

EP  
Early American History  
Printables:  
Levels 5-8



This book belongs to:

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## **EP Early American History Printables: Levels 5-8**

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ISBN: 9798647856609

First Edition: June 2020































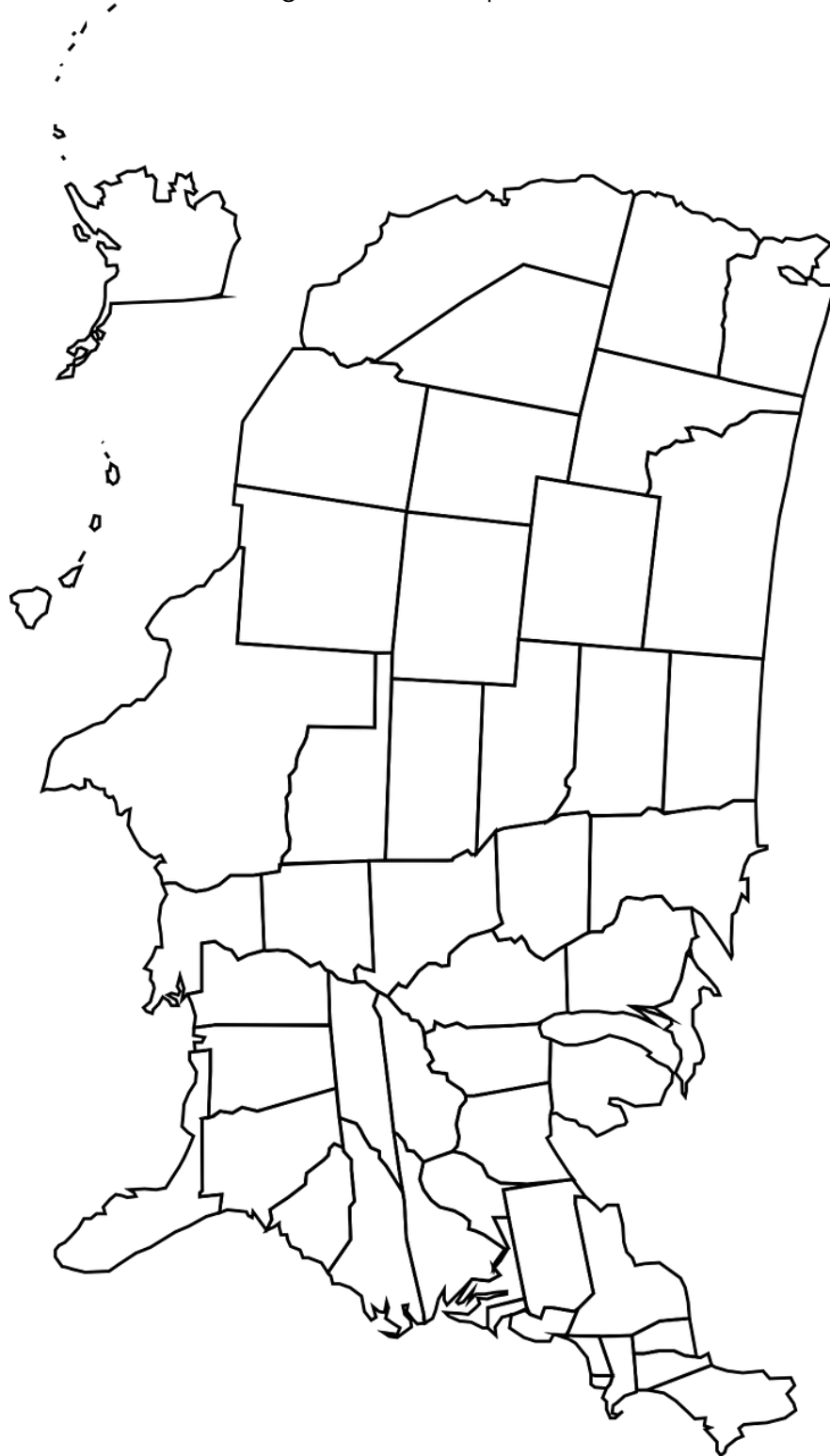




## Explorer Routes

Draw on the routes of any explorers you can. Use a different color for each one. Make a key that shows which line belongs to which explorer.

Key















## William Bradford

Read this William Bradford quote to practice reading cursive.

*“Thus out of small beginnings greater things have been produced by His hand that made all things of nothing, and gives being to all things that are; and, as one small candle may light a thousand, so the light here kindled hath shone unto many...” — William Bradford*

“Thus out of small beginnings greater things have been produced by His hand that made all things of nothing, and gives being to all things that are; and, as one small candle may light a thousand, so the light here kindled hath shone unto many...” — William Bradford

















## Mayflower Compact

Draw the journey of the Mayflower on the map below. Then fill in the blanks from the Mayflower Compact.



IN THE NAME OF \_\_\_\_\_, AMEN. We, whose names are underwritten, the Loyal \_\_\_\_\_ of our dread Sovereign Lord King James, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and \_\_\_\_\_, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Having undertaken for the \_\_\_\_\_ of God, and Advancement of the \_\_\_\_\_ Faith, and the Honour of our King and Country, a Voyage to plant the first \_\_\_\_\_ in the northern Parts of \_\_\_\_\_; Do by these Presents, solemnly and mutually, in the Presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politick, for our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid: And by Virtue hereof do enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions, and Officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general Good of the \_\_\_\_\_; unto which we promise all due Submission and \_\_\_\_\_.

IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at *Cape-Cod* the eleventh of November, in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King \_\_\_\_\_, of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, Anno Domini; 1620.



## Mayflower Compact

Answer these questions about the Mayflower Compact.

1. In what "presences" is this document being signed? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What do they mean by "covenant and combine"? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What do they mean by a "civil body politic"? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What will this civil body politic do from time to time? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Why do they need to do this? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What do they promise? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## First Thanksgiving

Write about the first Thanksgiving.



## Plymouth Colony

Match the name on the left with the correct description on the right. What can you remember from what you've learned?

a. Edward Winslow

\_\_\_\_\_ The mother of  
Oceanus

b. Elizabeth Hopkins

\_\_\_\_\_ The first baby born  
in the Plymouth  
Colony

c. John Carver

\_\_\_\_\_ The chief of the  
Wampanoags

d. Massasoit

\_\_\_\_\_ The first governor  
of the Plymouth  
Colony

e. Peregrine

\_\_\_\_\_ An Indian interpreter

f. Squanto

\_\_\_\_\_ The first pilgrim to  
meet Massasoit

g. William Bradford

\_\_\_\_\_ The second  
governor of the  
Plymouth Colony

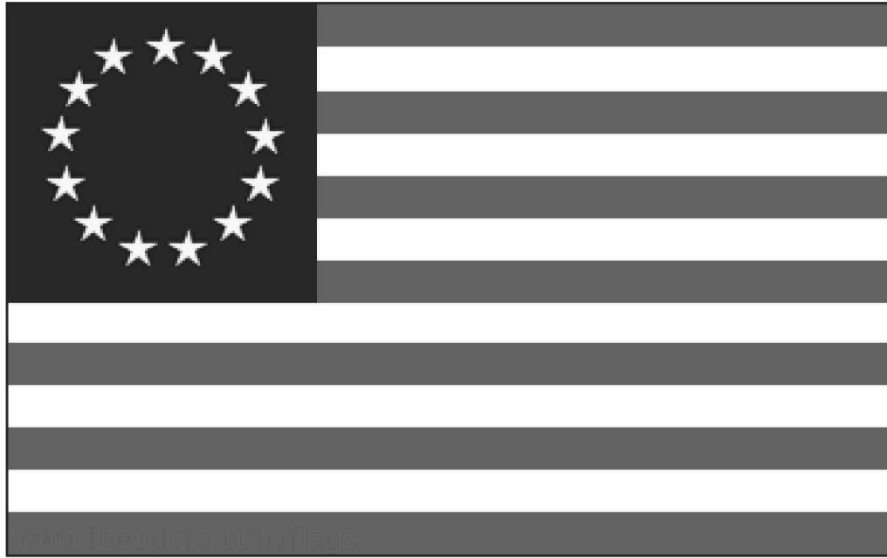










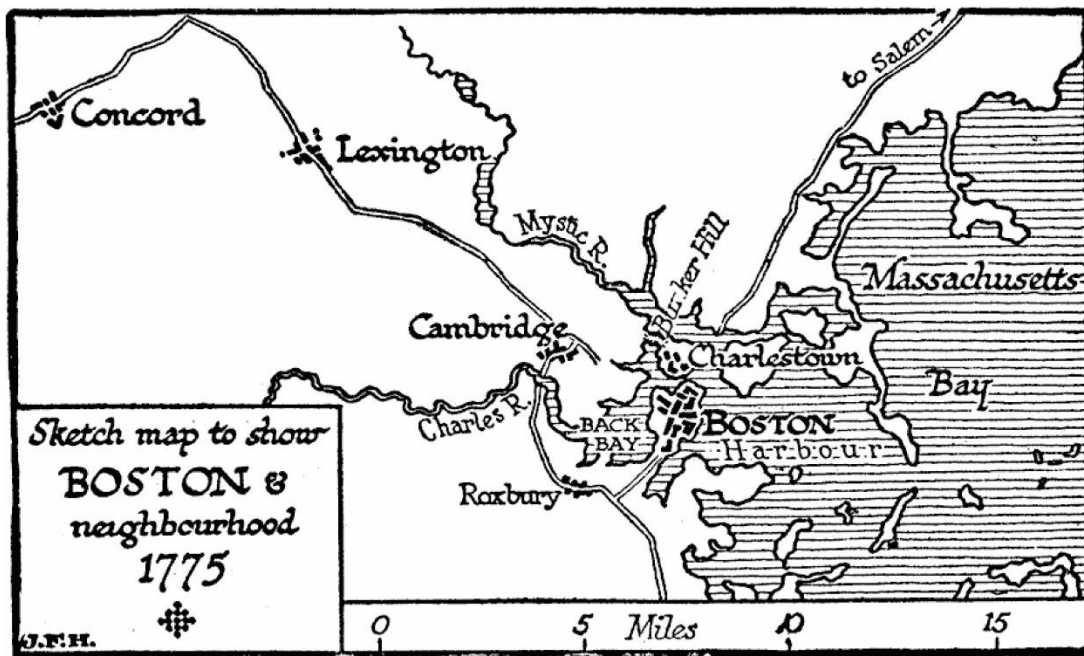


# American Revolution Lapbook



## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out map along dark black line. Cut out the rectangle with the questions as one piece. Fold on dotted line so that the questions are on the outside. Cut along solid line between questions. Lift the flaps and answer the questions by using the key along the bottom of the map showing the scale. Attach to lapbook right under map. To find the scale: Measure the distance between the 0 and the 5. Every time you measure that distance on the map it equals 5 miles. That is called the map's scale.



About how far is it from Charlestown to Concord?	About how far is it from Concord to Lexington?



## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out as one piece. Fold down the middle so the questions are on the front. Cut along lines between questions. Open flaps and write your answers inside. In your lapbook, attach this piece along the right-hand side of the map of Boston.

	Where were the British warships waiting?
	Where was the first shot fired?
	Where did the Minute Men start to fight back?



## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out as one piece. Fold down the middle so the questions are on the front. Cut along lines between questions. Cut out as one piece. Fold like a matchbook. Inside write these words and add their meanings: fort, military stores, seize. Use the dictionary and context clues to find the definitions. Then write:

Who: Rebellious \_\_\_\_\_

Where: King's fort at \_\_\_\_\_

### **FORT MILITARY STORES SEIZED!**





## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out each rectangle on the dark black line. On the opposite side write the word that is being defined from this list: **grenadier**, **regiment**, **artillery**, **musket**, **light infantry**, **billet**, **drill**, **bayonet**, **scout**, **volley**, **flank**. Place cards in pocket. There are two pictures included next to the words they match (musket and bayonet). If you want, cut out the picture and attach to the front of the vocab card where you will write the word. There's a blank card if you'd like to add another word.

<p>a specially selected foot soldier in certain elite units</p>	<p>foot soldiers with lightweight weapons and minimal field equipment</p>
<p>the troops or the branch of an army concerned with the use and service of mounted firing guns such as cannons</p>	<p>training in formal marching or other precise military movements</p>





to examine,  
inspect, or observe  
for the purpose of  
obtaining  
information

to defend or  
guard at the  
flank, or side

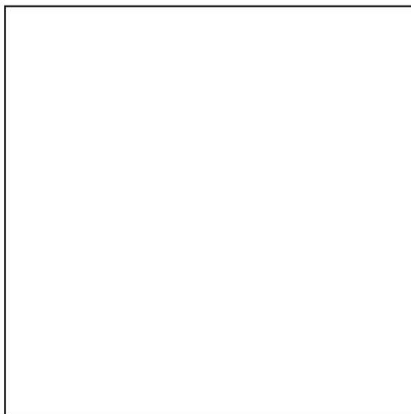
a unit of ground  
forces, consisting of  
two or more  
battalions or battle  
groups, a  
headquarters unit,  
and certain  
supporting units

a heavy, large-caliber  
smoothbore gun for  
infantry soldiers,  
introduced in the  
16th century: the  
predecessor of the  
modern rifle



lodging for a soldier, student, etc., as in a private home or nonmilitary public building

a daggerlike steel weapon that is attached to or at the muzzle of a gun and used for stabbing

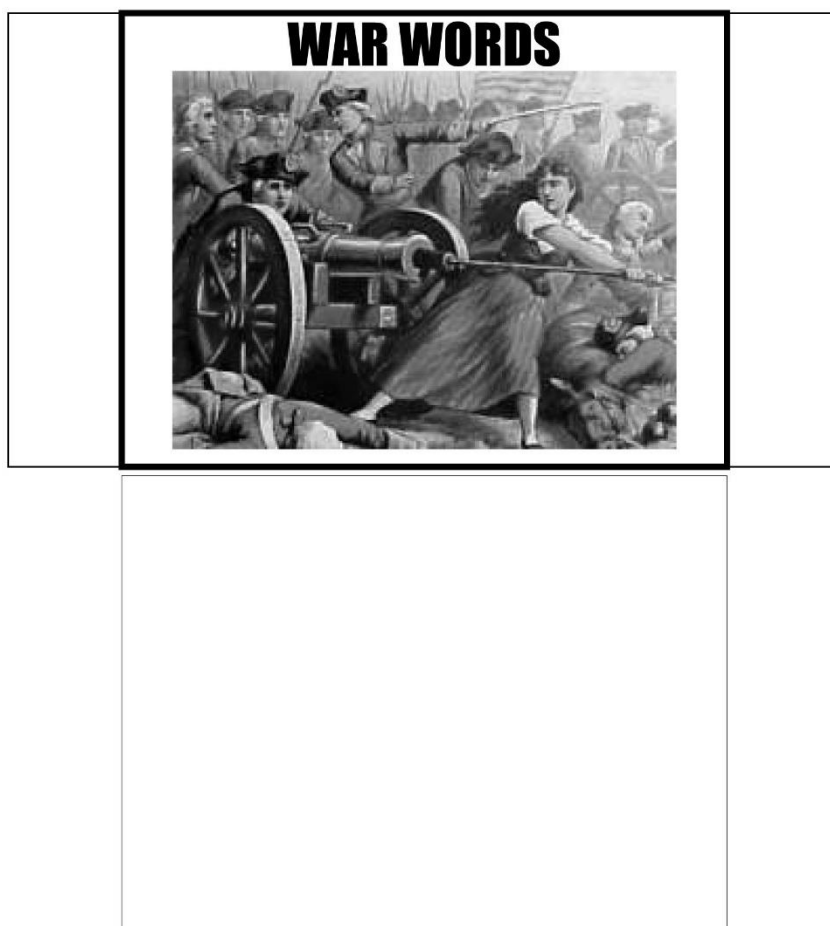


the simultaneous discharge of a number of missiles or firearms (everybody shooting at once)



## American Revolution Lapbook

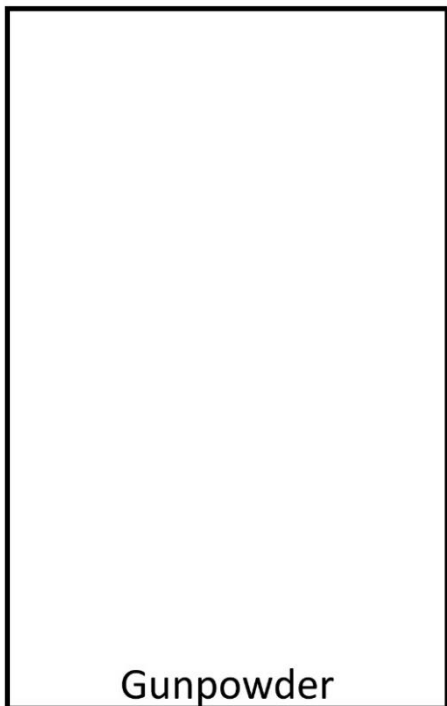
Cut out as one piece. On the gap between the big rectangles, fold behind the blank rectangle so that the picture is on the outside. Then fold back the side flaps and glue to the back of blank rectangle to make an envelope. Attach to lapbook as pocket for military vocab cards.





## American Revolution Lapbook

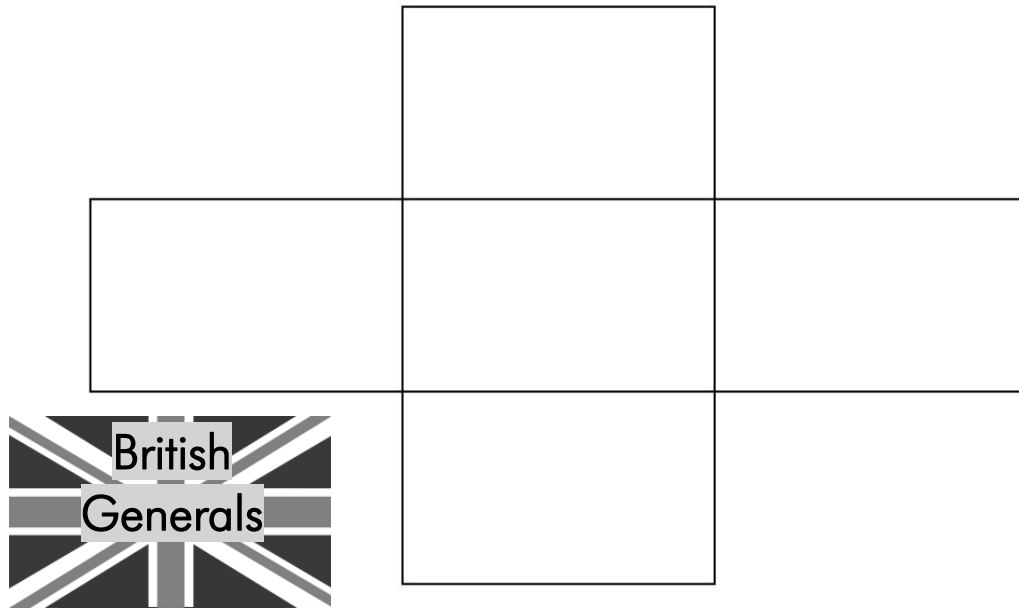
Cut out each rectangle separately and stack shortest to longest. Write on each how it is made.



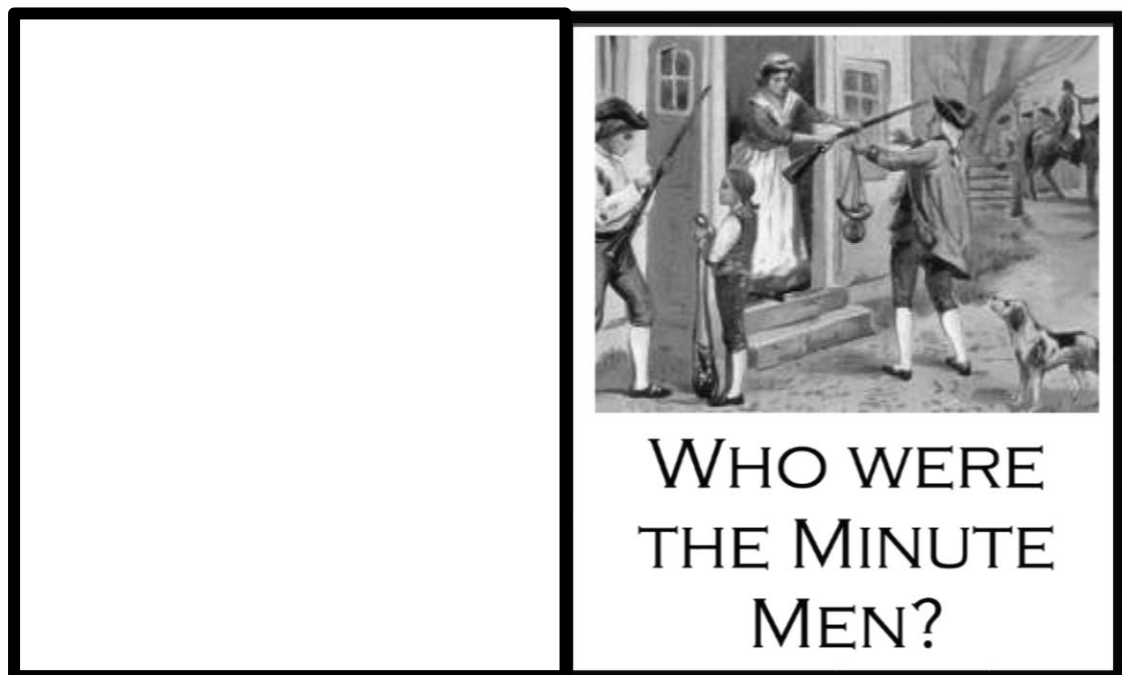


## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out the five rectangles as one piece. Fold each rectangle into the middle. Glue British flag onto the cover. Write the names of five British Generals.



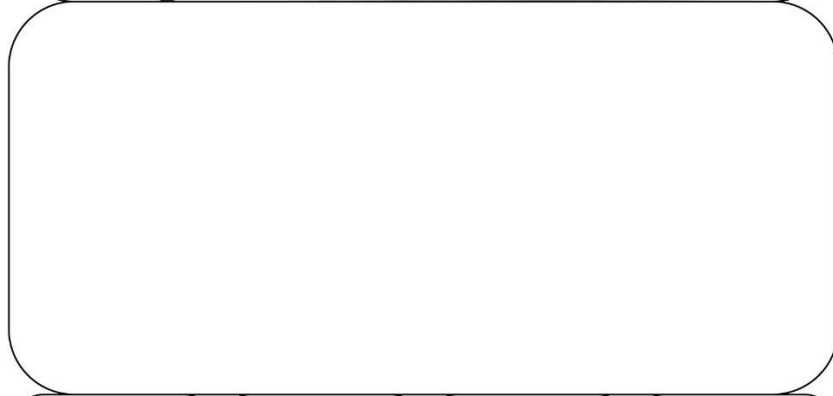
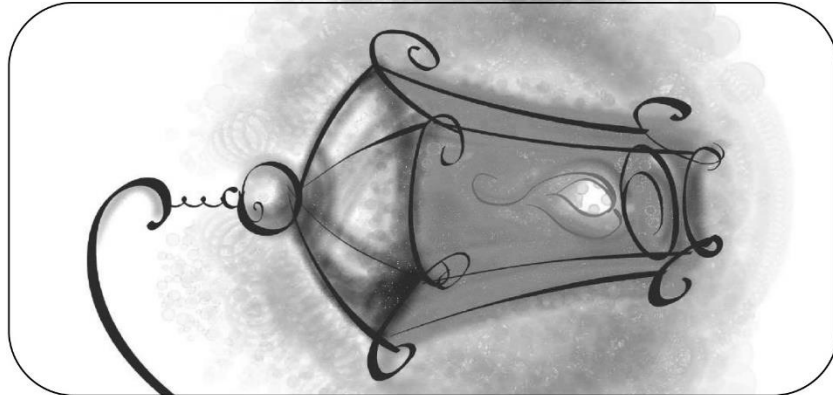
Cut out as one piece. Fold down the middle with the words on the cover. Write inside about who the minute men were and why they were called "minute men."





## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out as one piece. Fold in questions and crease. Fold in lantern picture so it's the front cover. Cut along the lines between each question. Lift each flap and write the answer.



Where were the warning lanterns hung?

Who hung the warning lanterns?

How many lanterns were hung?

Did the British come by land or by sea?



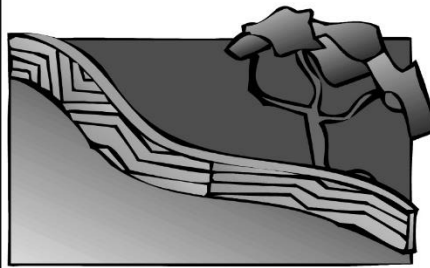
## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut each long rectangle as one piece and fold each like a matchbook. Inside write "The first shot of the American Revolution was fired on" the day of the week, the date, the year and the time of day that the first shot was fired at Lexington. "The shot heard round the world" is a famous quote describing the beginning of the Revolution. Describe the battle of Lexington and Concord. What happened first at Lexington? Then when the minute men gathered while the British were at Concord, what happened?

### The Shot Heard Round the World



### Battle of Lexington and Concord





## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Give the piece a title and/or artwork. Inside (opposite the "glue here" side), write your information.

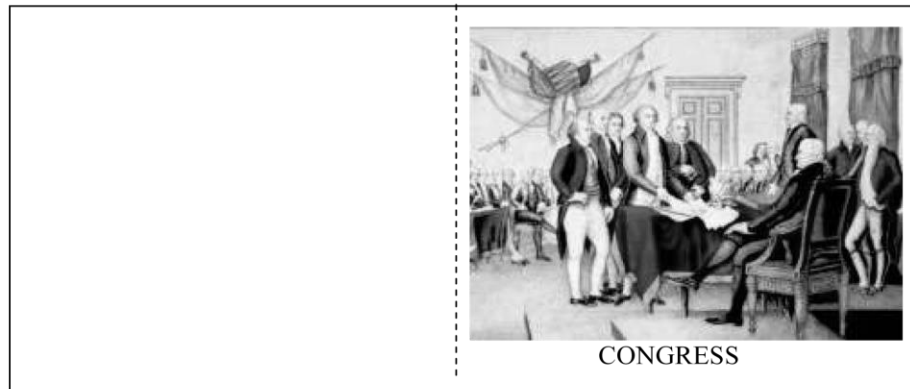
	G O V E R N M E N T
--	--





## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut around solid lines. Fold on dotted lines so the pictures are on the outside. Write your own info on the inside or glue the info boxes into the pieces. These pieces should be attached inside the government piece which is then attached to your lapbook.



Congress was the governing body of the Patriots during the Revolution. America's Congress is a body of elected officials who represent the people when making laws. America's government is a constitutional republic. We don't vote directly; we vote for the people who vote on the matters of the country. When making laws, they must follow the Constitution.

Parliament was the governing body in England at the time of the Revolution. Parliament was the elected governing body which made the laws with the head of their government being the monarch, or King, who was born to the role. The British have a constitutional monarchy.



## American Revolution Lapbook

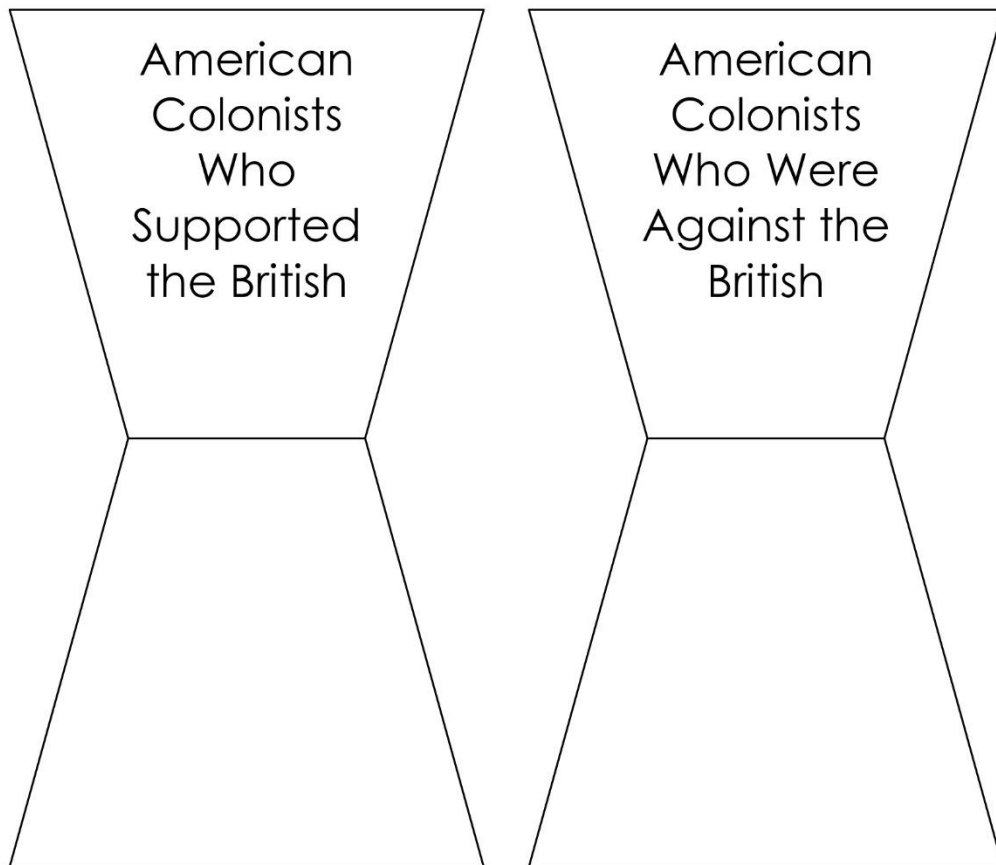
Cut out as one piece. Fold in half so the words are the cover. Attach this piece to the lapbook. Continue on next page with trapezoids. Those pieces will go inside this piece.





## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut each out as one piece. Fold in half so words are on the cover of each piece. Crease. Inside the "support" trapezoid write "Loyalists" and one other name for them. Inside the "against" trapezoid write "Rebels," "Patriots" and one other name for them. Attach these inside the Who's Who rectangle.








## American Revolution Lapbook


Cut out as one piece following the line all the way around. The ovals at the bottom will fold up. You can add an additional fact about each man if you like on the back of the oval. The James Otis oval will be attached the lapbook. You will fold up each oval to cover the pictures. Then you will fold accordion style until "Revolution Leaders" is the cover. Crease all folds well.

*Revolution  
Leaders*

Samuel  
  
Adams

John  
  
Hancock

Paul  
  
Revere

James  
  
Otis

lawyer,  
stirring  
liberty  
orator

silversmith,  
organized  
rebel spies

merchant,  
president of  
Provincial  
Congress at  
Concord

politician,  
member of  
Continental  
Congress



# American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out each square. Don't cut off the tabs. Stack the squares with "Taxes" on top. Staple along the left-hand side.



## STAMP ACT

November 1, 1765  
The Stamp Act goes into effect. It places a tax on all paper products. Stamp sellers were intimidated. The colonists boycotted the tax stopping all trade with England because boats couldn't sail without official papers.

## TEA ACT

May 10, 1773  
An import tax was placed on all tea being bought by merchants in the colonies. The British tea company didn't have to pay this tax so their tea was the cheapest. Colonist merchants would lose money because no one would buy their expensive tea.

TOWNSHEND  
ACTS

TAXATION W/O  
REPRESENTATION



## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut along all solid lines. Fold on the dotted lines. First fold in "Time of Day" and then fold in "Who". These will cover the "Date and Place" area. Cut around "Which painting..." and attach on the back of the "Who" flap as the cover.

# *The Boston Tea Party*



Who:

Date:

Time of Day:

Why:

To fight the tea tax and taxation without representation.

Place:

What:

The crates were opened with axes and the tea was dumped into the harbor.

Which painting is more accurate?



## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out as one piece. Fold "Sons of" and "Liberty" flaps in so they form the cover. Open the flaps and write inside about the Sons of Liberty.





## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out as one piece. Fold matchbook style. Inside write about the Boston Massacre. This picture is an engraving done by none other than Paul Revere!

### The Boston Massacre March 5, 1770



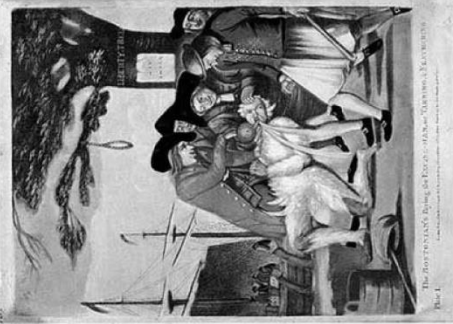
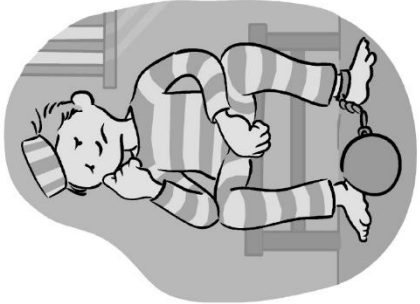
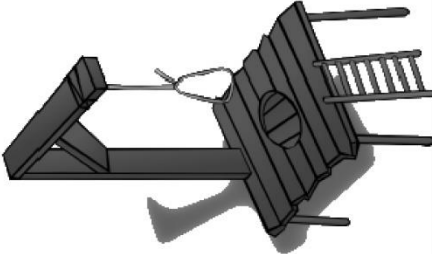






# American Revolution Lapbook

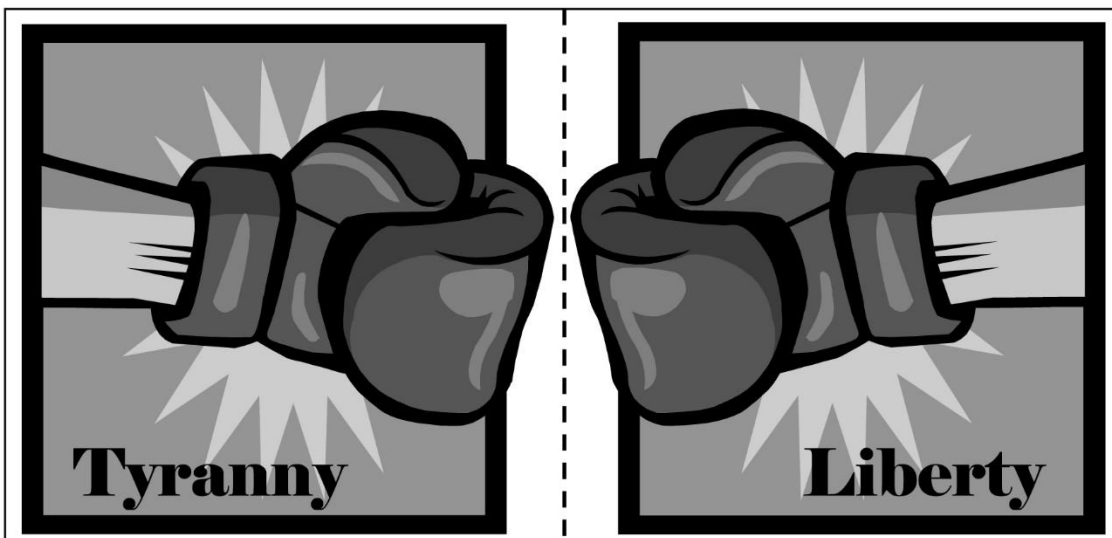
The instructions for the piece are the words in the bottom square.

<p><b>Firing Squad</b></p> 	<p><b>Pillory Stocks</b></p> 
<p><b>Tar and Feather</b></p> 	<p><b>Crime and Punishment</b></p> 
<p><b>Gallows</b></p> 	<p>Attach this square to your lapbook. Cut out the top three squares as one strip. Cut out this square and the "Crime..." and "Stocks" square as one strip. Attach the "Firing Squad" square to the back of this square making sure to attach the whole square to the edge. Fold on the line between "Crime and Punishment" and "Stocks" and glue those squares together. Do the same with the "Gallows" and "Tar and Feather" squares. You should have a book!</p>



## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out as one piece. Fold down the middle so that the gloves are the cover of the piece. Cut along the dotted line. Lift each flap and write a definition of each word.





## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out each rectangle. Stack in order from shortest to longest with the shortest on top. Staple along the very top of the pieces making sure you staple through them all. Can you find a John Adams quote to add?

### *Liberty Quotes*

*Among the natural rights of the colonists are these: first, a right to life; secondly, to liberty; thirdly to property; together with the right to support and defend them in the best manner they can.*

Samuel Adams

*There shall be no more tyranny. A handful of men cannot seize power over thousands. A man shall choose who it is shall rule over them. We give all we have, lives, property, safety, skills. We fight for a simple thing. Only that a man can stand up.*

James Otis, Johnny Tremain

*A patriot must always be ready to defend his country against his government.*

Edward Abbey

*I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!*

Patrick Henry

*Civil liberty can be established on no foundation of human reason which will not at the same time demonstrate the right of religious freedom.*

John Quincy Adams



*The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he has anointed me to proclaim good news to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim liberty to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those who are oppressed. Now the Lord is Spirit and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.*

Luke 4:18, 2 Cor. 3:17

John Adams

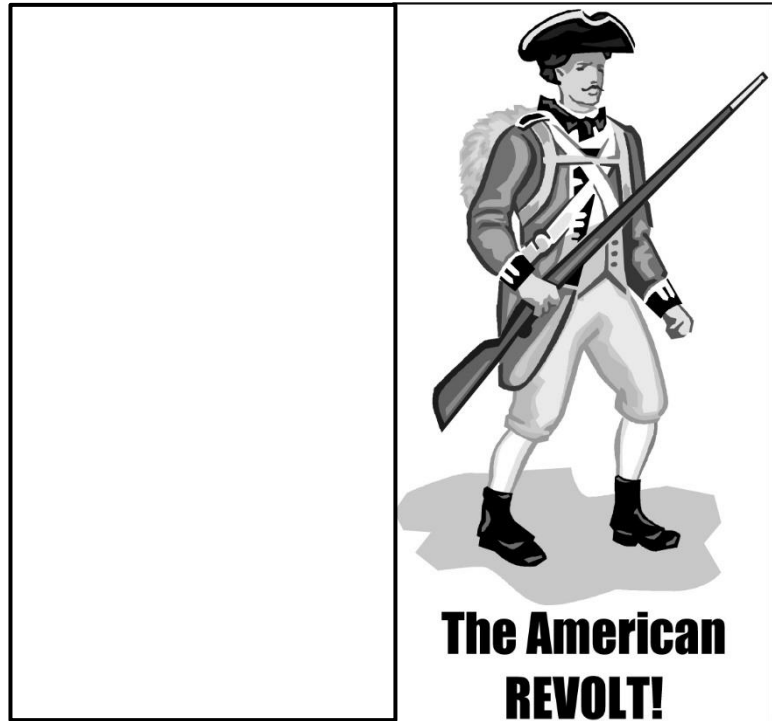
*By liberty I mean the assurance that every man shall be protected in doing what he believes against the influence of authority, majorities, custom and opinion.*

Lord Acton



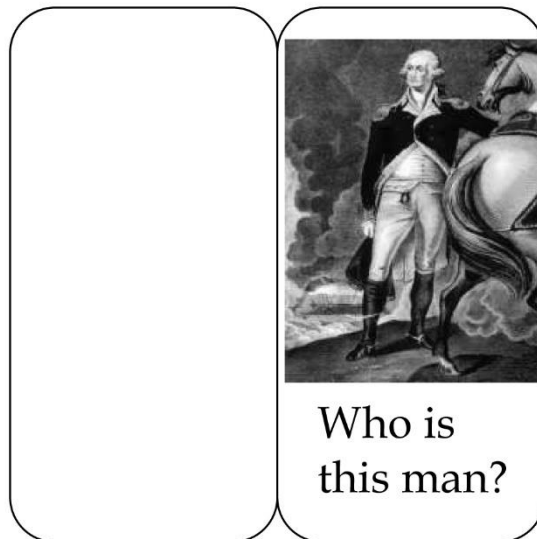
## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out as one piece. Fold in half so the picture is on the cover. Write inside what the British were thinking of Americans. I had an English friend tell me that in England they called it the American Revolt instead of Revolution. I have also heard Brits call it the War for Independence, but they don't really seem to learn about it in school.



Cut out as one piece. Fold so that the picture is the cover. Either write in the answer or cut around words and attach inside.

George  
Washington,  
the General  
of the  
Continental  
Army





## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out each oval and staple together on the right hand side. If you are willing, leave on the last oval and fill it in. Copy the verses into the ovals.

**PRIDE**

PROVERBS 11:2

PROVERBS 16:18

BRITISH

PROUD OF:

RESULT:

MODERN AMERICA

PROUD OF:

RESULT:



## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out as one piece and fold accordion style. Make sure you crease your folds well. Answer the questions. To think about – how does fear control your actions? People say you can find “Do not fear” 365 times in the Bible, once for every day. Why should we not fear?

# FEAR

How did the British government try and use fear to control the colonies?

How did Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty use fear to try and get people onto their side?

“Doctor Cooper was putting more politics than gospel into his sermons that fall and more fear of ‘taxation without representation’ than God into his congregation.”

*Johnny Tremain, p. 114*

*For  
Thinking  
Over*

*You shall fear only the LORD your God; and you shall worship Him and swear by His name. Deuteronomy 6:13*

\*\*\*\*\*

If something is feared more than God, can you still serve only Him? Why or why not?



## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out above rectangles as one piece. Fold up For Thinking Over first. Fold down Romans 13:1. Cut out Whom Shall We Obey and attach as cover on the back of Romans 13:1.

# Whom Shall We Obey?

Romans 13:1	
Acts 4:19	
<i>For Thinking Over</i>	When are we to obey the government? When are we to disobey the government? Did the colonists follow this guideline? Did the separatist pilgrims?

Cut out the pieces below and copy in Bible verses. They go in the pocket on the next page.

Exodus 6:6

2 Chronicles 32:8





## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out "God's Way" as one piece. Fold in side flaps. Fold up bottom flap and attach to side flaps. This will attach to lapbook as a pocket. Cut out verse rectangles (and For Thinking Over) and place in pocket.



1 Samuel 8:6-7

Revelation 11:15

*For Thinking Over*    What is God's way?  
  
What is God's form of government?  
  
What is God's way to deliver His people from tyranny?

Acts 7:24-25



## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out strips and attach small rectangles to the backs of the next pieces to make one long strip. Fold accordion style so the covers are blank and press down well on folds. Write nice and big the year each event happened. You could lightly color each block a different color. You can write "Timeline" on the front cover.

REVOLUTIONARY ERA BEGINS	THE STAMP ACT	THE TOWNSHEND ACTS
THE BOSTON MASSACRE	THE BOSTON TEA PARTY	THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD	DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	BATTLE OF SARATOGA



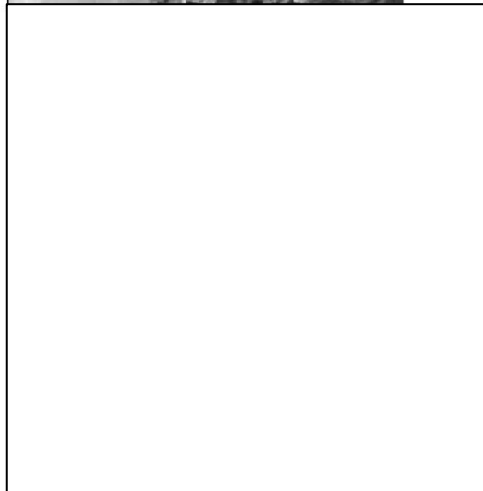
## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut the final strip to add to the accordion book strip from the previous page. Then cut out battle rectangle as one piece. Fold in half. Write inside what happened at the Battle of Saratoga.

WINTER AT VALLEY FORGE	BENEDICT ARNOLD'S TREASON DISCOVERED	BRITISH SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN
---------------------------	--	-------------------------------------



Battle of Saratoga





## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out as one piece. You will first fold in the When Where side flap and then fold like an accordion. You will attach the back of the Turnaround square to the lapbook and the Valley Forge square will be the cover. Write in when the troops were at Valley Forge and where Valley Forge is located. Write in what hardships the Continental army faced and how things got turned around for the best while there.



Valley Forge

Hardships:

When:


Where:

Turnaround:



## American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out each double rectangle as one piece. Fold in half. On the inside write about the Christmas event and in the other the name of America's greatest traitor.

	<p>The Crossing of the Delaware December 25, 1776</p>	
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	<p><b>Treason!</b> Who tried to hand West Point Fort in New York over to the British?</p>
--	---



## American Revolution Lapbook

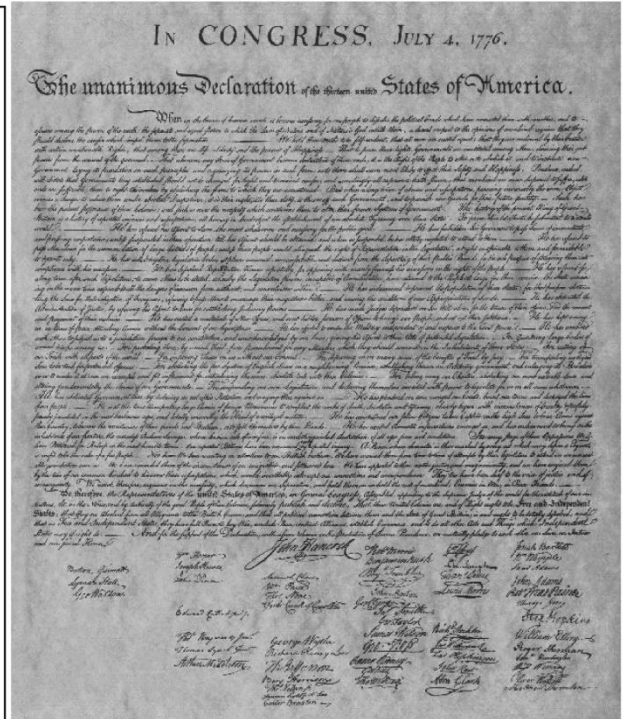
Cut out as one piece. Fold in half so cover is blank and crease well. Cut along dotted lines. Draw on the map the borders set by the treaty. On cover write on flap 1: September, flap 2: 3rd, flap 3: 1783, flap 4: Terms of the, bottom flap "Treaty of Paris."

	Britain agreed to recognize the United States of America as an independent nation.
	Britain agreed to remove all troops.
	America agreed to pay all existing debts to England.
	Americans agreed to let the British and Loyalists leave America without persecution.
	Set new borders for America. See map below.

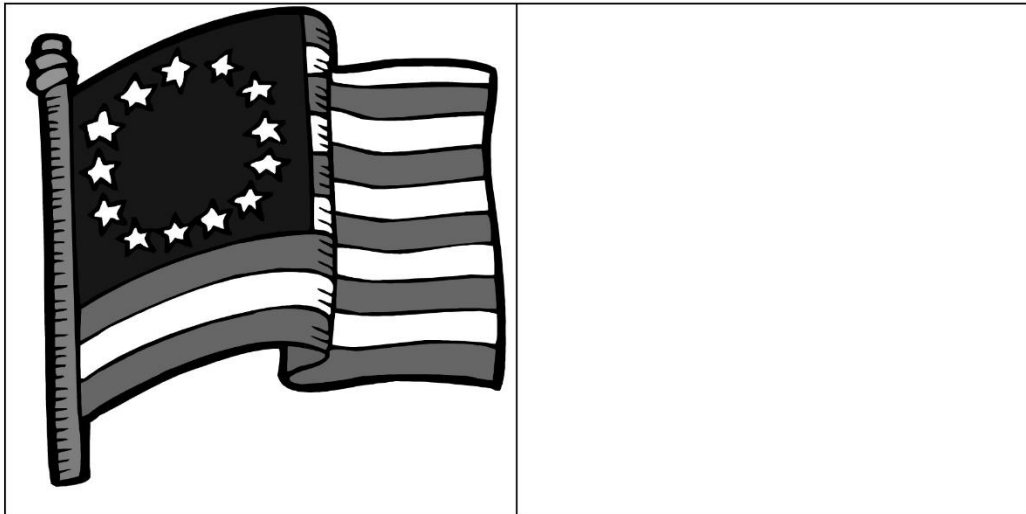


# American Revolution Lapbook

Cut out as one piece. Fold in half. Inside write – Who: Thomas Jefferson; What: Declaration of Independence; Where: Continental Congress in Philadelphia; When: July 4, 1776; Why: To announce that the thirteen states in America were no longer part of the British Empire.



Cut out flag rectangle as one piece. Fold in half. Write inside about America's first flag.





## Matching

Match the Bill of Rights amendment to the freedom it provides. You should fill in a number 1-10. Some are used more than once. Some aren't used at all.

### Amendment

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Right

Freedom of speech

Remain silent/not testify against self

Bear arms

Avoid unnecessary search and seizure

Power not given to federal  
government belongs to states

An attorney

Worship however you choose

No cruel/unusual punishment

Can't be tried for the same crime twice

Trial by jury for civil matters





## Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks using the words from the box.

arms	cruel	government	himself	press
public	religion	soldiers	speech	speedy
	states	testify	unusual	

People don't have to let \_\_\_\_\_ live with them.

There should be no \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
punishments.

People have the right to bear \_\_\_\_\_.

A person accused of a crime does not have to \_\_\_\_\_  
against \_\_\_\_\_.

A person accused of a crime has the right to a \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_ trial.

Powers not given to the federal \_\_\_\_\_ belong  
to the \_\_\_\_\_.

Each person has the right to freedom of \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.



## Bill of Rights

Read each scenario and decide if the person has a constitutional right. If so, which amendment gives them that right?

I was caught stealing samples from the “do not sample” area of the grocery store. Now I have to work at the grocery store for a year with no pay, while wearing a sign that announces my crime to all of the customers. Do I have a right to fight my punishment?

Yes, Amendment # \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

Our governor passed a controversial law that several people don't like. They decided to exercise their right to free speech by spray painting a message on the front of the Capitol building. Do they have a right to free speech in this manner?

Yes, Amendment # \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

Our neighborhood prohibits above-ground pools, but my parents own our home. Do they have the right to do as they please on their own private property?

Yes, Amendment # \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

My dad has a large tattoo on his face. A police officer asked to search his car because he looked like a person who would cause trouble. Does my dad have a right to privacy?

Yes, Amendment # \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_





## Lewis and Clark

Use this map to plot the course Lewis and Clark took. This will span several days of lessons.





## Fort McHenry Skit

Gather your family together and perform this skit as you learn about the battle that inspired the U.S. National Anthem.

### **Characters:**

*Narrator*

*American Major George Armistead*

*British Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane*

*(Optional: some people can be American or British troops reacting to the directions of the Major and Admiral.)*

### **Setting:**

*Fort McHenry and the Baltimore harbor. The skit switches back and forth between Armistead's perspective in the fort and Cochrane's in the harbor.*

**Narrator:** Our skit takes place in September of 1814. The Americans and the British are engaged in the so-called War of 1812. The British have recently attacked nearby Washington, D.C. Their burning of the Capitol, the President's House, and the Treasury Building was devastating. Now they're on their way here, to Baltimore and Fort McHenry.

**Armistead:** I am American Major George Armistead. I've prepared as best as I can. I have a force of 1,000 men helping me hold down the fort. We have around 20 guns. We have a line of sunken ships in the shallow waters outside the fort. Their masts are sticking up out of the water to prevent the British ships from getting too close. We have cannons positioned behind those sunken ships to fire if they choose to come closer. We're going to find out what this fort is made of!



**Cochrane:** I am British Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane. Our navy rules the seas and we want to keep it that way! These Americans need to learn that they can't just freely trade across the waters. Our navy conquered Napoleon! We've turned our attention here and burned Washington, and now we're going to take this fort. We are firing Congreve rockets at the fort. These rockets go up into the air, explode, and rain down deadly metal shards onto the fort's inhabitants. I don't see how we can lose. I'm sure the damage is heavy, let's move closer...

**Armistead:** They're coming closer now! They're in range of our guns, fire all! Fire all!

**Cochrane:** Pull back, men! Turn around to our original positions. We're in range of their guns now and they're firing too many.

**Armistead:** A new day is dawning, men. Lower the storm flag. Raise the garrison flag. The 42 x 30 foot flag will be visible to all of the ships in the river! I know it was a long night. But we only lost 4 men. Only 24 are wounded. And the fort is still standing!

**Cochrane:** After 25 hours and 330 men killed, wounded, or captured, we need a new strategy. Look at that billowing flag. They're not going away. Let's regroup away from here.

**Narrator:** You've just witnessed history! But you're not the only ones. Out at sea on a British ship, American Francis Scott Key was witnessing the battle through the night. He wrote some words to a British tune and called it *Defense of Fort McHenry*. But you might know it by another name. Here's the first verse:



O say can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?  
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;  
O say does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

All: [bow]



## Manifest Destiny

Read the quotes and answer the questions.

*“The whole continent appears to be destined...to be peopled by one nation. The acquisition of a definite line of boundary to the [Pacific] forms a great epoch in our history.”* John Quincy Adams, 1811

*“Away, away with all these cobweb tissues of rights of discovery, exploration, settlement, contiguity, etc. The American claim is by the right of our manifest destiny to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federative self-government entrusted to us. It is a right such as that of the tree to the space of air and earth suitable for the full expansion of its principle and destiny of growth. ...It is in our future far more than in the past history of Spanish exploration or French colonial rights, that our True Title is to be found.”* John O’Sullivan, 1845

What do you think these men were saying about the United States expanding west to the Pacific?

Adams: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

O’Sullivan: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Do you think they agreed? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_





## Research Notes

Use these pages to make notes on your topic.

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Resource 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Info: \_\_\_\_\_

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Resource 2: \_\_\_\_\_

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Resource 3: \_\_\_\_\_

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Resource 4: \_\_\_\_\_

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Resource 5: \_\_\_\_\_

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Resource 6: \_\_\_\_\_

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Resource 7: \_\_\_\_\_

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Resource 8: \_\_\_\_\_

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Resource 9: \_\_\_\_\_

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