

**If These Monuments Could Talk:
The Whiskey Rebellion, Popular Rights, and the Meaning of the First Amendment**

TPS Eastern Region at Waynesburg University
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(1794) Famous Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania, 1794. [Illustration] Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2002697745/>

Worksheets

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1-2-3 Bridge: What is a Monument? | Page 2 |
| Primary Source Analysis Tool for Newspapers: 1792 Meeting in Pittsburgh | Page 3 |
| Primary Source Analysis Tool for Newspapers: Burning of Neville House | Page 4 |
| Primary Source Analysis Tool for Prints and Photographs: Counsel for the Defense Before the Attack on Neville's House | Page 5 |
| Primary Source Analysis Tool for Books and Other Printed Text: Devens, <i>Our First Century</i> , page 163 column 2 | Page 6 |
| Historical Site Comparison | Page 7 |
| Primary Source Analysis Tool for Newspapers: David Bradford's Pardon | Page 8 |
| Primary Source Analysis Tool for Books and Other Printed Text: The Myrtles Plantation National Register for Historic Places | Page 9 |
| Primary Source Analysis Tool for Books and Other Printed Text | Page 10 |
| Excerpts from Devens, <i>Our First Century</i> | Page 11 |
| Winner or Loser Game | Pages 12-13 |

3-2-1 BRIDGE:
A Visible Thinking Routine for Activating Prior Knowledge & Making Connections

<https://goo.gl/v23RmF>

| Your Initial Thoughts about Monuments (before the slide presentation) | Your New Thoughts about Monuments (after the slide presentation) |
|--|--|
| <p>3. List 3 examples of monuments.</p> <p>2. List 2 questions you have about monuments.</p> <p>1. Make one analogy. A monument is like a</p> | <p>3. List 3 examples of monuments.</p> <p>2. List 2 questions you have about monuments.</p> <p>1. Make one analogy. A monument is like a</p> |

Bridge: Explain how your new responses connect to your initial responses?

Primary Source Analysis Tool for Newspapers

[Primary Source Set Pages 2-3](#) 1792 Meeting in Pittsburgh that David Bradford attended

| <h2>Observe (See)</h2> | <h2>Reflect (Think)</h2> | <h2>Question (Wonder)</h2> |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">•What kind of source are you looking at?•Who created it?•When was it created?•Where was it created?•What key names are mentioned?•What actions or resolutions are proposed? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Who do you think was the audience for this publication?•What can you tell about what was important at the time and place of publication?•What can you tell about the point of view of the people who produced this?•Based on this source, do you think that the Federal Government in 1792 was justified in passing the Excise Tax? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">•What other questions does this source raise?•What else does this source lead me to want to find out?•What information in this source wasn't clear? |

Primary Source Analysis Tool for Newspapers

[Primary Source Set Pages 4-5](#): "The Burning of Neville's House" July 25, 1794

| <h2>Observe (See)</h2> | <h2>Reflect (Think)</h2> | <h2>Question (Wonder)</h2> |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">•What kind of source are you looking at?•Who created it?•When was it created?•Where was it created?•What key names are mentioned?•What happened? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Who do you think was the audience for this publication?•What can you tell about what was important at the time and place of publication?•What can you tell about the point of view of the people who produced this?•Based on this source, what was the general climate in Pittsburgh in 1794? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">•What other questions does this source raise?•What else does this source lead me to want to find out?•What information in this source wasn't clear? |

Primary Source Analysis Tool for a Work of Art

[Primary Source Set Page 6: Counsel Before the Attack at General Neville's House](#)

| Observe (See) | Reflect (Think) | Question (Wonder) |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Describe what you see.•What do you notice first?•What people and objects are shown?•How are they arranged?•What is the physical setting?•What, if any, words do you see?•What other details can you see? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Why do you think this image was made?•What's happening in the image?•When do you think it was made?•Who do you think was the audience for this image?•What tools were used to create this?•What can you learn from examining this image?•If someone made this today, what would be different?•What would be the same? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">•What do you wonder about... who?•what?•when?•where?•why?•how? |

Primary Source Analysis Tool for Books

Devens, Our First Century: The [Book](#) pages 163-164

| Observe (See) | Reflect (Think) | Question (Wonder) |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Read the text starting with the last paragraph in Column 1 - "The day following,....." all of Column 2 and the first 5 lines of Page 163 column 1.</p> <p>List numbers of insurgents, places and names of men involved. List in order the events that happened at Neville's House after General Neville left for parts unknown.</p> | <p>•Who do you think was the audience for this publication? •What can you tell about what was important at the time and place of publication? •What can you tell about the point of view of the people who produced this? •What does this source tell us about the collective memory of David Bradford and the Whiskey Rebellion in 1876?</p> | <p>•What other questions does this source raise? •What else does this source lead me to want to find out? •What information in this source wasn't clear?</p> |

Historic Sites Comparison

| Miller Homestead | Woodville Plantation |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Date Built | Date Built |
| Original Size | Original Size |
| Number and Function of Out Buildings | Number and Function of Out Buildings |
| Name and Title of Owner | Name and Title of Owner |
| Whiskey Still Location | Whiskey Still Location |
| General Description | General Description |

Reflection: What do you think these similarities and differences mean and how do they relate to the Whiskey Rebellion?

Primary Source Analysis Tool for Newspapers

David Bradford's Pardon [Primary Source Set Pages 19-20](#)

| Observe (See) | Reflect (Think) | Question (Wonder) |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What kind of source are you looking at?• Who created it?• When was it created ?• Where was it created?• What key names are mentioned?• What happened? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Who do you think was the audience for this publication?• What can you tell about what was important at the time and place of publication?• What do you think is significant about this source? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What other questions does this source raise?• What else does this source lead me to want to find out?• What information in this source wasn't clear? |

Adapted from the [Library of Congress Analysis Tool for Newspapers](#)

Primary Source Analysis Tool for Books and Other Printed Text

The Myrtles Plantation National Register for Historic Places [Primary Source Set Pages 21 and 22](#)

| Observe (See) | Reflect (Think) | Question (Wonder) |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Describe what you see in the photo•What do you notice first?•When was the source published?•Where was it published?•List any important names, dates, and locations that appear in the narrative. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">•What does this source tell us about David Bradford and his role in the Whiskey Rebellion? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">•What other questions does this source raise?•What else does this source lead me to want to find out?•What information in this source wasn't clear? |

Primary Source Analysis Tool for Books and Other Printed Text

Devens, Our First Century: (next page)

| Observe (See) | Reflect (Think) | Question (Wonder) |
|--|---|---|
| <p>First examine the book. Look at the cover, the title page, Chapter XIV subheadings, and the images that appear throughout.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Describe what you see•What do you notice first?• When was it published?•Where was it published?•Who was the author and what is revealed about him? <p>Now, read the excerpts. List the words that the author uses to describe Bradford.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">•What does this source tell us about the collective memory of David Bradford and the Whiskey Rebellion in 1876?•Was he a winner or a loser according to this source? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">•What other questions does this source raise?•What else does this source lead me to want to find out?•What information in this source wasn't clear? |

Our First Century Great and Memorable Events 1776-1876

Devens, R. M. (1876). Our first century: being a popular descriptive portraiture of the one hundred great and memorable events of perpetual interest in the history of our country, political, military, mechanical, social, scientific and commercial: embracing also delineations of all the great historic characters celebrated in the annals of the republic; men of heroism, statesmanship, genius, oratory, adventure and philanthropy. Springfield, Mass.: C.A. Nichols & Co.

< <https://lccn.loc.gov/02001698> > and < <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/008653295/Home> >

David Bradford References

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| Page 160 | "Bradford the Chief Desperado" |
| Page 162 | "It is not to be doubted that this inflamed state of the public mind was greatly aggravated by the ambitious designs and intemperate speeches of a few leading men. Conspicuous among the friends of the malcontents were Bradford, Marshall, Smilie, Brackenridge, Husbands, Findley and Gallatin. The first-named, David Bradford, was the chief agitator, and led in person the desperate bands, in their career of violence. He was an old settler in Washington county, had accumulated a large fortune, and being bold and unscrupulous in his politics, wielded a powerful influence over a certain class. Those associated with him were men of decided ability, being of Scotch or Irish birth, and possessing their dominant characteristics of nationality." |
| Page 164 | "But the greatest popular demonstration made of the law-breakers' strength, was the meeting at Parkinson's Ferry, where there assembled representatives of the whole vast region inurrection, and, in the mad enthusiasm of the hour pledge themselves to follow sixteen thousand strong, under the banner of Bradford, in resisting and overturning the government. There were at this meeting many able men, but the attendant throng was of a far different class." |
| Page 166 | "He (President Washington) had intended to continue to lead the army solely himself; but ascertaining that this would not be called for, and feeling confident that the force employed must break down all resistance, he left General Hamilton, as his deputy, giving direction to Lee (General Henry Lee) to march each division across the Allegheny mountains, meet on the other side, and act against the insurgents as circumstances might require. But, as had been sagaciously foreseen, the greatness of the force prevented the effusion of blood. The rebellious hordes fled before such demonstration, the clemency of the government was solicited, and submission to every law freely promised. Some of the more evil disposed were arrested and tried, but pardon was ultimately extended to all. Bradford escaped to Spanish territory. And thus, in the words of Washington, was decided, 'the contest, whether a small proportion of the United States shall dictate to the whole union.'" |

Winner or Loser?

Decide if each of the following would be a “winner” or “loser” because of their involvement in the Whiskey Rebellion and give a short explanation why.

W or L President George Washington
Why?

W or L Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton
Why?

W or L General John Neville
Why?

W or L Albert Gallatin
Why?

W or L William Miller (the elder)
Why?

W or L Oliver Miller (the younger)
Why?

W or L Captain James McFarlane
Why?

W or L Tom the Tinker (John Holcomb)
Why?

W or L David Bradford
Why?

W or L “Lighthouse” Henry Lee
Why?

W or L President Thomas Jefferson
Why?

W or L The Excise Tax on Distilled Spirits
Why?

W or L The Use of the Executive Power of the Federal Government
Why?

W or L The Exercise of Rights in the First Amendment
Why?
