Name Date	Class Teacher	Page 1
	W GOVERNMENT BEGINS (178	89 - 1800) — LESSON 5
Objective: To examine the for Rebellion.	rmation of the national bank, th	ne tariff proposal, and the Whiskey
Do Now: Why were most Sou	utherners against Alexander Ha	milton's economic plan?
1) Most Southern states had a	lready paid their debts.	
2) When bondholders were pa	aid back, it benefited Northern	speculators at the expense of
Southerners.		\wedge
Strengthening the Economy		
• At the request of Alexande	er Hamilton, Congress	
passed a bill in 1791 settin	g up a national banking	
system.		
• The Bank of the U.S. was	able to:	
- print paper money	0	
- use paper money t	o pay its bills	First Bank of the United States,
- make loans to farn	ners and businesses	Philadelphia, PA
Tariff Proposal		
Hamilton proposed that Co	ongress pass a <u>tariff</u> on all impo	orted goods.
Tariff – tax on imported g	The benefits of tariffs: they help Americans keep their jobs	foreign goods are made more expensive people buy more U.S. goods
© 2	010 MrBerlin.com. All rights reserved. Visi	it us at www.mrberlin.com

Whiskey Rebellion

- In 1791, Congress taxed all liquor made and sold in the U.S.
- Thousands of farmers rebelled against the tax.
- Pres. Washington sent about 13,000 members of state militias to restore order.



A tax collector is tarred and feathered by a group o antifax frontiersmen during the Whiskey Repellion.



* The Whiskey Rebellion proved to Americans that the new government would act firmly in times of crisis.

"...if the laws are to be so trampled upon with impunity, and a minority...is to dictate to the majority, there is an end put at one stroke to republican government...for some other man or society may dislike another law and oppose it with equal propriety until all laws are prostrate, and everyone will carve for himself."

- George Washington's observation about the Whiskey Rebellion