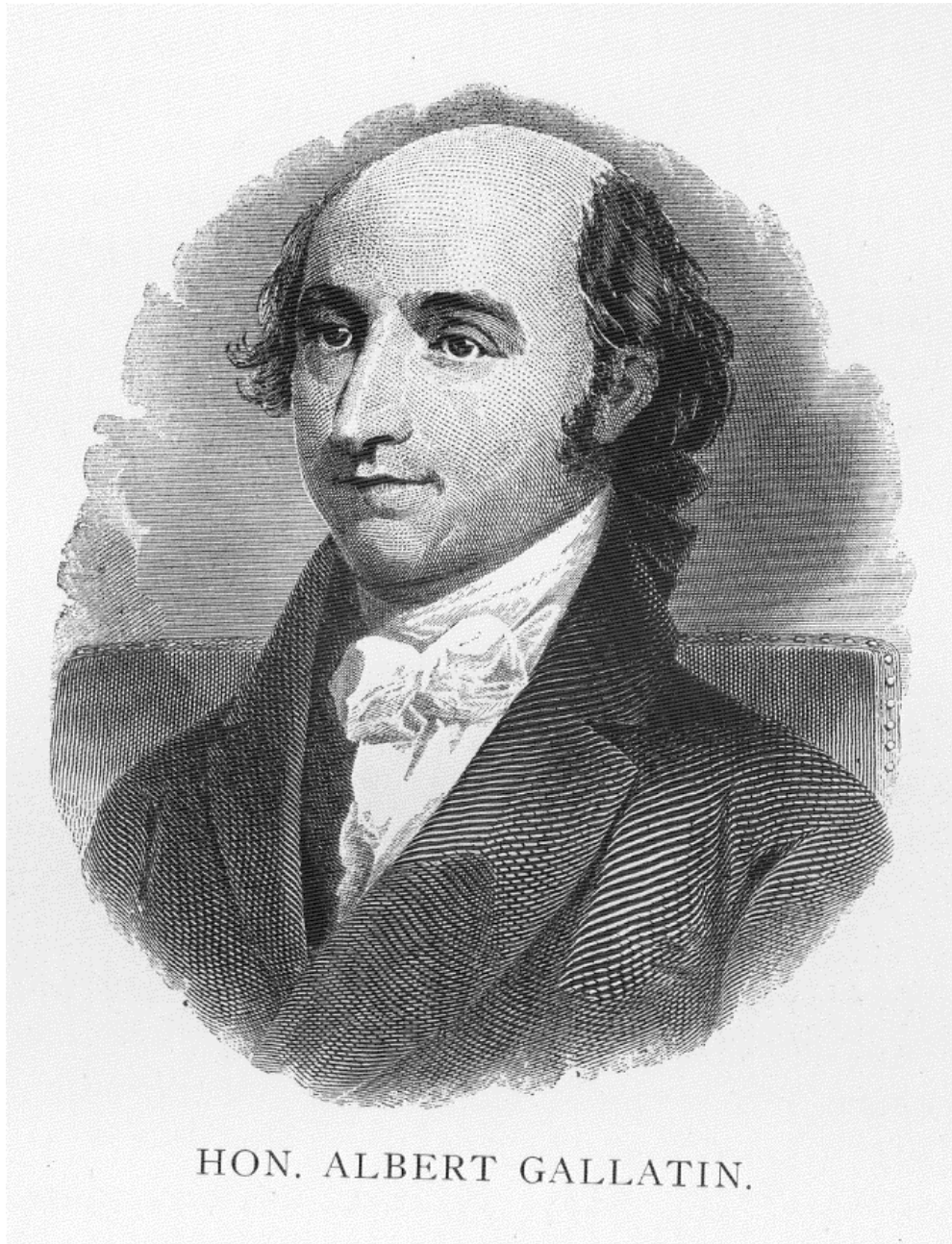


Albert Gallatin: A Most Astonishing Man

Friendship Hill National Historic Site

Teacher's Guide



HON. ALBERT GALLATIN.

Lesson: Gallatin's Start in Politics

Teacher Instructions

In this lesson the students will use a student reading to learn about Gallatin's early political career. Then using an activity sheet the students will match words with their definitions.

GUIDING QUESTION:

What were Gallatin's political beliefs?

OBJECTIVES:

By the end of this lesson the students will be able to:

- State what the amendments to the United States Constitution that Gallatin worked on were called
- State the term used for people with Gallatin's political point of view

MATERIALS

- Copies of the handouts

PROCEDURES:

1. Read the teacher background information on Albert Gallatin
2. Introduce the guiding question to students.
3. Hand out copies of the student reading and the activity sheet.
4. Have the students complete the sheets.
5. Review the guiding question.

STANDARDS

- Pennsylvania Standard Area - 8.1: Historical Analysis and Skills Development
 - Standard - 8.1.5.A, 8.1.6.A, 8.1.7.A, 8.1.8.A
- Pennsylvania Standard Area - 8.2: Pennsylvania History
 - Standard - 8.2.5.A, 8.2.6.A, 8.2.7.A, 8.2.8.A
 - Standard - , 8.2.5.C, 8.2.6.C, 8.2.7.C. 8.2.8.C
 - Standard - 8.2.5.D, 8.2.6.D, 8.2.7.D, 8.2.8.D
- Pennsylvania Standard Area - 8.3: United States History
 - Standard - 8.2.5.A, 8.2.6.C, 8.2.7.D, 8.2.8.D
 - Standard - 8.3.5.C, 8.3.6.C, 8.3.7.C, 8.3.8.C
 - Standard - 8.3.5.D, 8.3.6.D, 8.3.7.D, 8.3.8.D

SUPPORT FOR STRUGGLING LEARNERS

You can read the material out loud to the students or go over the material as a class.

ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES

Compare and contrast the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists with today's Republicans and Democrats.

ASSESSMENT

1. E. Democracy
2. G. Whiskey
3. B. Constitution
4. H. Distilling
5. D. Anti-Federalist
6. A. Rebellion
7. C. Friendship Hill
8. F. Bill of Rights

Student Handout: Gallatin's Start in Politics

Student Reading

As a young man Albert Gallatin moved from Geneva, Switzerland to America. In 1786 he settled in western Pennsylvania on land he called Friendship Hill. At the time it was the frontier with few towns and poor roads. This was three years after the colonists has won the American Revolution. Men from almost every state met to write a constitution which outlined how the new government would work. In 1788 it was passed by enough states to become the way the United States of America was governed.

Gallatin was interested in politics. He did not like the new Constitution, because he thought it did not protect the basic rights and liberties of the people. The same year the Constitution was passed Gallatin and other men from Pennsylvania met. They wrote amendments, or changes, to the Constitution to protect the rights of individual Americans. Other states did the same thing. Just one year after the Constitution passed, ten amendments were passed. These first ten amendments are now called the Bill of Rights.

George Washington and people interested in a strong central government were called Federalists. Even after passing the Bill of Rights many people disagreed with their ideas of how the United States should be run. That group of people were called Anti-Federalists and Gallatin was one of them. In 1790 Gallatin was elected to the Pennsylvania state legislature. He was very active in calming the tensions during the Whiskey Rebellion. After that the people of western Pennsylvania voted him into office as a congressman in the U.S. House of Representatives.



Student Handout: Gallatin's Start in Politics

Activity Worksheet

Directions: Match the words in the word box to their definitions by writing the word's letter in the blank space after the number.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. Rebellion | B. Constitution |
| C. Friendship Hill | D. Anti-Federalist |
| E. Democracy | F. Bill of Rights |
| G. Whiskey | H. Distilling |

1. _____ A system of government by the people. The people used elections to choose leaders and participate in government. In many cases, the government also protected an individual's rights.
2. _____ An alcoholic beverage produced from grains (wheat, corn, barley or rye). It was easier to transport and worth more money than grain. Many farmers, including Gallatin, would distill their grain into this beverage.
3. _____ The document passed into law in 1788 which established the framework of the United States of America's government.
4. _____ Boiling a liquid grain mixture so that the alcohol evaporated into coiled tubes where it is cooled and captured as liquid alcohol.
5. _____ A person who was distrustful of a strong central government that would be created under the U.S. Constitution. Gallatin held this political opinion.
6. _____ A violent form of protest.
7. _____ The name of the 370 acres of land Albert Gallatin bought in western Pennsylvania in 1786.
8. _____ The first ten amendments to the Constitution. They guaranteed rights to citizens which included freedom of the press, freedom of religion and freedom of speech.