

# **A More Perfect Union:** **The Early Republic**

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**Year 1**  
**History Unit 6**  
Workbook

# Lesson 1: President Washington's Legacy

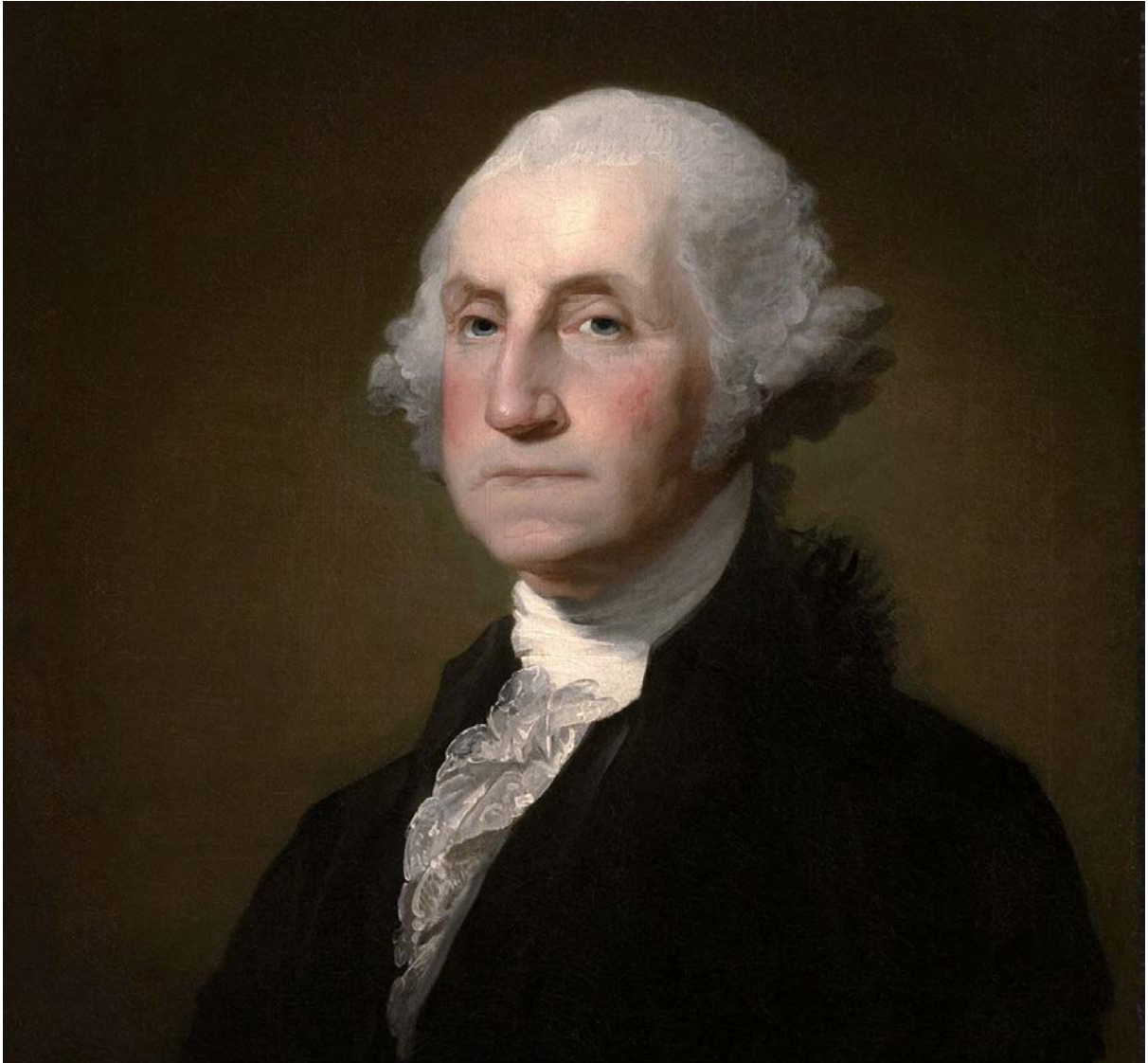


*The official presidential portrait of George Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, 1797 (Wikimedia)*

**How did President Washington influence the American presidency?**

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**Lesson 1**  
**Do Now**



*Presidential portrait of George Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, 1800 (The National Gallery of Art)*

1. What are **two** things you notice about this image?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What are **two** questions you have about this image?

## Lesson 2: Political Parties



*Portrait of Thomas Jefferson, by Rembrandt Peale, 1800 (left), and portrait of Alexander Hamilton, by John Trumbull, 1806 (right) (Wikimedia)*

**Why did political parties emerge in the early United States?**

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**Lesson 2**  
**Note-Taking Template**

<b>American Industry</b>	<b>Constitutional Interpretation</b>	<b>Foreign Policy</b>	<b>Political Economy</b>

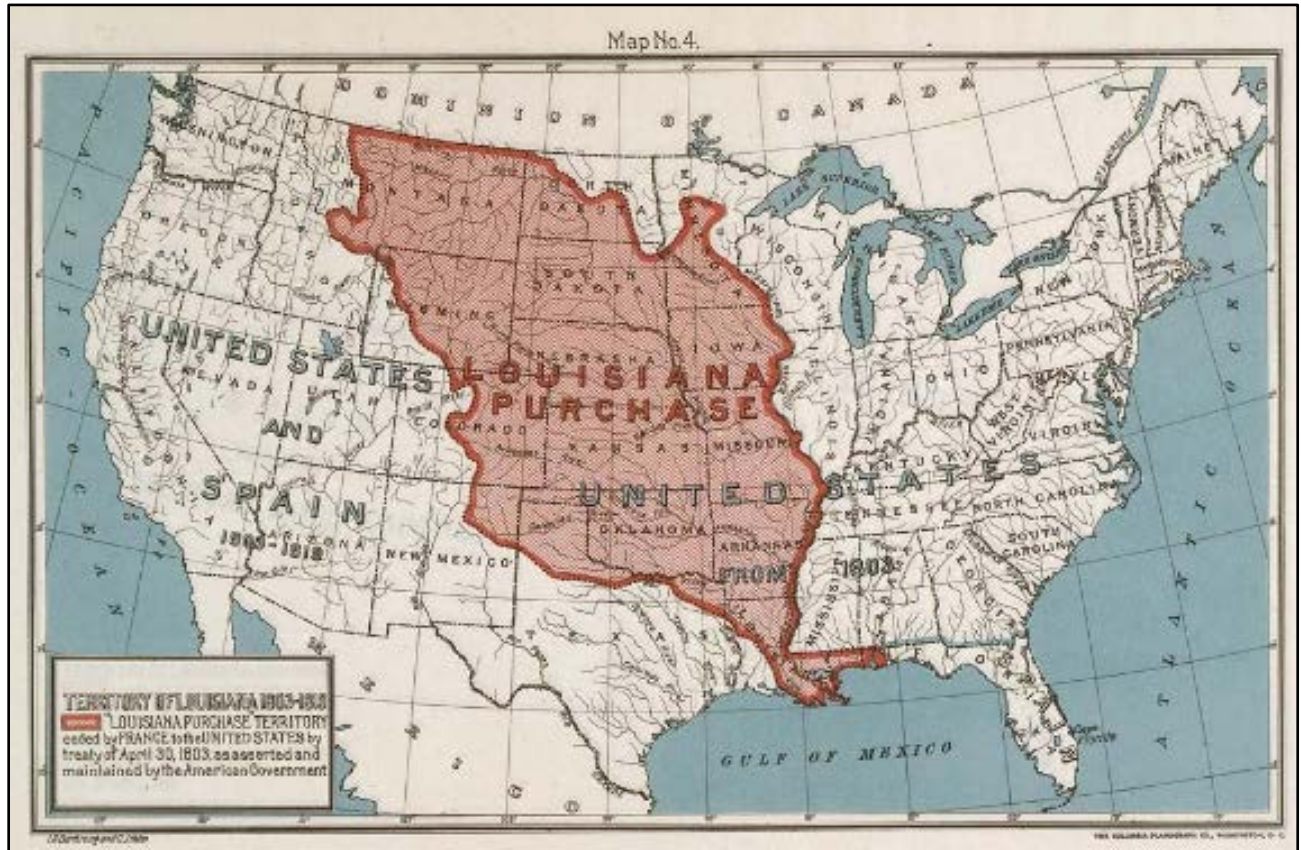
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**Lesson 2**  
**Exit Ticket**

1. Why did the beliefs of the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans differ?
  - a. Federalists believed in a stricter interpretation of the Constitution than did the Democratic-Republicans.
  - b. Federalists believed in establishing a constitutional monarchy, unlike the Democratic-Republicans.
  - c. Federalists believed in a looser interpretation of the Constitution than did the Democratic-Republicans.
  - d. Federalists believed in establishing a weak federal government, unlike the Democratic-Republicans.
  
2. Why did the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans debate over federal power?
  - a. Federalists believed in a strong executive, while Democratic-Republicans prioritized state power.
  - b. Federalists believed in a weak federal government, while Democratic-Republicans wanted to weaken the states.
  - c. Federalists believed in no federal government, while Democratic-Republicans hoped to preserve it.
  - d. Federalists believed in no state governments, while Democratic-Republicans believed in no federal government.
  
3. Which of the following Americans was most likely to support the Democratic-Republican Party?
  - a. merchant
  - b. doctor
  - c. laborer
  - d. farmer



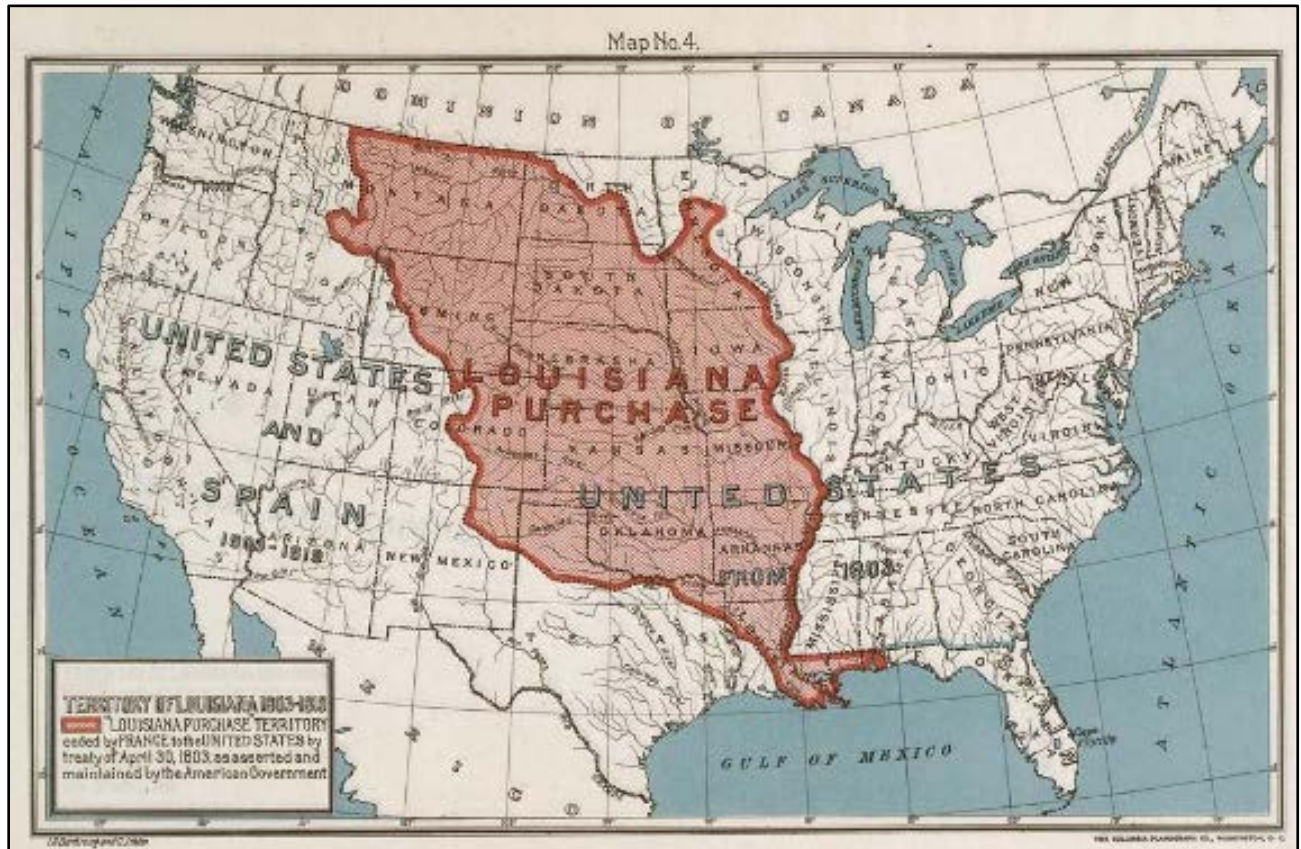
## Lessons 3–5: The Louisiana Purchase



*A map of the unexplored territory gained in the Louisiana Purchase (National Archives)*

**Was opposition to the Louisiana Purchase driven more by politics or by principle? Why?**

Lesson 3  
Do Now



A map of the unexplored territory gained in the Louisiana Purchase (National Archives)

1. What are **two** things you notice about this image?
2. What are **two** questions you have about this image?



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**Lessons 3–5**  
**DBQ**

**Historical Context:** With the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the United States purchased approximately 828,000 square miles of territory from France, doubling the size of the young country. Part or all of 15 states was eventually created from the land deal, which is considered one of the most important achievements of Thomas Jefferson’s presidency.

**Task:** Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of history, answer the questions that follow each document. Your answers to the questions will help you write the essay that follows, in which you will be asked: *Was opposition to the Louisiana Purchase driven more by politics or by principle? Why?*

**As you read Documents A through D, answer the corresponding questions below:**

1. Based on **both** the excerpt and timeline above, why were Federalists like Alexander Hamilton skeptical of negotiations with France? Be sure to think carefully about your claim and articulate it simply and clearly.

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2. Why does Alexander Hamilton oppose President Jefferson’s treaty to purchase the Louisiana Territory? Be sure to think carefully about your claim and articulate it simply and clearly.

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3. According to the letter in Document C, why was Senator King critical of the Louisiana Purchase? Be sure to think carefully about your claim and articulate it simply and clearly.

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4. According to his reply above, why was Senator Pickering opposed to the actions of President Jefferson’s administration? Be sure to think carefully about your claim and articulate it simply and clearly.

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## DBQ Planning Page

**Directions:** Write a well-organized essay of no more than 200 words, which answers the following question: **Was opposition to the Louisiana Purchase driven more by politics or by principle? Why?**

**In your essay, be sure to:**

- Clearly answer the question being asked. **THINK before you write!**
- Use evidence from **at least** three of the Documents A–D provided
- Include relevant outside information from your knowledge of U.S. history

**Thesis:**

**Piece of Evidence 1:**

**Analysis:**

**Piece of Evidence 2:**

**Analysis:**

**Piece of Evidence 3:**

**Analysis:**

## Lesson 6: The Impact of the War of 1812



The Battle of New Orleans, by Edward Percy Moran, 1910 (Wikimedia)

**How did the War of 1812 affect American politics and society?**

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**Lesson 6**  
**Do Now**



*Action Between USS Constitution and HMS Guerriere, by Michele Felice Corne, 1812 (Wikipedia)*

1. What are **two** things you notice about this image?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What are **two** questions you have about this image?



## Lessons 7–9: Founding Figures



*The Preamble to the Constitution (Wikimedia)*

**How did individual Americans influence government and society in the early United States?**





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**Lesson 9**  
**Do Now**

1. How did the Federalist Party and the Democratic-Republican Party differ?
  - a. The Federalists supported France, while the Democratic-Republicans supported Great Britain.
  - b. The Federalists believed in an industrial economy, while the Democratic-Republicans supported an agrarian economy.
  - c. The Federalists promoted rejoining Great Britain, while the Democratic-Republicans wanted to remain independent.
  - d. The Federalists valued the Constitution, while the Democratic-Republicans hoped to rewrite the Constitution.
  
2. Why do historians call the Election of 1800 a “peaceful revolution”?
  - a. Although a war was fought, very few Americans were killed in battle.
  - b. As a result of the election, Americans were convinced to join the French Revolution.
  - c. Americans agreed to revise the Constitution and create a new government.
  - d. Thomas Jefferson, leader of a rival political party, was peacefully elected to political office.
  
3. How did the War of 1812 affect American society?
  - a. The War of 1812 devastated society, forcing the nation to rejoin Great Britain.
  - b. The War of 1812 strengthened the power of the Federalist Party.
  - c. The War of 1812 sparked a period of national prosperity and patriotism.
  - d. The War of 1812 convinced Americans to help support the French Revolution.