

8th Grade Social Studies



June 1, 2021

Dear Rising 8th Graders,

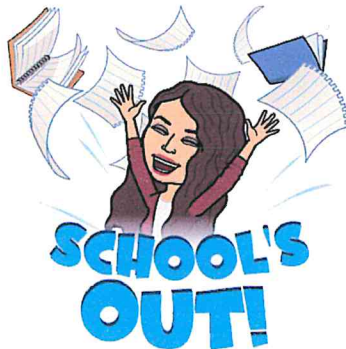
Welcome to 8th grade Social Studies! Throughout the next year you will be embarking on a journey through the many changes that occurred in the United States. There is some information you should be aware of before you begin. Please use this summer packet to understand some of the land changes that will occur leading up to the Civil War.

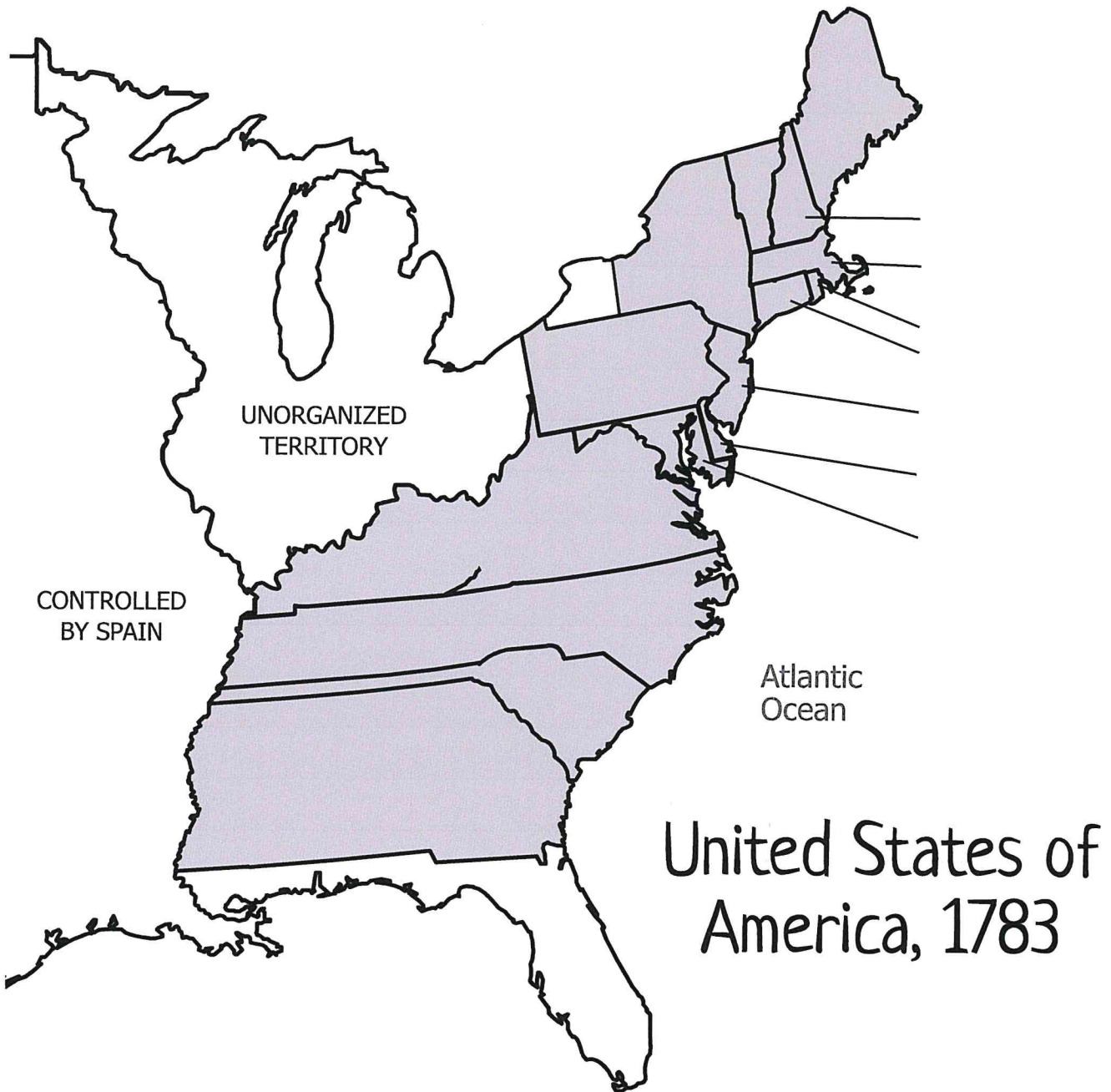
Please read through the entire packet before beginning the activities. There are some activities that you will not need to complete, and some that we will complete when we get to school in September. You may print out the packet if it is easier for you to complete, or you can complete it digitally. [Here is the link to the file](#), you can download it and complete it digitally through Adobe or DocHub. You may also complete the answers on a separate document, or print it out and complete it on the document.

NOTE: you *do NOT need to complete* **A. Survey the Settlers!** Also, the last two pages, **Map Activity Booklet** we will complete together in September so you do not have to do those on your own. Try your best answering the questions throughout. Have a great summer!

If you have any questions you can email me at bmulligan@belovedccs.org

See you in September,
Mrs. Mulligan





Find Those States! The United States started out with just thirteen states. Use the list below to correctly identify each one on the map. Watch out: Things were a little different back then!

Connecticut

Delaware

Georgia

Maryland

Massachusetts

New Hampshire

New Jersey

New York

North Carolina

Pennsylvania

Rhode Island

South Carolina

Virginia

We're Free... Let's Grow!

Name: _____

Too Good to Be True

When the Revolutionary War ended, Americans had won their liberty from Great Britain—and that wasn't all! As part of the agreement to end the war, the British gave the United States control of all the land between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River. America nearly doubled in size. Included was a huge section of land that had been part of Britain's province of Quebec. This was a huge score for the Americans, but the receiving all that new land wasn't all that it seemed.



New Country in a New Country

In the first few years after the Revolutionary War, the Confederation Congress was America's only central government. Congress had to decide what to do with this vast area the U.S. had just acquired. The decision was easy: Sell it! The United States had just borrowed a lot of money to win a very expensive war, and it needed to pay it back. The U.S. government wasn't allowed to collect taxes from citizens, so selling parcels of land seemed like a great way to raise money. But opening the doors to the new territory wasn't as easy as putting up a "For Sale" sign. For one thing, the U.S. government didn't actually own the land. Several states claimed the territory as their own. And much of the land was already settled by Native American tribes.

Let's Make a Deal

Congress began by figuring out what to do with these new states that had claimed pieces of the territory. The first few years were spent making deals with states to **cede** (pronounced "seed") ownership of the land to the United States. Now that the states had cooperated, what was next? No new land had ever been **incorporated** into the United States before. How should it be done? The area would need to be divided into smaller pieces. But how many pieces? And would those pieces actually become new states?

These questions and more sparked a hot debate. But to get started, Congress passed the **Land Ordinance of 1785**. This law directed the new territory to be divided into square townships measuring six miles on each side. Each township would be divided into sections measuring one mile on each side. As the surveyors began measuring and Congress debated the rest of the details, another piece of business was taking place—clearing "unwanted residents" from the area.

So... How Do We Do This?

The Northwest Territory was not empty land. It was inhabited by Native Americans who had lived there for centuries. There were also unauthorized American squatters living in the territory on land they hadn't paid for. Congress needed these people out. After all, nobody wanted to buy land someone was already living on. In addition to not being able to collect taxes, the early government also wasn't allowed to keep an army standing by. So they put together a small militia of military volunteers from a few states and sent the men to the Northwest Territory to get rid of the squatters and negotiate with the Native Americans. It didn't go very well.

Michikinikwa
(Chief Little Turtle)
was the leader of the Miami Tribe when Congress passed the Land Ordinance of 1785. He organized the Miami and other tribes in the area to resist the often forceful and violent U.S. negotiations to push Native Americans from their land. The efforts of the Chief and these tribes were some of the most successful examples of Native American resistance to being removed from their native lands.





This Land is Our Land

The squatters complained and resisted. They'd built homes, planted crops... Where were they supposed to go? Native American tribes resisted, too. They also had homes and crops. Not to mention, the entire history and way of life of their tribes were based in their lands. The American government considered starting a war to get the Native Americans to leave, but it was too expensive. Not only that, some believed it would be wrong to attack the Native Americans. So the United States decided to negotiate a treaty with each tribe, paying the tribe for its rights to the land. The tribes would move, and the land would be open. Easy, right?

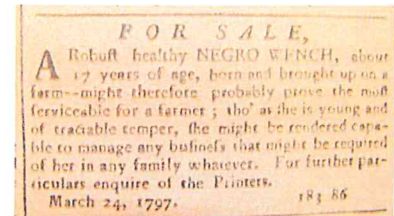
Meanwhile, Back in the States...

For a government with few resources, confronting people in the huge new territory wasn't so easy. But Americans were afraid to give their new government too much money or power because they had just won their freedom from an abusive government. However, the weak-government approach was causing a lot of problems. So in May 1787, a group of men met in Philadelphia to work on a solution. The raging debate that summer was how much power individual states should give up to a central government. While they argued, it was business as usual for the Confederation Congress. Miles away in New York, Congress passed a law for the Northwest Territory that would give the United States government power over all of America's future growth.

A Plan for All Time

The July 1787 **Northwest Ordinance** made the rules for how the new territory would be incorporated into the United States:

- The new land would come under the control of the United States government. It would not become part of any existing states.
- The land would eventually be divided up and become brand new states—at least three, but no more than five.
- Congress would appoint a temporary government for each territory formed in the region.



Slavery existed in many states, but was prohibited in the new territory

For a nation debating whether to give the central government more power, this was a big deal! For the first time, the United States government would actually control and govern territory all by itself. Although Congress didn't say it was making a plan for all time, that's what ended up happening.

Fight or Flight



With a plan in place, **settlers** flooded into the new territory. Negotiations were underway with the Native American tribes, but they weren't too excited about being restricted to small areas of land. Treaties were signed—sometimes under threat of war from America—and treaties fell apart. Violence increased as the tribes realized the bad deal they were getting and fought to keep their land. These were some of the most organized efforts by Native Americans to resist U.S. expansion. The white settlers fought to protect their new homes, too, and American soldiers fought to assert American control of the land. One thing was clear: the United States had and would continue to grow. Just like the Native tribes that had lived on the lands that became the 13 colonies, the tribes of the Northwest Territory would be forced to leave their homes, or find ways to resist the growing nation.

March 1789: U.S. Constitution takes effect

Sept 1787: State delegates sign the Constitution of the United States of America

May 1787: Constitutional Convention begins

May 1785: Congress approves the Land Ordinance of 1785

Sept 1783: Treaty of Paris ends America's war for independence against Great Britain

March 1781: Articles of Confederation take effect; Continental Congress → Confederation Congress

Nov 1777: Congress approves Articles of Confederation

July 1776: Congress approves Declaration of Independence

April 1775: First shots fired between American and British soldiers

Sept 1774: Continental Congress first meets

1790

1785

1780

1775

July 1787: Congress approves the Northwest Ordinance

Sept 1785: Survey of the new territory begins

Sept 1783: Treaty of Paris gives U.S. control of all land east of the Mississippi (except Florida)

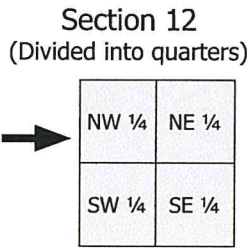
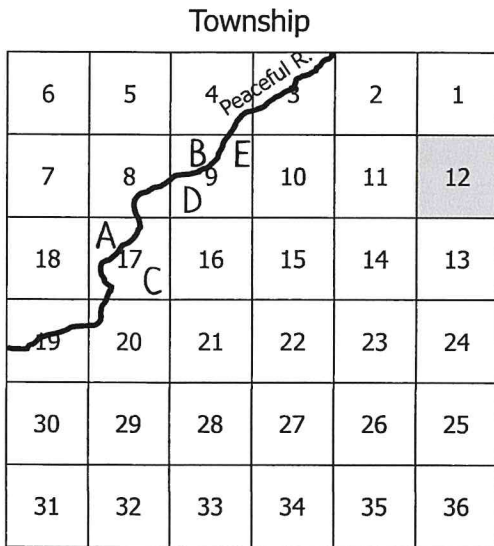
The Northwest Territory:

An Articles of Confederation Accomplishment

We're Free... Let's Grow!

Name: _____

A. Survey the Settlers. The surveying directed by the Land Ordinance of 1785 led to the Public Land Survey System still used by the United States today! A group of settlers decided to build near each other on the banks of the Peaceful River. Use the reading and the diagrams to answer the questions.



1. How many sections are in the township?	
2. How long is one side of a township, in miles?	
3. How long is one side of a section, in miles?	
4. Which settler lives in the southeast quarter of section 17?	
5. Which settler lives in the northwest quarter of section 9?	
6. Settler F just built a place in the northeast quarter of Section 19. Add Settler F to the map.	

B. Identify the Issues. Adding new territory raised a lot of issues for the U.S. government. Match each situation with the issue it relates to. But watch out... Only 8 are real situations and issues! Cross out the two fake situations and issues.

Situations

Issues

- _____ 1. Some people believed only states had the power to own and govern land.
- _____ 2. States argued about who had the right to sell seeds to settlers in the new territory.
- _____ 3. The U.S. government asked states to cede their claims to the new land.
- _____ 4. The Northwest Ordinance made rules for how the new territory could become states.
- _____ 5. The Northwest Ordinance made rules for territorial government.
- _____ 6. Americans were angry because the U.S. only got part of Quebec, not all of it.
- _____ 7. Existing states were afraid of losing influence in Congress because of too many new states.
- _____ 8. Congress decided to have the land surveyed and divided into townships six miles square.
- _____ 9. The U.S. pressured Native Americans to leave their lands and move into restricted areas.
- _____ 10. There was tension between people who thought slavery was wrong and those who relied on slave labor.

- A. How should territory be governed before it is a state?
- B. What should be done about Native Americans living on land the U.S. wants to settle?
- C. How many states should the new territory be allowed to become?
- D. Where should settlers in the new territory get their farming supplies?
- E. Is it okay for the federal government to own and govern territory?
- F. How will new territory be divided into parcels for sale?
- G. Should slavery be allowed in the new territory?
- H. Should the U.S. go to war against Great Britain again?
- I. How should new states be added to the United States?
- J. What do we do about land states claimed before the U.S. was created?

We're Free... Let's Grow!

Name: _____

C. The Northwest Ordinance. Read each excerpt from the Northwest Ordinance and answer the questions.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years...

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of full age in the district... they shall receive authority... to elect a representative... to represent them in the general assembly:

1. If Congress appointed the governor, who was really in control of the territory's government? _____
2. Underline the length of the governor's term.
3. Underline the number of residents who had to live in the district before citizens could elect their own general assembly.
4. The district has 5,103 women and 4,998 men. Time to elect representatives?

Yes No

Any person escaping into the territory, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed ..., such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

5. Who do you think this excerpt is talking about?
 - a. Free male inhabitants
 - b. Runaway slaves
 - c. People accused of a crime
 - d. People who work a lot

6. Fill in the blanks to paraphrase what this is saying:

_____ who _____ into this territory will be _____ to their owners.

Whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted... into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States... and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government.

7. Underline the number of people required for a state to be admitted.

9. Would a runaway slave count toward this number?

8. Did women count toward this number?

Yes No

Yes No

10. Would the people still have the government Congress appointed for them?

Circle the evidence for your answer.

Yes No

Box the evidence for your answer.

Art. 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be [bothered] on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

Art. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature; and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses ... All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted.

No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land...

11. There are nine rights listed in this excerpt. Find and circle them.

We're Free... Let's Grow!

Name: _____

D. Label the Land. Five states formed in the Northwest Territory. Label them on the map using the state names in the blue box. The names already on the map are the Native tribes that lived in the territory at the time of the Northwest Ordinance.



WISCONSIN OHIO
ILLINOIS INDIANA MICHIGAN

1. How many Native American tribes were affected by the growth of the U.S. into the Northwest Territory?

2. Perhaps you've heard the names Illinois, Delaware, or Miami before. Where else have you heard these tribal names?

3. What can you infer about the connections between these tribes and the places that have been named after them?

E. Perspectives. U.S. Westward expansion affected the lives, lifestyle, and livelihood of many Native American tribes. What would have been each side's perspective on the Northwest Ordinance of 1787?

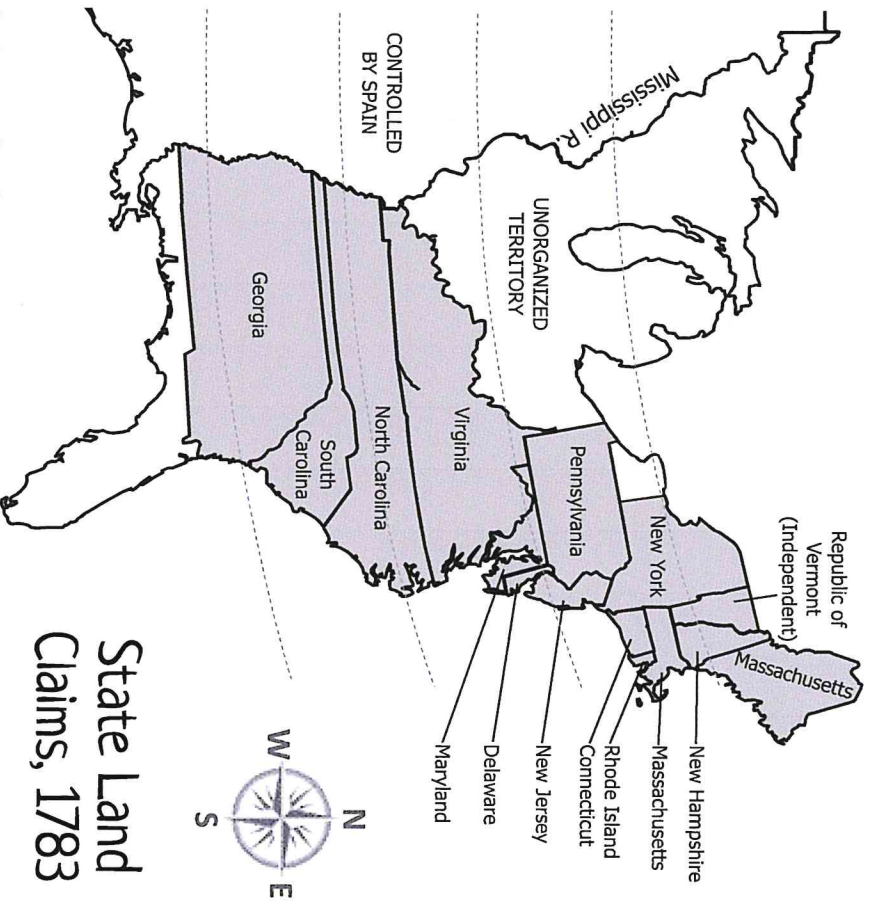
Native Tribes	American Government & Settlers

F. Northwest Ordinance. Read the section of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 below and answer the questions.

The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and... they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress.

1. In your own words, what does this section from the Northwest Ordinance mean?

2. Based on what you learned in the reading, did America live up to its words? Why or why not?



State Land Claims, 1783

A. Hey, That's Ours! When America won its freedom, several states had already claimed parts of the new territory! Follow the directions to draw each state's claim on the map. Label which state claimed each area.

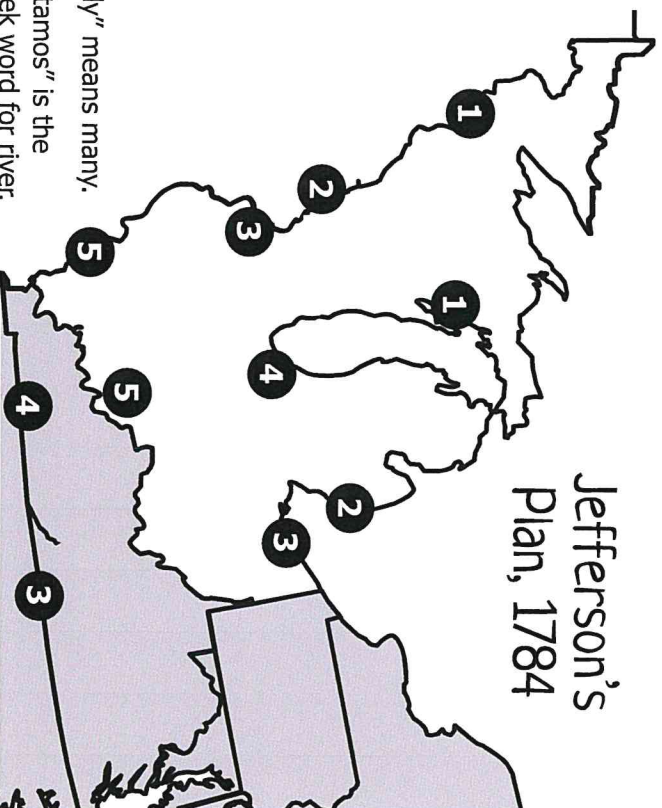
Connecticut claimed that its northern and southern borders extended all the way to the Mississippi river: Draw this strip through the unorganized territory. Make it a little bit curved like the latitude lines.

Massachusetts claimed the same thing. Draw a strip along the top of Connecticut's strip. Include the area claimed by New York, and extend the top line across from the northernmost point of New York's claim.

Virginia claimed the entire unorganized territory!

B. I've Got a Plan. As Congress debated how many states the new territory should become, Thomas Jefferson made a suggestion. (It was rejected.) Connect dots with the same numbers to draw the boundaries of his proposal. Skip over lakes! Then, use the clues below to label each proposed state with the names Jefferson thought of.

ASSENISIPIA	West of L. Michigan, east of Mississippi R., south of Michigan
CHERSONESUS	Lake Michigan and Lake Huron form two sides of the state
ILLINOIA	East of Mississippi River, north of Polypotamia
METROPOTAMIA	East of Lake Michigan, West of Lake Erie
MICHIGANIA	East of Mississippi River, west of L. Michigan, south of Sylvania
PELISIPIA	South of Ohio River, made completely from Virginia territory
POLYPOTAMIA	East of Mississippi River, contains part of the Ohio River
SARATOGA	North of Ohio River, west of Washington, east of Illirnoia
SYLVANIA	Bordered by Mississippi R., Lake Superior, and L. Michigan
WASHINGTON	Bordered by Ohio River, Pennsylvania, and Lake Erie



Jefferson's Plan, 1784

"Poly" means many.

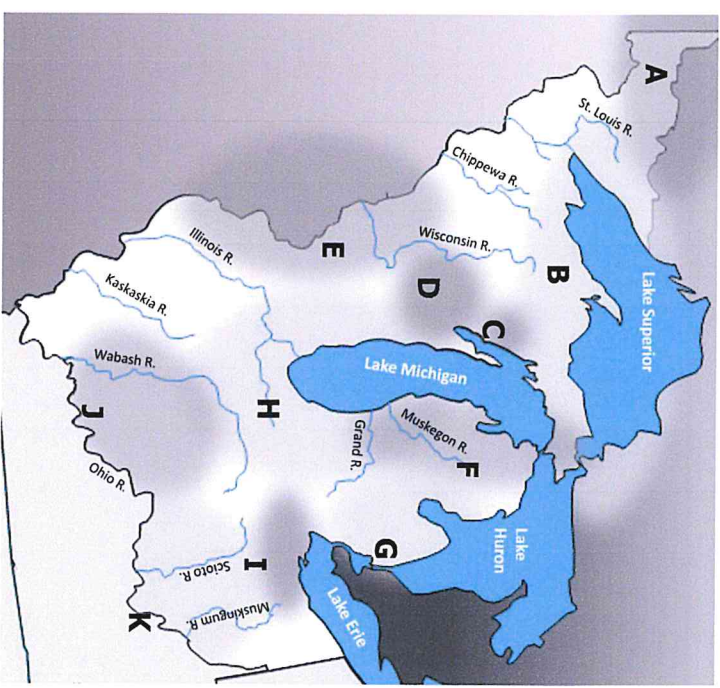
"Potamos" is the

Greek word for river.

We're Free... Let's Grow!

Map Activity Booklet

(Your Name Here)




Native American Tribes, 1700s

C. This Land is Occupied. Use the clues to find the location of ten Native American tribes that lived in the region. (Just realize these are not all the tribes, and the areas shown only give a general idea of where they lived.) Write the letter of each tribe's location in the box.

HO-CHUNK	Between Wisconsin R. and L. Michigan, below the Menominee
MENOMINEE	Northwest side of L. Michigan, above the Ho-Chunk
MIAMI	In the area of the Wabash and Ohio rivers
POTAWATOMI	Around the west, south, and east sides of L. Michigan
OJIBWA	Around the shores of L. Superior and along L. Huron (2 letters)
OTTAWA	Along the Muskegon River and the east shore of L. Michigan
SAUK	Along the Mississippi River from the Illinois to Wisconsin rivers
SAULTEAUX	North of the St. Louis River.
SHAWNEE	In the area of the Scioto, Ohio, and Muskingum rivers
WYANDOT	Along the south shore of Lake Erie



United States Today

- Shade in the state where you live.
- Was it a state in 1783? Yes No
- Draw lines through the Northwest Territory like this: 
- Was your state part of that territory? Yes No
- If not, draw a line connecting your state to the old Northwest Territory.
- About how many miles away is your state? _____ miles