

Thomas Jefferson & His Democracy: Crash Course US History #10

1. Incidentally, Burr and Hamilton really disliked each other and not unlike the passive aggressive way that politicians dislike each other these days but in the four years later they would have a duel and _____ killed Hamilton kind of way
2. So, Jefferson became president and his election showed that Americans wanted a more democratic politics where common people were more free to express their _____. The Federalists were never really a threat again in presidential politics and arguably the best thing that John Adams ever did was transfer power in an orderly and honorable way to his rival Jefferson.
3. Jefferson's campaign slogan was "Jefferson and _____," but the liberty in question was severely limited.
4. Mystery Document author? _____
5. But back to Jefferson. His idea was to make the government smaller, lower taxes, shrink the _____, and make it possible for America to become a bucolic, agrarian empire of liberty, rather than an English-style industrial-mercantile nightmare landscape.
6. This is yet another example of how foreign affairs keeps getting in the way of _____ priorities, in this case the domestic priority of not wanting to spend money on a navy.
7. Marshall was Chief Justice basically forever, and is without question the most important figure in the history of the Supreme Court. He wrote a number of key opinions, but none was more important than the 1803 decision in Marbury v _____.
8. Marbury v. Madison is so important because in that decision the Supreme Court gave itself the power of _____ review, which allows it to uphold or invalidate federal laws
9. So yeah, Jefferson basically _____ the size of the US in what came to be known as the _____ Purchase. Napoleon was eager to sell it because the rebellion in Haiti had soured him on the whole idea of colonies, and also because he needed _____

10. By doubling the size of the country, Jefferson could ensure that there would be enough land for every white man to have his own small farm, and this, in turn, would ensure that Americans would remain _____ and virtuous
11. The embargo limited the power of the _____ government

The War of 1812 - Crash Course US History #11

1. The reason most often given for The War of _____ was the British impressment of American sailors where by American sailors would be kidnapped and basically forced into British servitude.
2. So those pushing for war were known as war _____, and the most famous among them was Kentucky's Henry Clay.
3. Now some historians disagree with this but the relentless pursuit of new land certainly fits in with the Jeffersonian model of an agrarian republic. And there's another factor that figured into America's decision to go to war: _____ into territory controlled by Native Americans.
4. Mystery document author? _____
5. So he was also known as The Prophet, because of his _____ teachings, and also because of the pronunciation issues
6. The Americans responded to this reasonable criticism in the traditional manner -- with guns. William Henry _____ destroyed the native settlement at Prophetstown in what would become known as the Battle of Tippecanoe. He would later ride that fame all the way to the presidency in 1840 and then - SPOILER ALERT! - he would give the longest inauguration address ever, catch a cold, and die _____ days later.
7. So the War of 1812 was the first time that the United States declared _____ on anybody. It was also the smallest margin of a declaration of war vote: 79 to 49 in the House and 19 to 13 in the Senate.
8. The War launched Andrew _____ career and solidified the settlement and conquest of land east of the Mississippi River.
9. It's hard to argue that the Americans really won The War of _____, but we felt like we won, and nothing unleashes national pride like war winning. The nationalistic fever

that emerged in the early 19th century, was like most things; good news for some and bad news for others. But what's important to remember is regardless of whether you're an American is that after 1812, the United States saw itself not just as an independent nation but as a big player on the _____ stage.

The Market Revolution: Crash Course US History #12

1. So today we're going to turn to one of the least-studied but most interesting periods in American history: the _____ Revolution.
2. The Market Revolution, like the Industrial Revolution, was more of a _____ than an event. It happened in the first half of the 19th century, basically, the period before the Civil War. This was the so-called "Era of _____ Feelings," because between 1812 and 1836, there was really only one political party, making American politics, you know, much less contentious.
3. More important than roads were _____, which made transport much cheaper and more efficient, and which wouldn't have been possible without the steam boat. And on the communication side, we got the telegraph, so no longer would Andrew Jackson fight battles two weeks after the end of a war.
4. Telegraphs allowed merchants to know when to expect their _____ and how much they could expect to sell them for. And then, as now, more information meant more robust markets.
5. So, all these new economic features--roads, canals, railroads, telegraphs, factories--they all required massive up-front capital investment. Like, you just can't build a canal in stages as it pays for itself. So, without more modern _____ systems and people willing to take risks, none of this would have happened. People don't always like that, by the way, but it's been very good for economic growth in the last 180 years or so.
6. In the 1830s, states began passing general incorporation laws, which made it easier to create corporations, and the Supreme Court upheld them and protected them from further interference in cases like _____ vs. Ogden, which struck down a monopoly that New York had granted to one steamboat company

7. Moving out _____ was a key aspect of American freedom, and the first half of the 19th century became the age of "_____": the idea that it was a God-given right of Americans to spread out over the North American continent.
8. Author of the Mystery Document? _____
9. Now, most people read "Bartleby" as an existentialist narrative, and it definitely is that, but, for me, the story's subtitle proves that it's also about the market economy. The full title of the story is, "Bartleby the Scrivener: A Story of _____."

Age of Jackson: Crash Course US History #14

1. But anyway, the whole idea of owning _____ as a prerequisite for voting is sort of Jeffersonian.
2. Right, so you recall that America's mostly fake victory in the War of 1812 and the subsequent collapse of the Federalist party ushered in the "Era of _____," which was another way of saying that there was basic agreement on most domestic policies.
3. The American System was a program of economic nationalism, built on 1) federally financed internal improvements - like _____ and canals, what we would now call infrastructure. 2) _____, to protect new factories and industries, and 3) A national bank that would replace the First _____ of the United States, whose charter had expired in 1811.
4. Right, so the last Era of Good Feelings president was John Quincy _____, who was quite the diplomat and expansionist. He actually wrote the Monroe Doctrine, for instance.
5. But, in the short run, Missouri was allowed to enter the Union as a _____ state while Maine was carved out of Massachusetts to keep the balance of things.
6. But the _____ Compromise also said that no state admitted above the 36°30' line of latitude would be allowed to have slaves, except of course for Missouri itself, which, as you can see, is well above the line.
7. You see, Van Buren was only the second American president with a well-used nickname, and the first was his immediate predecessor, Andrew Jackson, or "Old _____."
8. The election of _____ was very close and it went to the House, where John Quincy Adams was eventually declared the winner, and Jackson denounced this as a corrupt bargain.
9. The American Whigs took their name from the English Whigs, who were opposed to absolute _____.
10. Jackson supported this, in spite of the fact that it benefited manufacturers. The tariff _____ prices on imported manufactured goods made of wool and iron, which enraged South Carolina, because they'd put all their money into slavery, and none into industry.
11. Mystery Document Author? _____

12. These so-called " _____ " were another version of rewarding political supporters that Jackson liked to call "rotation in office." Opponents called this tactic of awarding government offices to political favorites "the _____ system."
13. So, all of this out-of-control inflation, coupled with rampant land speculation, eventually led to an economic collapse, the _____ of 1837.
14. In the end, Andrew Jackson probably was the _____ American president to end up on currency, particularly given his disastrous fiscal policies, but the age of Jackson is still important.

19th Century Reforms: Crash Course US History #15

1. So one response to the massive changes brought about by the shift to an industrialized market economy was to create Utopian communities where people could separate themselves from the worst aspects of this "Brave New _____"
2. So while some of these communities were based in religion, others were more worldly attempts to create new models of society, like _____ Farm.
3. And behind most of those reform movements was religion, particularly a religious revival called the Second Great Awakening. This series of revival meetings reached their height in the 1820s and 1830s with Charles Grandison Finney's giant camp meetings in New York. And, in a way, the _____ Great Awakening made America a religious nation.
4. The Awakening stressed individual _____ in salvation and a personal relationship with Jesus Christ, and it was deeply influenced by the Market Revolution.
5. Secondly, many of these reformers believed in _____: the idea that individuals in society were capable of unlimited improvement.
6. They also needed to perfect their communities, and that leads us to America's great national nightmare: _____
7. [Thought Bubble]
_____ was the biggest reform movement in the first half of the 19th century, probably because--sorry, alcohol and fast dancing--slavery was the worst.
8. So, needless to say, not all Americans were quite so thrilled about abolitionism, which is why _____ remained unabolished.

9. But while based on a black man's story, Uncle Tom's _____ was written by a white woman, which shows us that black abolitionists were battling not only slavery, but near ubiquitous racism.
10. Author of the Mystery document?

11. And, in the end, the sophistication and elegance in the black abolitionists' arguments became one of the strongest arguments for _____.
12. But I just want to note here at the end that it's no coincidence that so many abolitionists' voices like Harriet Beecher _____, for instance, were female.

Women in the 19th Century: Crash Course US History #16

1. Women in the U.S. were shut out of the political process because they could not own _____
2. What could working women not control if they were married? _____
3. As an alcohol reformer, what did Carrie Nation do to get attention? _____

4. The Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls produced what document? _____

5. What did those who criticized women's movements (which called for the ability to work, have control over reproduction, and voting rights) claim that these women wanted?

