

8th Grade U.S. History Study Packet

NAME: _____

HISTORY TEACHER: _____ PERIOD _____



Complete the activities using your Study Prep Sheet.

Thirteen Original Colonies

Categorize the colonies according to geographic region. Next, list at least TWO economic activities or products of that colonial region. Try to complete it without looking at the KEY!

Original 13 Colonies	New England Colonies	Middle Colonies	Southern Colonies
Virginia	1.	1.	1.
South Carolina	2.	2.	2.
New Jersey	3.	3.	3.
Massachusetts	4.	4.	4.
Maryland			5.
New York	Economic Activities/Products:	Economic Activities/Products:	Economic Activities/Products:
Delaware			
New Hampshire			
North Carolina			
Georgia			
Rhode Island			
Pennsylvania			
Connecticut			

DESCRIBE in your own words how geography affects the economic activities of each region –

New England –

Middle –

Southern -



Important Presidents

For each of the Presidents, list at least TWO key events from their presidency. Can you describe these events? If not, look them up on your Study Prep Sheet.

President	Important Events During Presidency
Washington 1789-1797	
John Adams 1797-1801	
Thomas Jefferson 1801-1809	
James Madison 1809-1817	
James Monroe 1817-1825	
Andrew Jackson 1829-1837	
Abraham Lincoln 1861-1865	

Key People Matching:

_____ 1. George Washington

_____ 2. Thomas Jefferson

_____ 3. Thomas Paine

Give me Death”

_____ 4. Patrick Henry

Independence

_____ 5. Samuel Adams

A. Wrote Common Sense

B. Leader of the Continental Army

C. Speaker who said “Give me Liberty or

D. Wrote the Declaration of

E. Leader of the Son’s of Liberty



The American Revolution

READ these Main Ideas and fill in the blanks. Use your Study Prep Sheet if you need it.

- Britain's victory in the _____ marked the end of the French empire in North America.
- Americans saw British efforts to tax them and to increase control over the colonies as violations of their _____.
- Many Americans began to organize and form groups to oppose British policies; for example _____.
- Crises such as the _____ and the **Intolerable Acts** led to the outbreak of fighting between Britain and the colonies, beginning in New England.
- After a series of Patriot defeats, an American victory at _____ marked a major turning point in the Revolution.
- After the British surrendered at _____, Britain recognized the United States as an independent country under the terms of the _____.

Answer the following questions to show your understanding of the American Revolution:

1. What economic policy of Great Britain contributed to the rebellion of the colonists against British policies?
2. What effect did the "Acts" (Intolerable, Stamp, Tea, etc.) have on the colonies?
3. What was the purpose of Thomas Paine's pamphlet, *Common Sense*?
4. What is the main idea of the Declaration of Independence?
5. List the grievances against King George III that were listed in the Declaration of Independence.
6. What were the first battles of the American Revolution?
7. Why is the Battle of Saratoga called a turning point in the war?

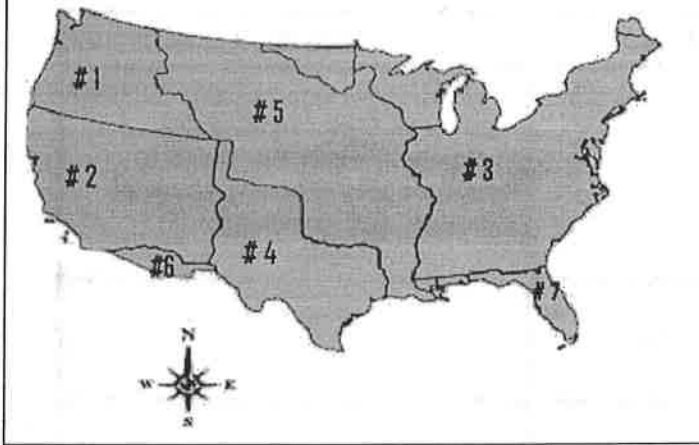
Major Compromises: Constitutional Convention to Civil War



Compromise	Viewpoint of North	Viewpoint of South	Effect / Significance
3/5th Compromise (1787)			
Great Compromise (1787)			
Missouri Compromise (1820)			
Compromise of 1850			
Fugitive Slave Law (1850)			
Kansas Nebraska Act (1854)			

Manifest Destiny

The United States: 1789–1853



Name each Area:

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

Which area was won during the Mexican War? _____

Which area was purchased by Jefferson in 1803? _____

What treaty gave the U.S. area #7? _____

What was so important about area #6? _____

What valuable natural resource was found in area #2? _____

How was area #4 acquired by the U.S.? _____

Interpret Primary Sources

List the Main Idea and the Author of the following passages

- 1.) *...The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have as little political connection as possible...It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world...*

- 2.) *"I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments...Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself."*

- 3.) *We, whose names are underwritten,Having undertaken, for the Glory of God, and advancements of the Christian faith and honor of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the Northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God, and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic...shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience."*

American Reformers

Fill in the blanks and study the following reform movements. (some boxes may have more than one answer)

GOAL	REFORMER	IMPACT
Reforms for the Mentally Ill		Improved treatment of the mentally ill—placing them in hospitals and treating them as patients, not criminals.
Prison Reform	Dorothea Dix	
Curb Alcohol Abuse		
	Horace Mann	By the 1850s, most northern states set up free tax-supported elementary schools.
Free Enslaved People		Demanded that slavery be abolished in the U.S. and backed it up with courageous actions (esp. Tubman / Underground Railroad).
Women's Rights	Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, and Susan B. Anthony	

Did you know that both of the "Harriets" - Harriet Tubman and Harriet Beecher Stowe - were actively involved in the same reform issue? What was this issue?

American Revolution Timeline

Event	Date	Result/Significance
Lexington and Concord	1775	
Thomas Paine writes <i>Common Sense</i>	1776	
Declaration of Independence	1776	
Battle of Saratoga	1777	
Articles of Confederation	1781	
Battle of Yorktown	1781	
Treaty of Paris	1783	

Applying the Principles of the Constitution

Match each statement below with the constitutional principle it best describes

P-popular sovereignty

F-federalism

S-separation of powers

R-republicanism

L-limited government

C-checks and balances

- ___ 1. The people elect senators to serve in Washington, D.C.
- ___ 2. The national government conducts foreign policy.
- ___ 3. "We the people . . . do ordain and establish this Constitution."
- ___ 4. Congress may impeach judges and the president.
- ___ 5. Government officials are never above the law.
- ___ 6. Government is by the consent of the governed.
- ___ 7. The president appoints federal judges who are then approved by Congress.
- ___ 8. The Legislative Branch makes the laws.
- ___ 9. Congress can override a presidential veto by a 2/3rds vote in each house.
- ___ 10. Both the federal and state governments can impose taxes.

Analyzing questions

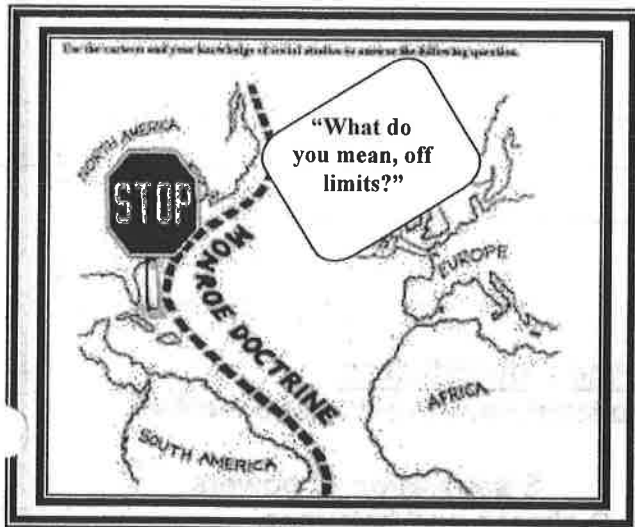
_____ The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution —

- A. brought immediate equality to Native Americans
- B. established a process for the admission of western states into the Union
- C. created new congressional districts
- D. granted civil rights primarily to African Americans

- No executive branch
- No levying of taxes
- No regulation of trade
- No national court system

_____ The list on the left summarizes some limitations of the national government under the —

- A. Articles of Confederation
- B. U.S. Constitution
- C. Mayflower Compact
- D. Declaration of Independence



_____ Based on the cartoon, which of the following best explains the impact of the Monroe Doctrine?

- A. The United States would not allow foreign nations to form alliances.
- B. The United States would not allow further European colonization in the Western Hemisphere.
- C. The United States would protect the economic interests of Europe.

_____ During the early 1800s, Southern farmers opposed a high protective tariff because they

- A. government control of farm prices
- B. higher prices for foreign goods
- C. lower railroad rates
- D. an end to slavery in the South

_____ What was a major effect of the 1857 *Dred Scott v. Sandford* decision?

- A. Southerners were upset by the federal government's disregard of states' rights.
- B. Stephen Douglas abandoned his support for popular sovereignty.
- C. Abraham Lincoln gained national recognition because he wrote the decision.
- D. Northerners were angered because the decision could extend slavery into territories.

_____ An unalienable right —

- A. is a right that cannot be taken away without due process
- B. is established by majority vote
- C. favors some people's rights over others'
- D. applies only in one's home country



Historical Documents that Influenced the U.S. System of Government

Primary Source	Influential Idea(s)
MAGNA CARTA	
ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS	
MAYFLOWER COMPACT	
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	
FEDERALIST PAPERS	

Who Am I: Federalist or Anti-Federalist?

Listed below are arguments for and against ratification of the Constitution. In the space provided, write "F" if the statement represents the belief of a Federalist or "AF" if it represents the belief of an Anti-Federalist. Use your Study Prep for help.

- _____ 1. Ratification of the Constitution endangers states' rights.
 - _____ 2. A bill of rights is not needed because peoples' rights are protected in the Constitution.
 - _____ 3. A strong national government is needed to sustain the Union.
 - _____ 4. The federal government would be too large to protect liberty.
 - _____ 5. The national government must have the power to tax.
 - _____ 6. A consolidated government would result in tyranny.
 - _____ 7. The national government would have unrestricted power over commerce and this might injure some states.
 - _____ 8. The Articles of Confederation could not preserve the Union.
 - _____ 9. Slavery may be a divisive issue and might lead to a civil war.
 - _____ 10. A strong national government is needed to carry on foreign affairs and protect the new country from its enemies.
-

Andrew Jackson Summary

Andrew Jackson was the ____ (#) President. He was the first President from the _____. He broke away for the Democratic Republican Party and formed the _____ party which represented the “_____ man”. Jackson was loved and hated by many. His supporters called in _____, while his opponents called him _____. The Native Americans even called him _____. He was most known for trying to strengthen his power. He didn't want the rich to get richer so he closed down the _____. He also had a group of unofficial advisors called the _____. He was hated in the south because of his really high tariff called the _____ of _____. He even passed a law called the _____ Act which moved all the Cherokee to Indian Territory.

What was the Corrupt Bargain? _____

What was the Trail of Tears? _____

What state was the first to threaten to secede during the Nullification Crisis? _____

Comparing the Ideals of Hamilton and Jefferson

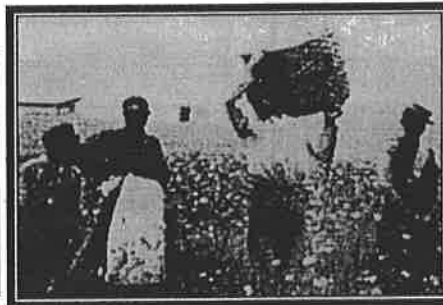
Issue	Hamilton	Jefferson
Best Type of Government		
Political Party		
Ideal Economy		
Views on the Constitution		

Analyzing Visuals

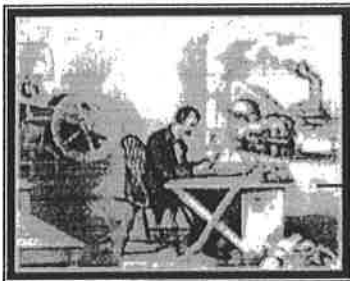
LIST THE REGION OF THE UNITED STATES (North, South, or West) depicted in each picture and LIST EITHER THE EVENT OR HISTORICAL ERA represented in each picture.



#1



#2



#3



#4



#5



#7

#6

CIVIL WAR: Comparing and Contrasting

	NORTH/UNION	SOUTH
Reasons for Fighting		
Advantages/ Disadvantages		
President		
Military Leader(s)		
List the years of the Civil War -		
Who surrendered to Whom and WHERE (name the place where the surrender took place)?		

Reconstruction Summary

Fill in the blanks

Reconstruction was the Era which occurred after the _____ (_____ - _____). During this time there were many disagreements between the _____ and _____ branches of government. The first plan was proposed by Lincoln and it required _____ percent of the population of Southern states to apply for amnesty or _____. This plan was replaced by the _____ Bill. This Congressional bill required _____ percent of Southern state populations to pledge allegiance to the _____. After Lincoln's assassination, _____ became the President and created a Reconstruction Act that was very weak and gave power back to _____. In an outrage Congress called for Johnson to be _____ before the Supreme Court. Soon following Congress began a plan known as _____. Under this plan, the Federal government established agencies known as the _____ to assist freed blacks in integrated into American society. Although this plan helped to rebuild the south economically, socially the south was still divided because of such laws known as the _____ or _____ laws. Also in many cases, Southern states refused to ratify the _____, _____, and _____ Amendments. In order to stop blacks from voting groups such as the _____ were formed to physically prevent enfranchisement.