the line between the states with and without slavery was the Ohio River. This was true at least of those territories east of the Mississippi.

By 1819 there were eleven states without slavery (free states) and eleven states with slavery (slave states). In 1818, the territory of Missouri had petitioned the Congress for statehood. In debate, the burning question was: If Missouri entered the Union, would it be slave or free? Many northerners believed that slavery should not be extended into the western lands.

At the same time, the territory of Maine, the northern part of Massachusetts, asked for statehood. Southern Congressmen refused to allow Maine to enter as it would throw off the balance of free and slave states.

The question was settled in 1820 through a plan developed by Henry Clay, the former War Hawk senator from Kentucky. Known as the Missouri Compromise it decreed that 1) Missouri was to be a slave state, 2) Maine a free state, and 3) the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase north of the 38° 30' parallel was to be closed to slavery forever.

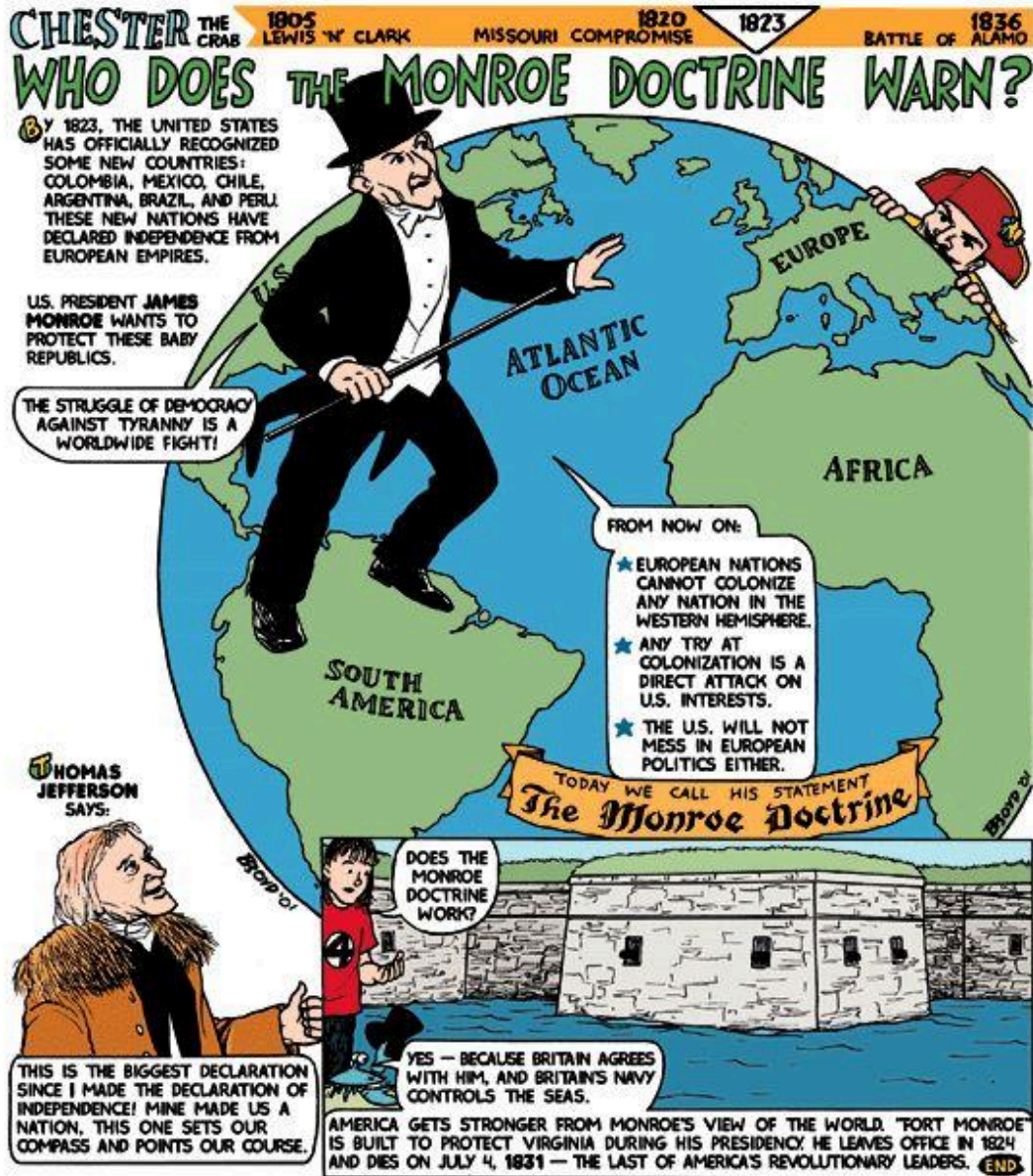


Use the Map.

1. Color the states that were free in 1820, blue, and those that were slave, red.
2. Locate and tell what natural boundary divided the two sections. _____
3. By 1821, what slave states existed west of the Mississippi River. _____

4. Explain how the plan developed by Henry Clay was a “compromise.” _____

#13 Monroe Doctrine



Discuss and answer the following questions.

1. Who was the author of the Monroe Doctrine?
2. What was the purpose of the document?
3. What impact did it have on the United States?
4. What happened as a result of the document?

Speculate and answer the following question: Aside from the economic opportunities, why do you think President Monroe sided with the independence movements in South America?

#14 Trails of Tears Webquest

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4p2959.html>

Questions 2-10 need to be written in complete sentences

Introduction- Indian Removal Act

1. Name the “Five Civilized Tribes” (hint: read paragraphs 1 and 5)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

2. What “legal means” did the Cherokee tribe use in an attempt to safeguard their rights?
(hint: read paragraphs 7-8)

3. Were they successful? Why or why not?

4. What was the Indian Removal Act of 1830? (hint: read paragraph 9)

5. How did Andrew Jackson treat the Native Americans? (hint: read paragraph 10)

6. How were the Cherokee Indians “tricked” into the treaty of New Echota? (hint: read paragraph 15)

7. What was the result?

8. How many people died on the “Trail of Tears?”

9. By 1837, how many Indians had been removed from their lands?

10. How many acres of land did this leave to the white settlers?

#15 President Jackson and the Indians

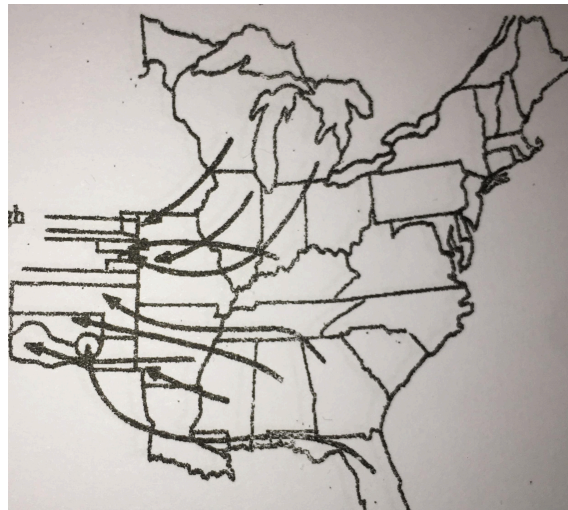
As a soldier during the War of 1812, Jackson fought not only the British, but also the Indians east of the Mississippi. As President, his policy toward the tribes in the East was to move them west across the Mississippi.

Under his proposed plan, the federal government would provide new lands, food, shelter for the displaced tribes. Those who elected him, southerners and westerners alike, supported Jackson, for in those regions there were still conflicts between Indians and the white man.

In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, but not all the tribes were prepared to move peaceably. In 1832, Black Hawk, chief of the Sauk and Fox tribes, attempted to reclaim land they lost in Illinois. In a single battle most of Black Hawk's followers were killed. In the southeast, more fighting broke out. By 1833, the Seminole in Florida refused to leave their lands. Their chief, Osceola, fought and hid in the swamps of Florida for seven years.

Other tribes such as the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Shawness, had already moved west to Indian Territory in what is today Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska.

The Cherokee tribe tried to fight by going through the courts. In Georgia they had developed highly civilized lines, taking on many of the white man's ways of dress, and lodging. They also had a government and a written constitution. The Cherokee claimed to have signed a federal treaty allowing them to keep their lands. The case went before the Supreme Court, led by Chief Justice John Marshall. Although it was decided in favor of the Cherokees, President Jackson decided to remove them anyway. They were forced to march over 1,000 miles to the lands west of the Mississippi River. More than 4,000 women and children died on the difficult journey. Their route today is called the "Trail of Tears."



Use the Map.

1. Identify the areas and the states Indians left in their move west to the new government.

Review and Write

1. Why do you think President Jackson decided to move the Indians "out west"?
2. Describe three ways the various Indian tribes chose to respond to the order for removal to the new Indian territory and to the surrender of their lands.

3. Give your opinion of Jackson's treatment of the Cherokee tribe. Do you support this action or not? Why?

#16 Jackson: King or Commoner

The images to the right present two view of Andrew Jackson.

Directions: Interpreting Information. Answer each question for each image.



Image A

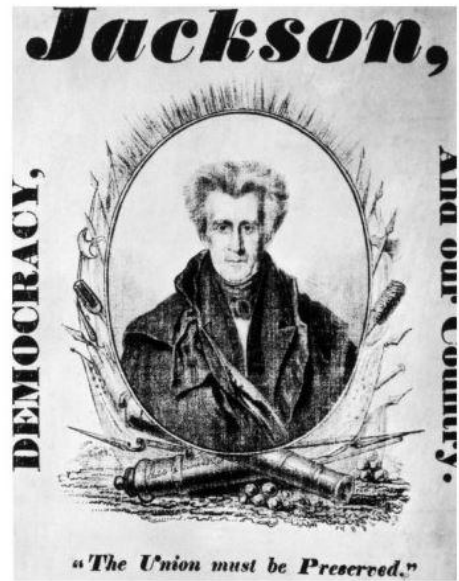


Image B

What do the written comments in the border around the images suggest?

Image A-

Image B -

What does Jackson look like?

Image A -

Image B -

Which image seems more presidential? Explain.

#17 Presidents' Defining Moments ~ Washington to Polk Final Test Review sheet
THESE ARE THE ITEMS THAT WILL BE COVERED ON THE TEST!

Washington to Polk: Know their “Defining moments”

1. Who achieved the Missouri Compromise?
2. Who avoided war during the Whiskey Rebellion? **Washington - #6 President sent 12,000 troops to Pennsylvania. Ended peacefully.**
3. Who died in Office?
4. Who is remembered for the Embargo Act?
5. Who was in office during the War of 1812?
6. Understand the meaning of the “Age of Jackson”
7. Who was in office when we Acquired Oregon Country?
8. Who was scandalized by the XYZ Affair?

What happened during each defining moment? (Match these to each “defining moment” above

1. 1st president to do this
2. Achieved “manifest destiny”
3. Avoided war with France, but made this president look weak
4. Changed the presidency—more power to economy, government, and people.
5. Fixed things between North and South Temporarily
6. President sent 12,000 troops to Pennsylvania. Ended peacefully. **Whiskey Rebellion**
7. Seemed we lost, but Jackson led the U.S. to victory
8. Stopped trade with all foreign nations

Know the answers to the following questions

1. In his farewell address, why did Washington warn against becoming involved in European affairs?
2. Why was the Sedition act a violation of the first amendment?
3. Which president used the “spoils system”?
4. In 1832, South Carolina wanted to nullify (ignore) federal laws. What did the government do to get them to follow the laws? (What did they do to keep South Carolina happy?)
5. What agreement resulted in the United States taking possession of Florida?
6. What big government run organization did Jackson “kill” because he thought it favored the wealthy? (It also printed U.S. Currency.)
7. Which Doctrine (here it's a belief system stated in a speech) warned European nations to stay out.
8. Which president helped the United States acquire manifest destiny?

*Also...Review your map worksheets to understand where the Election of 1828 along with the Indian Removal Act/Trail of tears.

Writing Frame – Document Based Question (DBQ)

Which THREE presidents from this unit do you feel made the most significant impact on our country?
Explain your choices by citing three documents.

(Claim) _____

_____.

First, the (document 1: article, essay, editorial, report, notes, map) _____ **entitled** (title) _____

(verb) _____ (document ____).

This evidence (verb) _____

_____.

Second, the (document 2: article, essay, editorial, report, notes, map) _____ **entitled** (title) _____

(verb) _____ (document ____).

This evidence (verb) _____

_____.

Finally, the (document 3: article, essay, editorial, report, notes, map) _____ **entitled** (title) _____

(verb) _____ (document ____). **This**

evidence (verb) _____

_____.

Thus, all the evidence from this unit concludes that _____

_____.

Verbs to Use in a DBQ Response

in **CD's**: discusses, examines, explores, takes a look at, focuses on, is concerned with, deals with

in **CM**: addresses, proves, explains, emphasizes, asserts, reports, highlights the fact, contends, argues