

NTI DAY #9  
(weather-closed school day)

PACKET  
NINE  
(Social Studies)

General Directions:

Due to weather, Harrison County Schools are closed. In an effort to utilize this day on the school calendar, your child is assigned and should work on this “packet” of school work today. It will count as a grade for this subject. The work attached is specific to the subject listed above. Please contact your child’s teacher of this subject at 234-7110 in the event you/your student have questions on this packet. Staff and teachers reported to HCMS today and are available should you have questions.

While this is DUE no later than the last school day before the 3<sup>rd</sup> nine-weeks ends, we *strongly encourage* students to turn it in to their teacher as soon as it’s complete (soon after the NTI day) to avoid it being lost, eaten by the family pet, burned to keep warm, etc ☺



# THOMAS JEFFERSON

**B**orn on a Virginia plantation, Thomas Jefferson was well educated at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg. He was good at many things, including languages, music, writing, and architecture, but he decided to enter the law profession. As a young lawyer, he was elected to the Virginia colonial assembly, called the House of Burgesses. He was soon sent to the Continental Congress and placed on the committee to write the Declaration of Independence. His friend John Adams, also on the committee, asked him to write the first draft. The most important statement of the Declaration was that the colonies were separate from Britain, declared independent states. Jefferson also included the belief that "all men are created equal" with certain rights that cannot be taken away. That belief has helped guide Americans in self-government ever since.

After the Revolutionary War, Jefferson served in other government offices. He wrote a statute, or law, of religious freedom for Virginia, which set a standard for all the other states. Then he served as President Washington's secretary of state, in charge of foreign affairs. As an adviser to the president, Jefferson favored little government and a nation made up mostly of farmers. His point of view became the basis of one of the first American political parties, the Democratic Republican Party (an earlier form of today's Democratic Party).

Later, Jefferson became vice president to John Adams and then was elected president himself. His greatest act as president was to buy the huge Louisiana Territory from France.

After serving as president, Jefferson was happy to go home to his Virginia home, called Monticello, which he designed himself. He also founded the University of Virginia and designed its buildings.

## Across

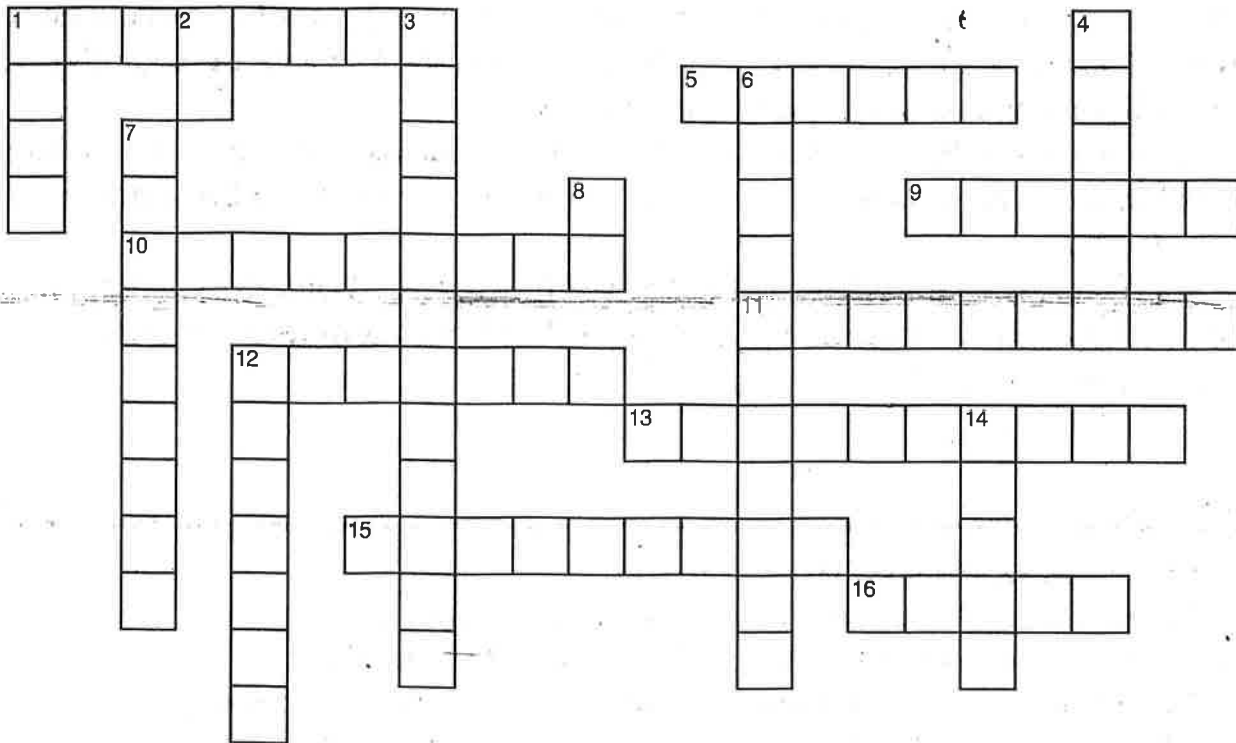
1. State where Jefferson founded a university
5. Jefferson believed these could not be taken away from people.
9. What the colonies became after the Declaration of Independence
10. Buying this territory was Jefferson's greatest accomplishment as president.
11. Jefferson was elected to this office after serving as vice president.
12. As secretary of state, Jefferson was in charge of \_\_\_\_\_ affairs.
13. Name of Jefferson's Virginia home
15. Jefferson's first government job was in the Virginia House of \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Jefferson wrote the first \_\_\_\_\_ of the Declaration of Independence.

Jefferson's Rough Draft for the Declaration of Independence



Down

1. Jefferson served under Adams as \_\_\_\_ president.
2. Initials of the president for whom Jefferson was secretary of state
3. Jefferson's designs for Monticello show he was skilled in this area.
4. Jefferson thought the country was best off with \_\_\_\_ government.
6. At the end of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson says the colonies are now "free and \_\_\_\_ states."
7. Jefferson wrote an important law to guarantee this kind of freedom.
8. Initials of the man who asked Jefferson to write the first draft of the Declaration of Independence
12. Jefferson thought most Americans should work as \_\_\_\_.
14. Jefferson wrote that "all men are created \_\_\_\_."



# GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington was born on a Virginia farm. He was given a primary education, then, as a young man, worked as a surveyor measuring land. When his half-brother died, Washington inherited his land and a home, Mount Vernon. Tall and strong, he liked outdoor work and the army. He became an officer in the Virginia militia and fought to push the French out of the upper Ohio River valley. In fighting at Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), Washington learned Indian techniques and battle strategies.

By the end of the French and Indian War, Washington was a well-known officer. The Continental Congress asked him to become commander in chief of the Continental army in the Revolutionary War. Outnumbered by the enemy, the army never had enough supplies and were not as well trained as the British. Washington trained the army, gave them discipline, and kept up their hopes. Even in the winter of 1777-1778, when he and his men were nearly starving and freezing at Valley Forge, Washington refused to give up. His wife, Martha, joined him there and helped nurse sick soldiers. Training continued through the winter. In June 1778, the army followed Washington to a victory over the British in Monmouth, New Jersey. It was such determination, along with luck and good allies, that allowed Washington and his army to win the war.

After the Revolution, Washington tried to retire to Mount Vernon. But he was called back to become chairman of the Constitutional Convention, the gathering of delegates responsible for creating a fresh plan of government for the United States. When this plan, the Constitution, was approved, he was elected the first president of the United States and served two terms. As president, Washington helped unite the new country. He listened to arguments from all sides, then steered a middle course. He was so well known for his strength and fairness that foreign countries were willing to accept and trade with the new nation. There is little wonder that Congress decided to name the new capital city in the District of Columbia after him.

## Across

1. Washington was asked to take this position at the Constitutional Convention.
3. Name of George Washington's wife
5. Colonial army; Washington joined it as a young man
8. Settlers of a new \_\_\_\_\_ on the Pacific named it after Washington.
11. Name of the fort where Washington fought during the French and Indian War
12. Mount \_\_\_\_\_ was Washington's home.
13. At Valley Forge, Washington and his men nearly starved and were almost \_\_\_\_\_.

16. Washington was the first to hold this elected position.
17. Before the Revolution, Washington was a well-known \_\_\_\_\_.

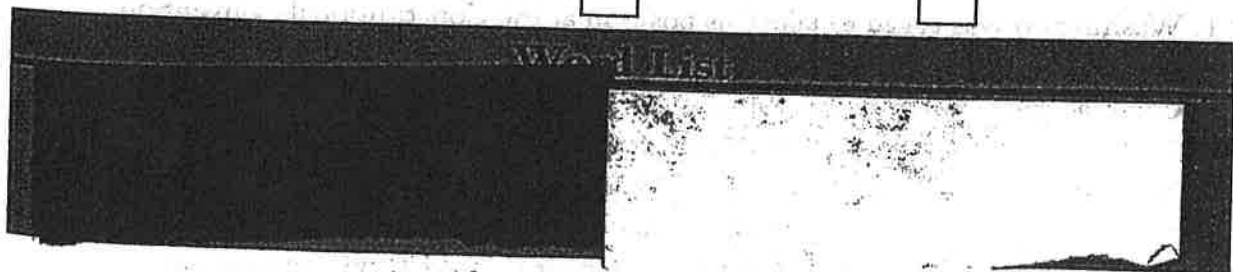
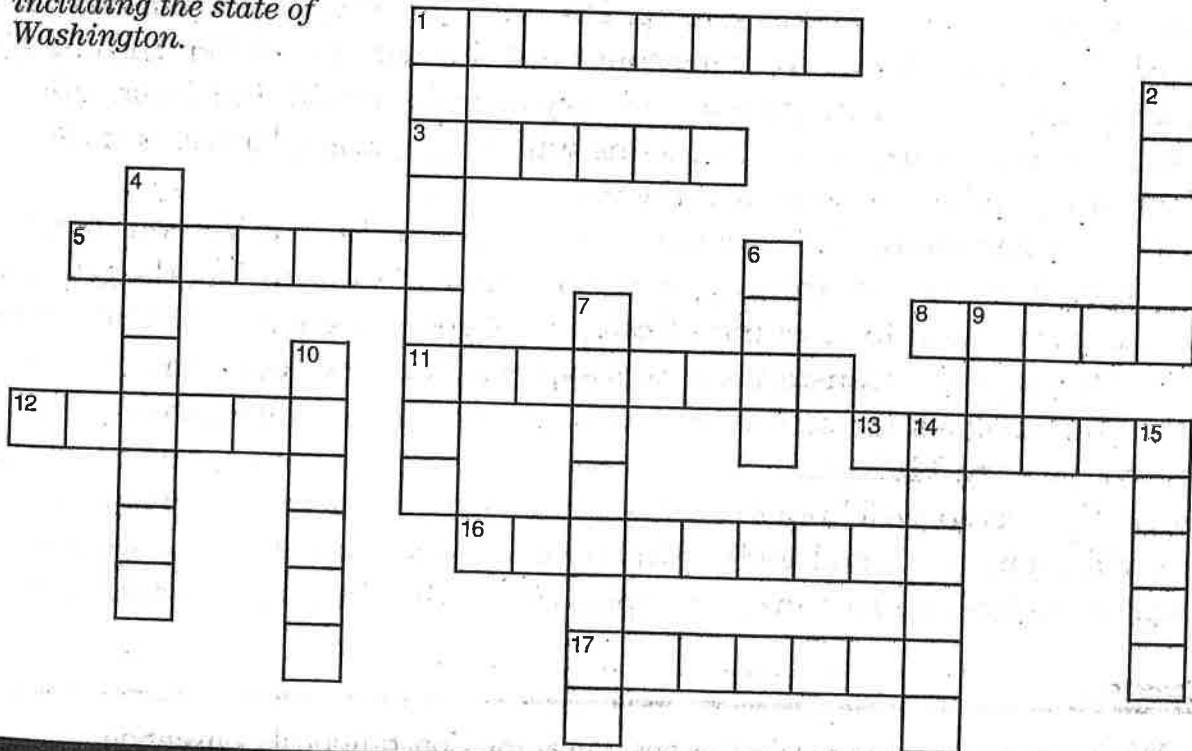
**Down**

**George Washington**



*Towns, schools, and buildings have been named after the first president, including the state of Washington.*

1. Washington's position in the Continental army
2. As president, Washington helped \_\_\_\_\_ the new country.
4. The city of Washington is in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Columbia.
6. What Washington inherited, with Mount Vernon on it
7. George Washington's first job
9. Number of terms Washington served as president
10. Washington learned this kind of fighting in the French and Indian War.
14. What Washington hoped to do after the Revolution
15. Martha Washington worked at this job at Valley Forge.





# LEWIS AND CLARK

In 1803, Thomas Jefferson made a deal to buy the Louisiana Territory from the French for \$15 million. The land of the United States would be more than doubled. Some senators feared that this New West would overpower their eastern states, but the Senate finally approved the purchase.

Jefferson hired Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, seasoned army officers, to explore part of the purchase. Their mission was to try to find a way across the territory to the Pacific Ocean. The leaders, along with nearly fifty soldiers and assistants, headed up the Missouri River from St. Louis. They spent their first winter on the Great Plains, with the Mandan Indians. They made notes on all they saw, collected sample plants and animals, and created maps. They also hired a French Canadian guide, Toussaint Charbonneau (too-SAN shar-bohn-OH). His wife, Sacajawea (sah-kuh-juh-WEE-uh), a Shoshone (shuh-SHOH-nee), also worked as a guide and interpreter.

That spring, Lewis and Clark and their group got stuck at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. They needed horses and a good route to follow. By chance, a small group of Shoshone appeared. Sacajawea recognized her brother, now a chief. Sacajawea and her brother helped the expedition cross the mountains. When at last they reached the Pacific, Clark wrote in his journal, "Great joy!"

Lewis and Clark returned to St. Louis two years after they started, loaded with valuable information about the land they had crossed.

## Across

1. Lewis's first name
4. The Shoshone woman who helped Lewis and Clark
7. Lewis and Clark brought back samples of plants and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Indian leader; Sacajawea's brother was one
12. Relation of Sacajawea who served as guide across the Rockies
13. River that formed the eastern boundary of the Louisiana Territory
15. Tribe with whom Lewis and Clark spent their first winter
16. Lewis and Clark wintered on the Great \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Cost of Louisiana Territory, in millions of dollars

