***Crash Course Episode 8 Time Stamped Questions***

**TIME-STAMPED STUDENT QUESTIONS**

1. What does the business cycle demonstrate about the economy? **(1:09)**

2. What was the economy like during the Great Moderation of the mid-1980s? **(2:00)**

3. What era was the result of the 2008 financial crisis? **(2:06)**

4. High unemployment doesn’t just mean that people are out of work. What other social effects has it been linked to? **(2:34)**

5. Fiscal policy, explained simply, means that if the economy is going too fast or too slow, the government will try to fix it by changing two things. What are they? **(3:01)**

6. When the economy is in deep recession, what are the two fiscal policy strategies used to return things to normal? **(3:10 - 3:33)**

7. What stimulus bill attempted to heal the Great Recession, adding more than 800 billion dollars to the economy by pursuing both strategies? **(3:47)**

8. What one word do economists use to describe this kind of fiscal policy? **(3:49, and also referenced earlier)**

9. What is the goal of contractionary fiscal policy? **(4:15)**

10. Why don’t we see contractionary fiscal policy used more? **(4:25)**

11. What do classical economic theories assume about the economy when it’s in trouble**? (5:20)**

12. What British economist became one of the most influential and controversial of the 20th century by arguing against this classical view? **(6:15)**

13. According to Keynes, what can make up for a decrease in consumer spending? **(6:20 & 6:41)**

14. People who don’t like Keynesian policy have one basic complaint against it. What is their complaint? **(7:08)**

15. When looking at the actual performance of troubled economies that received government stimulus compared to economies that didn’t, what becomes clear? **(8:03-8:50)**

16. During the Great Recession, many European countries adopted a policy of raising taxes and cutting government spending. Give the one-word name for this policy. **(8:26)**

17. What does the “ripple” effect of increasing government spending mean when the government provides $100 of stimulus? **(9:14)**

18. Infrastructure projects like building roads and bridges have strong multipliers, making government spending look very worthwhile. What drawback does this kind of fiscal stimulus have, though? **(10:39)**

***Crash Course Episode 9 Questions***

1. A budget **-----** is when the government borrows so that it can spend more than it receives from tax revenue during a single year. **(0:30)**

2. The word **-----**, in contrast, refers to the accumulation of such borrowing, year after year. **(0:37)**

3. That nation with the largest debt is the **-----**. **(1:26)**

4. The national debt of the United States was about **-----** dollars at the time this episode was made. **(1:32)**

5. When looking at the trend of the national debt over time, you need to adjust for **-----** since dollars today are not worth the same as dollars in the past. **(2:01)**

6. It is also important to look at national debt as a **-----** since doing that gives an indication of how easy or hard it would be for a country to pay back all the money it owes. **(2:21)**

7. The U.S. GDP tends to increase every year because of **-----** growth and improved **-----**. **(2:29)**

8. **TRUE OR FALSE:** When the U.S. debt-to-GDP ration is compared to the ration for other nations, the U.S. comes out worst of all. **(2:45)**

9. Some countries with high debt-to-GDP ratios are in crisis. These include **-----** and **-----**. **(2:51)**

10. Other countries with high debt-to-GDP ratios are stable. These include **-----** and **-----**. **(2:54)**

11. Most economists are not worried about the borrowing the U.S. had done already, because they’re too worried about **-----**. **(3:00)**

12. When it comes to government spending, conservatives tend to complain about **-----** while liberals tend to complain about **-----**. **(3:30)**

13. The two programs expected to cost hugely more as the baby boom generation retires and lives longer are **-----** and **-----**. **(3:49)**

14. If the government continues to borrow, many economists worry that this means there will be fewer **-----** available for businesses. **(4:34)**

15. When the government doesn’t pay back its lenders as promised, this is known as **-----** and its terrible for everyone. **(4:59)**

16. Governments that did not pay back their lenders include **-----** a few years ago, Argentina in 2001, and **-----** in 1998. **(5:10)**

17. **TRUE OR FALSE:** The U.S. debt ceiling is a useful tool because it triggers cuts in spending and increases in revenue.

18. The U.S. is usually able to borrow money at extremely **-----** interest rates. **(5:55)**

***Crash Course Episode 10 Questions***

1. Who steers the largest economy in the world? **(0:30)**

2. What is the central bank of the United States **(0:45)**

3. An interest rate is a price. What is it the price of? **(1:23)**

4. How does the Fed influence interest rates? **(2:13)**

5. What kind of monetary policy is happening if the central bank increases the money supply, which leads to more borrowing and spending? **(2:23)**

6. What kind of monetary policy is happening if the central bank decreases the money supply, which leads to less borrowing and spending? **(2:33)**

7. When Paul Volcker’s policies drove down inflation, what increased? **(3:18)**

8. What did Fed Chairman Ben Bernanke admit about the Fed’s role during the Great Depression? **(3:29)**

9. What two things are needed to keep a banking system healthy? **(3:35)**

10. Why can it be a bad idea to let several large banks fail? **(3:49)**

11. What are liquid assets? **(3:59)**

12. What could the Fed have done to increase the liquidity of banks during the Great Depression, which would have kept them from having to close their doors? **(4:10)**

13. You deposit money in the bank. The bank loans most of it out and keeps a small amount in the bank. What is this system of banking called? **(4:26)**

14. What is the name of the interest rate that the Fed charges to banks when it loans them money? **(4:47)**

15. What are open market operations? **(5:07)**

16. The Fed can increase or decrease the money supply fairly quickly; which method do they most often use to accomplish this? **(5:44)**

17. Much more rarely, the Fed does Q.E. to increase the money supply. What do the letters stand for and what does the term mean? **(6:34)**

18. Banks are free to loan out their excess reserves. What percentage of their deposits makes up excess reserves? **(6:59)**

19. What happened to banks’ excess reserves from 2008 to 2015? **(7:16)**

20. What are the two main ways to speed up or slow down the economy? **(7:58)**

21. Which one of the two main ways is more effective? **(8:25)**

***Crash Course Episode 31 Questions***

1. Taxes date back at least as far as ancient **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. **(0:54)**

2. According to Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, taxes make it possible for us to have a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. **(1:14)**

3. Taxes help people to be able to access a variety of services that the markets might not generate, such as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, national **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and public **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. **(1:41)**

4. Taxes sometimes **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** wealth from the rich to the poor. **(1:53)**

5. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** taxes are an extra tax charge on items like furs and jets, while **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** taxes are intended to reduce consumption on goods that are bad for you, like alcohol, cigarettes, and sugary sodas. **(2:33)**

6. An extra charge for producing or using greenhouse gases is called a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** tax. **(3:02)**

7. Property and income taxes are paid straight to the government body that imposed the tax, which makes them **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** taxes. **(3:42)**

8. According to some economists, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** taxes like sales taxes distort prices in the market, leading to inefficiency. **(4:20)**

9. Sales taxes and driver’s license fees are considered **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** because they treat high- and low-income earners the same, which means that they are much harder for the poor than the rich to pay. **(5:17)**

10. If a system shifts the tax burden more heavily onto people who make more money, it is considered **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. **(5:29)**

11. The United States tax system uses seven different **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, each of which has a different tax rate. **(6:11)**

12. The income tax burden in the United States is lessened by a huge number of tax **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, exemptions, and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. **(6:57)**

13. A proportional tax, also called a flat tax, requires all taxpayers to hand over the same **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of their income. **(7:47)**

14. One advantage of the flat tax is that it is relatively **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** compared to the current U.S. tax system. **(7:59)**

15. The flat tax would keep the government from using the tax code to encourage things like saving for **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, owning a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, and donating money to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. **(8:36)**

16. Some economists believe that a flat tax would shift the total burden of taxation more onto the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** classes. **(8:56)**

17. Two examples of tax rebellions are the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in the 1700s and the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in 1930s India. **(10:21)**

18. People have always wanted to avoid taxes; during the Middle Ages, some European men even became **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to escape taxation. **(11:20)**

***Crash Course Economics Episode 48***

1. I have viewed the episode 48 video- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-name.