

# CRASH COURSE: U.S. History

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## TIME-STAMPED EPISODE 10: THOMAS JEFFERSON AND HIS DEMOCRACY

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### TRUE OR FALSE:

1. In the election of 1800, John Adams, a Federalist, ran against Thomas Jefferson, a Republican. (1:03)
2. Because there was a tie between Adams and Jefferson, the election had to be decided by the House of Representatives, who overwhelmingly chose Adams on the first ballot. (1:29)
3. Because of the problems in the election of 1800, the 12<sup>th</sup> amendment was passed to make the process simpler. From then on, the electoral college was abolished and the system could best be described as “one person, one vote.” (1:55)
4. John Adams is remembered as setting a good example because when defeated, he passed the powers of the presidency along to his political rival in an orderly way. (2:23)
5. “Liberty” at this time meant that only white men could vote. Moreover, some people were slaves and Jefferson didn’t plan to change that despite his “Jefferson and Liberty” slogan. (2:33)
6. On a personal level, however, Jefferson freed most of his slaves during his lifetime, and the few remaining, upon his death. . (3:11)
7. Gabriel’s Rebellion was one of the first large slave rebellions in the U.S., organized by a blacksmith who actually planned to seize the capital of the nation. (4:00)
8. Virginia’s response to Gabriel’s Rebellion was to pass laws making life as a slave much more pleasant, in the hope of quelling any future uprisings. (4:30)
9. Slaves were generally forbidden to get an education. (5:26)
10. As president, Jefferson wanted lower taxes, as well as a smaller military and government. (6:07)
11. The United States was having trouble with pirates during Jefferson’s administration. (6:57)
12. Jefferson appointed members of his own party to most government jobs, and managed to fill the Supreme Court with Republicans. (7:25)
13. The famous court case *Marbury v. Madison* established once and for all that states had a right to overrule or nullify laws passed by Congress. (7:50)
14. Jefferson and the Republicans were strict constructionists, insisting that the Constitution must be read literally. (8:20)
15. Jefferson quadrupled the size of the U.S. when he bought the Louisiana Territory from Napoleon. (8:43)
16. The Louisiana Purchase was something specifically authorized by the Constitution. (9:27)
17. Lewis and Clark were sent by Jefferson to explore the Louisiana Territory, but they went beyond it and reached the Pacific Ocean. (9:34)
18. Jefferson cut off trade with Britain to punish them for kidnapping American sailors. (10:52)
19. Jefferson strongly believed that a strong America in the future meant the nation must industrialize and develop a manufacturing base. (11:04)
20. Jefferson is an enigma because he claimed to want small government but he expanded federal power more than any president had done before. (12:28)