

Early Presidents and Social Reformers



Timeline Cards



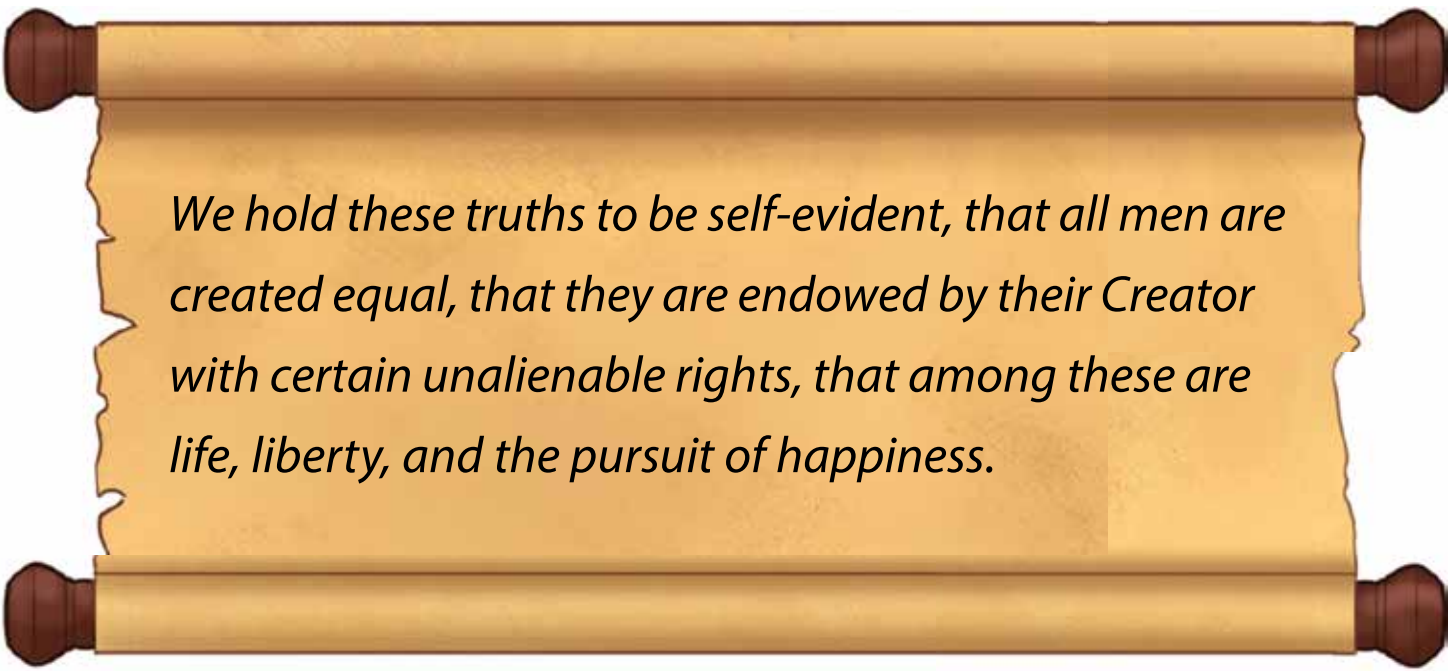
Early Presidents

Timeline Cards



Core Knowledge®

Introduction



We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

On July 4, 1776, the thirteen British colonies declared their independence from Great Britain.

Introduction



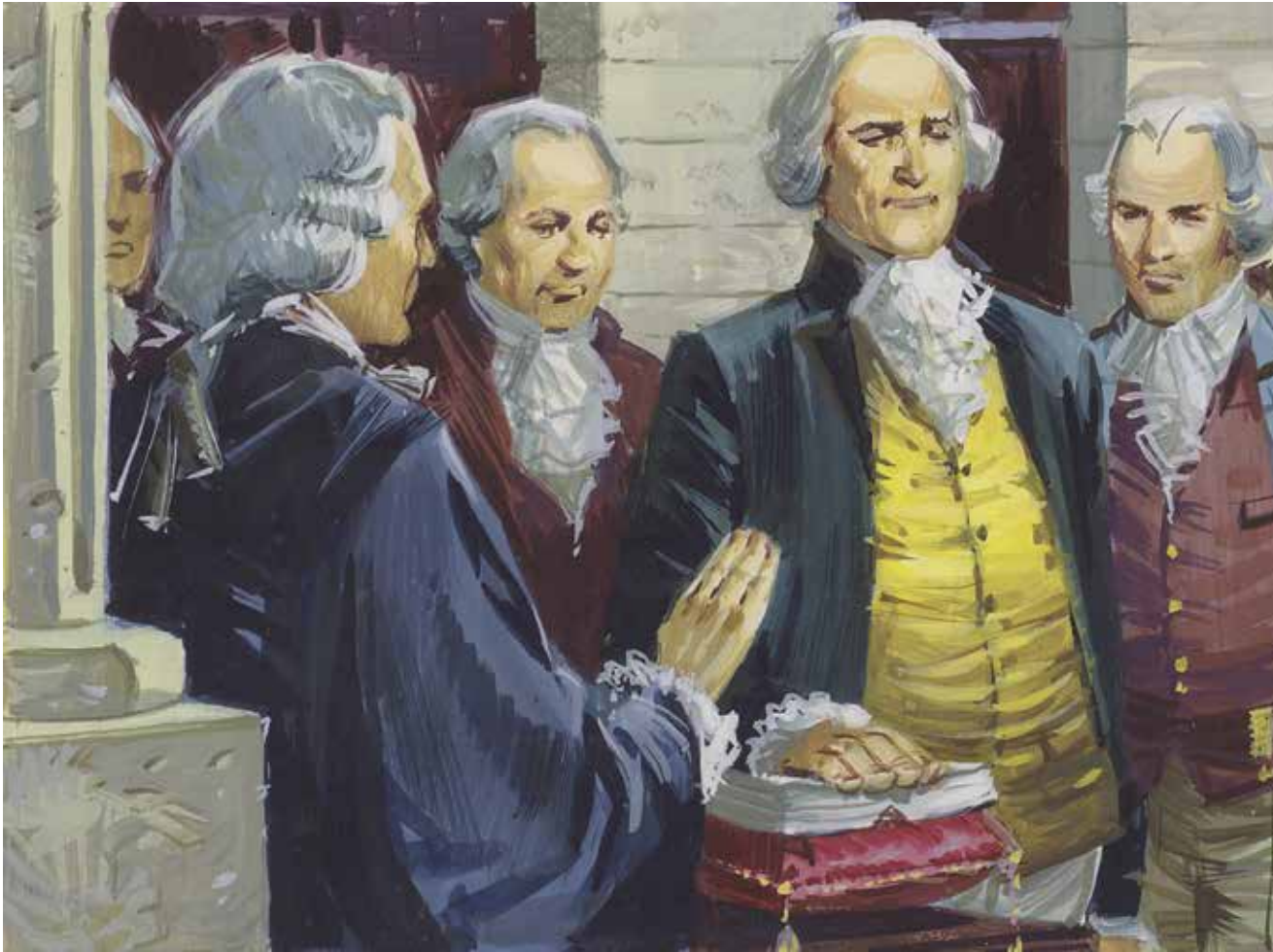
George Washington was the commander of the Continental Army during the American Revolution (1775–1781).

Introduction



In 1781, the Revolutionary War ended with the surrender of the British at Yorktown, Virginia.

CHAPTER 1: Washington Becomes President



George Washington was sworn in as president on April 30, 1789.

Big Question: Why was George Washington chosen to be the first president of the United States?

CHAPTER 2: The First Year

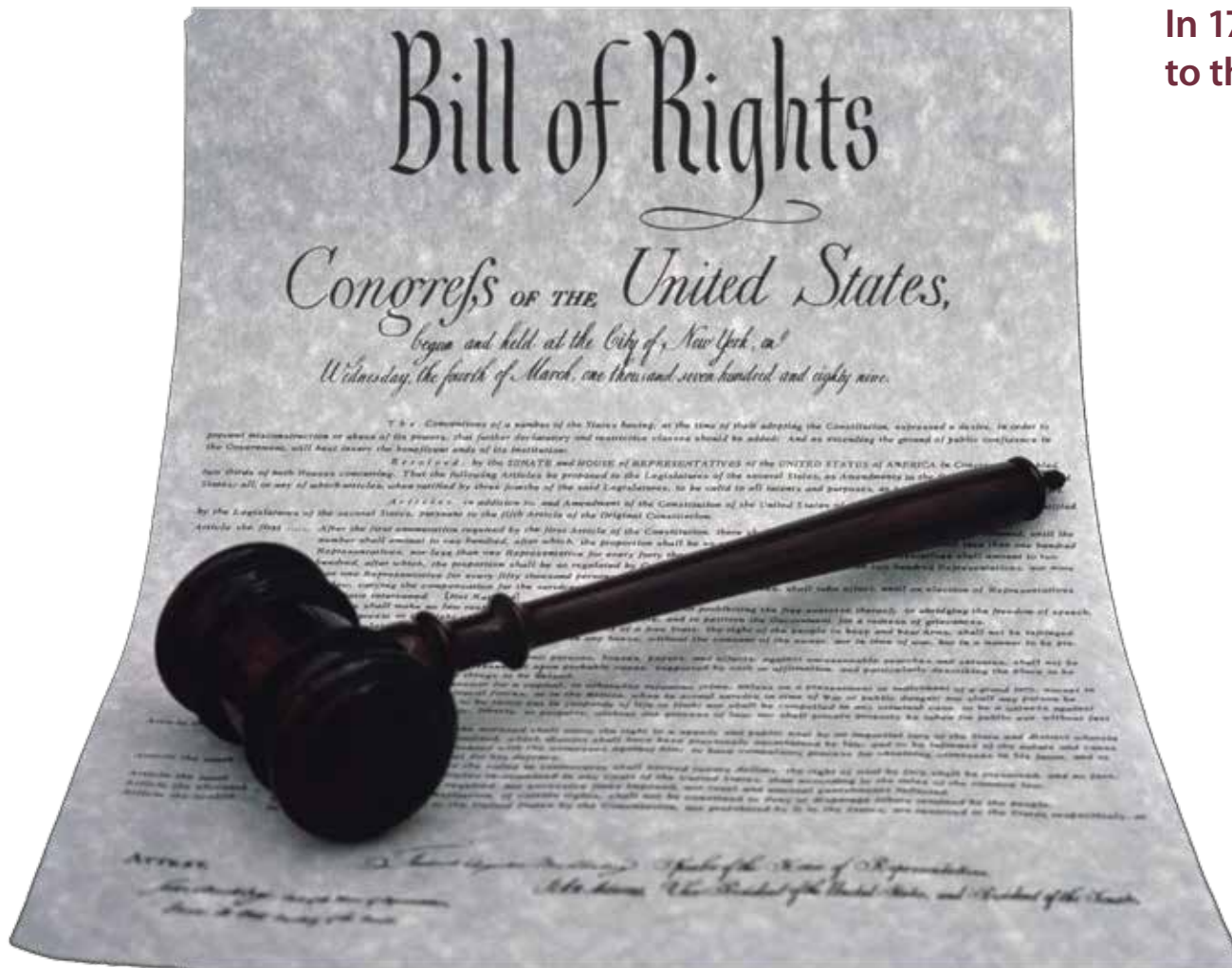


Although it is not in the Constitution, every president has had a Cabinet to advise him. This was George Washington's Cabinet, which met for the first time in 1793.

Big Question: What steps did the First Congress take to help establish a more organized system of government?

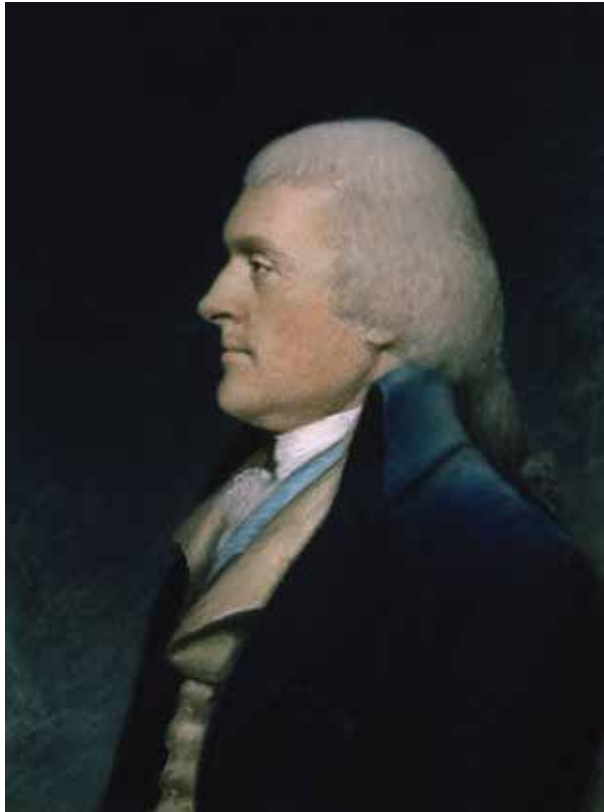
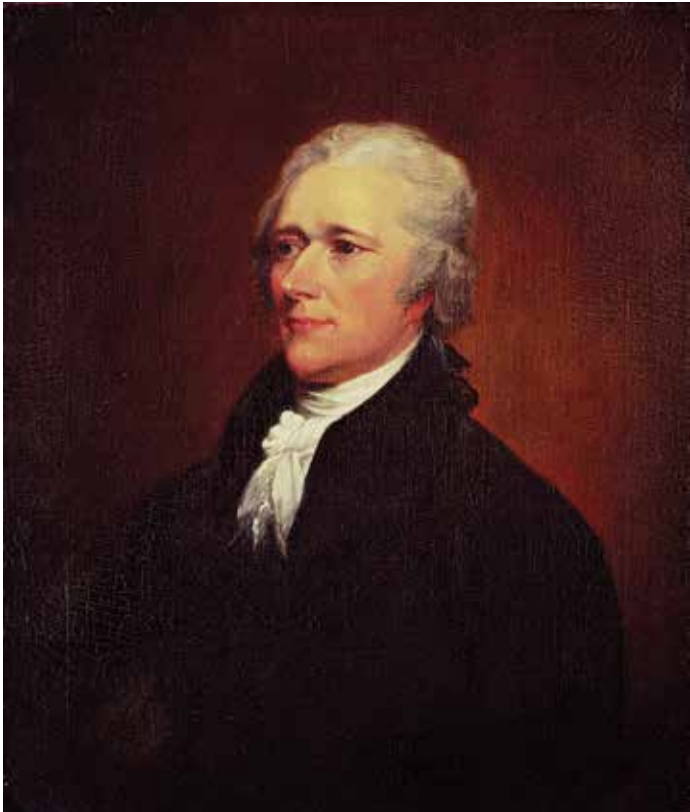
CHAPTER 2: The First Year

In 1791, the Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution.



Big Question: What steps did the First Congress take to help establish a more organized system of government?

CHAPTER 3: Hamilton and Jefferson



During the 1790s, differences between Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson led to the development of two political parties. Hamilton's supporters were called Federalists and Jefferson's supporters were called Democratic-Republicans.

Big Question: How did Hamilton's and Jefferson's beliefs about government differ?

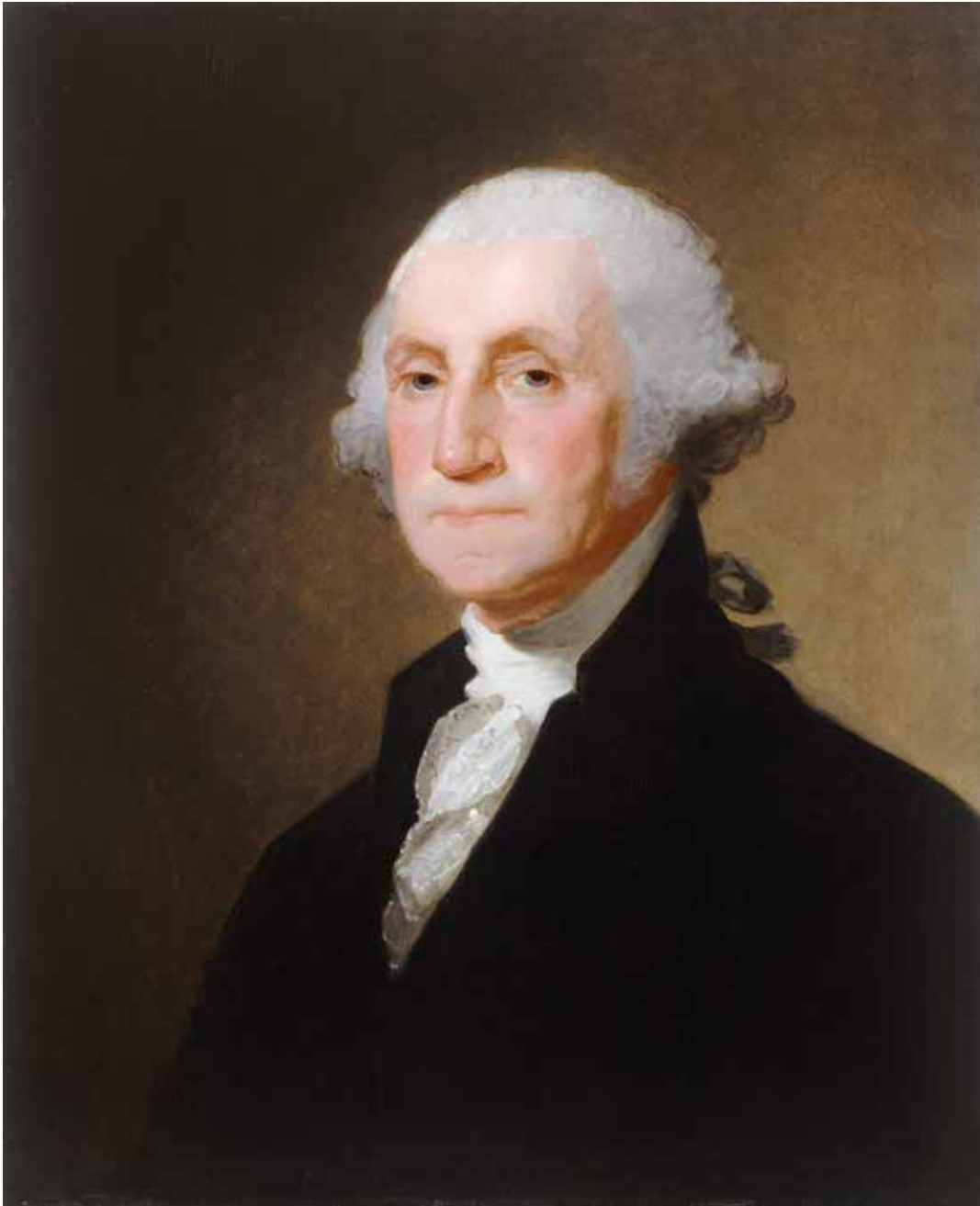
CHAPTER 3: Hamilton and Jefferson



In 1794, when farmers in Pennsylvania refused to pay taxes on whiskey, President George Washington led troops to put down the Whiskey Rebellion.

Big Question: How did Hamilton's and Jefferson's beliefs about government differ?

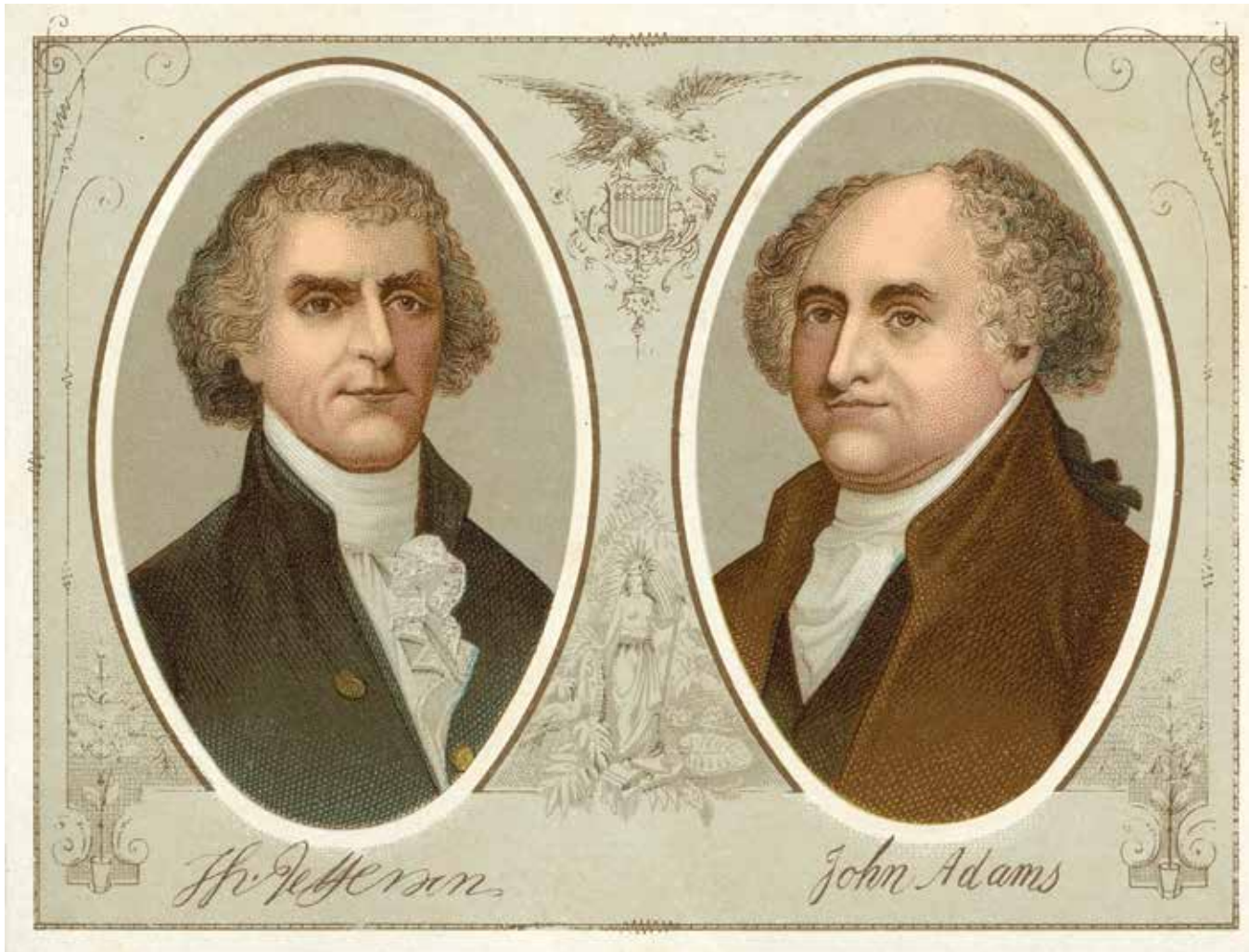
CHAPTER 4: The First Adams



George Washington finished his second term as president in 1796.

Big Question: Why was John Adams an unpopular president?

CHAPTER 4: The First Adams



The election of 1796 was the first election in which political parties played a role. John Adams won and became the second president.

Big Question: Why was John Adams an unpopular president?

CHAPTER 5: A New Capital for the New Nation



By 1800, the Capitol and the White House were ready for Congress and the president.



Big Question: How did Washington, D.C., become the capital of the United States?

CHAPTER 6: The Many-Sided Jefferson



Thomas Jefferson served as the third president, from 1801–1809.

Big Question: What important changes did Thomas Jefferson make to the country during his presidency?

CHAPTER 7: “Mr. Madison’s War”



James Madison was the fourth president, from 1809–1817.

Big Question: Why did the United States go to war with Britain in 1812?

CHAPTER 7: "Mr. Madison's War"



Madison was president during the War of 1812, during which the British burned the White House.

Big Question: Why did the United States go to war with Britain in 1812?

CHAPTER 8: Monroe and the Second Adams



James Monroe was the fifth president, from 1817–1825. He told European countries not to interfere with the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.

Big Question: Why did James Monroe put the Monroe Doctrine in place?

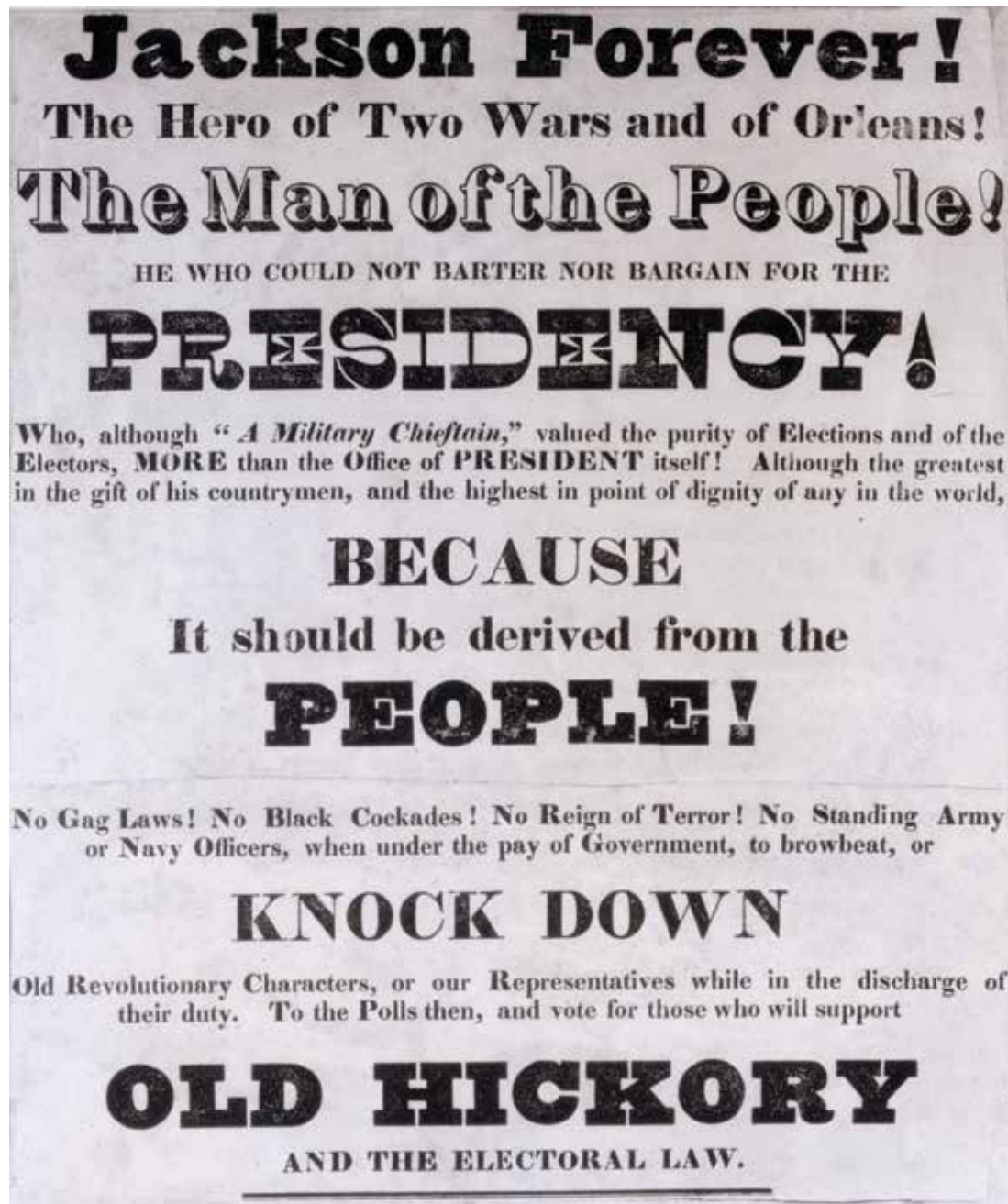
CHAPTER 8: Monroe and the Second Adams



John Quincy Adams, the son of John and Abigail Adams, became the sixth president, from 1825–1829.

Big Question: Why did James Monroe put the Monroe Doctrine in place?

CHAPTER 9: Jackson and the Common Man



Andrew Jackson served as the seventh president, from 1829–1837.

Big Question: Why was the election of Andrew Jackson important to ordinary Americans?

CHAPTER 9: Jackson and the Common Man



In 1830, with the passage of the Indian Removal Act, President Jackson and Congress forced Native Americans to move west of the Mississippi.

Big Question: Why was the election of Andrew Jackson important to ordinary Americans?

American Reformers

Timeline Cards



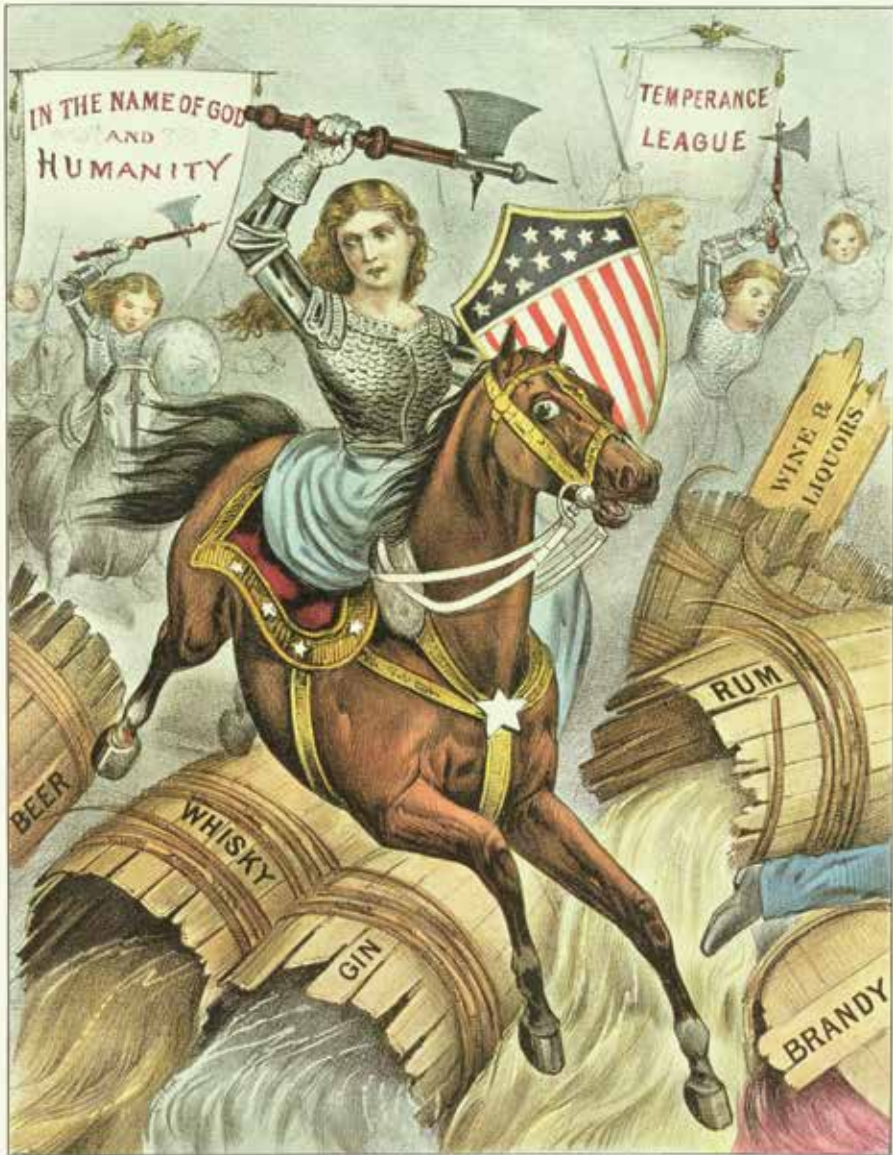
Core Knowledge®

Introduction



The Declaration of Independence, written by Thomas Jefferson in 1776, declared the colonies' separation from Britain and their establishment as "free and independent states."

CHAPTER 1: Springtime of Reform



Temperance reformers wanted people to drink little or no alcohol.

Big Question: What was the temperance movement?

CHAPTER 2: Treating Mental Illnesses



Dorothea Dix worked to improve care for people who had mental illnesses.

Big Question: How did Dorothea Dix change the treatment of people with mental illnesses?

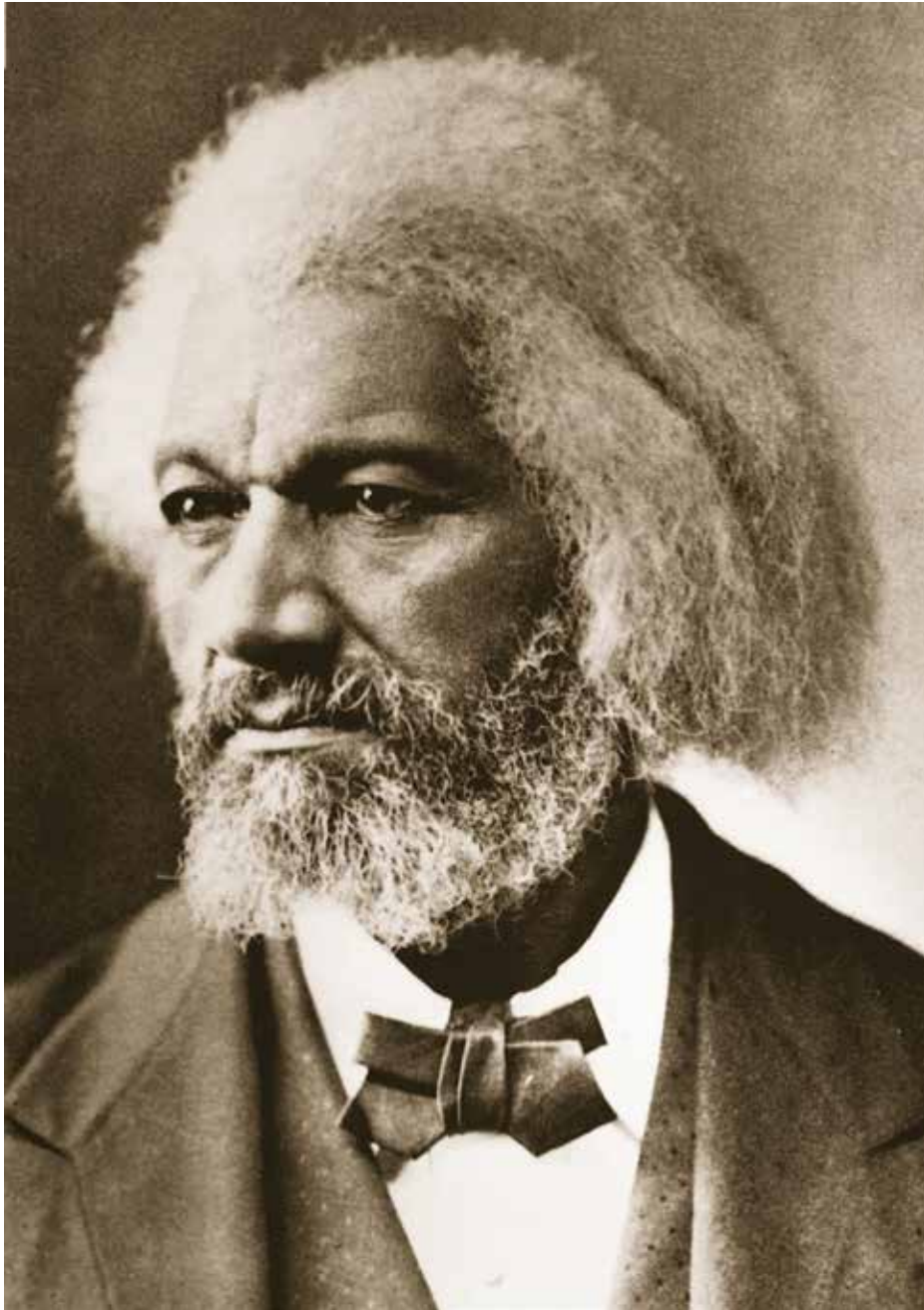
CHAPTER 3: Educating for Democracy

From 1837–1848, Horace Mann led the campaign for free public schools for all children.



Big Question: Why did Horace Mann want to give all children the right to an education?

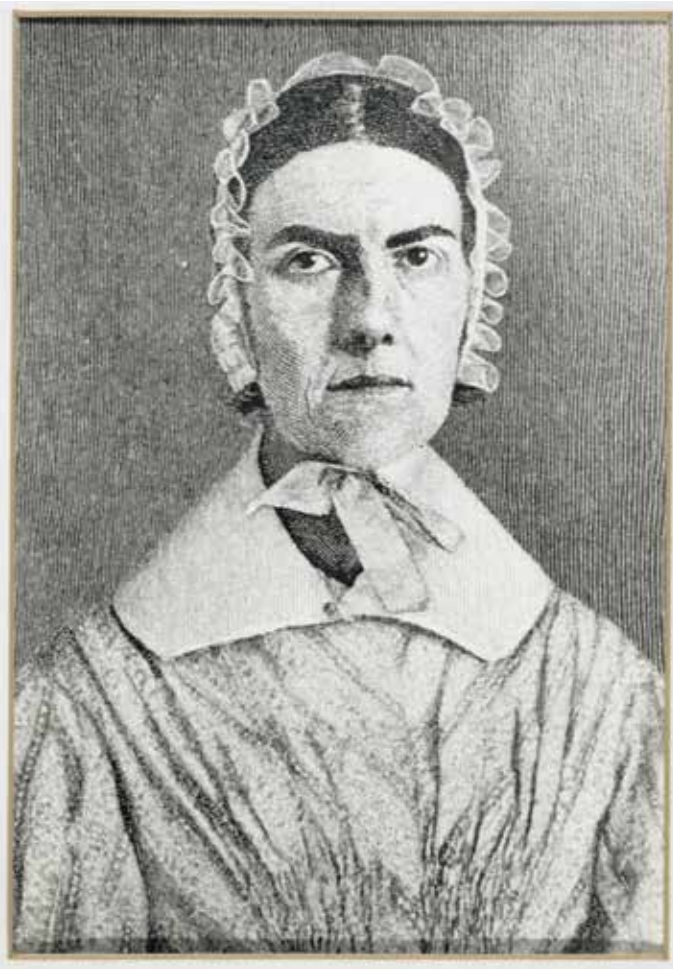
CHAPTER 4: Abolitionism



Despite the speeches and writings of formerly enslaved people, such as Frederick Douglass, abolitionists struggled to win support for their goal.

Big Question: What difficulties did the abolitionists face as they worked to abolish slavery?

CHAPTER 5: Women and the Fight for Equality



Abolitionists Angelina and Sarah Grimké were often criticized when they spoke out against slavery because they were women.

Big Question: What did the antislavery movement reveal about the rights of women?

CHAPTER 6: The Seneca Falls Convention

In 1848, a women's rights convention was held in Seneca Falls, New York.

THE FIRST CONVENTION

EVER CALLED TO DISCUSS THE

Civil and Political Rights of Women,

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., JULY 19, 20, 1848.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

A Convention to discuss the social, civil, and religious condition and rights of woman will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th of July current; commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. During the first day the meeting will be exclusively for women, who are earnestly invited to attend. The public generally are invited to be present on the second day, when Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, and other ladies and gentlemen, will address the Convention.*

* This call was published in the *Seneca County Courier*, July 14, 1848, without any signatures. The movers of this Convention, who drafted the call, the declaration and resolutions were Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Martha C. Wright, Mary Ann McClintock, and Jane C. Hunt.

Big Question: Why might some newspapers have made fun of the women's movement and its demands?

Early Presidents

Subject Matter Experts

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Tony Williams, Senior Teaching Fellow, Bill of Rights Institute

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Chapter 4, Card 2	Thomas Jefferson, John Adams (chromolitho), American School, (19th century) / Private Collection / © Look and Learn / Bridgeman Images
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Chapter 5, Card 1	White House in Washington, May 1821, by Jefferson Vail, watercolor, 22.2 cm x 26.8 cm, Detail, United States, 19th century / De Agostini Picture Library / M. Seemüller / Bridgeman Images
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Chapter 7, Card 1	James Madison (1751–1836) 4th President of the United States, serving from 1809 to 1817 (Oil on canvas) 1816, Vanderlyn, John (1775–1852) / Pictures from History / Bridgeman Images
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Chapter 9, Card 1	Jackson Forever! Presidential Campaign Poster (litho), American School, (19th century) / Collection of the New-York Historical Society, USA / Bridgeman Images
Chapter 9, Card 2	Cherokee Indians are forced from their homelands during the 1830s, 1993 (colour litho), Jauss, Herbert (1929–2001) / National Geographic Creative / Bridgeman Images

American Reformers

Subject Matter Experts

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Chapter 5, Card 1	Sarah Moore Grimké (1792–1873) member of Quakers she fight for abolition of slavery / Photo © PVDE / Bridgeman Images
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