

BJHS

U.S. History
Chapter 10 Work

Mrs. Nguyen
Room 242



Guided Reading Activity 10-1

Establishing the New Government

DIRECTIONS: **Outlining** Read the section and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

I. Shaping a New Government

A. Members of the _____
_____ unanimously elected

_____ as President. They elected

_____ as Vice President.

B. Among the many challenges the United States faced was its

inability to raise _____.

II. The Branches of Government

A. The sponsor of the Bill of Rights was _____.

B. As part of the executive branch, the office of _____ was created by the Judiciary Act of 1789.

C. George Washington appointed _____ as secretary of state, _____ as secretary of the treasury, and _____ as the first chief justice.

III. A Nation in Debt

A. The country had borrowed heavily to finance the _____.

B. In favor of paying these huge debts was _____. Others, disagreed. In particular, people from the _____ opposed paying the debts because most of their states had already paid off their debts and did not want to see the power of the state governments weakened.

C. A special territory, the _____ was created so no one state could claim the capital city.

IV. The Bank of the United States

A. Alexander Hamilton favored the establishment of a national _____.

B. The _____ Rebellion challenged the power of the new federal government to collect taxes.



Reteaching Activity 10-1

Establishing the New Government

DIRECTIONS: Completion In the space provided, write the word or words that best complete the sentence.

George Washington became the first President of the United States in 1789. Congress met for the first time in (1) _____ . It passed the (2) _____ , which were to be added to the Constitution as the first 10 (3) _____ .

Congress also created the State, War, and Treasury departments of the (4) _____ branch of government. Heads of these departments became advisers to the President as members of the President's (5) _____ .

The nation had a debt of millions of dollars to pay from the (6) _____ War, which it had borrowed from (7) _____ governments and individuals. This debt was in the form of (8) _____ , which were promises to repay the money lent by a specific date with interest. The (9) _____ governments also had large debts.

Alexander Hamilton, the secretary of (10) _____ , believed that the new government should pay off both the federal and state debts. James Madison was among the Southerners who opposed this plan, as was Thomas Jefferson, the secretary of (11) _____ . In a compromise, Hamilton, Madison, and Jefferson agreed to the payment of state debts if the new national capital were located in the South, in a special territory, the (12) _____ .

Madison and Jefferson also clashed with Hamilton over the latter's wish to create a national (13) _____ to handle the government's money. The Bank of the United States was created in 1791, and the government passed an (14) _____ tax on whiskey. Farmers were angry, and fighting between the farmers and government agents was called the (15) _____ .



Section Quiz 10-1

The Federalist Era

Establishing the New Government

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. first Vice President of the United States
- _____ 2. tax placed on goods brought into the country
- _____ 3. first President of the United States
- _____ 4. first chief justice of the United States
- _____ 5. tax placed on goods made, sold, and used within a country

Column B

- A. George Washington
- B. John Adams
- C. John Jay
- D. excise tax
- E. tariff

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The Vice President serves as the leader of the
 - A. Supreme Court.
 - B. Pentagon.
 - C. Senate.
 - D. House of Representatives.
- _____ 7. In the Judiciary Act of 1789, Congress created the office of the
 - A. attorney general.
 - B. chief justice.
 - C. justice of the peace.
 - D. treasurer.
- _____ 8. The first secretary of the treasury was
 - A. Edmund Randolph.
 - B. Thomas Jefferson.
 - C. James Madison.
 - D. Alexander Hamilton.
- _____ 9. Before a Capitol was built in the District of Columbia, Congress met in
 - A. Boston.
 - B. Philadelphia.
 - C. New York.
 - D. Salem.
- _____ 10. The Judiciary Act of 1789 made clear the Supreme Court's power over
 - A. foreign courts.
 - B. state courts.
 - C. the President.
 - D. Congress.

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Guided Reading Activity 10-2

Dealing With Other Nations

DIRECTIONS: Recalling Facts Read the section and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

1. Where did Great Britain still have forts in the 1790s? _____
2. What three Native American groups formed an alliance to resist the takeover of their lands? _____, _____, _____
3. In what battle did General Anthony Wayne finally crush Native American resistance in present-day Ohio? _____
4. In what treaty did Native Americans in present-day Ohio agree to surrender most of their lands? _____
5. With what country did Americans argue over the right to use the Mississippi River and the port of New Orleans for trade? _____
6. Why did the United States pay tribute to pirates of the Barbary Coast States? _____
7. What treaty did France cite when it called on the United States for aid? _____
8. Although George Washington recognized the new French Republic, what did he issue that made it clear that he gave no support? _____
9. What French diplomat plotted to ignore Washington's order of neutrality? _____
10. In what two ways did the British government challenge American neutrality at sea? _____
11. As a result of the Jay Treaty, signed in 1794, from what part of North America did Britain withdraw? _____
12. What treaty allowed American ships to use the lower Mississippi and to trade through the port of New Orleans? _____
13. In his Farewell Address, what course of action in world affairs did Washington suggest? _____
14. What two developments did Washington warn against? _____

★
Section Quiz 10-2



The Federalist Era
Dealing With Other Nations

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

Column A

- _____ 1. not supporting either side
- _____ 2. favored American neutrality
- _____ 3. to kidnap
- _____ 4. American envoy who negotiated a treaty in 1795
- _____ 5. French diplomat who put American neutrality to the test

Column B

- A. neutral
- B. impress
- C. Thomas Pinckney
- D. Edmond Genet
- E. George Washington

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

- _____ 6. In the 1790s, some forts in the Ohio Valley and Great Lakes regions were controlled by
 - A. France.
 - B. Spain.
 - C. Canada.
 - D. Great Britain.
- _____ 7. In the Treaty of Greenville, Native Americans surrendered most of the land in present-day
 - A. Indiana.
 - B. Ohio.
 - C. Illinois.
 - D. Iowa.
- _____ 8. The Barbary pirates bothered American ships in the
 - A. Baltic Sea.
 - B. Red Sea.
 - C. Mediterranean Sea.
 - D. Adriatic Sea.
- _____ 9. In 1789, the people rebelled against the monarchy in
 - A. Great Britain.
 - B. Spain.
 - C. Italy.
 - D. France.
- _____ 10. During the Federalist era, most American trade was with
 - A. Great Britain.
 - B. Spain.
 - C. Italy.
 - D. France.



Reteaching Activity 10-3

Political Parties Develop

DIRECTIONS: Completion In the space provided, write the word or words that best complete the sentence.

The country split into different political parties. One group, led by (1) _____, called themselves Federalists. The opposition group, led by (2) _____ and Thomas Jefferson, were known as Democratic-Republicans, or Republicans.

The Federalists believed in a strong central government that would support the growth of (3) _____, trade, and industry. In foreign affairs, they supported (4) _____. They followed a (5) _____ construction of the Constitution.

The Democratic-Republicans favored the interests of artisans, shopkeepers, and small (6) _____. They drew much of their support from the (7) _____. The Democratic-Republicans opposed a strong central government and wanted to increase the power of the (8) _____. This is called a (9) _____ construction of the Constitution. In foreign affairs, they supported the (10) _____.

The Federalists' newspaper was the *Gazette of the United States*, edited by John Fenno. The opposition paper was the *National Gazette*, edited by (11) _____. The first year that political parties chose candidates for President was (12) _____. The Federalist candidates were John Adams for President and Thomas Pinckney for Vice President. Thomas Jefferson was the Democratic-Republican candidate for President, with (13) _____ running for Vice President. All four candidates were chosen by secret meetings, or (14) _____ of congressional leaders.

In the election of 1796, (15) _____ received the most electoral votes, with Thomas Jefferson receiving the next highest number.



Section Quiz 10-3



The Federalist Era

Political Parties Develop

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. editor of the *National Gazette*
- _____ 2. Federalist leader
- _____ 3. leader of Democratic-Republicans
- _____ 4. editor and publisher of the *Gazette of the United States*
- _____ 5. Federalist presidential candidate in 1796

Column B

- A. Alexander Hamilton
- B. John Fenno
- C. Philip Freneau
- D. Thomas Jefferson
- E. John Adams

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The Constitution made no provisions for
 - A. elections.
 - B. courts.
 - C. political parties.
 - D. taxation.
- _____ 7. Democratic-Republicans were supported by
 - A. bankers.
 - B. small farmers.
 - C. business owners.
 - D. plantation owners.
- _____ 8. A private meeting of a political party is called a
 - A. collective.
 - B. construction.
 - C. closed-door meeting.
 - D. caucus.
- _____ 9. People in a political party share similar
 - A. jobs.
 - B. origins.
 - C. personalities.
 - D. beliefs.
- _____ 10. The Federalists favored close foreign relations with
 - A. Great Britain.
 - B. France.
 - C. Spain.
 - D. Germany.

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Guided Reading Activity 10-4



Troubled Times for John Adams

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks Read the section and complete the sentences below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

1. The French were unhappy with the _____ which protected trade with Great Britain.
2. To avoid war with France, John Adams sent _____ and Elbridge Gerry to Paris.
3. When France offered a treaty for a price and the affair became public, the two countries moved closer to _____.
4. In response to the tensions, Congress quickly voted to enlarge the _____.
5. When _____ came to power in France, the situation changed. In the _____, France and the United States agreed on terms for peace.
6. Three laws, known as the _____ Acts, supposedly were passed to protect the country from foreigners living in the United States. Among other things, these acts gave the President power to deport any foreigner who was considered _____.
7. The _____ Act made it a crime to speak or write critically about the government or those who ran it.
8. The Sedition Act violated the _____ to the Constitution.
9. The _____ and _____ Resolutions were based on the theory of states' rights.
10. As Adams lost support, Thomas Jefferson gained it. In many people's minds, Jefferson stood for more _____ and less _____.
11. In the election of 1800, both _____ and _____ received an equal number of votes.
12. The _____ called for separate ballots for President and Vice President.
13. After the election of _____, the Federalist party lost power. Among its many accomplishments was the creation of Washington, D.C., planned by _____.



Reteaching Activity 10-4



Troubled Times for John Adams

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

★		1. The French had tried to influence the 1796 election in favor of		★
	_____	A. James Madison.	C. Thomas Jefferson.	
		B. John Adams.	D. Charles C. Pinckney.	
	_____	2. The French were interfering with American trade by		
		A. blockading eastern ports.		
		B. raising tariffs.		
		C. seizing cargoes of American ships.		
		D. lowering tariffs.		
	_____	3. John Adams sent a commission to France in order to		
		A. avoid war.	C. sign a peace treaty.	
		B. influence elections.	D. ignite a riot.	
	_____	4. The French offer to the Americans of a peace treaty in exchange for		
		payment became known as the		
		A. Jay Treaty.	C. XYZ Affair.	
		B. French Market.	D. Talleyrand Affair.	
	_____	5. After the XYZ Affair, Adams considered asking Congress to		
		A. impeach the Vice President.	C. declare war on France.	
		B. sign a new trade agreement.	D. raise tariffs.	
	_____	6. Adams lost the support of his party by		
		A. declaring war on France.	C. making peace with France.	
		B. raising taxes.	D. declaring war on Great Britain.	
★				★

DIRECTIONS: Essay On a separate sheet of paper, answer the following question.

7. If you were President Adams, which problems faced by the young United States would you consider to be the most serious? Explain your answer.

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Time Line Activity 10

The Living Constitution (1789–Present)

DIRECTIONS: Read the following background information. Then examine the time line. Use what you learn to answer the questions.

AMENDMENTS IX, XIV, XVI, XIX, XXII

1791 First 10 amendments guarantee basic rights	1830 1865 Thirteenth Amendment prohibits slavery	1870 1868 Fourteenth Amendment guarantees all citizens equal protection	1910 1913 Sixteenth Amendment grants federal government the right to tax income	1950 1920 Nineteenth Amendment extends the right to vote to women	Present 1951 Twenty-second Amendment limits President to 2 terms in office
	1870 1870 Fifteenth Amendment guarantees all males the right to vote			1933 1933 Twenty-first Amendment repeals Prohibition Amendment	
				1919 1919 Eighteenth Amendment prohibits manufacture, sale, and transportation of liquor	

AMENDMENTS XIII, XV, XVIII, XXI

Amending the Constitution
Background
 Historians refer to the United States Constitution as a “living document” because the Framers of the Constitution included provisions for amendments. Amendments make slight changes in or additions to the Constitution. The Framers hoped that amendments would allow the people to improve the Constitution while keeping its basic ideas intact.

- In what year was the Bill of Rights added to the Constitution? _____
- What three amendments, ratified after the Civil War, guaranteed equal rights for African Americans? _____
- In what year did an amendment grant the federal government the power to tax incomes? _____
- How many years passed between guaranteeing African American males the right to vote and granting woman suffrage? _____
- What is the only amendment designed to repeal an earlier amendment? _____
- What did the Twenty-second Amendment make constitutional law? _____