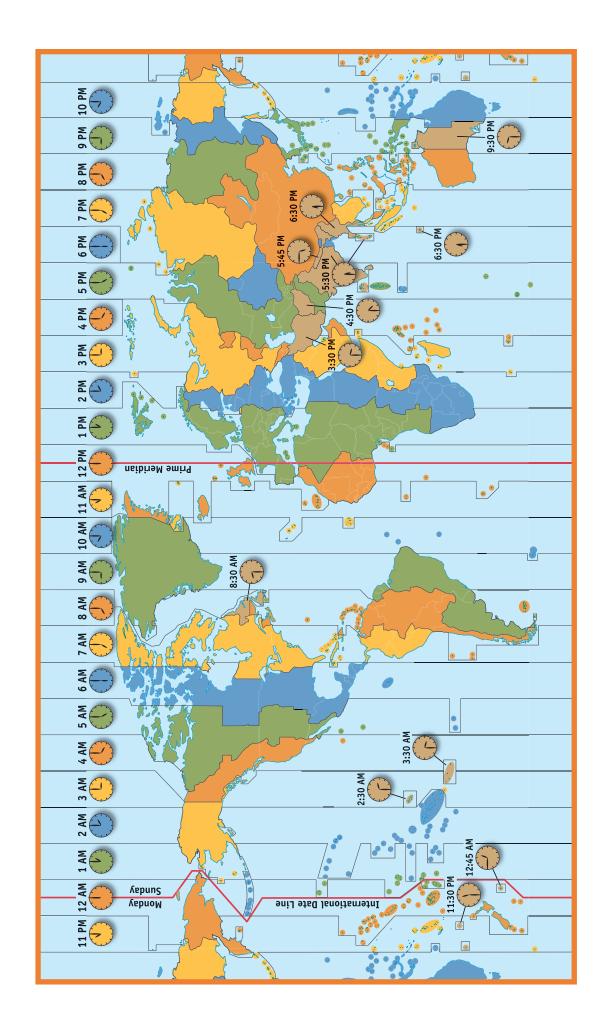


Visual Aid 2: World Time Zones
The United States and Louislana:
Beginnings to 1791
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EASTERN TIME ZONE CENTRAL TIME ZONE MOUNTAIN TIME ZONE PACIFIC TIME ZONE ALASKA TIME ZONE HAWAII-ALEUTIAN TIME ZONE

Visual Aid 3: U.S. Time Zones
The United States and Louisiana:
Beginnings to 1791

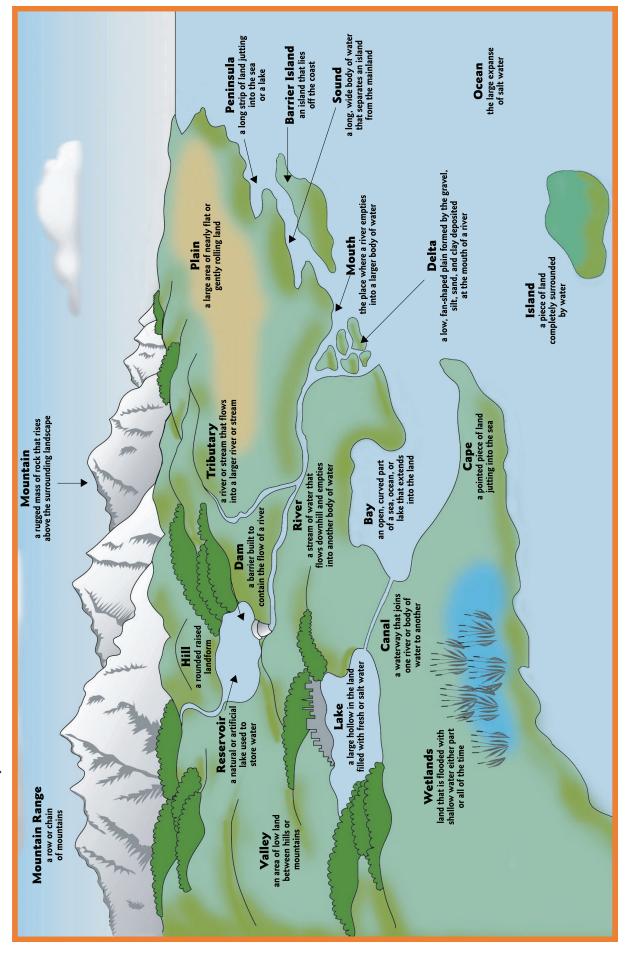
Visual Aid 4: Louisiana's Land Regions

The United States and Louisiana:

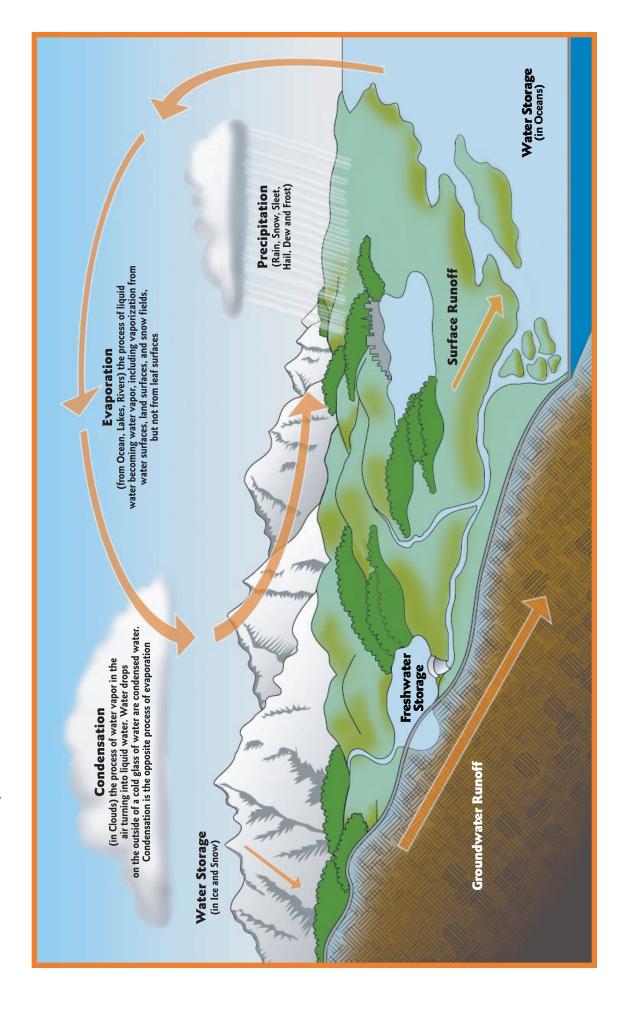
Beginnings to 1791



Visual Aid 5: Geographic Terms
The United States and Louisiana: Beginnings to 1791



Visual Aid 6: Hydrologic Cycle The United States and Louisiana: Beginnings to 1791



Visual Aid 7: Louisiana's Rivers and Lakes

The United States and Louisiana:

Beginnings to 1791



Visual Aid 8: Louisiana's Parishes The United States and Louisiana: Beginnings to 1791



Visual Aid 9: Louisiana's Major Highways and Cities

The United States and Louisiana:

Beginnings to 1791



Visual Aid 10: Louisiana's Cultural Regions

The United States and Louisiana:

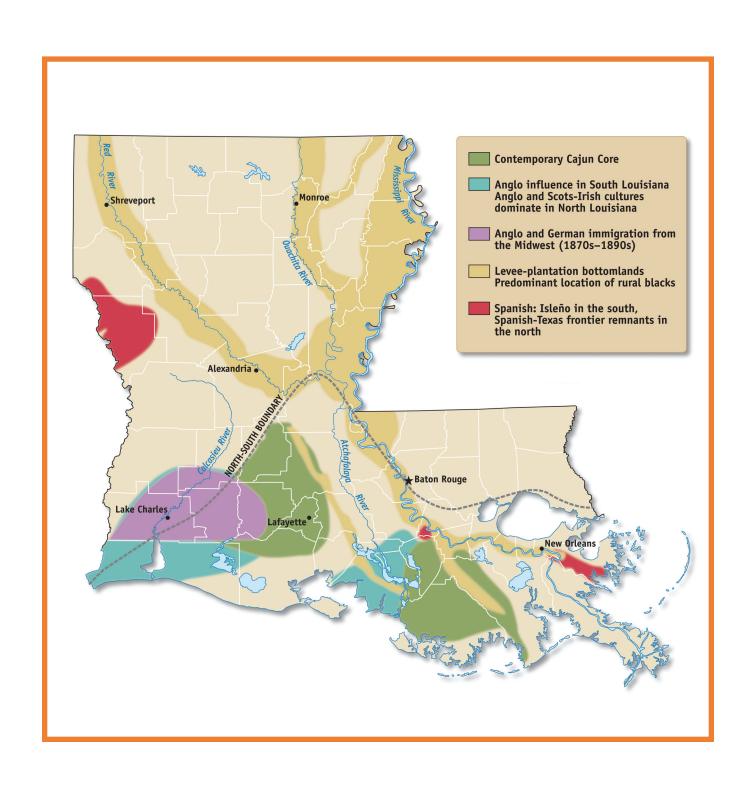
Beginnings to 1791



Visual Aid 11: Louisiana's Folk Regions

The United States and Louisiana:

Beginnings to 1791



Visual Aid 12: Levels of Government

The United States and Louisiana: Beginnings to 1791

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LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

LLVLLS OF GOVERNMENT			
Level/Branch	Elected by	Functions	
FEDERAL			
Legislative Senate House of Representatives	Popular vote in each state	Makes laws for the nation	
Executive President Vice President	Electoral vote	Approves laws; Commander in Chief of armed forces; makes treaties	
Judicial Supreme Court Court of Appeals District Courts	Appointed by president	Interprets laws and U.S. Constitution	
STATE			
Legislative (Legislature) Senate House of Representatives	Popular vote in state districts	Makes laws for state	
Executive Governor Lieutenant Governor	Statewide popular vote	Heads state militia; can veto state legislative bills	
Judicial State Supreme Court Court of Appeals Circuit Court	Generally elected by popular vote	Interprets state laws; passes sentences	
PARISH/CITY	PARISH/CITY		
Police Jury or Parish Council	Popular vote in parish districts	Provides services to parish residents (police, fire, sanitation, etc.)	
Mayor and City Council	Popular vote of residents of city; (mayor sometimes elected by city council or commissioners)	Provides services to residents (police, sanitation, etc.)	
City Council and City Manager	Council elected by popular vote of residents of city; city manager appointed by council	Provides services to residents (police, sanitation, etc.)	

Visual Aid 13: Louisiana Outline Map

The United States and Louisiana: Beginnings to 1791



Visual Aid 14: Louisiana Parish Outline Map

The United States and Louisiana: Beginnings to 1791



Visual Aid 15: Louisiana Parish Outline Map with Parish Names and Parish Seats The United States and Louisiana: Beginnings to 1791



ATLANTIC 400 Miles OCEAN 200 400 Kilometers MA Disputed-× New Orleans FLORIDA (Spanish) 200 PA N SC CANADA GA HO ¥ Gulf of Mexico MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY Z TERRITORY INDIANA LOUISIANA St. Louis Rive TERRITORY BRITISH MEXICO The United States and Louisiana: Beginnings to 1791 Louisiana Purchase, 1803 U.S. Territories in 1804 **United States in 1804** Adams-Onis Treaty Boundary, 1819 SPANISH TERRITORY © 2023 Clairmont Press, Inc. COUNTRY columbia. OREGON OCEAN PACIFIC

Visual Aid 16: The Louisiana Purchase

ORIGINAL UNITED STATES LOUISIANA PURCHASE TEXAS ANNEXATION 1845 1803 The United States and Louisiana: Beginnings to 1791 GADSDEN PURCHASE 1853 MEXICAN CESSION © 2023 Clairmont Press, Inc. 1848

Visual Aid 17: The Expansion of the United States

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CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

- SECTIONALISM
 - ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES
 - SLAVERY
- STATES' RIGHTS
- CLASS SYSTEM
- ELECTION OF 1860

Visual Aid 19: Reconstruction Amendments

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RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT XIII

Ratified December 6, 1865

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

AMENDMENT XIV

Ratified July 9, 1868 (Excerpt)

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

AMENDMENT XV

Ratified February 3, 1870

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

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CAUSES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION

- OVERBORROWING
- OVERPRODUCTION BY BUSINESSES
- AGRICULTURAL OVERPRODUCTION
- HIGH TARIFFS
- SPECULATION IN STOCK MARKET
- POOR PRACTICES BY BANKS
- LAISSEZ-FAIRE ATTITUDE TOWARD ECONOMY

FLORIDA August 25, 2005 Category 1 GEORGIA August 29, 2005 Category 3 ALABAMA August 28, 2005 Category 5 MISSISSIPPI GULF OF MEXICO Baton Rouge • LOUISIANA TEXAS

Visual Aid 21: Hurricane Katrina Path The United States and Louisiana:

Beginnings to 1791



Visual Aid 23: Decision-making Graphic Organizer

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Decision-making Graphic Organizer

PROBLEM:		
ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
PROS	PROS	PROS
CONS	CONS	CONS
DECISION:		

Timeline Graphic Organizer © 2023 Clairmont Press, Inc.

Visual Aid 24: Timeline Graphic Organizer

The United States and Louisiana:

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Visual Aid 25: Venn Diagram

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Venn Diagram

Visual Aid 26: Cause/Effect Graphic Organizer

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Cause/Effect Graphic Organizer

CAUSE	EFFECT

Visual Aid 27: Making Inferences Graphic Organizer

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Making Inferences Graphic Organizer

	INCE	REFUTE
NCLUSIONS	EVIDENCE	SUPPORT
DRAWING CONCLUSIONS	CONCLUSIONS	
	STATEMENT	

Visual Aid 28: Compare/Contrast Matrix The United States and Louisiana: Beginnings to 1791

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Compare/Contrast Matrix

TOPIC:		
	NAME 1	NAME 2
ATTRIBUTE 1		
ATTRIBUTE 2		
ATTRIBUTE 3		

Visual Aid 29: Concept Map

Beginnings to 1791

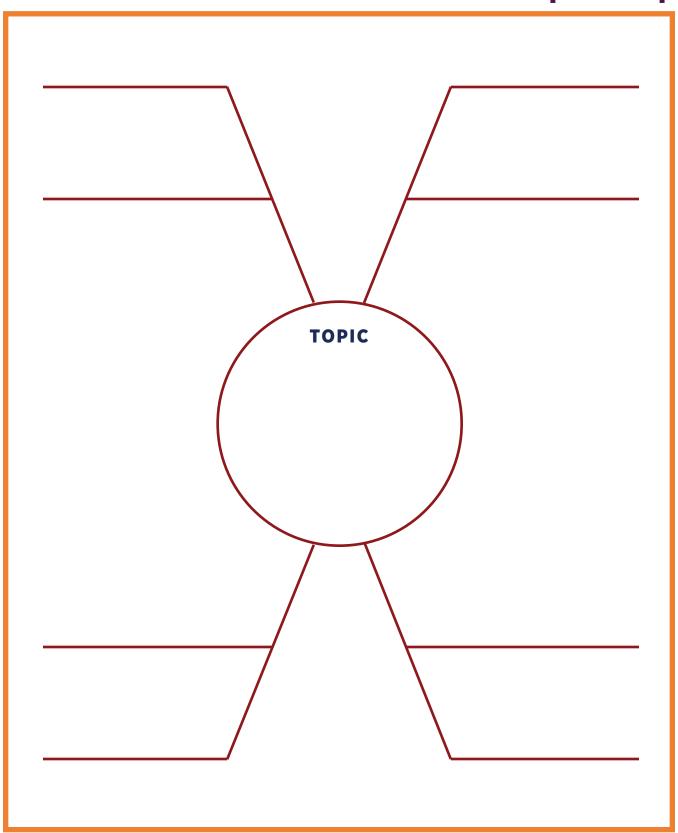
Visual Aid 30: Spider Map

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Spider Map



Visual Aid 31: KWL Chart

The United States and Louisiana:

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KWL Chart

TOPIC:		
WHAT I KNOW	WHAT I WANT TO KNOW	WHAT I LEARNED

Visual Aid 32: Five W's and H Chart The United States and Louisiana: Beginnings to 1791

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Five W's and H Chart

TOPIC/CHAPTER:
WHAT?
WHO?
WHY DID IT HAPPEN?
WHEN DID IT HAPPEN?
WHERE DID IT HAPPEN?
HOW DID IT HAPPEN?
SUMMARY:

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ANALYZING POLITICAL CARTOONS

Editorial or political cartoons are not like other comics. They may be funny, but their main purpose is to offer an opinion or point of view about some issue or problem in the news. Some of the elements of political cartoons are:

SYMBOLISM A symbol is any object or design that stands for

some other thing, person, or idea.

EXAGGERATION Changes in size or shape often add to the cartoon's AND DISTORTION

point. Distorting an object means changing it in

some way to make it look funny, ugly, etc.

STEREOTYPES A stereotype is a simplistic view of some group. It is

often insulting, but it can also help the cartoon

make its point quickly.

CARICATURE Caricature is a portrayal of an individual's features

in an exaggerated or distorted way.

HUMOR AND Humor is important in many editorial cartoons.

IRONY Irony is one kind of humor. In it, a viewpoint is

expressed in such an odd way as to make that view

actually seem ridiculous.

CAPTIONS Words are used to reinforce the cartoon's nonver-

> bal features. Words help the other parts of the cartoon make one overall point. Famous sayings,

slogans, song lyrics, and well-known phrases can

be used as captions.

Source: William Fetsko, "Using and Analyzing Political Cartoons" (Williamsburg, Va.: Colonial Williamsburg Productions, 2001).

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EXAMINING A POLITICAL CARTOON

WHY?

District was drawn so as to ensure the election of senators from Governor

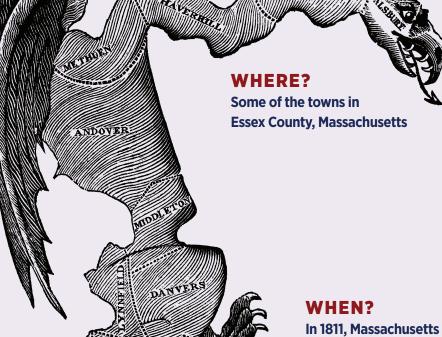
WHAT?

Gerry's political party.

New political district was said to look like a "squatting salamander." Cartoonist added a head, wings, and claws to make that image more apparent.

WHO?

Elbridge Gerry was governor of Massachusetts at the time.



Democratic politicians redrew voting districts in the state.

In 1812, this political cartoon appeared in the Boston Weekly Messenger depicting the odd shape of a voting district created by Massachusetts Governor Elbridge Gerry to gain political advantage for his party. The cartoonist called it a "Gerry-mander."

Political Cartoon Analysis Worksheet

LEVEL 1				
VISUALS	WORDS (Not all cartoons include words.)			
1. List the objects or people you see in the cartoon.	 Identify the cartoon caption and/or title. Locate three words or phrases used by the cartoonist to identify objects or people within the cartoon. Record any important dates or numbers that appear in the cartoon. 			
LEVEL 2				
VISUALS	WORDS			
2. Which of the objects on your list are symbols?3. What do you think each symbol means?	 4. Which words or phrases in the cartoon appear to be the most significant? Why do you think so? 5. List adjectives that describe the emotions portrayed in the cartoon. 			
LEV	EL 3			
 A. Describe the action taking place in the cartoon. B. Explain how the words in the cartoon clarify the symbols. C. Explain the message of the cartoon. D. What special interest groups would agree/disagree with the cartoon's message? Why? 				
Designed and developed by the Education Staff, U.S. Nationa	Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408.			

Visual Aid 36: Written Document Analysis Worksheet

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Written Document Analysis Worksheet

	Newspaper	Map	Advertisement
	Letter	Telegram	Congressional record
	Patent	Press release	Census report
	_ Memorandum	Report	Other
Unique physical qualities of the document (Check one or more)			or more)
Interesting letterhead Seals Other			
	Handwritten	Notations	
	_ Typed	"Received" stamp	
Date(s) of document:			
Author (or Creator) of the document:			
Position (Title):			
For what audience was the document written?			
Document information (There are many possible ways to answer A-E.)			
	·		·
	·	e are many possible ways or said that you think are ir	·
	·		·
A.	List three things the auth	or said that you think are in	·
A.	·	or said that you think are in	·
A. B.	List three things the auth Why do you think this do	or said that you think are in	nportant.
A. B.	List three things the auth Why do you think this do	or said that you think are in cument was written?	nportant.
A. B.	Why do you think this do What evidence in the document	cument was written?	nportant.
A	Why do you think this do What evidence in the document List two things the document	cument was written? cument helps you know what.	y it was written? the United States at the time it was written
A	Why do you think this do What evidence in the document List two things the document	cument was written?	y it was written? the United States at the time it was written

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Photograph Analysis Worksheet

STEP 1. OBSERVATION		
A. Study the photograph for 2 minurexamine individual items. Next, dividual new details become visible.		
B. Use the chart below to list people	e, objects, and activities in the photo	graph.
PEOPLE	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES
STEP 2. INFERENCE		
Based on what you have observe	d above, list three things you might i	infer from this photograph.
		-
STEP 3. QUESTIONS		
A. What questions does this photog	raph raise in your mind?	
B. Where could you find answers to	them?	
Designed and developed by the Education S	staff, U.S. National Archives and Records Ad	ministration, Washington, DC 20408.

Visual Aid 38: Map Analysis Worksheet

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Map Analysis Worksheet

. 1			
	Type of Map (Check one)		
_	Raised relief map	Natural resource map	Satellite photograph/mosaid
_	Topographic map	Military map	Pictograph
_	Political map	Bird's-eye view	Weather map
-	Contour-line map	Artifact map	Other
. (Jnique physical qualities of	the map (Check one or more)	
_	Compass	Notations	Name of mapmaker
_	Handwritten	Scale	Other
-	Date		
. 1	Date(s) of map:		
. (Creator of the map:		
. 1	Where was the map produc	ed?	
6. Map information			
_	List three things in this n	nap that you think are important.	
	3. Why do you think this m	ap was drawn?	
-	C. What evidence in the ma	ap suggests why it was drawn?	
-	. What information does t	the map add to the textbook's acco	ount of this event?
-	Does the information in about this event? Explain	this map support or contradict info	ormation that you have read