[**Chapter 23 Political Paralysis in the Gilded Age**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35864084432/chapter-23-political-paralysis-in-the-gilded-age)

1. At the conclusion of the Civil War, General Ulysses S. Grant accepted gifts of houses and money from citizens.

2. In the presidential election of 1868, Ulysses S. Grant owed his victory to the votes of former slaves.

3. As a result of the Civil War, waste, extravagance, speculation, and graft reduced the moral stature of the Republic.

4. In the late nineteenth century, those political candidates who campaigned by “waving the bloody shirt” were reminding voters of the “treason” of the Confederate Democrats during the Civil War.

5. Jim Fisk is least related to; “Black Friday”, Jay Gould, “Ohio Idea” and Wall Street gold market

6. One weapon that was used to put Boss Tweed, leader of New York City’s infamous Tweed Ring, in jail was the cartoons of the political satirist Thomas Nast.

7. The Crédit Mobilier scandal involved railroad construction kickbacks.

8. In an attempt to avoid prosecution for their corrupt dealings, the owners of Crédit Mobilizer distributed shares of the company’s valuable stock to key congressmen.

9. President Ulysses S. Grant was reelected in 1872 because his opponents chose a poor candidate for the presidency.

10. Match each politician below with the Republican political faction with which he was associated. A. Roscoe Conkling - Stalwarts B. James Blaine – “Half-Breeds” C. Horace Greeley – Liberal Republicans D. Ulysses Grant –Regular Republicans  11. One cause of the panic that broke in 1873 was the construction of more factories than existing markets would bear.

12. As a solution to the panic or depression of 1873, debtors suggested inflationary policies.

13. One result of Republican “hard money” policies was the formation of the Greenback Labor party.

14. Those who enjoyed a successful political career in the post-Civil War decades were usually party loyalists.

15. During the Gilded Age, the Democrats and the Republicans had few significant economic differences.

16. The presidential elections of the 1870s and 1880s aroused great interest among voters.

17. One reason for the extremely high voter turnouts and partisan fervor of the Gilded Age was sharp ethnic and cultural differences in the membership of the two parties.

18. During the Gilded Age, the lifeblood of both the Democratic and the Republican parties was political patronage.

19. “Spoilsmen” was the label attached to those who expected government jobs from their party’s elected officeholders.

20. The major problem in the 1876 presidential election centered on the two sets of election returns submitted by Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana.

21. The Compromise of 1877 resulted in the withdrawal of federal troops from the South.

22. The sequence of presidential terms of the “forgettable presidents” of the Gilded Age (including Cleveland’s two nonconsecutive terms) was Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, Cleveland.

23. In the 1896 case of Plessy v. Ferguson, the Supreme Court ruled that “separate but equal” facilities were constitutional.

24. At the end of Reconstruction, Southern whites disenfranchised African-Americans withliteracy requirements, poll taxes, economic intimidation and grandfather clauses.  25. The legal codes that established the system of segregation were called Jim Crow laws.

26. The presidency of Rutherford B. Hayes opened with scenes of class warfare.

27. The railroad of 1877 started when the four largest railroads cut salaries by ten percent.

28. Labor unrest during the Hayes administration stemmed from the collapse of the steel industry.

29. Labor unrest in the 1870s and 1880s resulted in the use of federal troops during strikes.

30. In the wake of anti-Chinese violence in California, the United States Congress passed a law prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers to America.

31. The following were internal developments in China, that led to Chinese immigration into the United States: the disintegration of the Chinese Empire, the seizure of farmland by landlords, the intrusion of European powers and internal political turmoil.  32. One of the main reasons that the Chinese came to the United States was to dig for gold.

33. The Chinese word tong means meeting hall.

34. Abraham Lincoln was the first president to be assassinated while in office; the second was James Garfield.

35. President James A. Garfield was assassinated by a deranged, disappointed office seeker.

36. The Pendleton Act required appointees to public office to take a competitive examination.

37. With the passage of the Pendleton Act, politicians now sought money from big corporations.

38. The 1884 election contest between James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland was noted for its personal attacks on the two candidates.

39. Grover Cleveland had a different political affiliation than other Gilded Age presidents.

40. When he was president, Grover Cleveland’s hands-off approach to government gained the support of businesspeople.

41. On the issue of the tariff, President Grover Cleveland advocated a lower rate.

42. The major campaign issue of the 1888 presidential election was tariff policy.

43. In the latter decades of the nineteenth century, it was generally true that the locus of political power was Congress.

44. The “Billion-Dollar Congress” quickly disposed of rising government surpluses by expanding pensions for Civil War veterans.

45. Which of the following was not among the platform planks adopted by the Populist Party in their convention of 1892? Government guarantees of “parity prices” for farmers

46. The four states completely carried by the Populists in the election of 1892 were Kansas, Colorado, Idaho, and Nevada.

47. The early Populist campaign to create a coalition of white and black farmers ended in a racist backlash that eliminated black voting in the South.

48. The political developments of the l890s were largely shaped by the most severe and extended economic depression up to that time.

49. Economic unrest and the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act led to the rise of the pro-silver leader William Jennings Bryan.

50. President Grover Cleveland aroused widespread public anger by his action of borrowing $65 million in gold from J.P. Morgan’s banking syndicate.

51. The greatest political beneficiary of the backlash against President Cleveland in the Congressional elections of 1894 was the Republicans.