

Choices Shape a Nation

Trace how early leaders responded to national challenges.

8.5 "History. The student understands the challenges confronted by the government and its leaders in the early years of the republic and the Age of Jackson..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each of the six bold terms and number them 1 through 6 in reading order. For each term, circle nearby words that tell its purpose, cause, or effect.

Building and Testing the Republic

- ① After independence, leaders faced border threats, debts, and weak trade rules. Congress and President Washington worked to maintain national security and build a stable economy. The **Judiciary Act of 1789** created federal courts. Alexander Hamilton supported taxes, a national bank, and protective tariffs to raise revenue and encourage American manufacturing. Critics feared these policies favored wealthy interests. Disputes over this economic program helped create the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties. The **Fugitive Slave Act of 1793** required officials to help return people who escaped slavery. It endangered free Black people as well as freedom seekers.
- ② Washington advised the nation to avoid permanent foreign alliances in his **Farewell Address**. President Jefferson tried economic pressure through the Embargo Act after Britain and France interfered with U.S. trade. British impressment of U.S. sailors, trade limits, and frontier conflict helped cause the **War of 1812**. U.S. forces defended Fort McHenry, and Andrew Jackson won at New Orleans. The war ended without major border changes, but it increased national pride. In 1823, Monroe warned European powers against new colonies in the Americas through the **Monroe Doctrine**.
- ③ Andrew Jackson's election in 1828 reflected expanded suffrage, because many states had removed property requirements for white male voters. His supporters argued that the Cherokee and other Native nations should move west so white settlers could gain southeastern land. The **Indian Removal Act** of 1830 authorized the president to negotiate treaties for removal. In *Worcester v. Georgia*, the Supreme Court ruled that Georgia had no authority in Cherokee territory. Georgia and federal officials still used pressure and later coercive actions. In 1838, the Cherokee were forced west on the Trail of Tears, where thousands died.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What national problems did early leaders face? Explain how the Judiciary Act and Hamilton’s economic ideas responded to these problems, including one criticism of Hamilton’s plan.

2 How did arguments over Hamilton’s economic program help create political parties? What effect did the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 have?

3 Name two causes, one important event, and one effect of the War of 1812. Then state how Washington, Jefferson, and Monroe each responded to foreign affairs.

4 Why did Jackson’s supporters favor Cherokee removal? Explain what the Indian Removal Act authorized, what *Worcester v. Georgia* decided, and how the Trail of Tears followed.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose two bold terms from different paragraphs. Write exactly five sentences explaining the challenge each one addressed and its purpose, cause, or effect. In the fifth sentence, compare the two responses.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each of the six bold terms and number them 1 through 6 in reading order. For each term, circle nearby words that tell its purpose, cause, or effect. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What national problems did early leaders face? Explain how the Judiciary Act and Hamilton's economic ideas responded to these problems, including one criticism of Hamilton's plan.	Leaders faced border threats, debts, and weak trade rules. The Judiciary Act created federal courts. Hamilton supported taxes, a national bank, and protective tariffs to raise revenue and encourage manufacturing. Critics feared his policies favored wealthy interests.
2	How did arguments over Hamilton's economic program help create political parties? What effect did the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 have?	Disputes over Hamilton's program helped create the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties. The Fugitive Slave Act required officials to help return people who escaped slavery and endangered free Black people and freedom seekers.
3	Name two causes, one important event, and one effect of the War of 1812. Then state how Washington, Jefferson, and Monroe each responded to foreign affairs.	Impressment, trade limits, and frontier conflict caused the war. Fort McHenry was defended, and national pride increased. Washington warned against permanent alliances, Jefferson used the Embargo Act, and Monroe opposed new European colonies in the Americas.
4	Why did Jackson's supporters favor Cherokee removal? Explain what the Indian Removal Act authorized, what <i>Worcester v. Georgia</i> decided, and how the Trail of Tears followed.	Supporters wanted white settlers to gain southeastern land. The act authorized the president to negotiate removal treaties. Worcester ruled that Georgia had no authority in Cherokee territory. Despite this ruling, pressure and later coercive actions led to the forced Trail of Tears in 1838.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The Judiciary Act addressed the problem of creating a court system by establishing federal courts. It gave the national government a way to handle federal legal issues. The Monroe Doctrine addressed concerns about European influence in the Americas. It warned European powers not to create new colonies there. Both policies defined national authority, but one dealt with courts at home and the other with foreign affairs.

For marking, the six bold terms are the Judiciary Act of 1789, Fugitive Slave Act of 1793, Farewell Address, War of 1812, Monroe Doctrine, and Indian Removal Act. Accept equivalent wording that accurately connects each selected term to a purpose, cause, or effect stated in the passage.