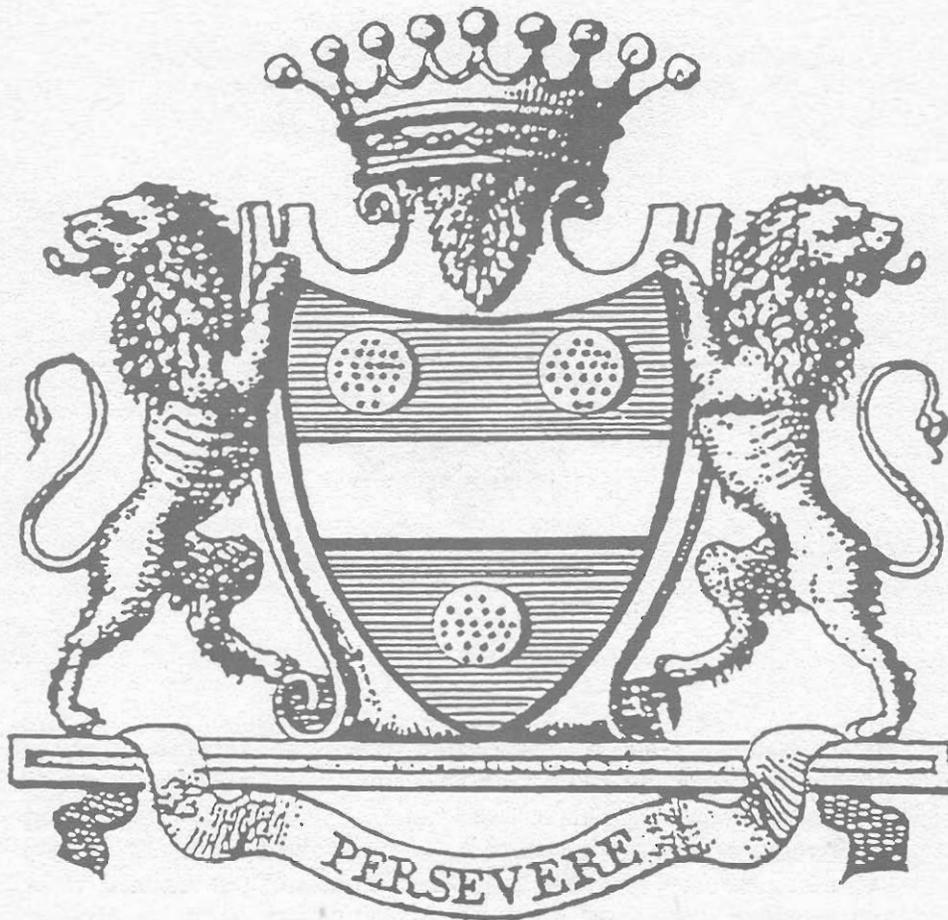

Albert Gallatin
Champion of American Democracy

FRIENDSHIP HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
EDUCATIONAL GUIDE



National Park Service
Friendship Hill National Historic Site
R.D. #1, Box 149-A
Point Marion, PA 15474

OBJECTIVE FOR THIS LESSON

>Familiarize students with terms necessary for their understanding of the lessons provided.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING THIS LESSON

Review the following terms and definitions with the students. Stress Albert Gallatin's association with the terms.

Glossary:

- 1. Friendship Hill:** The 370 acre country estate of Albert Gallatin bought in 1786. The home is located in Fayette County along the Monongahela River.
- 2. Rebellion:** A violent form of protest. Gallatin was considered a rebel during the Whiskey Rebellion but served in the moderate faction of rebels trying to peacefully resolve their difference with the government.
- 3. Whiskey:** An alcoholic beverage produced from grains (wheat, corn, barley or rye). Many farmers in the western regions of the United States made extra money by distilling spirits. Locally, Monongahela Rye Whiskey was known for its quality. The frontier people used it as a strenghtener, to relieve sore muscles, meal-time drink and other medicinal purposes. Gallatin is thought to have owned a small distillery in New Geneva.
- 4. Treasurer:** A person entrusted with handling money and keeping the budget balanced. Albert Gallatin was appointed as Secretary of the Treasury by Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Gallatin held the post for nearly thirteen years.
- 5. National Debt:** When a country's government spends more money then it receives. Gallatin saw the National Debt as a great evil towards America's future. During his term as Secretary of the Treasury, the debt was reduced from \$80 million to \$40 million.
- 6. Louisiana Purchase:** A large tract of land bought from France by the U.S. Government. The land, which doubled the size of the United States in 1803, include much of what is now the Midwest and Northern Plains area of America. Gallatin was able to supply payment to the French Government without raising taxes. The cost - \$15 million.

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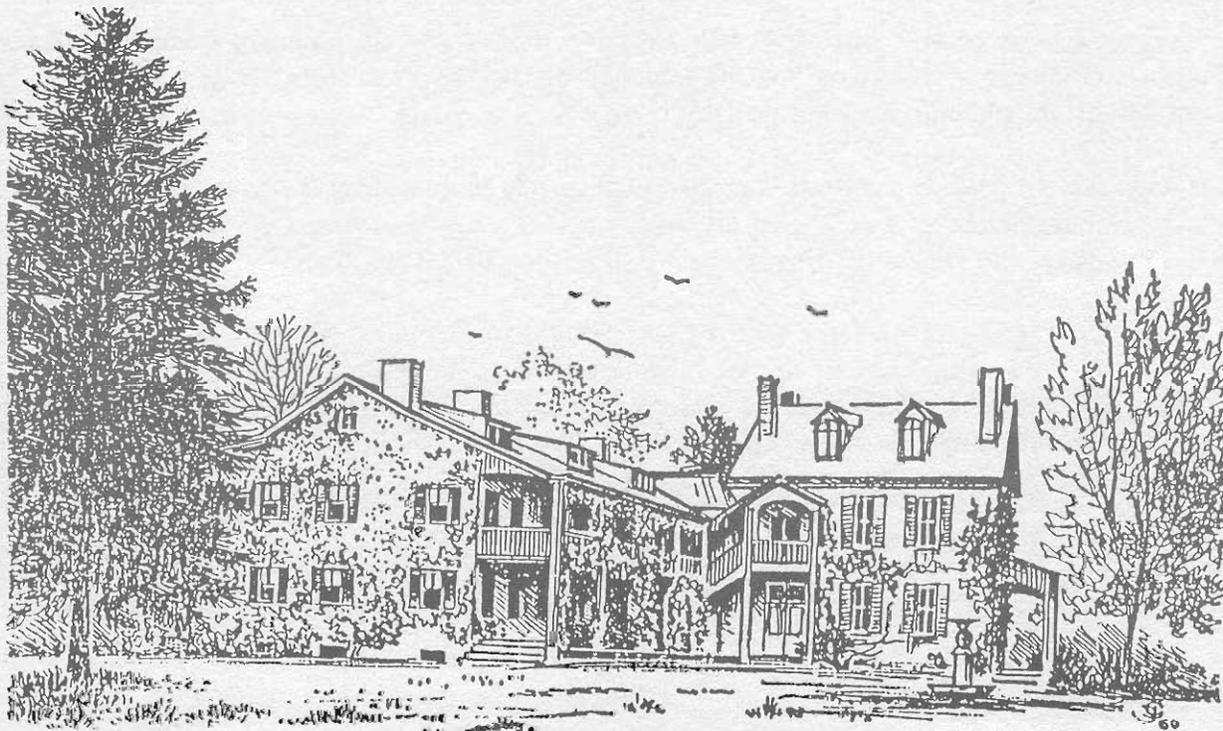
7. Lewis & Clark: The United States Government sponsored two Virginians (Meriwether Lewis and William Clark) to explore the upper Missouri River and find a route to the Columbia River which would lead them to the Pacific Ocean. With two dozen volunteers which included an Indian women with her infant son, the explorers blazed a trail over the Rockies to the Pacific Coast in a little over two years.

8. Democracy: The principle of equality of rights, opportunity, and treatment. Gallatin became a spokesman of frontier democracy during his first years in western Pennsylvania. Gallatin's role in the Whiskey Rebellion is an excellent example of democracy in action.

9. Anti-Federalist: Persons who were distrustful of a strong central government that would be created under the Constitution. Gallatin became an avid anti-federalist in the late 1780's. This group eventually became the Democratic-Republican Party in the U.S. Congress of which Gallatin served as majority leader in the House of Representatives.

10. Constitution: The document created in 1787 which establishes the framework of America's government.

11. Bill of Rights: The first ten amendments to the Constitution. They guarantee rights to citizens which include, freedom of press, religion and speech, etc. In 1788, Gallatin served as a delegate at the Harrisburg Meeting that created and sent proposals to the U.S. Congress. These proposed and adopted amendments to the Constitution from Pennsylvania and other states formed the foundation of our Civil Liberties today.



OBJECTIVE FOR THIS LESSON

> To familiarize students with the Bill of Rights in the U.S. Constitution.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING THIS LESSON

Albert Gallatin was among many western Pennsylvanians who were suspicious of the new Federal Constitution and its leanings towards a strong central government. Gallatin and his fellow delegates at the Harrisburg Meeting in 1788 wrote proposals for amending the Constitution and sent these items to Congress. Congressman James Madison combined the proposals of Pennsylvania and other states into twelve Bills of which ten were adopted by the states and became the Bill of Rights.

Gallatin made use of the First Amendment when he protested the Excise Tax of 1791. Gallatin and other neighboring county representatives met at various locations throughout the Monongahela Valley to formally protest the "Whiskey Tax". He and his colleagues wrote petitions to the government. Unfortunately, the Whiskey Rebellion took on violent forms of protest which included physical torture of government agents and citizens, destruction of property and loss of life.

Discuss with your class the reasons for protesting and the different ways (both legal and illegal) one can protest.

Did Gallatin and the Whiskey Rebels have a right to protest the tax? What gave them the right to do so legally? And where is this found?



Read through the Bill of Rights and find the amendment that allowed Albert Gallatin to peacefully protest the Excise Tax on whiskey.

Bill of Rights

Amendment I - Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II - A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III - No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV - The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V - No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment of indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Amendment VI - In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Amendment VII - In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of the trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII - Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX - The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X - The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

OBJECTIVE FOR THIS LESSON

> To familiarize students with the items used on the Lewis & Clark Expedition.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING THIS LESSON

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, both of Virginia, were instructed by President Thomas Jefferson to find a route to the "Great Western Ocean," the Pacific. They took with them a myriad of objects and supplies as they headed west. Items included trade beads for the Native Americans, specimen jars, an experimental air gun and survey equipment. The expedition also included skilled woodsmen, hunters, gunsmiths, guides and interpreters. To avoid disaster, proper planning and adequate supplies become a necessity.

Discuss with your class what it takes to plan a major trip. Proper planning for Lewis & Clark would result in success or failure, life or death. The expedition made great use of gun powder and lead to hunt for their food along the way instead of carrying food. They brought along trade items (mirrors, beads and blankets) to gain the friendship of the Indians who in turn provided useful information to the explorers.

Use the students experiences to enhance the importance of proper planning. Example: the student's family trip to Florida. What did you pack in your suitcase? Did you go by car, bus, train or by airplane? Where did you stay? How did you obtain your food? What problems did you have on the trip if any and how were they solved? How long did it take you to plan this trip? etc.



Which of the following items listed below would you take along for the success of this trip. Circle the ten (10) items you feel are most important to survive on your trip west. On the back of this sheet write down why you selected those particular supplies.

RIFLE	TOBACCO	TRADE BEADS	COFFEE
CANNED FOODS	CHEWING GUM	JOURNAL BOOKS	IRON STOVE
LEAD BARS	OARS	INK	BOAT
SPECIMEN JARS	GUN POWDER	EXTRA CLOTHING	BULLET MOLD
WOOD	KNIFE	CANDLES	THREAD
SEWING NEEDLE	FISHING HOOKS	FLINTS FOR GUN	CUP & PLATE
SILVERWARE	AXE/HATCHET	LANTERN	FIRE STARTING KIT

OBJECTIVE FOR THIS LESSON

>To familiarize the students with the vastness of the American Continent and the hardships Lewis & Clark faced as they headed west to the Pacific Ocean.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING THIS LESSON

The Lewis & Clark Corps of Discovery took over two years to complete its mission. They traveled up the Missouri River to its headwaters, over the Rockies and down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean. The land was vast and wild. Lewis & Clark required the services of several guides, the most famous being the Shoshone woman, Sacagawea. They had to be careful not to antagonize or threaten the British fur traders to the north, the Spanish to the south and most important the Native Americans they met along the way.

Discuss with your students what is must have been like to travel across the country in 1804. Ask if any of your students has traveled across the U.S. to the West Coast and have them share their experience with the class. Have them emphasize the different terrain they might have encountered and the vastness of the landscape if possible.



You have been assigned by President Thomas Jefferson to command an expedition from St. Charles, Missouri (marked with a star) to the "Great Western Ocean," the Pacific. You must plan the expedition's route to the west. Using a pencil or pen, draw a line on the map using the best water route to guide your group to the west. Be careful not to go too far south or north because you will then be entering foreign territory belonging to Spain or Great Britain. As you travel through these new lands, please feel free to give names to the mountains, rivers, forests and grasslands that you discovered.



OBJECTIVE FOR THIS LESSON

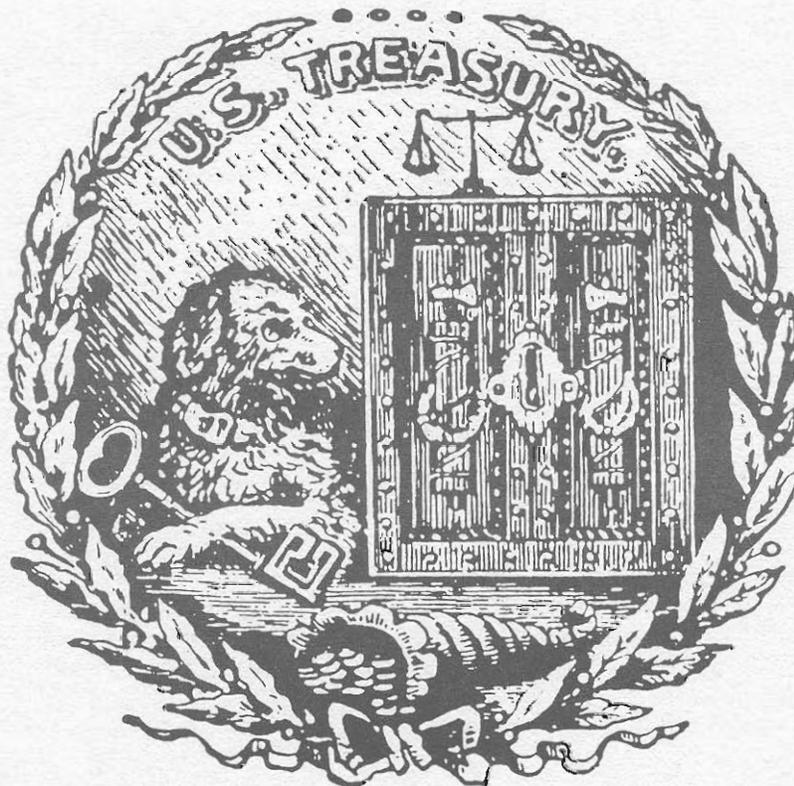
>To familiarize students with Albert Gallatin's role in American finance.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING THIS LESSON

Albert Gallatin served as Secretary of the Treasury from 1801 to 1814 during Jefferson's and Madison's administrations. His major job was to reduce the national debt. During his tenure, he took the debt from \$80 million to \$40 million and planned to have the country debt free by 1816. Unfortunately, the War of 1812 interrupted those plans and it was not until 1835 that America was free from debt. Without raising taxes, Gallatin was able to secure surplus funds through the sale of federal lands, treasury bonds and taxes on imports. He annually created a six to seven million dollar surplus of money that was put towards canceling the debt.

Discuss with your class how Gallatin handled the nation's debt in the Nineteenth Century.

Ask the class how they would handle our country's debt today if they were the Secretary of the Treasury. Would they raise taxes, decrease spending?



The Congress of the United States has given you \$25 million to run the country for the year. You have to choose from the items below to create a balanced budget. Be careful not to spend more than \$25 million or you will create a debt. Choose wisely.

Salaries - \$12 million

Three new battle Frigates for the Navy - \$4 million

Louisiana Purchase - \$15 million

Barbary Pirates Tribute - \$10 million

Create Military Academy - \$2 million

Improve Postal System - \$1 million

Military Appropriations - \$4 million

Build a National Road & Canal System - \$2 million (every year for 10 years)

Construct Lighthouses & Coastal Fortifications - \$6 million

Hire new employees (Land Agents & Customs Officials) - \$1 million

Finish new Government Buildings in Washington D.C. - \$5 million

Fund Lewis & Clark Exploration - \$1 million

Towards canceling the Debt - \$4 million

Build Statue of Alexander Hamilton - \$1 million

Construct Jefferson Gunboats instead of large frigates - \$1 million

YOUR TOTAL BUDGET _____