



POLITICS: LOCAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL

CHAPTER 21

Multiple Choice: (1 point each)

- Which one of these presidents was assassinated while in office?
 - Rutherford B. Hayes
 - Chester A. Arthur
 - James A. Garfield
 - Grover Cleveland
- The Pendleton Act established
 - the first legal restriction on immigration.
 - the highest tariff in American history.
 - the federal civil service system.
 - public works projects during the Panic of 1893.
- The main reason for the factional rivalry between the “Stalwarts” and “Half-Breeds” was their
 - competition for patronage.
 - difference over the proper level of tariff rates.
 - disagreement over government regulation.
 - conflicting views about the wisdom of expanding the currency.
- Jacob Coxey
 - was the Populist Party’s presidential nominee in 1896.
 - was William McKinley’s 1896 campaign manager.
 - assassinated President Chester A. Arthur.
 - led a march of the unemployed on Washington in 1894.
- Populists called for all of the following *except*
 - a graduated income tax.
 - a protective tariff.
 - a “subtreasury” plan.
 - an increase the money supply.
- The Populist Party’s Ocala Platform included all of the following *except*
 - government ownership of the railroads.
 - election of senators by popular vote.
 - immigration restriction.
 - a national sales tax.
- “. . . You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold!” warned
 - William Jennings Bryan.
 - James B. Weaver.
 - William McKinley.
 - Grover Cleveland.
- In the 1890s, farmers wanted all of these *except*
 - federally funded crop storage and loans.
 - a federally funded program of public works for the unemployed.
 - Bryan for president.
 - a return to bimetallism.

9. Mark Hanna realized that campaign procedures had been irrevocably changed by the 1890s because
 - (a) of the “free” silver issue.
 - (b) of the development of third parties, such as the Populists.
 - (c) of the success of Bryan’s stump-speaking campaigns.
 - (d) of the Pendleton Act.
10. From among these regions, the Populists got most of their votes in the Election of 1896:
 - (a) New England.
 - (b) the South.
 - (c) states bordering the Great Lakes.
 - (d) the Pacific Coast states.
11. Those in the West and South who supported the unlimited coinage of silver hoped it would lead to all of the following *except*
 - (a) higher prices.
 - (b) reduced tariffs.
 - (c) inflated currency.
 - (d) easier debt payments.
12. The 1892 Populist Party presidential candidate was
 - (a) James B. Weaver.
 - (b) William Jennings Bryan.
 - (c) Adlai Stevenson.
 - (d) Thomas B. Reed.
13. President Cleveland’s initial response to the depression in 1893 was to ask for the repeal of the
 - (a) Pension Act of 1890.
 - (b) McKinley Tariff.
 - (c) Jim Crow laws.
 - (d) Sherman Silver Purchase Act.
14. President Cleveland insisted that the solution to the Panic of 1893 was for the federal government to adopt
 - (a) the gold standard.
 - (b) bimetallism.
 - (c) free silver.
 - (d) the major planks of the Ocala Platform.
15. The Democratic Party nominee for president in 1896 was ____; the Republicans nominated ____; and the Populists endorsed ____.
 - (a) William McKinley; Mark Hanna; William Jennings Bryan
 - (b) William Jennings Bryan; William McKinley; James B. Weaver
 - (c) William Jennings Bryan; William McKinley; William Jennings Bryan
 - (d) Mark Hanna; William Jennings Bryan; William Jennings Bryan
16. William Jennings Bryan gained the presidential nomination because he
 - (a) had already gained the nomination of the Populist Party.
 - (b) had the support of urban workers.
 - (c) possessed a brilliant political mind.
 - (d) supported the unlimited coinage of silver.
17. The monetary inflation needed to relieve the social and economic hardships of the late nineteenth century eventually came as a result of
 - (a) the Gold Standard.
 - (b) McKinley’s adoption of the bimetallic standard.
 - (c) an increase in the international gold supply.
 - (d) Populist fusion with the Democratic Party.

18. The root cause of the American farmers' problem after 1890 was
 - (a) urban growth.
 - (b) overproduction of agricultural goods.
 - (c) the declining number of farms and farmers.
 - (d) the shortage of farm machinery.
19. The first major farmers' organization was the
 - (a) Patrons of Husbandry.
 - (b) Populists.
 - (c) Greenback Labor Party.
 - (d) Farmers' Alliances.
20. Farmers were slow to organize and promote their interests because they
 - (a) were by nature independent and individualistic.
 - (b) did not possess the money necessary to establish a national political movement.
 - (c) were divided by the wealthier, more powerful manufacturers and railroad barons.
 - (d) were too busy trying to eke out a living.
21. The original purpose of the Grange was to
 - (a) get involved in politics.
 - (b) support an inflationary monetary policy.
 - (c) stimulate self-improvement through educational and social activities.
 - (d) improve the farmers' collective rights.
22. In several states, farmers helped pass the "Granger Laws," which
 - (a) raised tariffs.
 - (b) lowered mortgage interest rates.
 - (c) allowed them to form producer and consumer cooperatives.
 - (d) regulated railroad rates.
23. A leading Populist orator and organizer from Kansas was
 - (a) Ignatius Donnelly.
 - (b) James B. Weaver.
 - (c) Mary Elizabeth Lease.
 - (d) Oliver H. Kelley.
24. The effective political organizer and fund-raiser who managed McKinley's campaign was
 - (a) William Hope Harvey.
 - (b) Eugene V. Debs.
 - (c) Wilson Gorman.
 - (d) Marcus Alonzo Hanna.
25. Boss Tweed's widespread corruption was finally brought to a halt by
 - (a) federal prosecutors who uncovered the theft.
 - (b) outraged citizens who rebelled against the waste of public money.
 - (c) the journalistic exposés of *The New York Times* and the cartoonist Thomas Nast.
 - (d) Tweed's political opponents in New York City.
26. The Crédit Mobilier scandal involved
 - (a) the abuse of federal credit intended for urban development.
 - (b) railroad corporation fraud and subsequent bribery of congressmen.
 - (c) Secretary of War Belknap's fraudulent sale of contracts to supply Indian reservations.
 - (d) the attempt of insiders to gain control of New York's gold and stock markets.
27. In the key tradeoff featured in the Compromise of 1877,
 - (a) Republicans got the presidency in exchange for the removal of federal troops from the South.
 - (b) Democrats got the presidency in exchange for federal guarantees of black civil rights.
 - (c) Republicans got the presidency in exchange for Democratic control of the cabinet.
 - (d) Democrats got the presidency in exchange for increased immigration quotas on national issues.

28. President Garfield was assassinated by
 - (a) a fanatically anti-Republican Confederate veteran.
 - (b) a mentally unstable and disappointed office seeker.
 - (c) an anti-capitalist immigrant anarchist.
 - (d) a corrupt gangster under federal criminal indictment.
29. The major problem in the Election of 1876 centered on
 - (a) who would be the speaker of the House.
 - (b) the two sets of election returns submitted by some southern states.
 - (c) Samuel Tilden's association with corrupt politicians.
 - (d) President Grant running for a third term.
30. Which one of the following Gilded Age presidents had a party affiliation different from the others?
 - (a) Ulysses S. Grant
 - (b) Rutherford B. Hayes
 - (c) Grover Cleveland
 - (d) Benjamin Harrison
31. In the latter decades of the nineteenth century, it was generally true that the locus of political power
 - (a) was Congress.
 - (b) was the president.
 - (c) was the federal courts.
 - (d) was the federal bureaucracy.
32. The sequence of service of the "forgettable presidents" of the Gilded Age was
 - (a) Hayes, Cleveland, Arthur, Garfield.
 - (b) Garfield, Hayes, Cleveland, Arthur.
 - (c) Garfield, Arthur, Hayes, Cleveland.
 - (d) Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland.
33. Party machines were powerful because they were
 - (a) crusaders against vice.
 - (b) champions of immigration restriction.
 - (c) supported by the military.
 - (d) assisting immigrants.
34. Whose political cartoons in *Harper's Weekly* helped drive Boss Tweed from power?
 - (a) Thomas Nast's
 - (b) Jacob Riis'
 - (c) Anthony Comstock's
 - (d) Frederick Law Olmsted's
35. The urban political machines and their political bosses
 - (a) were Democrats, rather than Republicans, in the late nineteenth century.
 - (b) angered building contractors by having municipal construction done by city employees.
 - (c) dispensed city jobs, legal help, and relief to poor immigrants in exchange for their votes.
 - (d) were often controlled by native-born, wealthy, elite groups who secretly ran them.
36. Which of the following did the nation's farmers advocate in the late nineteenth century?
 - (a) Government should reduce farmers' costs by providing them with seed and farm implements.
 - (b) The government should privatize the railroads.
 - (c) A "subtreasury" system should be established for farmers to sell their crops when prices rose.
 - (d) Federal troops should be used to ensure farmers' safety against private security by railroads.
 - (e) A high protective tariff should be enacted.

37. In which Supreme Court case was it ruled that as long as property was “devoted to public use,” states could place regulations on the railroads for the good of the public?
- (a) *Peik v. Chicago and Northern Railway*
 - (b) *Munn v. Illinois*
 - (c) *Illinois v. Wabash*
 - (d) *Pollock v. Farmers’ Loan and Trust*
 - (e) *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
38. Which industry, more than any other, became the symbol and source of agrarian discontent?
- (a) the insurance industry
 - (b) companies that developed harvesters and combines
 - (c) railway companies
 - (d) telephone and telegraph companies
 - (e) banks
39. The *Wabash* decision stated that
- (a) states could regulate only intrastate commerce.
 - (b) states could jointly regulate interstate commerce.
 - (c) only the federal government could regulate intrastate commerce.
 - (d) private property was the sanctity of the individual.
 - (e) states could regulate both intrastate and interstate commerce.
40. Until the 1890s,
- (a) the presidency was weaker than Congress.
 - (b) the presidency was able to assert its power.
 - (c) Congress had little interest in national affairs.
 - (d) few presidents seemed committed to national affairs.
 - (e) power was equally divided between the president and Congress.
41. As speaker of the House, he was able to force legislation through Congress.
- (a) Thomas Reed
 - (b) James Blaine
 - (c) Roscoe Conkling
 - (d) William Seward
 - (e) James B. Saking
42. The major objective of the Alliance Movement was
- (a) to form a social organization for farmers.
 - (b) to organize and politicize the American farmer.
 - (c) to ensure equal distribution of wealth.
 - (d) to elect Democrats and Republicans who represented the farmers.
 - (e) to protect farmers against greedy cattle ranchers.
43. The most famous of the urban political bosses in the late nineteenth century was
- (a) William Marcy Tweed.
 - (b) Henry George.
 - (c) Jane Addams.
 - (d) Thomas Nast.
 - (e) Nelly Bly.
44. The most famous political machine of the late nineteenth century was
- (a) the Fifth Street Gang.
 - (b) Tammany Hall.
 - (c) the Irish Mafia.
 - (d) the Lamar Circle.
 - (e) the Coughlin Gang.

45. Which of the following presidents served two terms, but not consecutively?
- (a) Rutherford B. Hayes
 - (b) James Garfield
 - (c) Grover Cleveland
 - (d) William McKinley
 - (e) Chester A. Arthur

True/False: Answer “A” for true and “B” for false.

46. The Populist Party grew out of the earlier rural protests of the Grange and the Farmers’ Alliances.
47. The president who took over after Garfield’s assassination had long been an opponent of the patronage system and a supporter of civil service reform.
48. During the late 1800s, farm prices fell steadily.
49. The Mugwumps were the Republicans who refused to vote for James G. Blaine in 1884 and helped get Grover Cleveland elected.
50. William Dean Howells was the American writer and commentator in the late nineteenth century who coined the term “Gilded Age” to describe the period.