

Name: _____

Where US Politics Came From: Crash Course US History #9

1. First, Hamilton wanted the country to be mercantile, which means that he believed that we should be deeply involved in _____.
2. Second, he wanted the U.S. to be a _____ powerhouse. We wouldn't just buy and sell stuff; we would make it too
3. This small scale local economy could best be served by a small scale, _____ government.
4. The Federalists on the other hand saw too much _____ speech and democracy as a _____.
5. And to that end, Hamilton began the great American tradition of having a 5 point plan:
Point 1: Establish the nation's credit-worthiness Hamilton realized that if the new nation wanted to be taken seriously it had to pay off its _____, most of which had come during the war. And to do this Hamilton proposed that the U.S. government assume the debt that the states had amassed.
6. Point 2: Create a national debt – that's something you don't hear politicians say these days – Hamilton wanted to create new interest bearing _____, hoping to give the rich people a stake in our nation's success.
7. Point 3: Create a _____ of the United States – This bank would be private and it would turn a profit for its shareholders but it would hold public funds and issue notes that would circulate as currency. And the bank would definitely be needed to house all the money that was expected to be raised from...
8. Point 4: A Whiskey tax. Then, as now, Americans liked to drink. And one sure way to raise money was to set an excise tax on _____, which might reduce drinking on the margins or cause people to switch to beer. But what it would definitely do is hurt small farmers, who found the most profitable use of their grain was to distill it into sweet, sweet whiskey. So the Whiskey Tax really upset small farmers, as we will see in a moment.
9. Point 5: Encourage domestic _____ manufacturing by imposing a tariff. For those of you who think that the U.S. was founded on free trade principles, think again.

10. Washington actually led (at least for part of the way) a force of _____ men to put down this Whiskey Rebellion, becoming the only sitting president to lead troops in the field, and America continued to tax booze, as it does to this day.
11. By the end of his presidency, George Washington was somewhat disillusioned by _____.
12. Still, by the time the diminutive John _____ took over as the second president, Americans had already divided themselves into two groups, elitist _____ and Republicans who stood for freedom and equality and... Oh, It's time for the Mystery Document?
13. Author of the Mystery Document? _____
14. So they changed the constitution, but not until after the next election which featured another screw up. We're awesome at this. Side note: The _____ college system would continue to misrepresent the will of the American voters, most notably in 1876, 1888, and 2000, but also in every election.
15. They disrupted our shipping, we felt nervous about their increasingly violent revolution, and then, after three French emissaries tried to extort a bribe from the U.S. government as part of negotiations – the so called “_____ affair” because we didn't want to give the names of these bribe-seeking French scoundrels.
16. The American public turned against France, somewhat hysterically, as it will. Taking advantage of the hysteria, Adams pushed through the Alien and _____ Acts. The Alien Act lengthened the period of time it took to become a citizen, and the Sedition Act made it a crime to _____ the government.