3rd SS LEAP Practice Workbook
Week 2
1. Complete each day's work.
Week 2 Day 1
Chapter 6

Settlement of Louisiana

Unit Three: Colonial Louisiana

Standards Covered: 3.1.2, 3.1.6, 3.2.1, 3.2.3, 3.2.4, 3.8.1

Key term activity at the end of the chapter

French Louisiana

French Louisiana developed in the mid-1700s. King Louis XV ruled Louisiana. His governors did the real work, however. They set up the colony on a top-down model. This means that the governor and his council had the final say on almost everything.

Louisiana was a successful colony and a dangerous place to live. Many early settlers died from yellow fever. For a time, the colony was composed almost entirely of men. That meant the colony’s population would never take off. King Louis sent boatloads of young French women to start families.

Cultural Influences

Louisiana’s oldest buildings show a mix of French and Spanish culture. The French Quarter is the oldest part of New Orleans. The two-story houses with large porches are built in a French style. They are very similar to the kind found in the French-Canadian city of Montreal. This French style mixed with Spanish architecture after about the year 1770.

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French food impacted Louisiana culture. **Beignets** are the official state doughnut. Many soups and seafood dishes are inspired by French cooking. French and Spanish music spread throughout the state. They can be heard at several music festivals held each year.

French settlers brought the traditional French language when they came to Louisiana. They spoke the same French as back home in France. But the original French became mixed with the Creole and Cajun French. The result is that Louisiana has a rich language history.

Roman Catholic influence is strong in Louisiana today. Catholic missionaries converted many Native Americans. They also spread French culture while they worked among the Native Americans.

The French colonists had good relations with many Native American groups. Some of the French became fur trappers and traders. They respected the land where Native American tribes lived and did not try to take their land. The Natchez tribe was the big exception to the rule. France fought several wars with the Natchez in the 1700s.

**Practice 1: French Louisiana**

1. Louisiana has always had an interesting mix of cultures. But in the 1700s, the culture that predominated was—
   A. Spanish.
   B. French.
   C. German.
   D. Irish.

2. Because of its tropical location, the French colony of Louisiana was subject to all sorts of—
   A. fevers and illnesses.
   B. herbal medicines and remedies.
   C. natural disasters, including earthquakes.
   D. manmade disasters, including architectural cave-ins.

3. Look at the list below. Select three statements that are **most** true concerning the French settlement of Louisiana.
   A. The French brought the Protestant religion with them to Louisiana.
   B. The French built handsome two-story houses which are very much like those in Montreal, Canada.
   C. Men came in greater numbers than women, at least in the first decades of the colony.
   D. The French usually had bad (or negative) relations with the Native Americans.
   E. Mapmakers often used the name Nueva Spain to show the area that is now Louisiana.
   F. Louisiana was governed on a bottom-up style, meaning that the people had the final say.
   G. Louisiana was governed on a top-to-bottom style, meaning that the rulers had the final say.
Spanish Louisiana

The kings of France and Spain were cousins. In 1762, France handed over control of Louisiana to Spain. The new Spanish rulers divided the territory into Upper and Lower Louisiana. They called the whole area New Spain. Louisiana's population started to grow. The Islénos from the Canary Islands came to settle and work near New Orleans.

Cultural Influences

The Spanish influenced the culture of Louisiana. There were many Spanish communities. The Spanish influenced architecture, food, and daily life in Louisiana. There are many examples of Spanish architecture in New Orleans. The fancy metalwork you see on buildings comes from the Spanish. The plaster stucco on buildings is a Spanish influence. The Cabildo (a three story building) is an example of Spanish architecture in New Orleans.
Spanish cooking also came to Louisiana. **Paella** is a favorite Spanish dish. Its ingredients include rice, vegetables, meat, and seafood. Tapas and other Spanish dishes are popular in New Orleans today.

Like the French who came before them, the Spanish were Roman Catholics. They set up many Catholic schools in the colony. The Spanish also brought their music, dress, and customs to Louisiana. They added to the cultural melting pot.

Spanish agriculture was good for Louisiana. The number of cash crops crew. But this also led to the growth of slavery. More **African slaves** were brought to the colony.

Spanish and French interactions with Native Americans and African slaves caused **cultural fusion**. This means people from different culture groups came to know each other. Sometimes they intermarried. People who visited Spanish Louisiana said the area was more mixed than any place they knew.

The Spaniards who came in the late 1700s spoke the same Spanish as at home. But in one or two generations, new words started entering the Spanish spoken in Louisiana. This is another example of cultural fusion.

**Practice 2: Spanish Louisiana**

1. Both the French and Spanish colonists were –
   A. Lutherans.
   B. Baptists.
   C. Roman Catholics.
   D. Presbyterians.

2. Which dish or food **best** shows the Spanish influence?
   A. gumbo
   B. paella
   C. jambalaya
   D. souffle

3. Look at the list below. Select **two** statements that are most true concerning the Spanish period of rule in Louisiana.
   A. Spain received the Louisiana colony as a gift from France, in 1762.
   B. Spanish architects kept all the buildings to look as French as they could possibly be.
   C. The Islenos came from Italy to settle in New Orleans during the Spanish period.
   D. The number of African slaves increased during the period of Spanish rule.
   E. All non-Spanish groups, including the Cajuns, were kept out during the period of Spanish rule.
African Cultures in Louisiana

Arrival in America

Africans came to Louisiana from several different directions. The one thing almost all had in common is that they came as slaves. Look at the map below to see the different shipping routes.

![Triangular Trade Route, nps.gov](image)

As the map shows, most slaves came straight from West Africa. They were sold in the slave markets of the Caribbean. Others came as second or third generation slaves. Many were slaves on the island of Hispaniola, which is today's Dominican Republic and Haiti. The map also shows the manufactured goods that crossed the Atlantic Ocean.

Cultural Influences

White slave owners controlled most parts of the lives of the slaves. The Code Noir, or Black Code, was written with this end in mind. But the slave owners did not always succeed. The enslaved people found ways to mix with each other. They formed very quiet alliances with other oppressed groups. And the results are shown in African influences on Louisiana culture.

Gumbo is a favorite Louisiana food. Nkombo means okra in the West African language. The French, Spanish, and Native Americans all added elements to this dish.

Slaves were expected to convert to Christianity. They were told to forget the religious traditions of their homeland. The slaves cleverly mixed parts of their traditional religion with Roman Catholicism. The combining of Catholic saints with African or Caribbean gods led to the religion of Voodoo.
African music also came to Louisiana. Many African cultures use drums to make music. Jazz is a music style which fuses elements from a number of different sources. European and African influences can be heard and felt in this music, which had its beginnings in New Orleans in the late 1800s.

**Practice 3: African Cultures in Louisiana**

1. Look at the map again to answer this question. The Africans who came to Louisiana were—
   A. almost all first-generation arrivals who came straight from Africa.
   B. almost all second-generation arrivals who came straight from Europe.
   C. almost all third-generation arrivals who came from Brazil and Argentina.
   D. a fascinating mixture of first, second, and third generation immigrants.

2. Most enslaved Africans—(Select **three** correct answers.)
   A. came to America of their own free will.
   B. were kidnapped or stolen from Africa and brought to America.
   C. came from East Africa.
   D. brought as much of their African culture as they could.
   E. were brought by Japanese and Chinese slave dealers.
   F. came from West Africa.

3. Explain how Africans brought their cultural traditions to America.
Week 2 Day 2
Cajun and Creole Culture
Formation of Cajun and Creole Communities

In Chapter 2, we learned that the Acadians came from Canada. They left because of an event called the Great Upheaval. This was when the British forced the Acadians to leave Canada. Many Acadians found their way south to Louisiana. They settled in the Atchafalaya Basin area. They found fertile farmland here, along with lots of waterways. Their accent sounded quite different from the French usually spoken in Louisiana. That's how they got the name of Cajuns.

Creole was the name given to anyone who was born in the Louisiana colony. This was true under both French and Spanish rule. Over time, Creole started to be applied to most people of mixed descent. The result was that Louisiana had the biggest mixture of ethnic groups found in the southern part of what became the US.
Cultural Influences

Food, language, and music are the strongest Creole and Cajun influences. Cajun and Creole dishes are both known for their use of strong spices. Cajun and Creole dishes can be confused by outsiders. But Cajun and Creole people know the difference right away.

The language used by both groups is a unique form of French. Cajun French is based on the Acadian dialect.

Musical influence is strong in both groups. Cajuns are famous as fiddle and accordion players. Creoles invented Zydeco music in the 1920s. It is a mix of jazz, blues, and pop. They also use fiddles and accordions. But they are known for using a washboard to make music.

Practice 4: Cajun and Creole Culture

1. What food is famous among both Creoles and Cajuns?
   A. paella
   B. Boudin
   C. jambalaya
   D. beignets

2. Explain how the term Creole changed over time.
Chapter 6 Key Term Activity

Fill in the blank with the correct word.

| Cajun gumbo | Creole jazz | beignets | Code Noir cultural fusion |

Anyone who spends time in Louisiana notices how diverse the people are. The differences are in food, language, and music.

1. ____________________ culture comes from the Acadian people who came from eastern Canada. African culture comes from the enslaved peoples who were brought to Louisiana in the 1700s and 1800s. 2. ____________________ culture originally referred to any person born within Louisiana, but its meaning has broadened over time.

White slave owners wrote the 3. ____________________ in an attempt to control the black population. These slave owners succeeded about half way. They failed to prevent the joining and mixing of Africans with other groups, which led to 4. ____________________ in the colony.

5. ____________________ are the official state doughnuts of Louisiana today.
6. ____________________ is known as a Creole dish, while 7. ____________________ is considered a Cajun dish. 8. ____________________ music is one of the most successful and inventive of all American musical types.

Key terms are defined in the book’s glossary.
Answers to Key Term Activities and chapter reviews are found in the Teacher's Guide
Week 2 Day 3
Chapter 7

Events Leading to Statehood

Unit Four: State of Louisiana
Standards Covered: 3.1.6, 3.2.4, 3.2.3, 3.2.4
Key term activity at the end of this chapter

The Louisiana Purchase
Controlling the West
The US wanted to expand. The natural direction was to the west. But the area right in America’s path was held first by Spain and then by France.

President Thomas Jefferson had never visited Louisiana. But he understood that the region, and the Mississippi River, were vital to US interests. When he learned that Spain was about to return Louisiana to France, Jefferson became alarmed. And when he learned there was a possibility the US could acquire Louisiana, he moved quickly.

The US Crowns
Louisiana was originally settled by France. But in 1762, King Louis XV gave Louisiana to King Carlos III of Spain. The Spanish ruled Louisiana until 1800, when a new French leader demanded they give it back. This was Napoleon Bonaparte.

Napoleon was the most powerful ruler in Europe. He wanted to establish a new French empire in America. But when his troops lost a long war to the slaves of Haiti, Napoleon decided to sell Louisiana. He needed money for his wars in Europe. President Thomas Jefferson asked the US ambassador to make an offer for just the city of New Orleans. But Napoleon wanted to sell the entire Louisiana Territory. In 1803, the US purchased the entire area for about $15 million. The so-called Louisiana Purchase was one of the best deals the US ever made. The young nation roughly doubled in size.

Pictured: Napoleon Bonaparte (left) and Thomas Jefferson (right)
Impact of the Purchase

There were many positive feelings about the Louisiana Purchase. Some people were happy about the opportunities available out west. Businessmen saw the economic potential of moving their goods along the Mississippi River. But some people were nervous about the Louisiana Purchase. They worried that the government would not be able to defend all that new land. Some also worried that the balance between the slave states and the free states would be impacted. But the Louisiana Purchase was finalized. In 1804, the US took formal control of New Orleans.

Expedition of the Corps of Discovery

President Jefferson wanted to know more about the Louisiana Territory. In 1804, he sent Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark west to explore the region. Lewis and Clark left St. Louis, Missouri, in 1804. About one-third of the way, they met Sacajawea. This Shoshone woman had recently given birth. But she guided Lewis and Clark on sections of their journey. And at a very rough time, when it seemed the exploring group would not survive, she ran straight into her brother, who she had not seen in several years. He helped Lewis and Clark purchases horses, which allowed them to cross the last part of the Rocky Mountains. When Lewis and Clark returned in 1806, Americans were thrilled to learn the news. The Corps of Discovery had made the first thoroughly documented journey across what is now the US.
New Settlers in Louisiana

The Louisiana Purchase brought more people to Louisiana. English-speaking immigrants came from the East Coast. Germans arrived and soon established homes along what is now called the German Coast section of New Orleans.

The new settlers brought their ways and culture to the area. French, Spanish, Cajuns, and Creoles still formed the majority. But the new groups gained in population. Irish immigrants brought St. Patrick’s Day holiday to New Orleans, for example.

Louisiana Statehood

Louisiana’s path to statehood began with the Louisiana Purchase. The US Congress formed the Orleans Territory in 1804. Many people doubted whether Louisiana would ever become an actual state. The area was too large, they said. And the addition of new members of Congress would upset the delicate balance between slave states and free states.

Julien Poydras, a US congressman from Louisiana, pushed for statehood. Louisiana would benefit from becoming a state, he said. His vision came true in 1812. Louisiana became the eighteenth state of the Union on April 30. Louisiana quickly adopted the democratic two-party system. The first state constitution was drafted in 1812.
Chapter 7 Key Term Activity

Fill in the blank with the correct word.

Word Bank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lewis and Clark</th>
<th>Louisiana Purchase</th>
<th>Thomas Jefferson</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Napoleon Bonaparte</td>
<td>statehood</td>
<td>Sacajawea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orleans Territory</td>
<td>US Congress</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

President 1. __________________ knew how important New Orleans and the Mississippi were to America's future. He purchased the entire Louisiana Territory from French leader 2. __________________. This real estate transaction is known as the 3. __________________. 

Captains 4. __________________ led the Corps of Discovery west. With the help of a Shoshone woman named 5. __________________, they made it over the Rocky Mountains and to the West Coast. The success of this journey was electrifying to the American public.

The 6. __________________ carved out the southern area of the Louisiana Purchase and named it the 7. __________________. Many people said Louisiana should remain a territory, and not try to become a state. But 8. __________________ was accomplished in 1812.

Key terms are defined in the book's glossary. Answers to Key Term Activities and chapter reviews are found in the Teacher's Guide.
Week 2 Day 4
Chapter 8
Louisiana’s Government and Citizens

Louisiana’s Government
Louisiana became the eighteenth state of the Union in 1812. Right away it became necessary to establish laws and a system of government. Each new state faces these challenges. But in Louisiana’s case, it was even more vital than normal. This is because the new state had so many different people who came from different cultures and even spoke different languages.

Maintaining Order
One of the first—and most important—roles of government is to maintain order. Governments pass and enforce laws to do this. Laws come from pieces of legislation which make their way through the legislature and are eventually signed by the governor of the state.

Laws are similar to rules. Of the two, laws have a higher place. An organization, a business, or even a family can make and keep rules. But only a government—whether of a town, a city, or a state—can make and enforce laws. Laws are made to protect the safety and rights of citizens.

State governments write and pass state laws. Citizens of Louisiana must obey the laws of Louisiana as well as those of the US. Some of the most important state laws have to do with driving. State laws can declare that it is illegal to drive and text at the same time, for example. Local governments manage police departments and fire stations, as well as schools and libraries.
Security
Governments – federal, state and local – provide security. State law enforcement agencies are one way government protects the citizens. The Louisiana State Police is a state law enforcement agency, for example.

Police Men

The Louisiana National Guard also provides security. It is made up of part-time soldiers – men and women who serve in the military while still living at home and working their everyday jobs. The National Guard helps whenever there is a state emergency.

Symbols of the National Guard

Government Services
The state government also provides services and meets the basic needs of the people. Louisiana's public schools offer education. The Department of Health and Hospitals makes sure people receive proper healthcare. The Department of Transportation looks after the state's roads, waterways, and airports. These are some of the services offered by Louisiana's government.

Activity 1
What other type of services do you think the state government provides? Use your knowledge and the information in this chapter and write your answer on the lines below.

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Structure of the US Government

The US government has three branches. Congress makes the laws. It is the legislative branch. The president and several departments enforce the laws. The president leads the executive branch. US courts administer the law. They make up the judicial branch. The US Supreme Court is the highest court in the United States.

Each branch has different powers. This is called separation of powers. Separation of powers makes sure no branch becomes too strong.

Structure of Louisiana's Government

Louisiana also has three branches of government. The three branches of government are like those in the US government. They are legislative, executive, and judicial.

Legislative Branch

Louisiana's legislative branch makes the state's laws. The state legislature serves as Louisiana's legislative branch. Elected officials serve in the state legislature. Elected officials are officials chosen by the people. Just like the US Congress, Louisiana's legislature is made up of two houses: The House of Representatives and the Senate.

Elected legislators serve four-year terms. Every four years, there is a new election. Registered voters select whom they want to represent them in the legislature. The state is divided into voting districts. Each district elects one Louisiana senator and one representative.

Executive Branch

Louisiana's executive branch makes sure people follow the state's laws. Louisiana's governor is the head of the executive branch. Voters in Louisiana elect the governor to a four-year term. He or she cannot serve more than two terms in a row.

The governor is also the state's military commander. He or she commands the National Guard. The governor often calls on the National Guard to serve and protect Louisiana's citizens. The executive branch has several state departments. Executive officers oversee these departments.

The voters of Louisiana elect many of these officers. The governor chooses a few people to fill positions. Louisiana has twenty state departments. The chart on the next page lists a few of Louisiana's department leaders. It also contains some of the duties for which they are responsible.
## EXECUTIVE STATE DEPARTMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXECUTIVE OFFICER</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of State</td>
<td>The secretary of state oversees elections, trademark laws, and records. He or she is the keeper of the Great Seal of the State of Louisiana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorney General</td>
<td>The attorney general oversees the state's law enforcement agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>The treasurer is in charge of the government's money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant Governor</td>
<td>The lieutenant governor is the second-highest member of the executive branch. He or she becomes governor if the governor cannot finish his or her four-year term.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Judicial Branch

The state's courts make up Louisiana's **judicial branch**. This branch administers the laws. It makes sure the government and the people do not do anything against the state constitution. **Louisiana's constitution** is the state's highest law. The highest court in Louisiana is the **Louisiana Supreme Court**. There are many lower courts beneath the Louisiana Supreme Court.

### Local Governments

**Local governments** have many responsibilities. They take care of local parks. They run the police, fire, and emergency services. Local governments pass local laws. Some of these laws may include speed limits on a street or how late a park is open. Local governments also maintain sewers, streets, and other facilities. They also govern local transportation services.
Local governments are headed by a mayor. Each city or town has a mayor. Who is the mayor of your city or town? The judges and city council decide local laws, which are often called ordinances. These laws are enforced by the sheriff and local police. A person who is caught speeding is given a ticket by police, for example. Local government also work to improve communities. They maintain schools and libraries, for example.

**Activity 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Draw a line to the correct duty.</th>
<th>Activity 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant Governor</td>
<td>keeps the state financial accounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of State</td>
<td>administers the court system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>stands in for the governor when he or she is not able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorney General</td>
<td>administers the paperwork of the state government</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Practice 1: Louisiana's Government**

1. Look at the statements below. Which one is **most** true concerning the difference between laws and rules?
   A. Laws are created by households and families, while rules are created by state and local governments.
   B. Laws are temporary, while rules are permanent.
   C. Laws are created by governments of all kinds, while rules are created by households, families, and businesses.
   D. There is no significant difference between laws and rules—they are the same thing.

2. Explain the **three** major roles of government.

3. Name the **three** branches of Louisiana's government and explain what each branch does.

4. What serves as Louisiana's highest court in its judicial branch?
   A. District Court
   B. State Court
   C. Judicial Court
   D. Supreme Court

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Week 2 Day 5
Positive Citizenship
Responsibilities of Citizens

Most people who live in the United States are US citizens. They are also citizens of the states, parishes, cities, and towns where they live. All citizens have certain responsibilities of citizenship. Below is a list of some of those responsibilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOOD CITIZENS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community Service</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obeying laws</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jury Duty</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voting</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recycling</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paying Taxes</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rights of Citizens

Citizens have responsibilities to make their community and state a better place to live, but they also have rights. Rights are freedoms citizens share. Many of these rights are under the protection of the US Constitution and Bill of Rights.

Some rights include the right to free speech, the freedom to worship, and the right to bear arms (own guns). Citizens also have the right to due process. This means if a person is accused of a crime, he or she has the right to a fair trial. The Constitution also protects the right to vote (it's also a responsibility). Citizens also have the right to run for public office.
Qualities of Good Leaders and Citizens

Good leaders and citizens have many qualities. Every citizen should try to show these qualities. This table lists a few of those qualities. Can you think of more?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUALITIES OF GOOD LEADERS AND CITIZENS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honesty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustworthiness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patriotism</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Activity 3

Answer the question on the lines below. Use your own paper if you need more space. There is no right or wrong answer.

Write a short story about a good citizen showing any of the traits found in the Qualities of Good Leaders and Citizens section above.
### Leaders and Good Citizenship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEADERS WHO SHOWED TRAITS OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>George Washington</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Washington showed great courage. He led the Continental Army during the American Revolution. He also served as the nation's first president. He was trustworthy. He did not try to seek power for himself. He used his office to help the country. He gladly gave up his power after two terms as president.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Harriet Tubman</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet Tubman was an escaped slave. She returned to slave states in the South many times to rescue other slaves. She could have been caught and returned to slavery. She could have been killed. But she wanted others to be free more than she cared about herself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Franklin Roosevelt</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin Roosevelt served as president during the Great Depression. It was the worst economic crisis in US history. He tried many things to end the Depression. He started government programs he thought would help. He did not stop even though many people criticized him and said mean things about him. He also led the United States through World War II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Luther King, Jr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cesar Chavez</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Thomas Jefferson

The third president of the United States, Thomas Jefferson was responsible for the Louisiana Purchase, which almost doubled the size of the US and began westward expansion.

Barack Obama

In 2008, Barack Obama became the first African American to be elected president. He wanted to help the United States get out of its recession (hard economic times). He pushed for ways to help the government and businesses by putting money back into the economy. This plan (called a stimulus package) helped some, but it did not get rid of all of the problems. Obama also wanted to make sure everyone had healthcare. Not everyone liked his plan. However, in 2010, they reached an agreement and passed a bill that had parts of Obama's original plan and parts that were new. This is called a compromise. He was elected to a second term as president in 2012.