

Chapter Twenty-Three

Political Paralysis in the Gilded Age, 1869-1896

Which of the following was not among the notoriously corrupt public figures in the late 1860s and early 1870s?

- 1. Jay Gould
- 2. William Marcy ("Boss") Tweed
- 3. Samuel Tilden
- 4. William Belknap

Which of the following was not among the notoriously corrupt public figures in the late 1860s and early 1870s?

3. Samuel Tilden

Hint: See page 506.

Boss Tweed's widespread corruption was finally brought to a halt by

- 1. federal prosecutors who uncovered the theft.
- 2. outraged citizens who rebelled against the waste of public money.
- 3. the journalistic exposés of the New York Times and cartoonist Thomas Nast.
- 4. Tweed's political opponents in New York City.

Boss Tweed's widespread corruption was finally brought to a halt by

3. the journalistic exposés of the New York Times and cartoonist Thomas Nast.

Hint: See page 505.

The Democrats' nomination of Horace Greeley as their presidential candidate in 1868 was politically disastrous because

- 1. the Liberal Republicans had already nominated Greeley as their candidate.
- Greeley had spent many years denouncing Democrats as morally deficient slave traders and traitors.
- 3. Greeley was too strongly identified with the cause of black Reconstruction.
- 4. Greeley had been involved in corrupt schemes as an editor of the New York Tribune newspaper.

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 Greeley had spent many years denouncing Democrats as morally deficient slave traders and traitors.

Hint: See pages 506-507.

The depression that began with the panic of 1873 created the first major clamor for

- 1. federal insurance and job creation for the unemployed.
- 2. inflationary policies to be promoted by issuing "greenbacks" and other forms of "soft" money.
- 3. sharp restrictions on immigration from Europe and East Asia.
- 4. state or federal regulation of large corporations and of stock trading.

The depression that began with the panic of 1873 created the first major clamor for

2. inflationary policies to be promoted by issuing "greenbacks" and other forms of "soft" money.

Hint: See page 508.

The first post—Civil War political party to strongly advocate inflationary monetary policies to aid debtors was the

- 1. Greenback Labor party
- 2. Liberal Republican party.
- 3. Populist party.
- 4. Socialist party.

The first post—Civil War political party to strongly advocate inflationary monetary policies to aid debtors was the

1. Greenback Labor Party

Hint: See page 508.

The political system of the "Gilded Age" was generally characterized by

- 1. "split-ticket" voting, low voter turnout, and singleissue special-interest groups.
- 2. strong party loyalties, low voter turnout, and deep ideological differences.
- 3. "third-party" movements, high voter turnout, and strong disagreement on foreign-policy issues.
- 4. strong party loyalties, high voter turnout, and few disagreements on national issues.

The political system of the "Gilded Age" was generally characterized by

4. strong party loyalties, high voter turnout, and few disagreements on national issues.

Hint: See page 509.

Which of the following was not a component of the Republican party coalition during the Gilded Age?

- 1. veterans
- 2. small towns in the Midwest and Northeast
- 3. Catholics
- 4. southern blacks

Which of the following was not a component of the Republican party coalition during the Gilded Age?

3. Catholics

Hint: See page 509.

The key tradeoff featured in the Compromise of 1877,

- 1. Republicans got the presidency in exchange for the final removal of federal troops from the South.
- 2. Democrats got the presidency in exchange for federal guarantees of black civil rights.
- 3. Republicans got the presidency in exchange for Democratic control of the cabinet.
- 4. Democrats got the presidency in exchange for increased immigration quotas from Ireland.

The key tradeoff featured in the Compromise of 1877,

1. Republicans got the presidency in exchange for the final removal of federal troops from the South.

Hint: See page 511.

The "crop-lien" system of farming in the South involved

- 1. merchants lending farmers money for seed and supplies in exchange for a guaranteed portion of their harvest.
- 2. the imposition of literacy requirements and poll taxes to prevent black voting.
- 3. a tax on grain growing and shipping that prevented most southern farmers from growing anything but cotton.
- 4. the requirement that tenant farmers turn over fifty percent of their crop to their landlords.

The "crop-lien" system of farming in the South involved

 merchants lending farmers money for seed and supplies in exchange for a guaranteed portion of their harvest.

Hint: See page 512.

The Supreme Court's ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson upholding "separate but equal" public facilities in effect legalized

- 1. southern blacks' loss of voting rights.
- 2. the system of unequal segregation between the races.
- the program of separate black and white economic development endorsed by Booker T. Washington.
- 4. the rights to "equal protection of the law" guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Supreme Court's ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson upholding "separate but equal" public facilities in effect legalized

2. the system of unequal segregation between the races.

Hint: See page 513.