



## Scavenger Hunt

### *Alexander Hamilton: The Man Who Made Modern America*

on exhibit at the  
Gail Borden Public Library through February 13, 2009

1. Alexander Hamilton's picture is on the (1)\_\_\_\_\_ dollar bill.
2. What was Mrs. Hamilton's maiden name and when were they married?
3. Who was the first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court? (1) \_\_\_\_\_ What famous document did he co-author with Hamilton and James Madison? (2) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who named her cat "Hamilton"?
  - a. Theodesia Burr
  - b. Martha Washington
  - c. Elizabeth Schuyler
  - d. Jane Addams
5. How did Alexander Hamilton die?
6. Find the portrait of the man who killed Alexander Hamilton. True or False: he is facing the front.
7. Where did Alexander Hamilton grow up?
  - a. London
  - b. Paris
  - c. Boston
  - d. St. Croix
8. "Alexander Hamilton began working as a merchant's clerk when he was (1)\_\_\_\_\_ years old. His intelligence and determination to make something of himself inspired local (2)\_\_\_\_\_ to send him to New York to be (3)\_\_\_\_\_."
9. After coming to New York, what was Hamilton doing during the six months he spent in Elizabethtown, New Jersey?
10. Hamilton prevented an angry mob from doing something to Rev. Myles Cooper, President of King's College. What was the mob trying to do?
  - a. beat him up
  - b. hang him
  - c. tar and feather him
  - d. take him to jail

11. How many major battles did Hamilton fight in during the Revolutionary War?
  - a. 2
  - b. 5
  - c. 7
  - d. 10
  
12. To what rank was Hamilton promoted in March 1777?
  - a. Lieutenant
  - b. Major
  - c. Captain
  - d. Colonel
  
13. Hamilton was the ghostwriter for one of the most famous speeches in American history. Which speech was it?
  
14. What were the *Federalist Papers*?
  
15. Who wrote two-thirds of the 85 *Federalist Papers*?
  - a. George Washington
  - b. Alexander Hamilton
  - c. Rufus King
  - d. Benjamin Franklin
  
16. At the (1)\_\_\_\_\_ Convention in Philadelphia in (2)\_\_\_\_\_, delegates produced a sturdy but (3)\_\_\_\_\_ governmental structure.
  
17. What was the major change that took place between the first and second drafts of the Constitution?
  - a. The name of the country became the Federal States of America.
  - b. Twenty-five states were identified.
  - c. The separate states became "We, the People of the United States".
  - d. Most of the power was granted to the individual states.
  
18. In *Rutgers vs. Waddington*, 1784, Hamilton urged the court to overrule \_\_\_\_\_ laws that violated \_\_\_\_\_ treaties – an opinion that laid the groundwork for judicial review.
  - a. individual, peace
  - b. state, national
  - c. state, peace
  - d. national, state
  
19. President Washington appointed Hamilton to be the first what in 1789?
  - a. Treasury Secretary
  - b. Vice President
  - c. Bank President
  - d. Secretary of Defense
  
20. The Bank of New York was denied a charter because the landed gentry wanted a bank that was based on what?

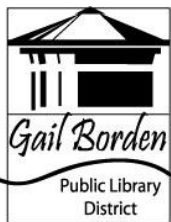
21. This man was a congressman who criticized Hamilton's policies but later served as Secretary of the Treasury and adopted many of those policies. Who was he?
- Oliver Wolcott
  - Albert Gallatin
  - John Adams
  - John Jay
22. At first, lots of different kinds of money were used in the United States. As the first Treasury Secretary, what improvement did Hamilton make?
- He established one strong currency that was used in all the States.
  - He encouraged the use of the Nova Caesarea in Connecticut.
  - He developed an exchange table to help people figure out how much the different coins were worth.
  - He started the use of paper money.
23. True or False: Hamilton was in favor of slavery.
24. Unlike Jefferson, Hamilton believed that to make a nation wealthy, what was integral to a modern economy?
- agriculture and trade
  - mining and manufacturing
  - manufacturing and commerce
  - agriculture and commerce
25. Paterson, New Jersey, was planned to be what?
- A farming town
  - A sea port
  - A commune
  - An industrial city
26. What did the Manumission Society try to do?
- help each other sell their crops
  - end slavery
  - print money
  - give speeches
27. In February, 1791, Alexander Hamilton said, "Who talk most about (1)\_\_\_\_\_ and (2)\_\_\_\_\_?... Is it not those who hold the bill of (3)\_\_\_\_\_ in one hand and a (4)\_\_\_\_\_ for affrighted slaves in the other?"
28. "Men fought duels when they felt their honor had been impugned." What does this mean?
- They fought when they felt they'd been dissed.
  - They fought when they felt they'd been robbed.
  - They fought when they felt they were right.
  - They fought when they felt like it.

29. True or False: Dueling was polite, well-regulated, unjust and barbaric.
30. Hamilton and Burr had been rivals for a long time. What was it that prompted this final duel?
- They were rivals in a lawsuit.
  - Northern Federalists were plotting secession
  - Burr believed in slavery.
  - They were both in love with Elizabeth Schuyler.
31. True or False: Hamilton and his son, Philip, were both killed in duels and they both used the same set of guns.
32. “Hamilton overcame heavy odds. He was an (1)\_\_\_\_\_, born in poverty and shame. He was (2)\_\_\_\_\_, when he was only 47, in a (3)\_\_\_\_\_. But through a combination of (4)\_\_\_\_\_, hard (5)\_\_\_\_\_ and high (6)\_\_\_\_\_, he served his adopted (7)\_\_\_\_\_ brilliantly. We live in the world he made.”

*Special thanks to Marti Jernberg, MSEd who created this scavenger hunt.  
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**Learn more about the famous duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr by visiting the life-size statues on the second floor of the Gail Borden Public Library.**

**Groups of fifteen or more, please contact Miriam Lytle at 847-608-5027 or [mylytle@gailborden.info](mailto:mylytle@gailborden.info).  
Thank you!**



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**This exhibit is open during library hours.  
Teacher kits are available at the Check-Out Desk.**

“*Alexander Hamilton: The Man Who Made Modern America*” is a national traveling exhibition organized by the New-York Historical Society, the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, and the American Library Association. The traveling exhibition has been made possible in part through a major grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, dedicated to expanding American understanding of human experience and cultural heritage.



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