

Political Paralysis in the Gilded Age

The _____ (gold/glittery)

- ☞ "The Gilded Age" – A term coined by Samuel Clemens (AKA: Mark Twain) to describe _____ good _____ . Like: _____
- ☞ The period held the creation of the first _____, the _____, an _____, as well as _____, _____ dealings, and a growing wave of _____.

The " _____ "

- ☞ Black Friday, 1869: Caused by _____ efforts, _____, to corner the gold market on the New York Gold Exchange.
- ☞ _____
- ☞ Gould and Fisk recruited _____, Albert Corbin, who gave them _____ to the President, and _____. They convinced Grant to _____ as assistant Treasurer of the United States, who would _____.
- ☞ Gould _____ . The federal government sold \$4 million in gold to balance Gould's actions. Gould bought more, _____.
- ☞ Grant's administration was _____, called the "era of Good Stealings".
- ☞ **Crédit Mobilier Scandal:** In 1868, Congressman Oakes Ames had _____ (from the Union Pacific RR) to other congressmen, in addition to making _____, during Andrew Johnson's presidency. Was not _____, during Grant's re-election campaign.
- ☞ **Whiskey Ring Scandal:** _____ among government agents, mostly _____.
- ☞ **Belknap Scandal:** Involved Secretary of War William W. Belknap, his wife, and two federal appointees who received quarterly kickback payments derived from an _____.

Post War Money Troubles

- ☞ **Panic of 1873:** Caused by _____, over-speculation in _____, and _____.
- ☞ _____ ("greenbacks") printed to _____ debts; called " _____ " policy (_____).
- ☞ _____ – started with the mission of bringing soft money policies to life.
- ☞ Bankers and the wealthy felt this was unfair because debts would be paid back at lower values than initially given; favored "hard money" policies.
- ☞ President Grant passed the _____ that lowered the number of greenbacks in circulation and redeem paper money at face value.

Ulysses S. Grant

Dates in Office: 1869-1877

Nickname: "Unconditional Surrender"

Political Party: Republican

Major Events:

- ☞ "waving the bloody shirt"
- ☞ Transcontinental Railroad Completed
- ☞ Black Friday Scandal
- ☞ Fifteenth Amendment Ratified
- ☞ Crédit Mobilier Scandal
- ☞ Panic of 1873
- ☞ Whiskey Ring Scandal
- ☞ Belknap Bribery Scandal
- ☞ Battle of Little Bighorn

Compromise of 1877- AKA: _____ – was solved by the _____: Hayes _____ president, with _____.

Rutherford B. Hayes

Dates in Office: 1877-1881

Nickname: Rutherfraud

Political Party: Republican

Major Events:

- ☞ Compromise of 1877
- ☞ Great Railroad Strike of 1877
- ☞ Knights of Labor is established

Why did Samuel Clemens name the post-Reconstruction era the "Gilded Age"? Cite an example of this definition.

The Republican Party Splits

Half-breeds	Stalwarts
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<p>James Garfield Dates in Office: 1881 Nickname: Boatman Jim Political Party: Republican Major Events: ☞ Elected with Stalwart Chester A. Arthur as running mate ☞ Assassinated by Charles J. Guiteau (Stalwart)</p>	<p>Chester A. Arthur Dates in Office: 1881-1885 Nickname: Prince Arthur Political Party: Republican (Stalwart) Major Events: ☞ Chinese Exclusion Act ☞ Pendleton Act</p>
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Civil Service Reform

- ☞ _____ – required merit (_____) to receive _____
- ☞ _____; would essentially _____.
- ☞ Initially _____.

Mudslinging in '84

- ☞ Mugwumps: _____.
- ☞ Mudslinging reached its worst level yet, focusing on _____.
- ☞ The popular Republican slogan: “ _____ ”
- ☞ After Cleveland’s win, _____ ”

<p>Grover Cleveland Dates in Office: 1885-89, 1893-1897 Nickname: His Obstinancy, Grover the Good Political Party: Democrat Major Events: ☞ Presidential Succession Act ☞ Dedication of Statue of Liberty ☞ American Federation of Labor is established ☞ Interstate Commerce Act ☞ Dawes Severalty Act ☞ LEAVE ROOM!!!</p>	<p>Benjamin Harrison Dates in Office: 1889-1893 Nickname: The Front Porch Campaigner Political Party: Republican Major Events: ☞ Sherman Anti-Trust Act ☞ Sherman Silver Purchase Act ☞ McKinley Tariff ☞ Homestead Strike</p>
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The Lone Democrat

- ☞ Cleveland _____ (pre-Civil War)
- ☞ Had a _____, which made _____.
- ☞ _____ (jobs awarded by merit, as per the Pendleton Act)
- ☞ The Grand Army of the Republic (_____) pushed several bills through Congress that _____.
- ☞ Many of these bills were vetoed by Cleveland.

A Budgetary Anomaly

- ☞ Cleveland had an unusual problem – a budget surplus.
- ☞ Most extra money came in as a result of high tariffs
- ☞ To get rid of the surplus, Cleveland cut taxes and asked for a reduction in the tariff. This made him _____ with Republicans.
- ☞ Cleveland would lose the upcoming election to _____ (William Henry Harrison’s grandson).

The Billion Dollar Congress

- ☞ Republicans _____
- ☞ Became known as the “Billion Dollar Congress” – the _____.
- ☞ _____
- ☞ More _____.
- ☞ The McKinley Tariff hiked rates to 48%