

JAMES MADISON

COLOR BY NUMBER

JAMES MADISON

James Madison, known as the Father of the Constitution, was a prominent thinker and writer who contributed significantly to the creation of the American government. He served as America's fourth president from 1809 to 1817. He and George Washington were the only signers of the Constitution who would go on to become president.

Madison was born on March 16, 1751, in the colony of Virginia. At 18, he left Virginia to study at the College of New Jersey, now known as Princeton University. After graduation, he became interested in politics, specifically, in helping the colonies gain independence from Great Britain.

... Name _____

COLOR BY NUMBER

Answer the questions on the other page then color the WHOLE WORD below based on your answer. Next, write a summary statement or the main idea. Don't forget to underline the answers IN THE PASSAGE with the same color.

James MADISON

HERSON

Balances

Princeton

4 What year did Britain burn down the White House?

5 James Madison is known as the _____ of the Constitution.

6 In what city was the Constitutional Convention held?

7 Madison's notes are stored in the Library of _____.

8 The College of New Jersey is now known as _____.

9 What year was the Bill of Rights added to the Constitution?

10 What is the name of the first Federalist Party?

11 How many Federalist Party members were there?

12 Madison's notes are stored in the Library of _____.

1783	YELLOW	1776	GREEN
1814	GREEN	1803	ORANGE
Father	ORANGE	Opposer	RED
Boston	RED	Philadelphia	YELLOW
Literature	ORANGE	Congress	BLUE
Harvard	ORANGE	Princeton	GREEN

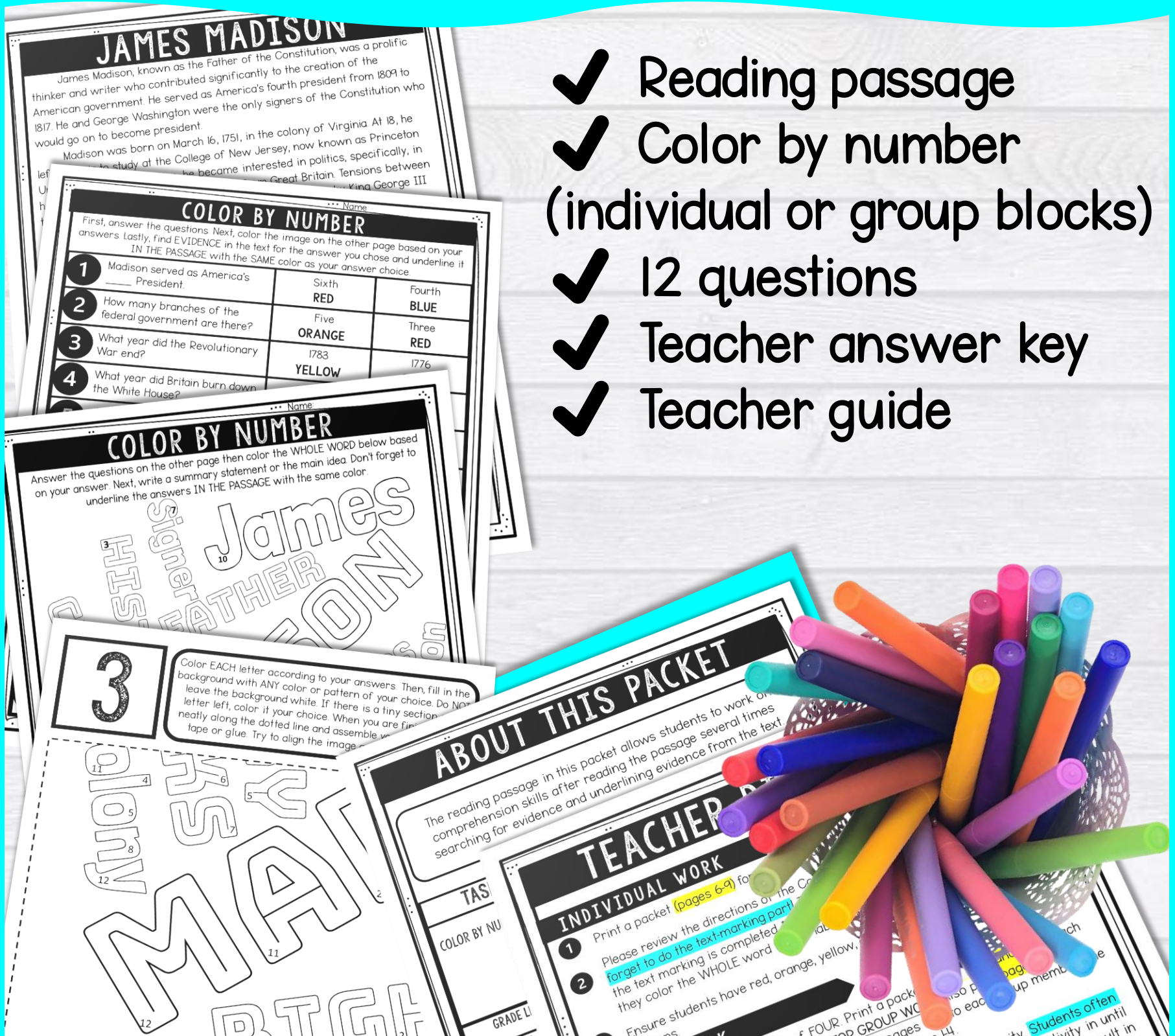
2

Color EACH letter according to your answers. Then, fill in the background with ANY color or pattern of your choice. NOT leave the background white. If there is a tiny section a letter left, color it your choice. When you are finished, cut neatly along the dotted line and assemble your picture with tape or glue. Try to align the image as best as you can.

THINK TANK

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

- ✓ Reading passage
- ✓ Color by number (individual or group blocks)
- ✓ 12 questions
- ✓ Teacher answer key
- ✓ Teacher guide



GROUP POSTER



2 OPTIONS

... Name

COLOR BY NUMBER

Answer the questions on the other page then color the **WHOLE WORD** below based on your answer. Next, write a summary statement or the main idea. Don't forget to underline the answers **IN THE PASSAGE** with the same color.

10 James
7 Signer
3 HISTORICAL
4 CHECKS
6 FATHER
11 MADISON
5 Balances
12 Princeton
9 RIGHT
8 Fourth
ARTICLE

SUMMARY

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INDIVIDUAL

2

Color **EACH** letter according to your answers. The background with ANY color or pattern of your choice. **NOT** leave the background white. If there is a tiny space a letter left, color it your choice. When you are finished neatly along the dotted line and assemble your picture with tape or glue. Try to align the image as best as you can.

10 James
4 ame
3 HER
12 SON
8
5 ance
11 for
7
6

GROUP

TEXT MARKING

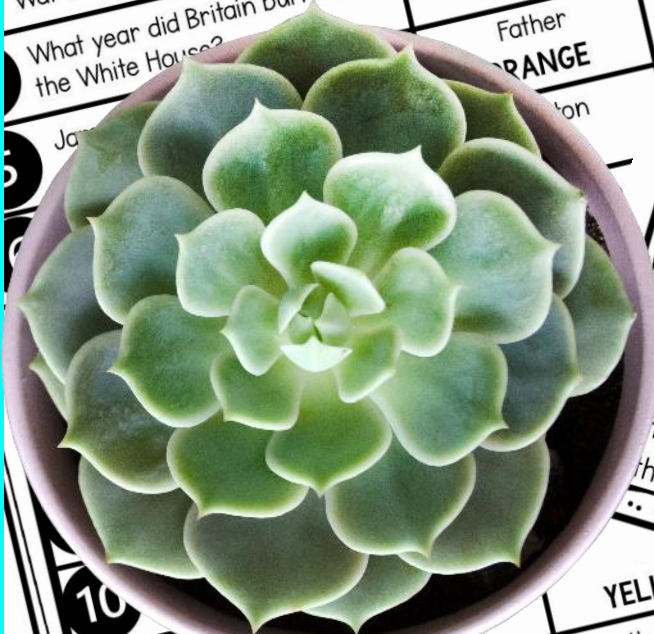
Find evidence
in the text

... Name: _____

COLOR BY NUMBER

For the questions. Next, color the image in the other page based on your answers. Find EVIDENCE in the text for each question. Underline it. IN THE PASSAGE with the SAME color as your answer choice.

Madison served as America's President.	Sixth RED	Fourth BLUE
How many branches of the federal government are there?	Five ORANGE	Three RED
What year did the Revolutionary War end?	1783 YELLOW	1776 GREEN
What year did Britain burn down the White House?	1814 GREEN	1776 GREEN
James Madison was the Father of the Constitution.	ORANGE	ORANGE



JAMES MADISON

... Name: _____

James Madison, known as the Father of the Constitution, was a thinker and writer who contributed significantly to the creation of the American government. He served as America's fourth president from 1817. He and George Washington were the only signers of the Constitution who would go on to become president.

Madison was born on March 16, 1751, in the colony of Virginia. At 18, he left Virginia to study at the College of New Jersey, now known as Princeton University. After graduation, he became interested in politics, specifically, in helping the colonies gain independence from Great Britain. Tensions between the colonies and Britain were rising due to unfair taxation by King George III and the British Parliament (government).

After the Revolutionary War ended in 1783, the Articles of Confederation officially established the government of the thirteen states, becoming America's first constitution. The word constitution simply means 'plan of government'. However, the Articles gave little power to the federal government and proved to be a weak system with several flaws.

In 1787, Madison was one of 55 delegates from 12 states to attend the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. The meeting was held to address the problems with the existing Articles of Confederation. There, Madison was instrumental in drafting the Virginia Plan, a proposal for a new government that included a strong executive branch, a bicameral legislature, and a judiciary.

Madison was particularly concerned with the issue of representation. He believed that small states should have an equal say in the government as larger states. The "Great Compromise" incorporated elements of Madison's Plan and established a bicameral legislature with one house based on population and one with equal representation for each state.

Madison argued that a strong central government was necessary to maintain order and protect individual liberties, but he also believed in the power of the government through a system of checks and balances.

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