

# DynaNotes Grade 8 Social Studies STAAR Review & Intervention Program

## 66-page Student Activity Book – Four Sample Answer Key Pages

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Activity 13 – First Parties and Presidents (page 1 of 2)

Place the terms from the Term Bank into the correct area of the Venn diagram below.

**Term Bank**

championed agricultural concerns	member of Washington's cabinet	for strong federal government
Republican	against central bank	for higher tariffs
favored neutrality and trade with Britain	favored France and French Revolution	strict interpretation of Constitution
Founding Father	Federalist	for lower tariffs
for central bank	championed manufacturing concerns	U.S. leader during Early Republic Era
for strong state governments	for lower taxes	for higher taxes
author	loose interpretation of Constitution	political party formed around his ideas

**Thomas Jefferson**

- for lower taxes
- for lower tariffs
- against central bank
- favored France and French Revolution
- championed agricultural concerns
- strict interpretation of Constitution
- for strong state governments
- Republican

**U.S. leader during Early Republic Era**

- member of Washington's cabinet
- political party formed around his ideas
- Founding Father
- author

**Alexander Hamilton**

- for higher taxes
- for higher tariffs
- for central bank
- favored neutrality and trade with Britain
- championed manufacturing concerns
- loose interpretation of Constitution
- for strong federal government
- Federalist

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Activity 13 – First Parties and Presidents (page 2 of 2)

Read each quotation by one of the United States' first five presidents (from Washington to Monroe). Write the name of the correct president next to each quote.

Quotation	President
"... the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers ..."	<b>James Monroe</b>
"We behold ... on the side of Great Britain, a state of war against the United States ... Whether the United States shall continue passive under these ... accumulating wrongs, or, opposing force to force in defense of their national rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of Events ... is a solemn question which the Constitution wisely confides to the legislative department ... In recommending it to their early deliberations I am happy in the assurance that the decision will be worthy the enlightened and patriotic councils of a virtuous, a free, and a powerful nation."	<b>James Madison</b>
"I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally."	<b>George Washington</b>
"While ... the Mississippi and its waters secure an independent outlet for the produce of the western States, and an uncontrolled navigation through their whole course, free from collision with other powers ... , the fertility of the country, its climate and extent, promise in due season important aids to our treasury, an ample provision for our posterity, and a wide-spread field for the blessings of freedom and equal laws."	<b>Thomas Jefferson</b>
"There is one thing I would like to be remembered for more than anything else. I gave myself the task of making peace with France. And I succeeded."	<b>John Adams</b>

Read each statement made by a historian referencing one of the United States' first five presidents (from Washington to Monroe). Write the name of the correct president (whom the quote references) next to each statement.

Historian's Statement	President
"The Democrat – Republican Party, suspicious of [his] dealings, demanded that he release all correspondence with France, and in doing so, he replaced the French agent names with X, Y and Z."	<b>John Adams</b>
"Opponents mocked the war ... and found fault with his leadership. By war's end, however, a new spirit of nationalism had emerged, and [he] left office in high regard."	<b>James Madison</b>
"[His] embargo had a measurable effect in France and Britain. Unfortunately the economic consequences for America were even worse."	<b>Thomas Jefferson</b>
"His insistence on neutrality in foreign quarrels set another key precedent, as did his insistence that the power to make such a determination be lodged in the presidency."	<b>George Washington</b>
"[He] convinced Spain to sell Florida to the United States ... The resulting treaty, known as the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819 ... was hailed as a great success."	<b>James Monroe</b>

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Activity 27 – Civil War Timeline and Contributions (page 1 of 2)

Use the timeline below to answer the questions that follow. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
Lincoln's elected	VA, AR, NC, TN secede	Battle of Antietam	Gettysburg Address	Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address	John Wilkes Booth assassinates Lincoln
Southern Democrats walk out of Democratic National Conventions	Lincoln's First Inaugural Address	<i>The Atlantic Monthly</i> publishes "Battle Hymn of the Republic" by Julia Ward Howe	Battle of Vicksburg	Lincoln appoints Ulysses S. Grant to command entire Union Army	Stonewall Jackson dies
Confederate Congress elects Jefferson Davis	Confederate National Convention	Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation	Battle of Appomattox Court House	Lee surrenders to Grant	
first 7 states secede: SC, MS, FL, AL, GA, LA, TX					

1. Which of the following best replaces the question mark?

A Harriet Beecher Stowe writes *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

B John Brown's Raid

C *Dred Scott v. Sandford*

D Battle of Fort Sumter

3. How did African-Americans contribute to Union victory?

A ~25% of slaves escaped to freedom during the Civil War

B ~200,000 free blacks and escaped slaves volunteered for the Union during the Civil War

C many fought bravely; 40,000 died and 16 were awarded the Medal of Honor

D all of the above

Advantages of North	Advantages of South
Resources: more people, factories, railroads, munitions	Objective: defensive war
Military: navy; could trade with Europe	Military: academies in South; many well-trained officers
Leadership: Lincoln	Geography: most of war fought in areas familiar to and friendly to Confederates

2. Which event from the timeline belongs in the circle?

A Lincoln's First Inaugural Address

B Emancipation Proclamation

C Gettysburg Address

D Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

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Activity 27 – Civil War Timeline and Contributions (page 2 of 2)

Draw two lines to match each individual to his/her description and to his/her contribution to the Civil War. One individual has been completed for you.

Description	Individual	Contribution to Civil War
Confederate General	Abraham Lincoln	brilliant military strategist and leader whose death in 1863 was a severe setback for the Confederate Army
Union General	Jefferson Davis	won the Medal of Honor for carrying dispatches between the USS <i>Santiago de Cuba</i> through heavy Confederate fire to Major General Alfred Terry
President of the Union	Ulysses S. Grant	led Confederacy; ordered the bombing of Fort Sumter
Union Sergeant, former slave	Robert E. Lee	earned the Medal of Honor while fighting for the 54 <sup>th</sup> Regiment at a battle in South Carolina; though severely wounded, he carried the American flag through enemy fire until returning it to the men of the 54 <sup>th</sup>
pro-Union poet	Stonewall Jackson	gave Union citizens a sense of purpose and hope; did not give up despite enormous pressure to quit
Confederate Commander	William Carney	military leader and gifted strategist who chose the Confederacy and his home state of Virginia over his loyalty to the United States; his troops were fiercely loyal to him
Union sailor, born in Chile	Philip Bazaar	wrote the uplifting words to the song, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," which was commonly sung by Union citizens and Union troops throughout the Civil War
President of the Confederacy	Julia Ward Howe	led Union troops to victory by pursuing the enemy until obtaining complete surrender; in Lincoln's words during the war, "I can't spare this man – he fights!"

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