

Remember: Refer to *The Social Studies Helper Introduction* for how these lessons work, and how to make follow-up slide shows and questions.

U.S. Presidents

U.S. Presidents lessons allow us teachers to come at U.S. History (and often World History) from yet another angle. By offering the major events that occurred during each American presidency, we offer yet another opportunity to help students' brains organize material, and often reinforce and reiterate material already covered. I believe that few of us remember things the first time we hear it. For most of us, we need to hear things several times, in different contexts, and in doing so, we often unconsciously absorb information. This thinking is embedded in all of The Social Studies Helper lessons, and you may notice that certain themes and events are often repeated, sometimes in the same way, sometimes different. Take a moment to look through this section. Notice there are several different kinds of lessons. Some cover one or two presidents with a lot of detail. Others cover one president with even more detail. And yet others cover many presidents with a shorter, less detailed list of only the main events. The purpose here is to mix it up, to sometimes cover a general period of time, to look well ahead, or to review and quickly look back when appropriate. As always, use as you like. You'll find many things that aren't covered elsewhere, may be covered here. For example, there is not a Particular Unit Lesson on Reconstruction, but you will find this covered within the lessons of Andrew Johnson and Ulysses S. Grant. Because these lessons cover all U.S. presidents, elementary and middle school teachers alike will find plenty to work with. Enjoy!

U.S. Presidents 1 General 1797-1837 Washington, French, Indian, Commander, Revolution, Act, Supreme Court, Jefferson, State, Hamilton, Treasury, Knox, War, Whiskey Rebellion, federal, federal tax, Treaty, war, Britain, fur trade, Term Limits, stepping, Dancer, Horseman, Surveyor, Designer, Collector, Wooden, Bone, Adams, Federalist, Paris, Jay, Franklin, independence, boundary, Federalist, central, stronger, state, Affair, disrespect, French, sentiment, naval, avoided, full-scale war, Alien, Sedition, smallest, feisty, anger, Letters, Jefferson, Independence—Life, Liberty, Pursuit, Happiness, rights, Enlightenment Reader, Thinker, Locke, Hobbes, Rousseau, Voltaire, Franklin, Nullification, nullify, void, unconstitutional, Smaller, power, states, taxes, Navy, Bank, Purchase, France, Doubled, size, expansion, Architect, Library, slave, Hemmings, manipulative, Constitution, Lawyer, intellectual, integral, Interpretation, Constitution, interpreted, Review-Supreme Court, Constitutional, War of 1812, young, seizing ships, sailors, tribes, ready, war, burned, Jackson, Doctrine, expanding, stay out, power, region, Compromise, slavery, North, South, illegal, legal, states, Union, France, Louisiana Purchase, State, State, Britain, Oregon, Florida, Spain, Monroe, Jackson, split, Clay's, Republican, Democratic, House of Representatives, slavery, read, arrogant, skinny-dipper, photograph, expanding, voters, one, them, cause, business, movement, common, Spoils, friends, qualified, cabinet, friends, sneak, kitchen, Indian Removal, expanding, conflicts, Native American tribes, money, treaties, forced relocation, Carolina, tariffs, taxes, exploited, North, secede, break, Union, Navy, compromise, federal (central), trust, United States, supporting, (enemy), Clay, power, wealthy, withdrew, government, expansion, Executive Branch, increasing, President, accused, king, feisty, anger, fighting, challenge, duel, gambled, horse, Abolitionist, Turner, Texas, Alamo.

U.S. Presidents 1 General

1797-1837

- George Washington 1789-1797 No Political Party
 - The French and Indian War (1754-1763)
 - Commander of all American forces during The American Revolution.
 - Judiciary Act of 1789-Created a Supreme Court.
 - First Cabinet-Thomas Jefferson-Sec. of State; Alexander Hamilton-Sec. of Treasury; Henry Knox-Sec. of War.
 - The Whiskey Rebellion 1794-Washington sent federal troops to enforce federal tax.
 - Jay's Treaty 1794-Kept U.S. out of war with Britain, but allowed Britain access to federal territory.
 - Established Principle of Term Limits by stepping down after 2 4yr terms.
 - Great Dandelion, Horseradish, Surveyor, Designer, Collector/Wool/Boots Teeth.
- John Adams 1797-1801 Federalist
 - The Treaty of Paris -Adams, John Jay, and Benjamin Franklin/Established U.S. boundaries with Europe.
 - Strong Federalist-Wanted a centralized gov't that was stronger than the state governments.
 - XYZ Affair-Diplomatic dispute by France led to anti-French sentiment and naval conflicts. Adams, however, avoided a full-scale war.
 - Alien and Sedition Acts 1798-Deported foreigners and made it harder for immigrants to vote.
 - Not the smallest president, notoriously feeble and prone to anger/Letters to Abigail.
- Thomas Jefferson 1801-1809 Democratic-Republican
 - Declaration of Independence-Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness are unalienable rights.
 - Big English Reaction and Thought-Locke, Hobbes, Rousseau, Voltaire, France +
 - Nullification-States have right to nullify, to consider void any act they deem unconstitutional.
 - Jeffersonian Republicanism-Small central government/More shared power to the states, lower taxes/Build the Nation/Reduce Influence of the Bank of the U.S.
 - The Louisiana Purchase 1803-(From France) Doubled the size of America, led to expansion.
 - Archibald, left huge Legacy, had a child with a slave, Sally Hemmings, was manipulative and secretive.
- James Madison 1809-1817 Democratic-Republican
 - Father of the Constitution-Lawyer, intellect, writer, was integral to U.S. Constitution.
 - Strict Interpretation of U.S. Constitution-still a big question: How strictly can it be interpreted?
 - Pushed for Judicial Review-Supreme Court has final say on all Constitutional matters.
 - The War of 1812-Britain challenging a young America by seizing ships and sailors and arming Native tribes to fight against/U.S. wasn't ready for war/Presidential Mansion built/Andrew Jackson...
- James Monroe 1817-1825 Democratic-Republican
 - The Monroe Doctrine-Early America is expanding and growing/This is early America telling Europeans and world to stay out of our backyard, that we're the main power in this region now.
 - The Missouri Compromise (1820)-Temporarily solved slavery issue between North and South by making slavery illegal in North and legal in South, but crumbled as new states were added to Union.
 - Ambassador to France-helped negotiate Louisiana Purchase/Was Madison's Sec. of State.

6. John Quincy Adams 1825-1829 Republican

1. **As Monroe's Sec. of St** _____ -JQA reached a compromise w/ Brit ___ over the Or ___ Territory, transferred Fl ___ from Sp ___ (Adams-Onis Treaty 1819)/main architect of the Mo ___ Doctrine.
2. JQA's defeat of Andrew Ja ___ in 1824 spl ___ the Democratic-Republican Party. JQA's (and Henry Cl ___'s) faction became the Rep _____ Party and Jackson's faction became the D _____ Party.
3. JQA would go on to serve 17 years in the H ___ of R _____ /Outspoken critic of sl _____.
4. Highly intelligent and well-re ____, very arro _____ and humorless, and a skinny-d _____. JQA was also the first president to have his ph _____ taken.

7. Andrew Jackson 1829-1837 Democrat

1. **Champion of the Common Man**-America is e _____ west, there are thousands+ of new vo _____, and Jackson claims he's o ___ of the ____, will champion their cau ___ against big b _____.
2. **Jacksonian Democracy**-Refers to the rise of this move _____, the champion of co _____ People, and the Sp _____ System, which allows presidents to hire f _____ instead of the most qua _____.
3. **The Kitchen Cabinet**-Jackson couldn't get along with his official c _____, so he turned to other fri _____ who would often snea ___ into the Presidential Mansion through the ki _____.
4. **In _____ Rem _____ Act (1830)**-As the U.S. exp _____ west at this time, there were more and more con _____ with many N _____ A _____ tr _____. In theory, this act provided mo _____ to negotiate tre _____ with tribes; in practice, it led to the for _____ relo _____ of many tribes.
5. **The Nullification Act**-When South C _____, upset over rising tar _____ (ta _____ on imported/exported goods), and feeling exploi _____ by the No _____, threatened to sec _____ (to br _____ away) from the Uni ____, President Jackson sent the U.S. N _____ to enforce the tariffs. A compro _____ was agreed upon, but Jackson had made his point: the fed _____ (cen _____) government wasn't to be messed with.
6. **The Bank Issue**-Jackson didn't tr _____ the Bank of the Un _____ St _____, run by its president Nicholas Biddle. He thought that it suppo _____ his political nemesis (e _____), Henry C _____, and he thought that it put too much po _____ in the hands of the wea _____. Therefore, he withd _____ all gov _____ money from the bank and placed it in certain "pet banks" (banks that were, by the way, often loyal to the Democratic Party).
7. **The Expansion of the Executive Branch**-Part of Jackson's legacy was the exp _____ of the Ex _____ Br _____, of incr _____ the powers of the Pres _____. Many, at the time, however, accu _____ him of acting like a k _____.
Tidbits: Was notoriously fei _____ and prone to fits of ang _____ and fig _____; he would often cha _____ people to a du _____. Smoked, gam _____, (had his own race ho _____), Aboliti _____ mov't began (Nat Tu _____ Rebellion), Te _____ Independence (The Al _____).