

Chapter 20 Political Realignments in the 1890s**VIII Politics**

- 1 U.S. presidents between 1876 and 1900 were considered among the weakest in American history. A major reason for this was that
 - A. None of them served more than one term in office
 - B. **They considered themselves caretakers, not dynamic initiators of new legislation**
 - C. Congress enacted several new laws restricting presidential power during this period.
 - D. They were the products of machine politics, political followers who were typically incompetent leaders
 - E. They were limited in their actions by the overwhelming Populist sentiment of their time.
- 2 “Waving the bloody shirt” was the name given to the practice of
 - A. Scaring black potential voters into staying away from the polls
 - B. Voting large appropriations of federal funds for unnecessary projects in a powerful congressman’s district.
 - C. **Using animosities stirred up by the Civil War to gain election in the postwar North**
 - D. Inciting the country to go to war with Spain
 - E. Machine politics as practiced in many major cities during the late nineteenth century
- 3 During the Gilded Age, which of the following groups generally voted Republican?
 - A. **Black northerners**
 - B. Southern Protestant farmers
 - C. Roman Catholic immigrants
 - D. Unskilled wage earners
 - E. Confederate war veterans
- 4 The political machines such as Tammany Hall which ran American cities at the turn of the century derived their strongest support from
 - A. Industrial leaders and business elites
 - B. Organized religion
 - C. Wealthy landowners living in rural areas outside the cities
 - D. the middle class
 - D. **Poor immigrants and ethnic communities in the inner city**
- 5 The presidential election in 1876 between Samuel J. Tilden and Rutherford B. Hayes
 - A. Resulted in contested electoral votes being submitted from three Southern states
 - B. Forced Congress to appoint an Electoral Commission to decide the issue of the contested electoral votes.

- C. Was decided by the House of Representatives when neither the Democratic nor Republican candidate received a majority of the electoral vote.
 - D. **Both (A) and (B)**
 - E. Both (A) and (C)
- 6 William M. Tweed of New York City
- A. **Headed a “ring” of politicians that cheated New York City of \$100,000,000 through fraudulent city contracts and extortion**
 - B. Was an outspoken supporter of fiscal integrity in municipal government
 - C. Pioneered the regulation of tenement house construction and sanitation
 - D. Urged the New York state legislature to adopt the governmental reforms advocated by the Progressives
 - E. Served as Secretary of Interior in President Ulysses Grant’s administrations.
- 7 Thomas Nast achieved fame and influence as a
- A. Radio commentator
 - B. Newspaper publisher
 - C. Photographer
 - D. Film producer
 - E. **Political cartoonist**
- 8 The Civil Service movement of the 1880's was designed specifically to challenge
- A the waving of the bloody flag
 - B Tammany Hall
 - C **the spoils system**
 - D high tariffs
 - E women's suffrage

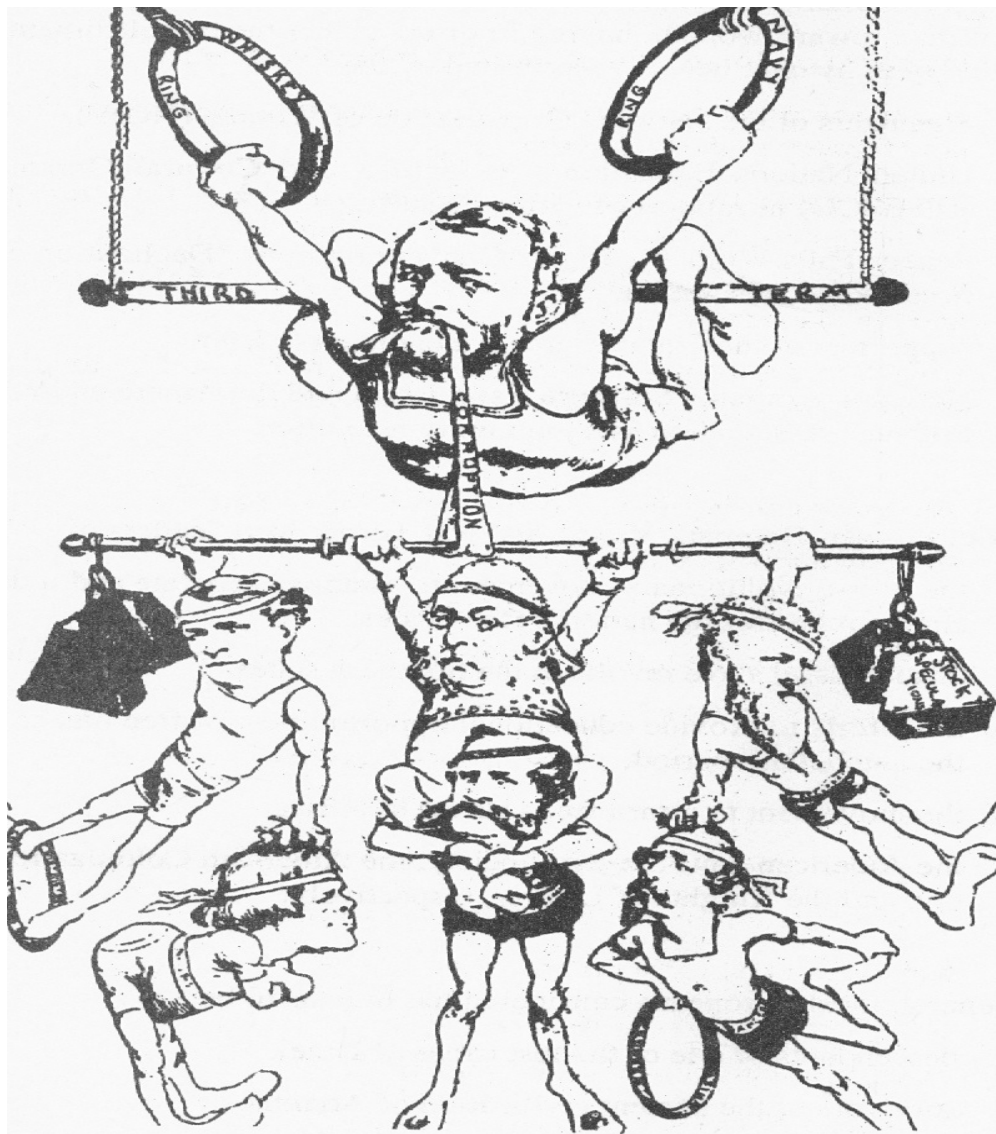


- 9 In the above cartoon, the 1884 presidential candidate James G. Blaine is depicted as Little Bo Peep trying to woo which group of disaffected Republicans back into the party?
- A Silverites
 - B farmers
 - C New Immigrants
 - D Mugwumps
 - E Stalwarts



- 10 In the above cartoon, Thomas Nast portrays Boss Tweed dominating the voting process in which city?
- A Philadelphia
 - B Kansas City
 - C Houston
 - D New York
 - E Boston
- 11 The first mass political movement of American women was the
- A Liberty Party
 - B National American Woman's Suffrage Association
 - C Woman's Christian Temperance Union
 - D League of Women Voters
 - E National Woman's Party

12 In the cartoon shown below, Ulysses Grant is presented as



- A. Adequately prepared for a third term
- B. Honest and competent
- C. **Caught up in several types of corruption**
- D. Weeding out corruption
- E. A powerful president

- 13 In the late nineteenth century United States farmers sought federal relief from distress caused by
- A. low tariffs
 - B. natural disasters.
 - C. inflationary monetary policies.
 - D. excise taxes on agricultural products
 - E. **discriminatory freight rates.**
- 14 In the 1880s, the issue of tariffs on imported goods became a major controversy because
- A. the free trade policies in effect at that time were allowing underpriced foreign goods to destroy fledgling American industries and virtually eliminate American crop exports to Europe
 - B. individual states refused to give up their right to enact tariffs on goods brought across state lines from neighboring states.
 - C. **high tariffs were resulting in unnecessarily high prices on manufactured goods, hurting both farmers and consumers while protecting several wealthy manufacturers.**
 - D. Democrats forced the enactment of free trade legislation in the U.S. but European countries responded by raising their tariffs on U.S. manufactured goods, throwing the U.S. economy into a depression.
 - E. Democrats allowed tariffs to be enacted only on imported farm goods, which protected American farmers but left U.S. manufacturers vulnerable to European tariffs.
- 15 The precipitating factor in the 1894 Pullman strike was Pullman's
- A dismissal of union workers
 - B introduction of scrip in part payment of wages
 - C retraction of its promise to provide an employee instmmce and retirement plan
 - D employment of immigrant labor at less than a living wage
 - E **cutting of wages without proportionate cuts in company housing rents**
- 16 In 1890, the most important source of revenue for the federal government was
- A Income taxes
 - B Inheritance taxes
 - C Sales taxes
 - D Liquor taxes
 - E **Customs duties**

IX Farmers' Revolt

- 17 One of the most prominent ideas associated with the Grange movement of the 1870's was
- A **economic cooperatives**
 - B women's suffrage
 - C the single tax
 - D bimetallism
 - E racial solidarity

- 18 During the closing decades of the nineteenth century, farmers complained about all of the following EXCEPT
- A. **rising commodity prices**
 - B. high interest charges
 - C. high freight rates
 - D. high storage costs
 - E. large middleman profits.
- 19 In the late nineteenth century United States farmers sought federal relief from distress caused by
- A. low tariffs
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 - C. inflationary monetary policies.
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 - E. **discriminatory freight rates.**
- 20 The "Crime of '73" refers to the
- A Battle of Little Big Horn
 - B establishment of the Mafia in New Orleans
 - C **decision by Congress to stop coining silver dollars**
 - D Chinese Exclusion Act
 - E end of Reconstruction
- 21 Which of the following statements is true of the Bland-Allison Act?
- A. It gave the president discretion to purchase up to one million ounces of silver per year
 - B. It required the government to purchase from two to four million dollars" worth of gold per month
 - C. It was intended to raise the market price of gold and thus create a slight inflationary effect
 - D. It provided for a floating rate of exchange between silver and gold
 - E. **It was vetoed by President Rutherford B. Hayes.**
- 22 The Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890
- A. **Required the federal government to purchase silver**
 - B. Forbade the federal government to purchase silver
 - C. Made it illegal for private citizens to purchase silver
 - D. Made it illegal for private citizens to purchase federal lands with anything but silver
 - E. Allowed the federal government to buy silver at the discretion of the president.
- 23 The Farmers' Alliances of the 1880s appealed primarily to
- A. Small farmers in the Northeast who found themselves unable to compete with large Western farms.
 - B. **Southern and Great Plains farmers frustrated with low crop prices and mired in the sharecrop and crop lien systems.**
 - C. Established and well-to-do farmers who desired to limit production in order to sustain high prices.
 - D. Owners of the giant "bonanza" farms of the northern plains states who sought special advantages from the government.

- E. Chinese immigrants serving as agricultural workers with low pay and poor working conditions, primarily in the Eastern states.
- 24 In the 1880s, the issue of tariffs on imported goods became a major controversy because
- A. the free trade policies in effect at that time were allowing underpriced foreign goods to destroy fledgling American industries and virtually eliminate American crop exports to Europe
 - B. individual states refused to give up their right to enact tariffs on goods brought across state lines from neighboring states.
 - C. **high tariffs were resulting in unnecessarily high prices on manufactured goods, hurting both farmers and consumers while protecting several wealthy manufacturers.**
 - D. Democrats forced the enactment of free trade legislation in the U.S. but European countries responded by raising their tariffs on U.S. manufactured goods, throwing the U.S. economy into a depression.
 - E. Democrats allowed tariffs to be enacted only on imported farm goods, which protected American farmers but left U.S. manufacturers vulnerable to European tariffs.
- 25 Between 1870 and 1900, farmers did all of the following in an attempt to better their condition EXCEPT
- A seek state regulation of railways
 - B **limit production of crops**
 - C organize cooperative marketing societies
 - D form a third political party
 - E advocate inflation of the currency
- 26 Which of the following was a goal of the Populist movement?
- A. **Free coinage of silver.**
 - B. Reform of child labor laws
 - C. Using modern science to solve social problems
 - D. Eliminating the electoral college as a method of choosing the nation's president.
 - E. National legislation outlawing racial discrimination.
- 27 One of the goals of the Populist movement was to induce the government to introduce
- A. **Free coinage of silver**
 - B. Prohibition of all immigration from China and Japan
 - C. The building of a transcontinental railroad at government expense
 - D. A "single tax" on land
 - E. More stringent regulations for the health and safety of factory workers.
- 28 Which of the following would have been most likely to support the presidential campaign of William Jennings Bryan in 1896?
- A. **A Kansas farmer**
 - B. A Chicago industrial worker
 - C. A Philadelphia merchant
 - D. A university professor of economics
 - E. A New York Republican Party member.

- 29 All of the following were reasons for the failure of the People's (Populist) party EXCEPT
- A. The radical nature of its program alienated non-farming interests
 - B. Racism strained the coalition of poor White and Black farmers
 - C. The Democratic party co-opted some of the Populist program and its constituency
 - D. Western and Southern farmers favored different political strategies
 - E. **The prosperity of the early 1890s undermined popular support for Populist economic reforms.**
- 30 The Populist Party in the 1890s had a great economic and political impact on the United States mainly due to
- A. The elimination of the income tax
 - B. **The platform that raised the issue of uncontrolled industrial capitalism**
 - C. James B. Weaver's advocacy of complete government ownership of all railroads
 - D. The free gold issue
 - E. Its fight against the presidential veto
- 31 The farmers' protest movement lost momentum at the end of the 1890's for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- A. The failure of the People's Party in the 1896 election
 - B. Massive immigration into urban areas that led to higher prices for agricultural products
 - C. Crop failures in Europe that led to an increase in United States grain exports.
 - D. The 1898 Yukon gold strike that increased the United States government's supply of gold and eased farmers' access to credit.
 - E. **The absorption of the populists by the AFL (American Federation of Labor)**
- 32 William Jennings Bryan's "Cross of Gold" oration was primarily an expression of his
- A Fundamentalist religious beliefs
 - B Neutral stance toward the belligerents of the First World War
 - C **Advocacy of free and unlimited coinage of silver**
 - D Opposition to teaching the theory of evolution in public schools.
 - E Anti-imperialist convictions
- 33 In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, American agriculture was characterized by
- A a decline in the number of tenant farmers
 - B a decline in foreclosures on midwestern farms
 - C a decline in the number of farm cooperativees
 - D an increase in wholesale prices for farm products
 - E **an increase in acres under cultivation**
- 34 Of the following which was the most important cause of agrarian discontent in the United States in the last quarter of the nineteenth century?
- A. The end of free homesteads

- B. The end of the Republican party efforts to woo the farm vote.
- C. The exhaustion of the soil by poor farming methods.
- D. The feeling that the railroads were exploiting the farmers.
- E. **The increase in the number of immigrants.**

PLATFORM

First. – That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual.

Second. – Wealth belongs to him who creates it. . . .
The interests of rural and civil labor are the same;
their enemies are identical. . . .

- 1. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. . . .
- . 3. We demand a graduated income tax. . . .

RESOLVED, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections . . . through the adoption of the Australian or secret ballot system.

35 The excerpts above appeared in the platform of which of the following political parties?

- A American Party
- B Greenback Labor Party
- C **Populist Party**
- D Socialist Party
- E Progressive Party

36 “We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads .,. We demand a national currency, safe, sound, and flexible ... We demand a graduated income tax ... We demand a free ballot.”

Which of the following groups included the passage above in its platform?

- A American Federation of Labor
- B Union-Labor Party
- C **People's Party (Populists)**
- D National Grange
- E Democratic Party

