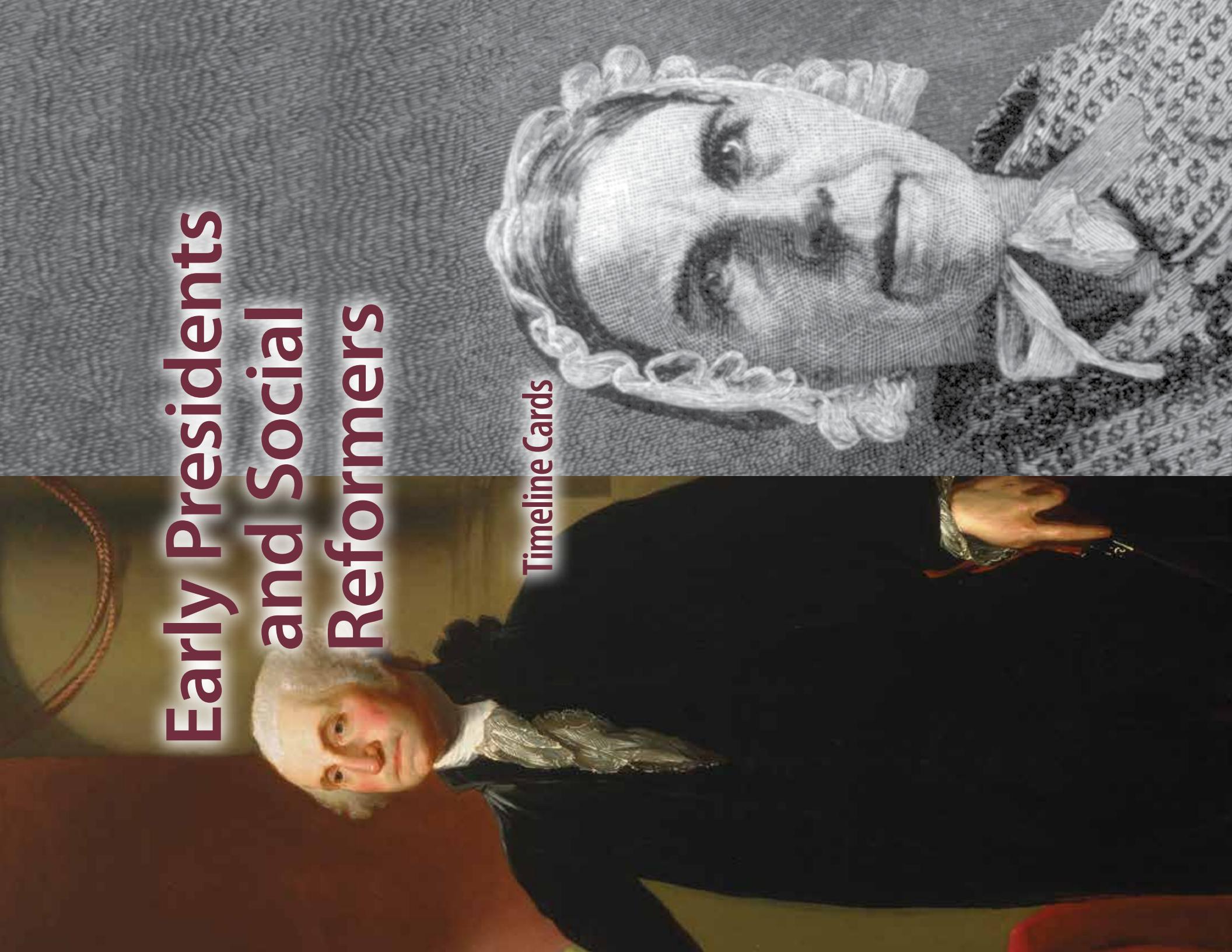


Early Presidents and Social Reformers

Timeline Cards

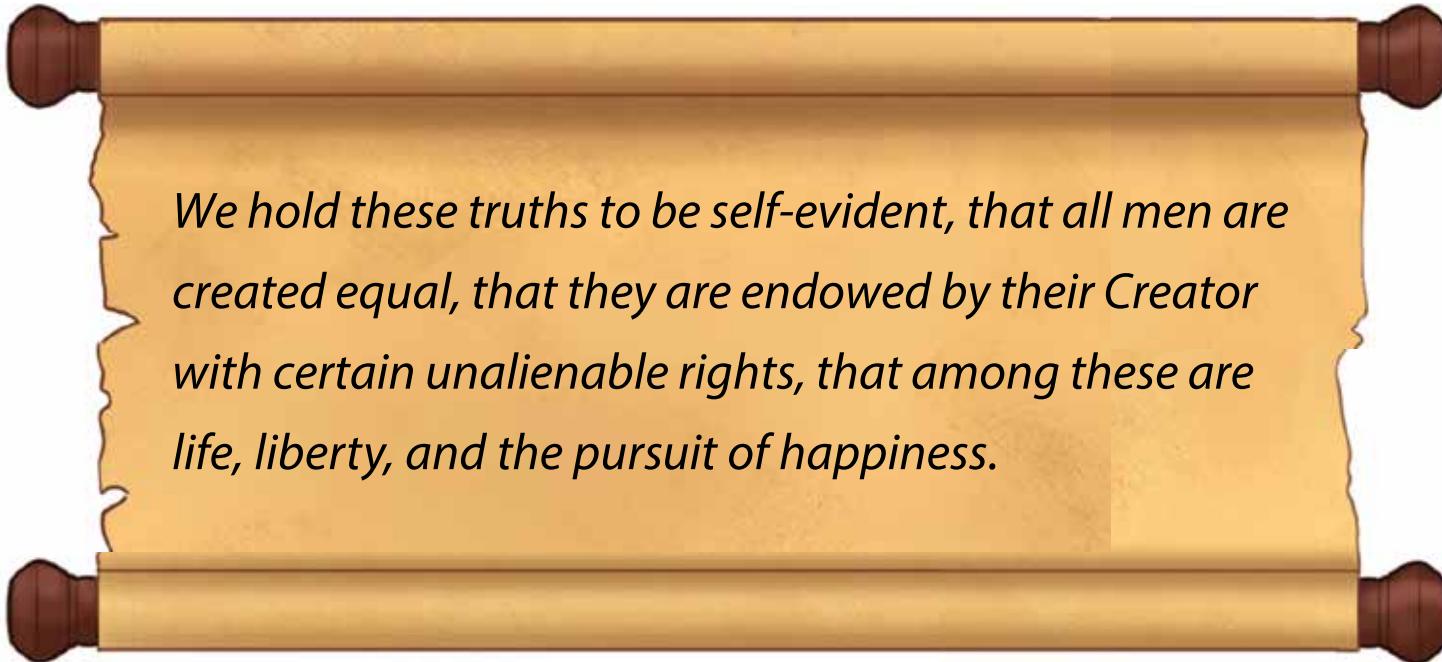


Early Presidents

Timeline Cards



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



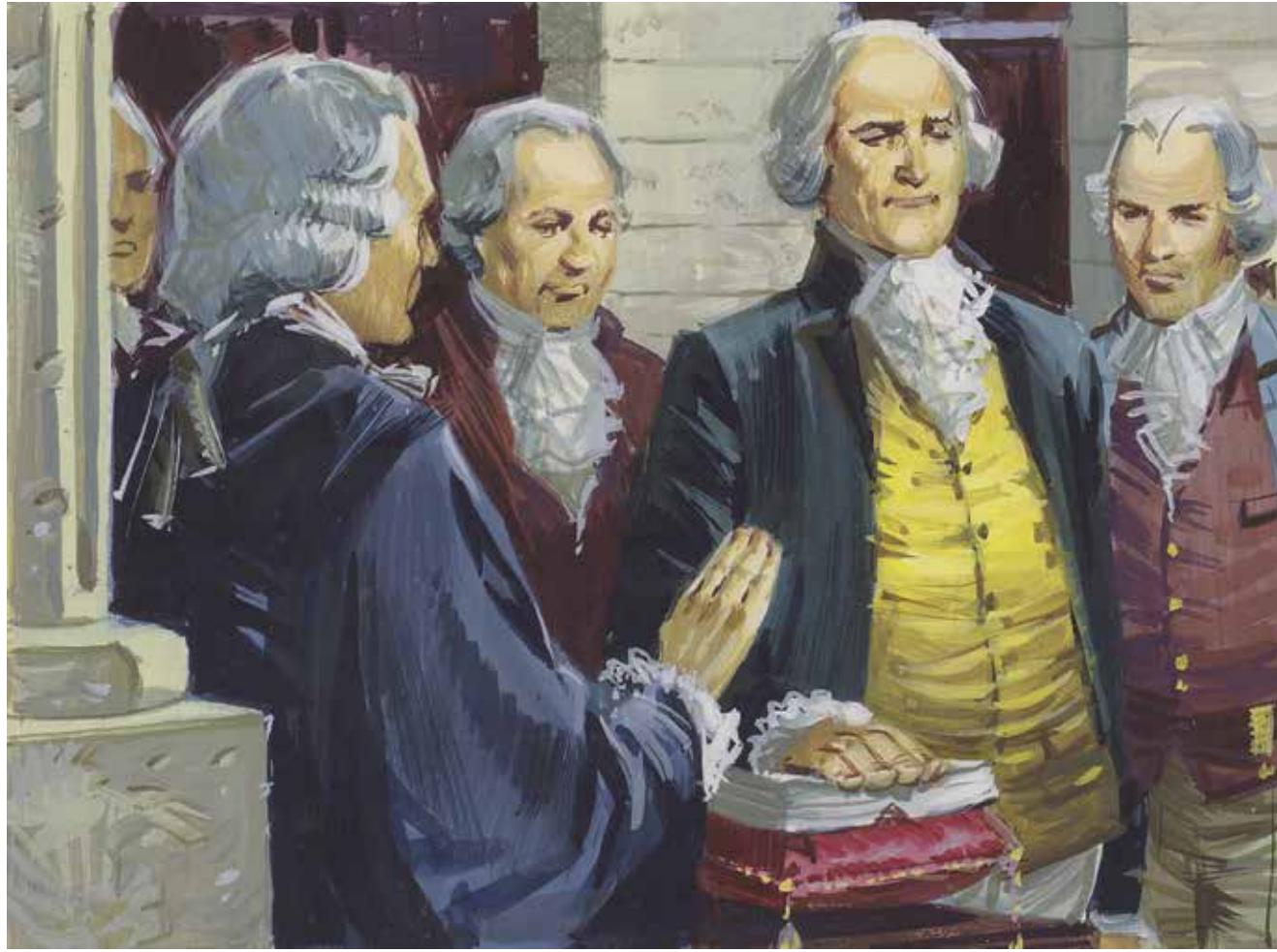
George Washington was the commander of the Continental Army during the American Revolution (1775–1781).

Introduction



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

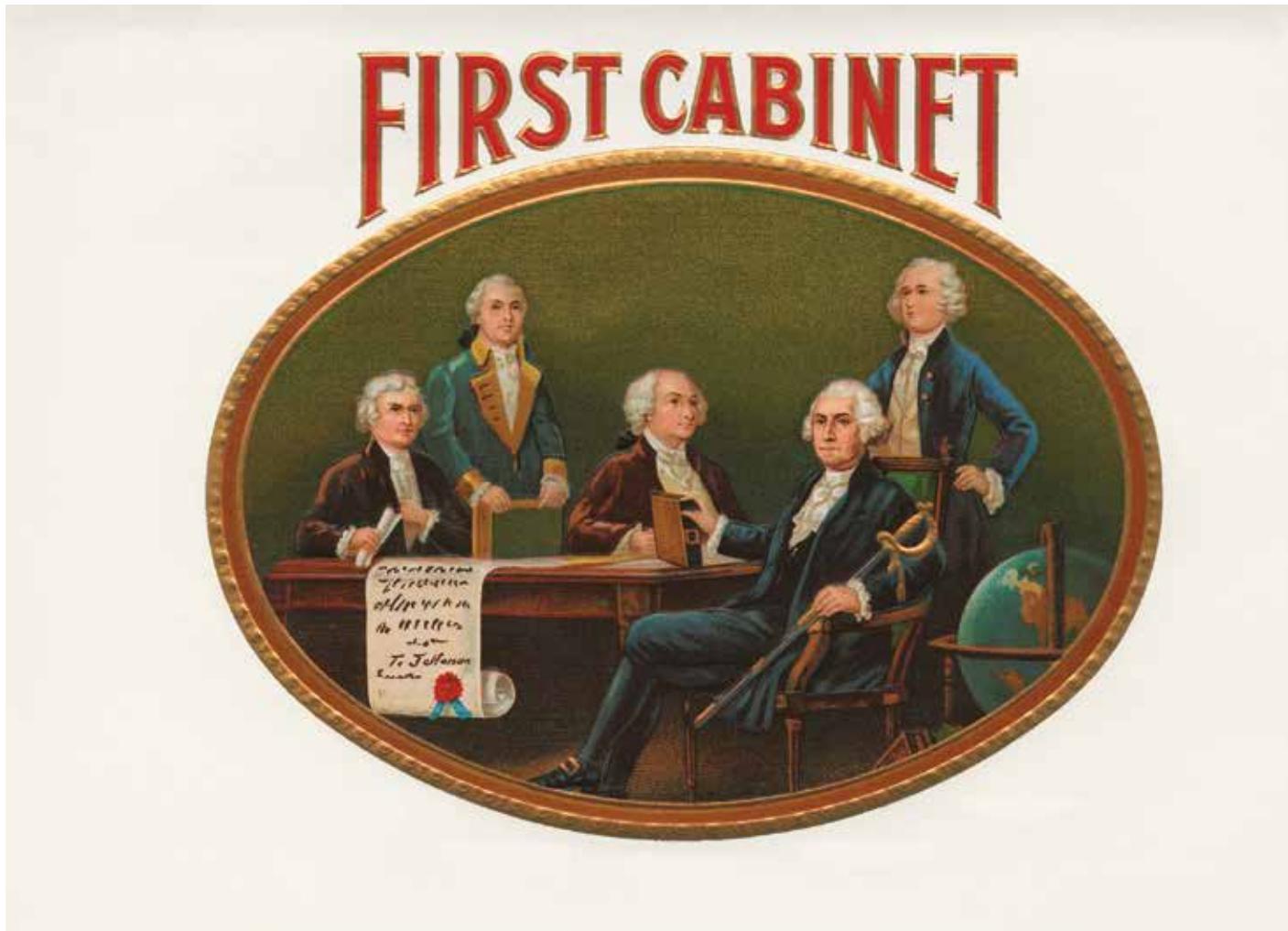
CHAPTER 1: Washington Becomes President



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?

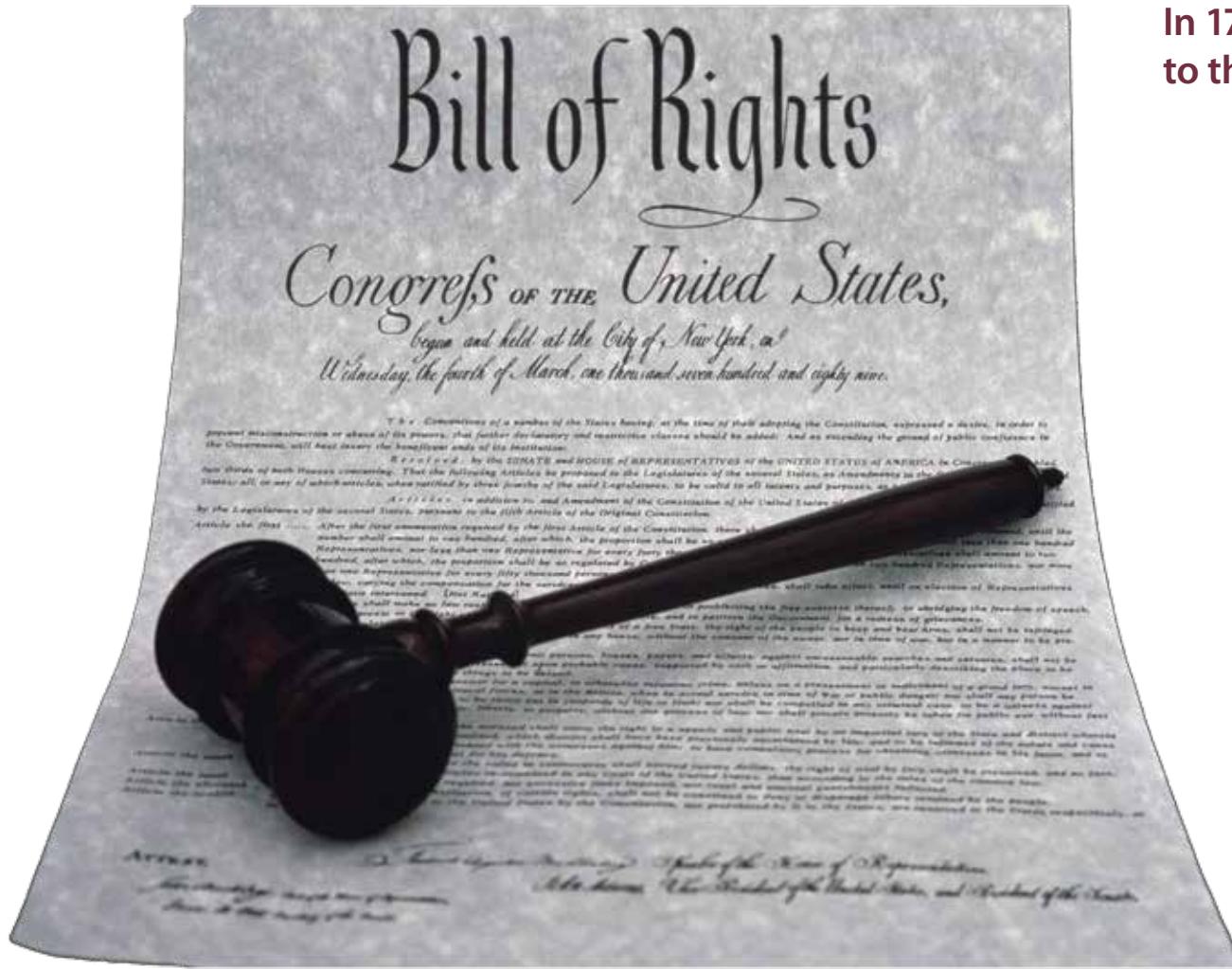
CHAPTER 2: The First Year



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?

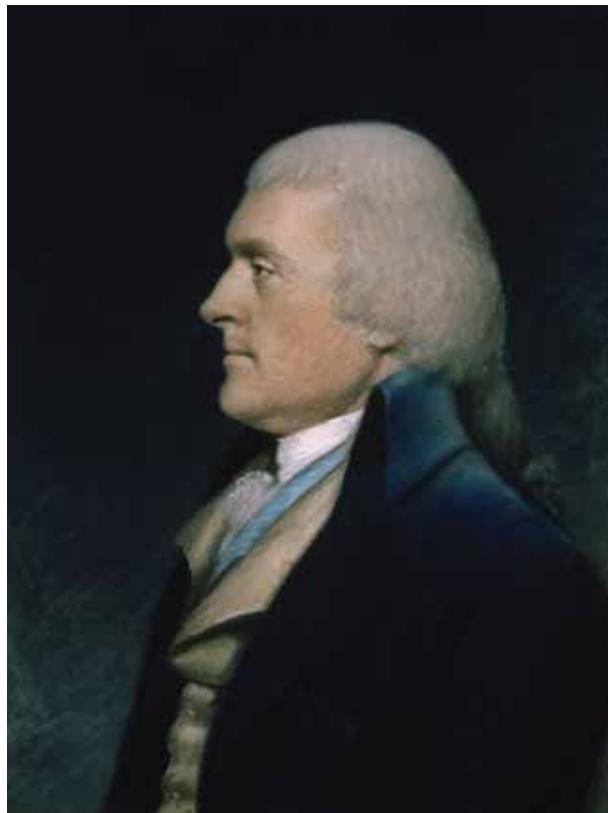
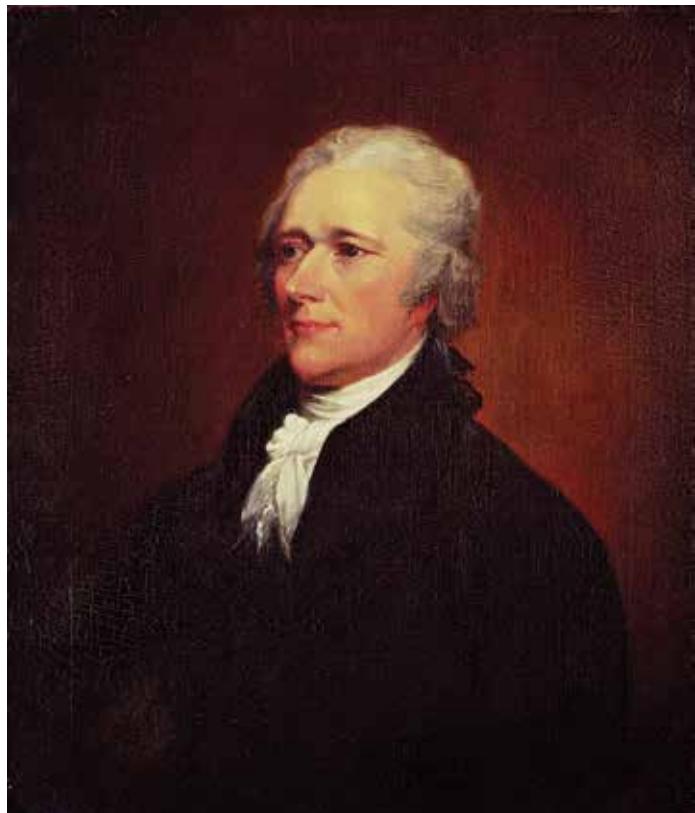
CHAPTER 2: The First Year



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?

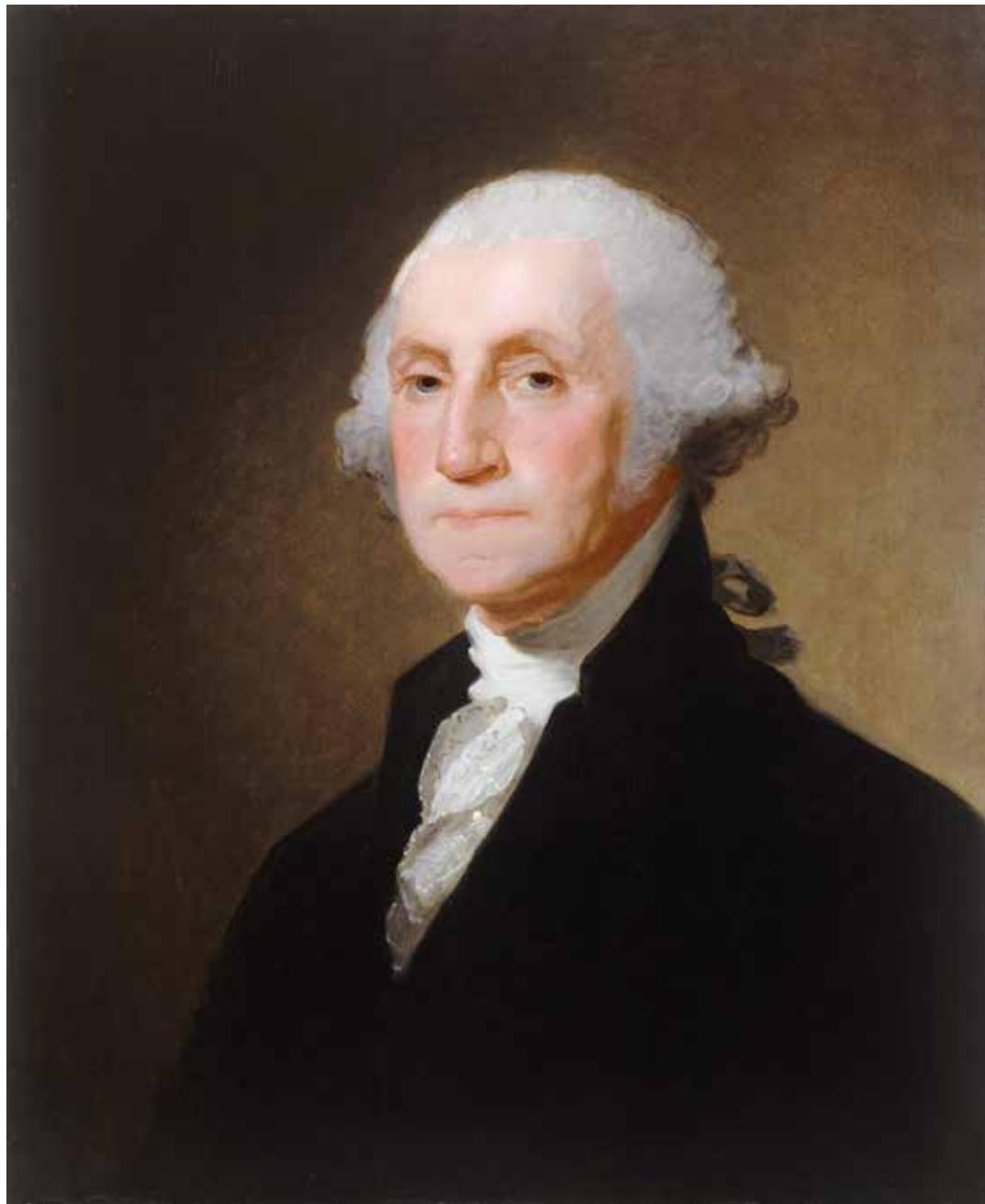
CHAPTER 3: Hamilton and Jefferson



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?

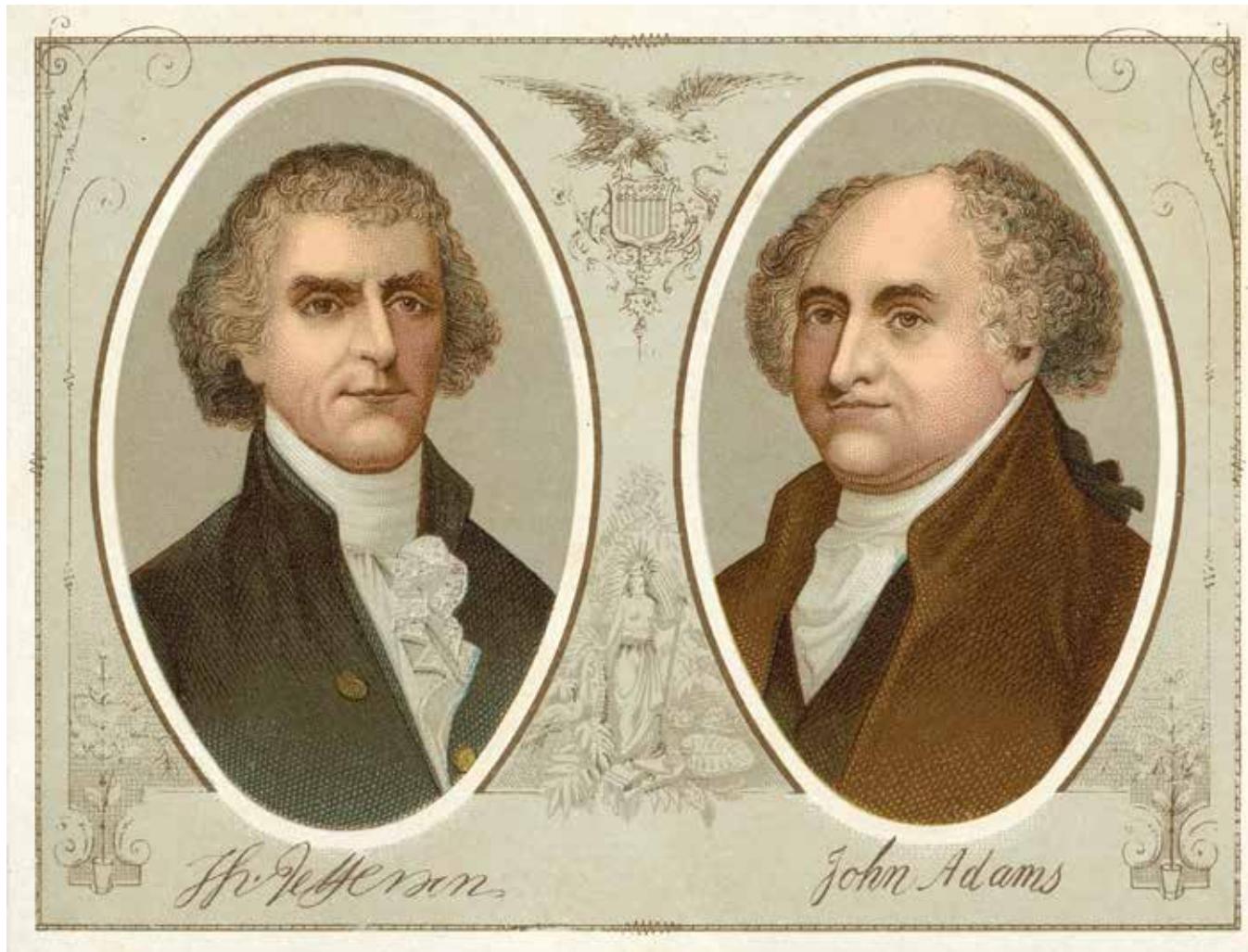
CHAPTER 4: The First Adams



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

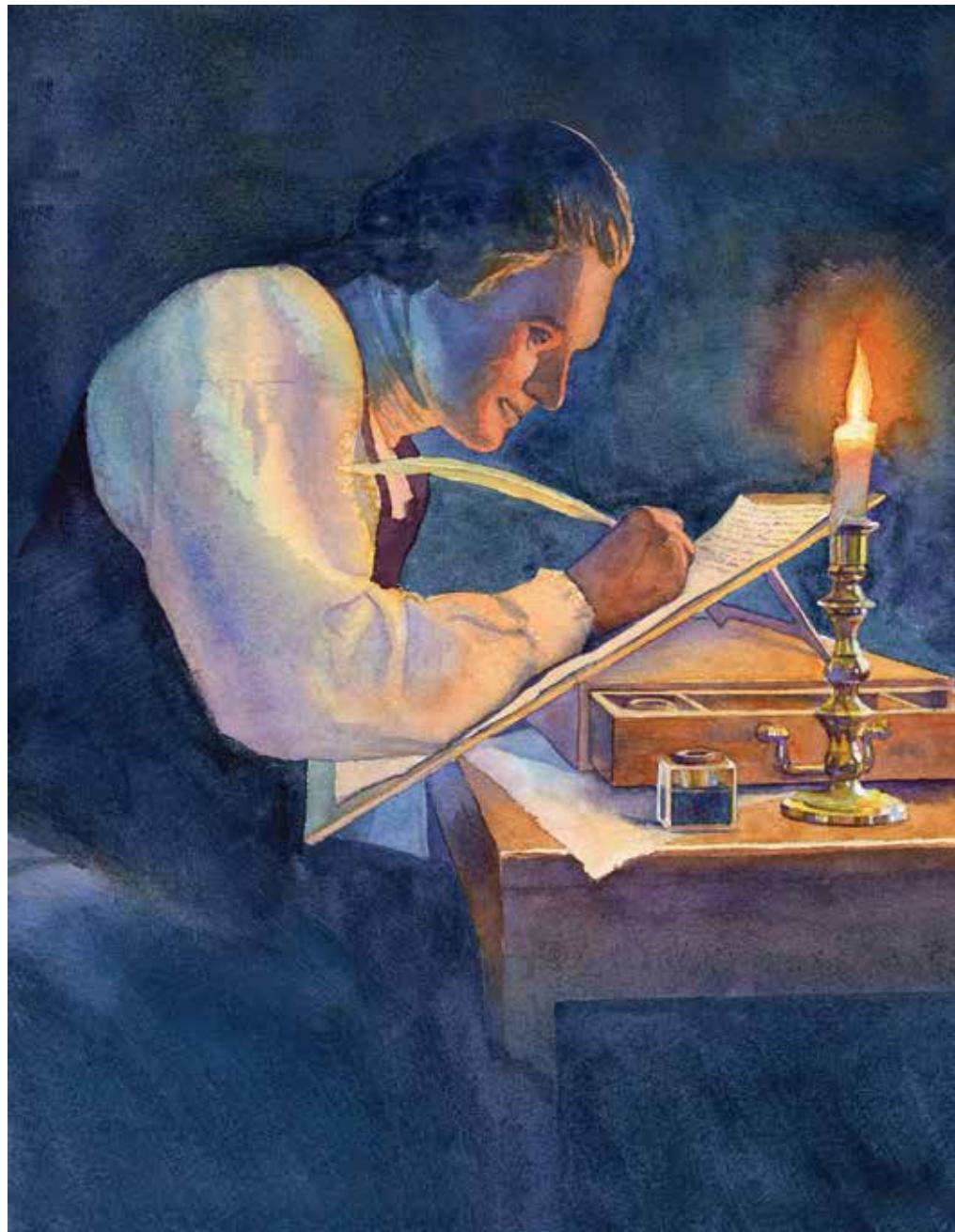


By 1800, the Capitol and the White House were ready for Congress and the president.



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

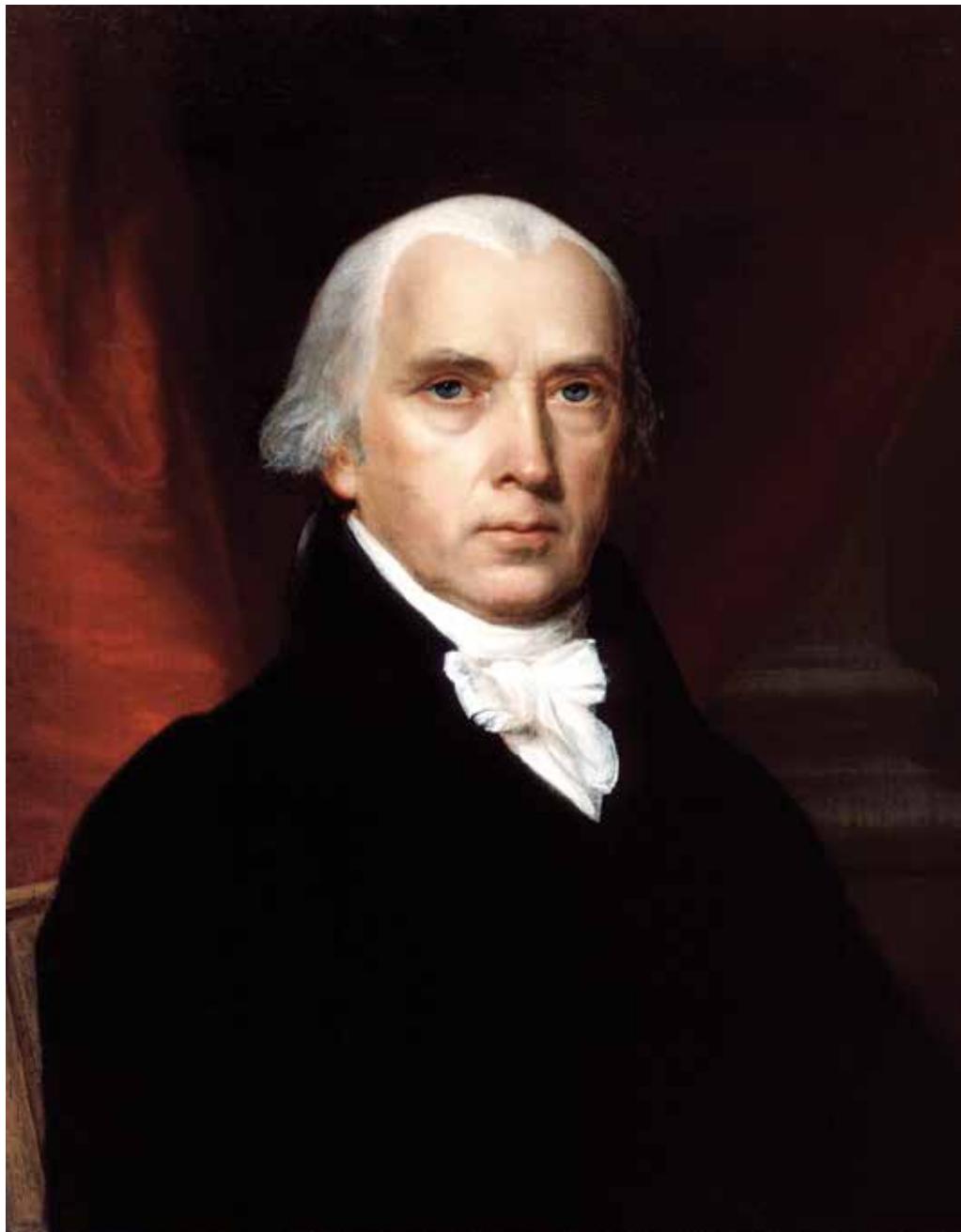
CHAPTER 6: The Many-Sided Jefferson



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?

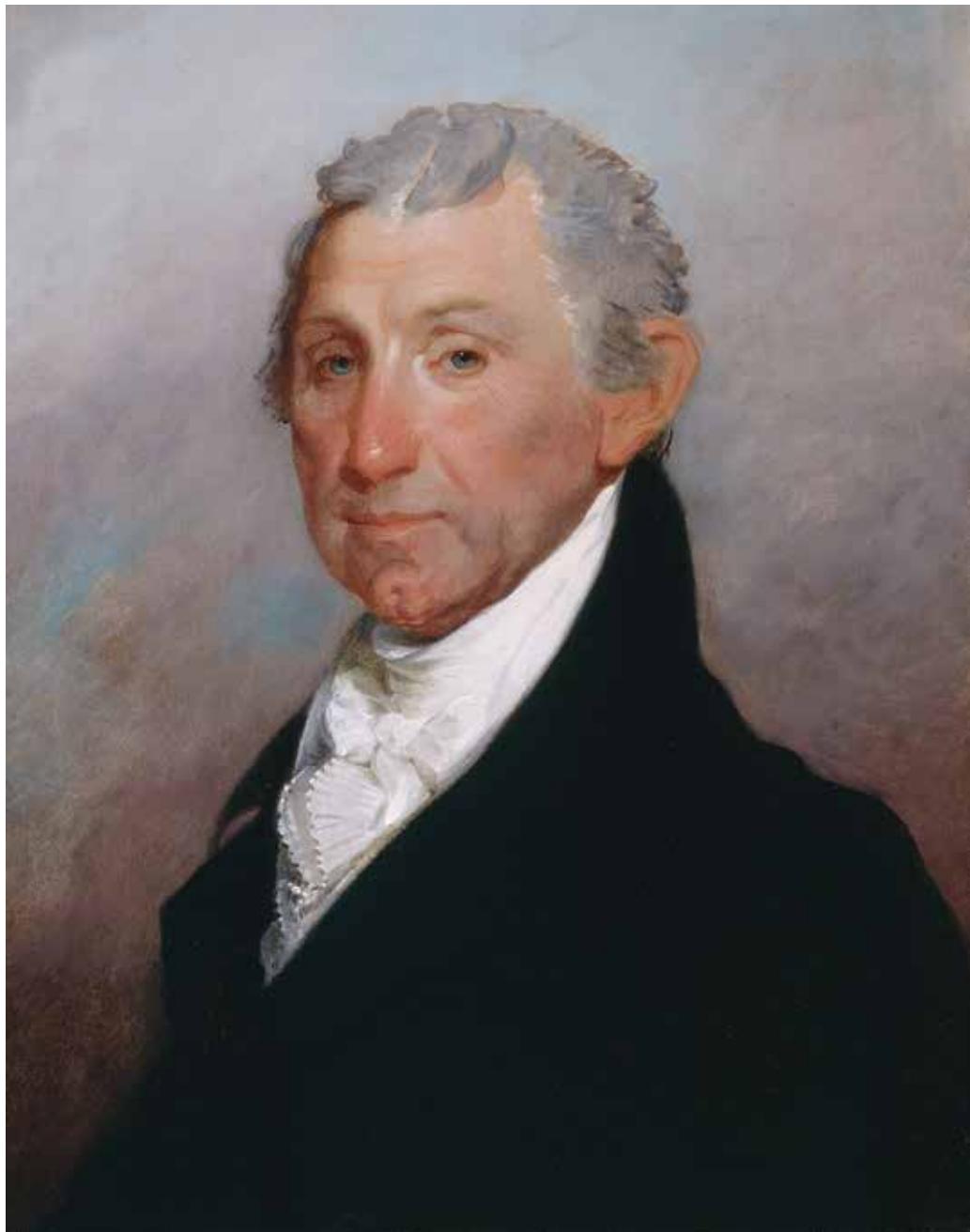
CHAPTER 7: "Mr. Madison's War"



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?

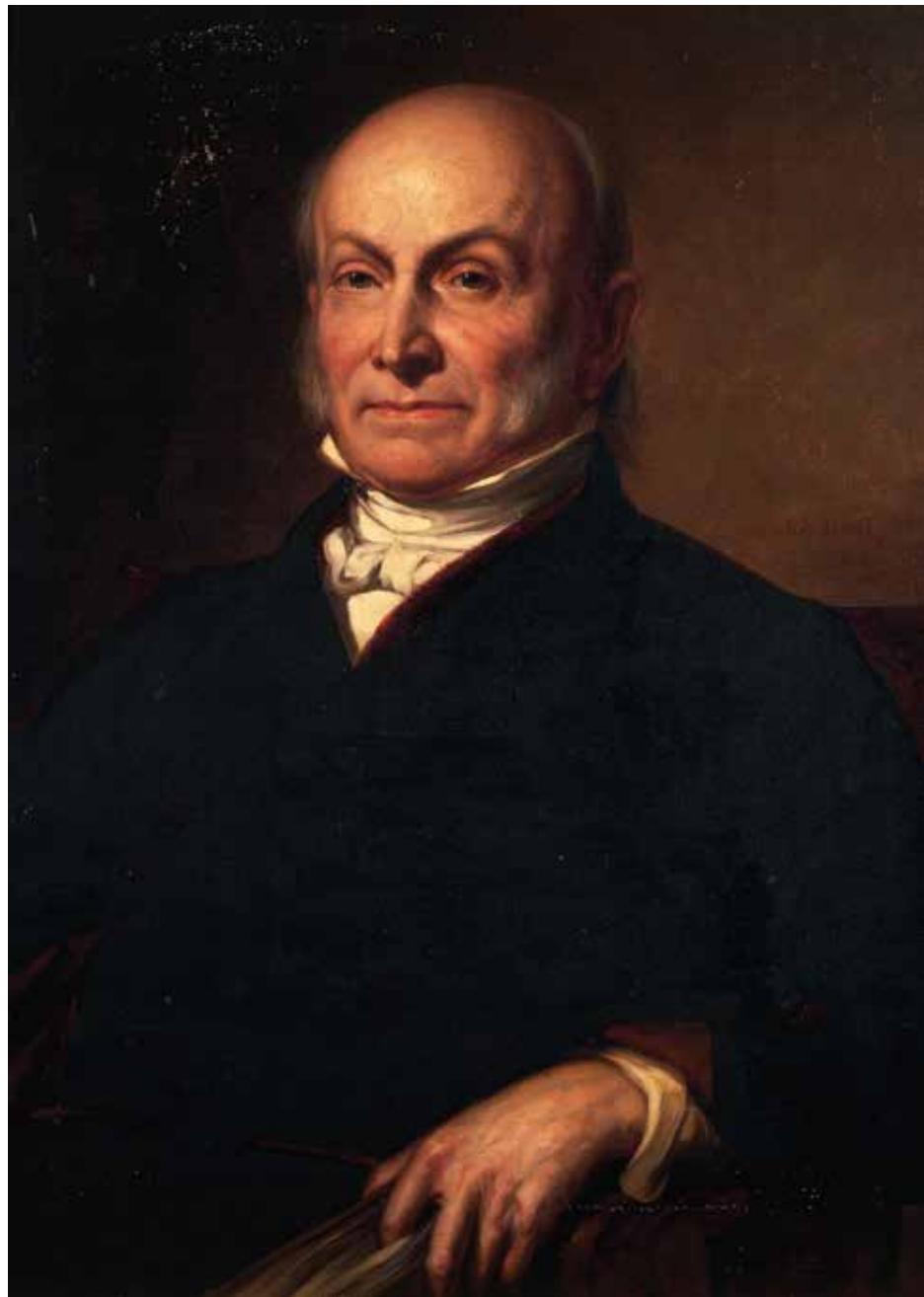
CHAPTER 8: Monroe and the Second Adams



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?

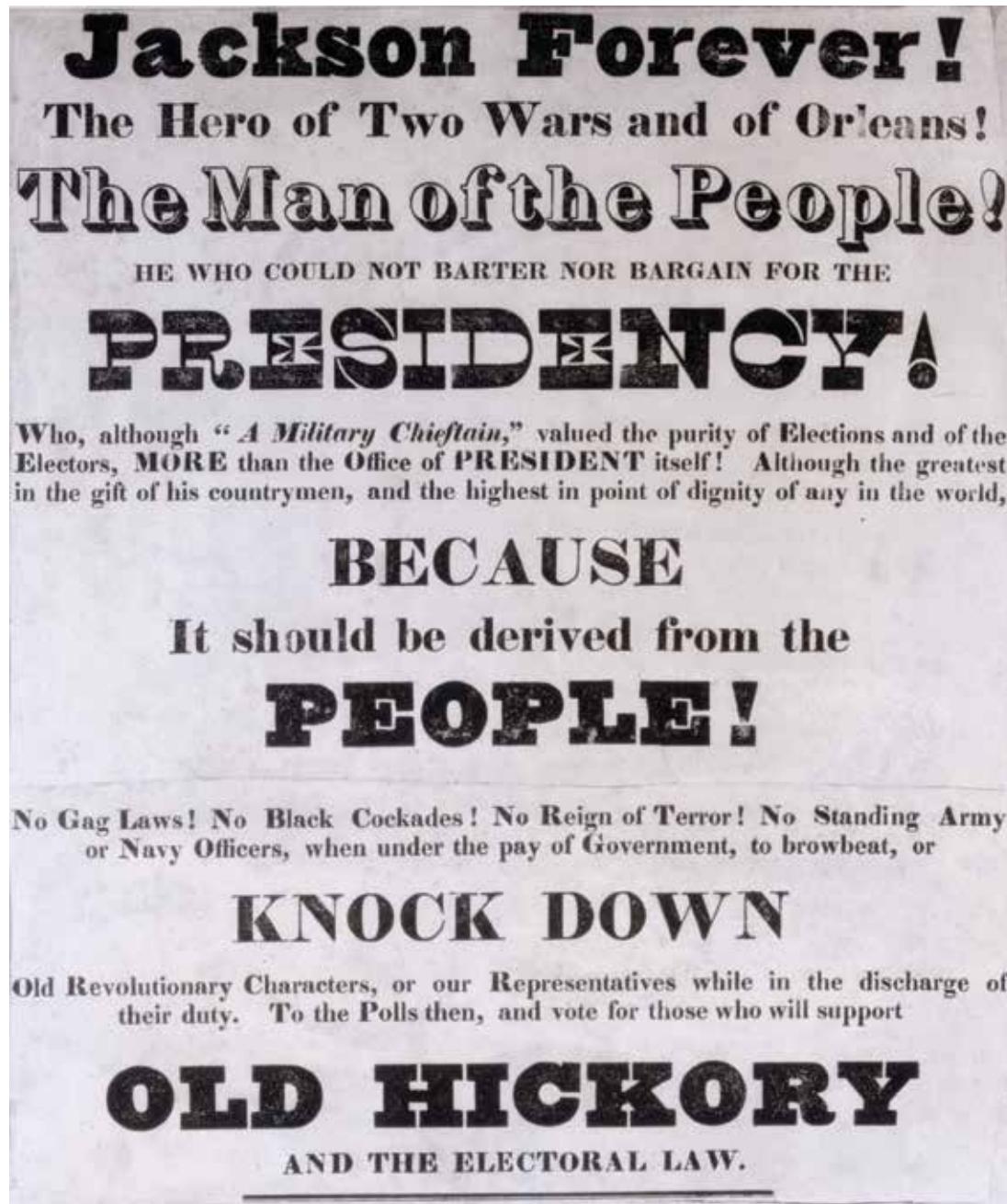
CHAPTER 8: Monroe and the Second Adams



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

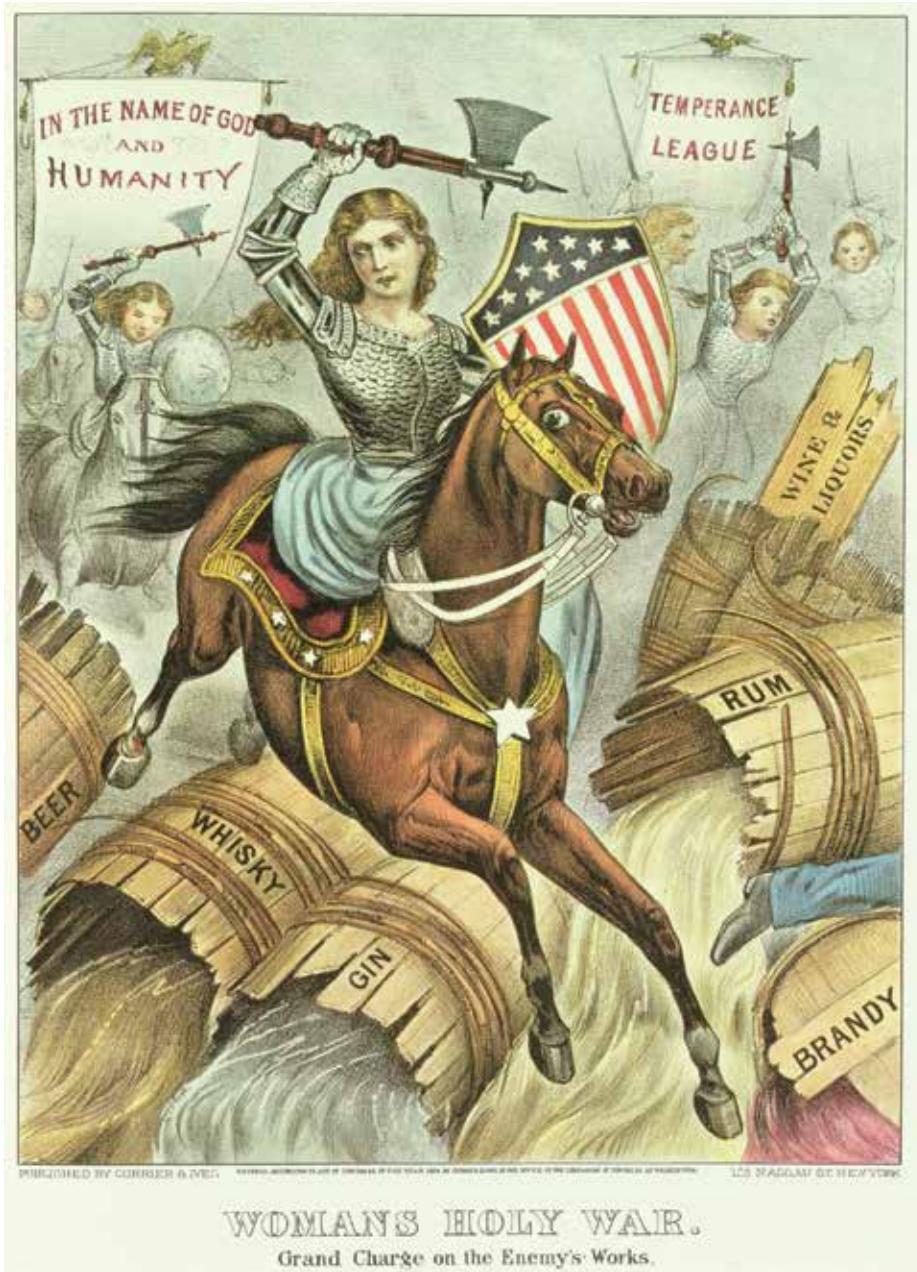


Introduction



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?

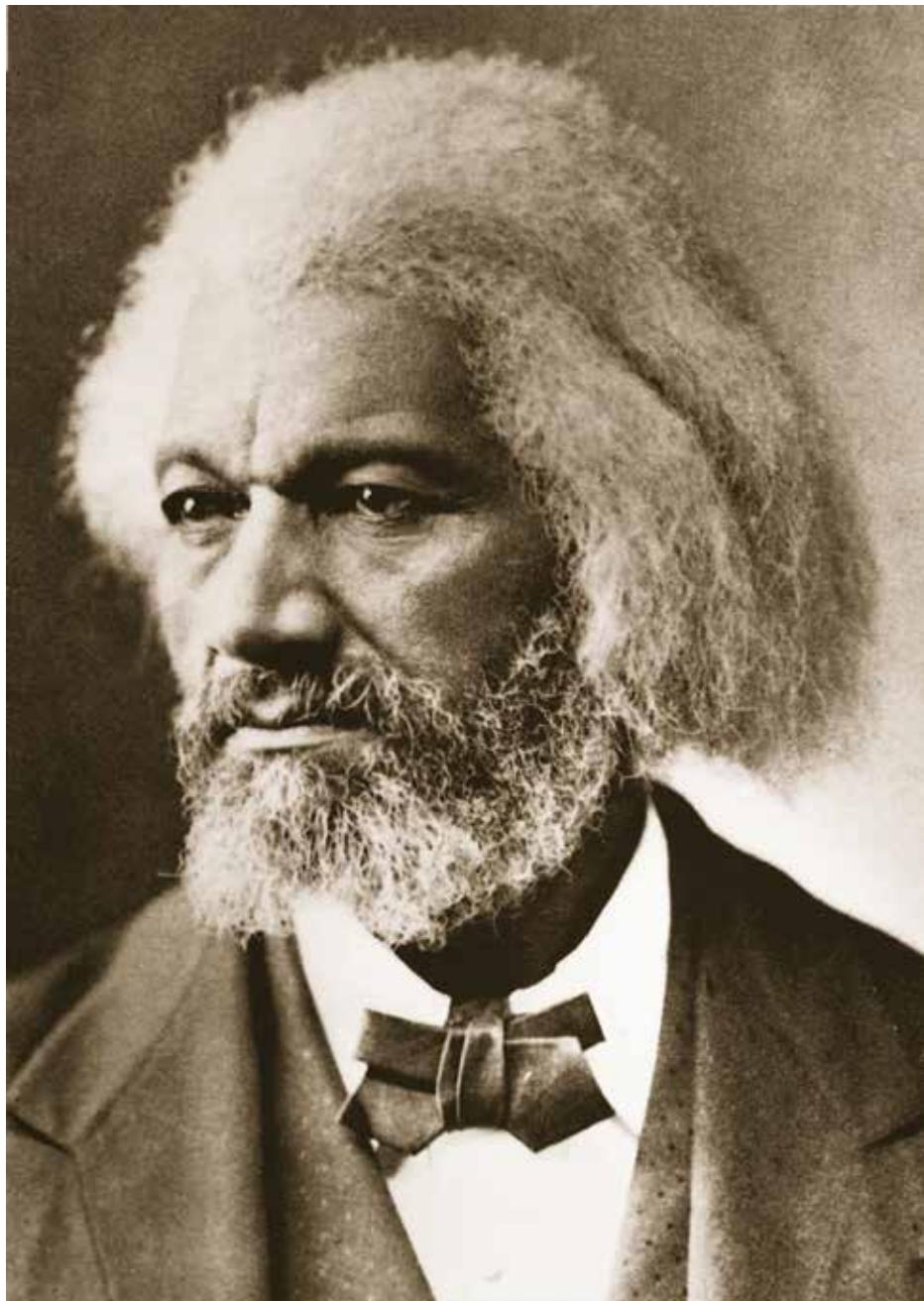
CHAPTER 3: Educating for Democracy



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?

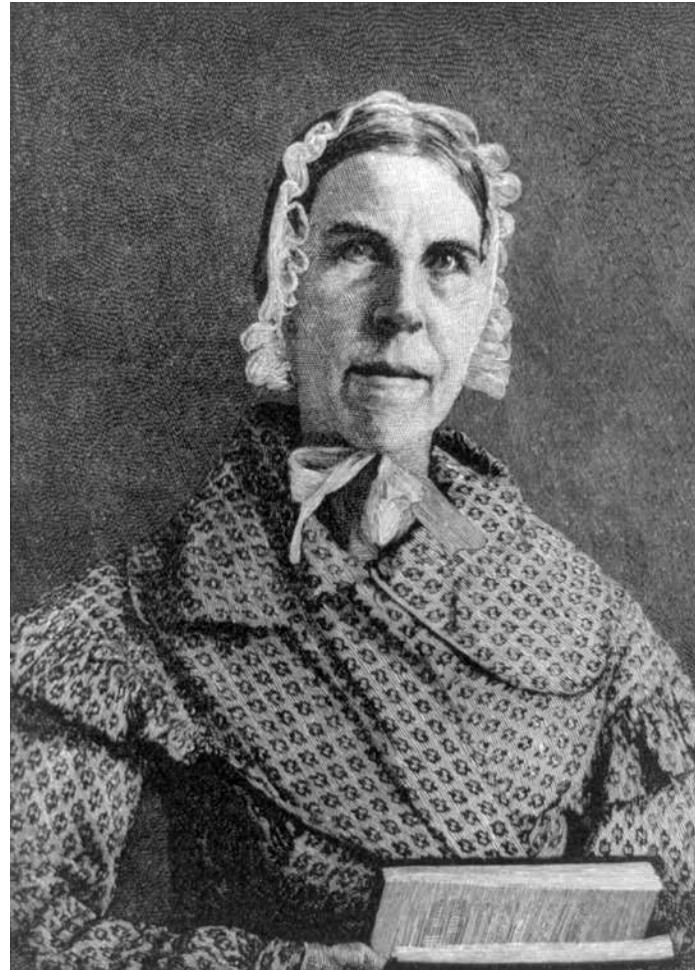
CHAPTER 4: Abolitionism



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?

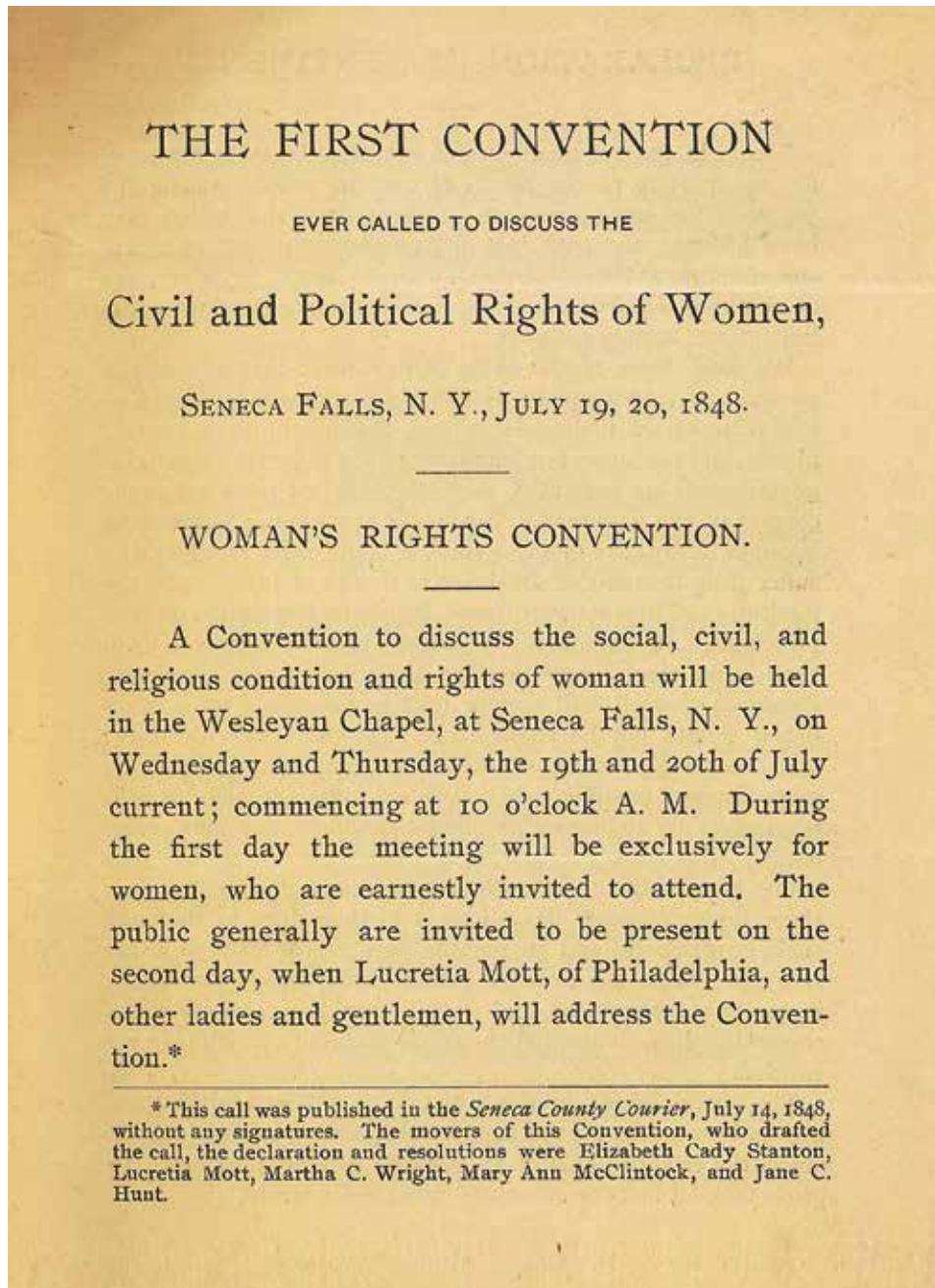
CHAPTER 5: Women and the Fight for Equality



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.

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

Early Presidents

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American Reformers

Subject Matter Experts

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University of Virginia

Tony Williams, Senior Teaching Fellow, Bill of Rights Institute

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Portrait of George Washington, 1796 (oil on canvas), Stuart, Gilbert (1755–1828) / Brooklyn Museum of Art, New York, USA / Bridgeman Images

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Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, 19 October 1781 (colour litho), Trumbull, John (1756–1843) (after) / Private Collection/Peter Newark American Pictures/Bridgeman Images

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George Washington being sworn in as the first President of America in New York (gouache on paper), English School, (20th century) / Private Collection / © Look and Learn / Bridgeman Images

Chapter 1

First Cabinet, cigar box label, 1910s (colour litho), American School, (20th century) / Private Collection / Dailo Images / Bridgeman Images

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Alexander Hamilton, c. 1804 (oil on canvas), Trumbull, John (1756–1843) / Collection of the New-York Historical Society, USA / Bridgeman Images

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Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826) c. 1797 (pastel on paper), Sharples, James (c. 1751–1811) / Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, UK / Bridgeman Images Whiskey rebels escorting a tarred and feathered tax collector from his burning homestead (colour litho), American School, (18th century) (after) / Private Collection / Peter Newark American Pictures / Bridgeman Images

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Gift of Thomas Jefferson Coolidge IV in memory of his great-grandfather, Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, his grandfather, Thomas Jefferson Coolidge II, and his father Thomas Jefferson Coolidge III / National Gallery of Art Thomas Jefferson, John Adams (chromolitho), American School, (19th century) / Private Collection / © Look and Learn / Bridgeman Images

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View of Washington, pub by E. Sachse & Co., 1852 (colour litho), Sachse, Edward (1804–73) / Private Collection / Bridgeman Images

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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

Chapter 6

Thomas Jefferson writing, 2007 (w/c on paper), Wood, Rob (b. 1946) / Private Collection / WoodRonsvilleHafin, Inc. USA / Bridgeman Images

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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

Chapter 7, Card 2

James Monroe, c. 1817 (oil on wood), Stuart, Gilbert (1755–1828) / Alisa Mellon Bruce Fund / National Gallery of Art, Washington DC, USA

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Portrait of John Quincy Adams (Brantree, 1767–Washington, 1848), American politician, sixth President of United States of America, from 1825 to 1829 Painting by Healy, 1846 / De Agostini Picture Library / M. Seemüller / Bridgeman Images

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'Jackson Forever', Presidential Campaign Poster (litho), American School, (19th century) / Collection of the New-York Historical Society, USA / Bridgeman Images Cherokee Indians are forced from their homelands during the 1830s, 1993 (colour litho), Tausz, Herbert (1929–2001) / National Geographic Creative / Bridgeman Images

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

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The Fruits of Temperance, The progress of Intemperance, and Woman's Holy War, Currier, N. (1813–88) and Ives, J.M. (1824–95) / Private Collection / Bridgeman Images

Chapter 1

Dorothea Lynde Dix / Encyclopaedia Britannica / UIG / Bridgeman Images Dennis MacDonald/age fotostock/SuperStock

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Frederick Douglass (photograph), Brady, Mathew (1823–96) / Private Collection / The Stapleton Collection / Bridgeman Images

Chapter 3

Portrait of Angelina Grimké (1805–79) (engraving), American School, (19th century) / Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe Institute, Harvard University / Bridgeman Images

Chapter 4

A reprint of "The Call" in a pamphlet / Universal History Archive/UIG / Bridgeman Images

Chapter 5, Card 1

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

Chapter 6

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