# U.S. Presidents: Madison, Nixon, and Clinton

#### Crack the easy-level codes and explore their lives

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ISBN: 978-0-7877-2006-3

Release Date 2015

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Dayton, OH 45401-0802

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The pages in this packet were originally published in The Obama Code (ELE90/1038LE).

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## James Madison



Pay special attention to the punctuation marks found throughout the article. The symbol that marks your answer is at the end of each question.

James Madison was born in Port Conway, Virginia on March 16, 1751. While James grew up in a comfortable home as the son of successful planters, he was an unhealthy child and was often sick. Despite this challenge, Madison was an excellent student, and graduated from the College of New Jersey in only two years.

Madison entered politics in 1776 when he was elected to the Virginia Convention to improve the relationship between the

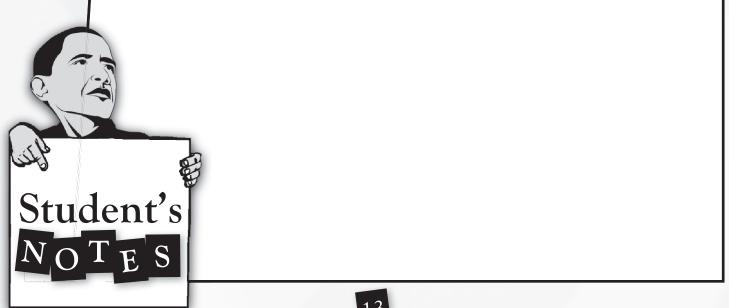
colonies and Gréat Britain. He went on to serve in the Continental Congress, and later, the Virginia legislature. Perhaps one of Madison's biggest roles in the government was his part in the creation of the U.S. Constitution. He wrote part of the Federalist Papers, which argued for a government with different branches controlled by checks and balances. In 1791, Madison wrote the Bill of Rights (the first 10 amendments to the Constitution). These amendments protect the basic rights of American citizens. They include freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the right to fair trials.

When Thomas Jefferson was elected president, he chose Madison as his Secretary of State. Madison played a major part in working with other countries. He kept U.S. relations with France and Britain peaceful, and was involved in the purchase of the Louisiana Territory. This important purchase expanded the U.S. further west.

In 1808, Madison easily won the presidential election. During his term, he worked to improve financial problems that threatened America and helped create the Second National Bank. In 1812, he was elected to a second term.

President Madison's second term was dominated by the War of 1812. The British won several victories in the early stages of the war, but they were no match for America's strong navy. Later in the war, British troops invaded Washington, D.C. They burned down several government buildings, including the White House.

The Treaty of Ghent ended the war in 1814. After his second term was over, President Madison did not séek re-election. He continued to lead as the head of the University of Virginia and the American Colonization Society. He died on June 28, 1836.



## Q uestions:



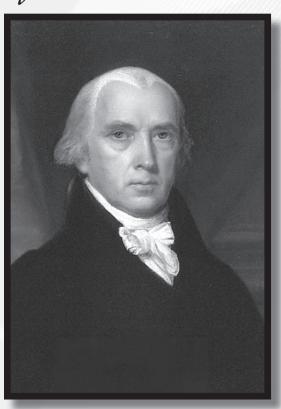
Q uestic	ons:		***
1. The Constitution' James Madison.	s (3 words) !		_ was written by
2. Madison was a d	istant relative of President		_· ()
3. President Madisc	on was the	president. <b>–</b>	
4. James often had was a child. (2 w	nightmares about being attack ords) .	ked by	when
5. A city in the state	of	is named for Preside	ent Madison. "
	on was often called the " ontinental Congress. ,	of th	ne Constitution" because
7. President Madisc	on's nickname to his friends w	'as	:
8.	Madison was President Ma	adison's wife. <b>?</b>	











Born: March 16, 1751

**Died:** June 28, 1836

**Presidency:** 1809-1817

### President Madison changed history by...

- ★ Writing the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution
- ★ Declaring war on Great Britain which started the War of 1812
- ★ Helping create the Second National Bank