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1.) Watch Chapter 23 Video Review. Annotate slides 2.) Read and take note on Chapter 23 of the American Pageant. 3.) Complete the identification of Chapter 23. 4.) Continue to complete period 6 of the Key Graphic Organizer Concepts. Make sure you know everything on the concept of sketches and historical examples!

12/10/18: Timeline: Turn in Chapter 22-23 IDs - Reading Notes

Chapter 22-23 Multiple Choice Exam

Swinging Bloody Shirt: Refers to the Practice of Politicians, Referring to the Blood of Martyrs or Heroes to Criticize Opponents. Tweed Ring: A symbol of gilded age corruption, Boss Tweed and his deputies ran the New York Democratic Party in the 1860s and defrauded \$200 million out of the city by bribing, bribing and bribing voters. Boss Tweed was eventually jailed for his crimes and died behind bars. The Mobile Credit Scandal (1872): The construction company was created by the owners of Union Pacific Railroad in order to obtain government contracts for the construction of the railway at inflated prices and profits. In 1872, a scandal erupted when journalists discovered that Credit Mobile had bribed congressmen and even the vice president to continue the ploy. Panic of 1873: a worldwide depression that began in the United States when one of the country's largest banks suddenly declared bankruptcy, leading to the collapse of thousands of banks and businesses. The crisis has intensified calls for debtors to take inflation measures, such as printing more paper money and unlimited silver coins. Conflicts over monetary policy had a major impact on policy in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The Gilded Age (1877-1896): A term given the period 1865-1896 by Mark Twain, pointing to both the fabulous wealth and widespread corruption of the era. Patronage: The practice of awarding political support with special favors, often in the form of public office. Since taking office, Thomas Jefferson has fired several federal staffers, leaving scant openings to fill with political appointees. Compromise 1877: Agreement finally resolved the election 1876 and officially ended Reconstruction. In exchange for Republican candidate Rutherford B. Hayes winning the presidential election, Hayes agreed to withdraw the last of the federal troops from the former Confederate states. This deal actually completed the southern comeback only for whites. Electoral politics dominated by democratic parties. Civil Rights Act of 1875: The last federal civil rights law until the 1950s, the law promised blacks equal access to public housing and prohibited racism in jury selection, but the law provides no enforcement and is therefore ineffective. In 1883 The Supreme Court declared much of the law unconstitutional. Sharecropping: The agricultural system that emerged after a civil war in which black and white farmers rented land and residences from the plantation owner in exchange for giving him a share of the harvest each year. Sharecropping was the dominant form of southern agriculture after the Civil War, and landowners manipulated this system to keep tenants in perpetual debt and unable to leave their plantations. Jim Crow: The system of racial segregation in the American South from the end of Reconstruction to the mid-twentieth century. Based on the concept of separate but equal facilities for blacks and whites, the Jim Crow system sought to prevent racial mixing in public places, including restaurants, movie theaters, and public transportation. The informal system is usually perpetuated by custom, violence and intimidation. Plessy v. Ferguson (1896): The 1896 Supreme Court case that upheld the constitutionality of segregation laws, which stated that as long as blacks were granted separate but equal terms, those laws did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment. This decision provided a legal justification for the Jim Crow system until the 1950s. Chinese Exclusion Act (1882): Federal law that banned most further Chinese immigration to the United States. It was the first major legal restriction on immigration in U.S. history. Pendleton Act (1883): The congressional legislation that established the Civil Service Commission, which provided federal governments with exam-based jobs instead of political patronage, reigns supreme in the trophy system. Homestead Strike (1892): A strike at the Carnegie steelworks in Chomstead, P.A., which ended in an armed battle between the strikers, three hundred armed Pinkerton detectives hired by Carnegie, and federal troops that killed ten people and wounded more than sixty. The strike was part of a nationwide wave of labor unrest in the summer of 1892 that helped populists gain some support from industrial workers. Grandpa Clause: Ordinance established in many southern states in the 1890s that exempted voting requirements (such as literacy tests and poll taxes) by anyone who could prove that their ancestors (grandfathers) were able to vote in 1860. Since slaves could not vote before the Civil War, these provisions guaranteed the right to vote for many whites by denying it to blacks. Jay Gould: Leading American railroad developer and speculator. Horace Greeley: editor of an American newspaper, founder of the Liberal Republican Party, reformer, politician and ardent opponent of slavery. Rutherford B. Hayes: The 19th President of the United States, who oversaw the end of the Reconstruction, began the efforts that led to the reform of the civil service, and to reconcile the divisions left by the Civil War and reconstruction. James A. Garfield: 20th President of the United States. Chester Arthur: The 21st President of the United States, he succeeded James James after he was killed. Arthur struggled to overcome his reputation stemming from his beginnings in politics as a politician from the New York Republican political machine. Grover Cleveland: 22nd and 24th President of the United States; he is the only president who does not serve two consecutive terms and will be counted twice in the number of presidents. Thomas B. Reed: U.S. Representative from Maine and Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. He was an influential leader of the Republican Party, and during his tenure as Speaker of the House of Representatives, he served with more influence than any speaker who came before, and he forever increased his power and influence for those who succeeded him in office. Tom Watson: British Labour Party politician. J.P. Morgan: American financier, banker, philanthropist and art collector who dominated corporate finance and industrial consolidation at the time. Chapter 23 Political Paralysis in the Gilded Age, 1869-1896

PART II: Checking Your Progress

A. True-False Where the statement is true, Circle T; where it is false, circle F. 1. The status of T F Ulysses Grant as a war hero allowed him to become a successful president who stood above party politics. 2. T F The Scandals of the Grant administration included bribes and corruption deals, reaching the Cabinet and Vice President of the United States. 3. T F The political prowess of the Liberal-Republican movement allowed him to clean up the corruption of the Grant administration. 4. T F Serious economic downturn of the 1870s caused business failures, labor conflicts and battles over the currency. 5. T F Close, fiercely contested Gilded Age elections reflect deep divisions between Republicans and Democrats on national issues. 6. T F Battles between Stalwart and Half-Breed Republican factions were mainly over who would get patronage and spoils. 7. T F Controversial election Hayes-Tilden was settled by a political deal in which Democrats gained the presidency and Republicans received economic and political concessions. 8. T F Compromise 1877 gained political peace between north and south by sacrificing the southern Negroes and removing federal troops in the south. 9. T F Shareholders and tenants of agricultural systems have forced many southern blacks into constant economic debt and dependence. 10. T F Western's hostility to Chinese immigrants arose in part because the Chinese provided a source of cheap labor that competed with white workers. 11. T F By reducing the use of patronage by politicians, the new civil service system has inadvertently made them more dependent on large campaigners. 12. T F Cleveland-Blaine campaign of 1884 was conducted mainly as a debate on taxes and tariff. 13. T F The Republican Party, in the post-Civil War era, in based on the political support of veterans' groups to which it provided a significant pension in turn. 14. The populist party's attempt to form a coalition of farmers and workers had failed in part because of the racial divide between poor whites and blacks in the South. 15. President T F Cleveland's deal to maintain the gold standard by borrowing \$65 million from JP Morgan has boosted its popularity among Democrats and populists. B. Multiple choices Choose the best answer and hug the appropriate letter. 1. Financiers Jim Fisk and Jay Gould are involved in the Grant administration's corruption scheme of skim funds from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. b. to sell an iridescent railway fund at artificially high prices. c. corner of the gold market. d. bribing congressmen in exchange for federal land grants. e. provide federal subsidies for bankrupt Wall Street stockbrokers. 2. The boss of Tweed's widespread corruption has finally been stopped. federal prosecutors who discovered the theft. b. Outraged citizens who rebelled against the waste of public money. c. journalistic revelations of the New York Times and cartoonist Thomas Nast. D. Tweed's political opponents in New York. e. banking officials who uncovered Tweed's illegal financial manoeuvres. 3. The Credit Mobile scandal is related to the misuse of federal loans for urban development. b. Railroad Corporation fraud and subsequent bribery of congressmen to cover it up. C. Fraudulent sale by the Minister of War Belknap contracts for the supply of Indian reservations. d. An attempt by insiders to gain control of New York's gold and stock markets. e. illegal gifts and loans to White House staff by President Grant. 4. Grant's biggest failure in the scandals that plagued his administration was his refusal to hand over evidence to congressional investigators. b. Tolerance of corruption and its loyalty to crooked friends. c. Acceptance of behind-the-scenes payments for the performance of his duties as president. d. Use large sums of dirty money in their political campaigns. inability to distinguish innocent staff from the guilty. 5. The depression of the 1870s led to an increase in demand for the new federally controlled Bank of the United States. Federal job creation programs for the unemployed. c. Restoring sound money by supporting the entire paper currency with gold. stricter regulation of the banking system. Inflation of monetary supply by issuing more paper or silver currency. 6. The gilded political system tended to be characterized by separate ticket voting, low voter turnout and groups representing special interests on the same issue. b. Strong party loyalty, low voter turnout and deep ideological divisions. third-party movements, high voter turnout strong disagreements on foreign policy issues. d. Strong party loyalty, high voter turnout and little disagreement on national issues. Weak party loyalty, high voter turnout and personalities, not parties. 7. The main objective that all factions in both political parties claimed in the Gilded Age was racial justice. a. good financial and banking system. c. patronage. d. More assertive American foreign policy. Rapid expansion of the national rail system. 8. The key compromise referred to in the 1877 Compromise was that. Republicans won the presidency in exchange for the eventual withdrawal of federal troops from the south. B. Democrats received the presidency in exchange for federal guarantees of black civil rights. C. Republicans won the presidency in exchange for Democratic control of the cabinet. D. Democrats received the presidency in exchange for increasing immigration quotas from Ireland. E. Republicans won the presidency in exchange for allowing former Confederate officers to vote. 9. Which of the following was not among the changes that affected African Americans in the South after federal troops were withdrawn in an 1877 compromise? a. Forced relocation of black farmers to Kansas and Oklahoma dust bowl b. Introducing literacy requirements and poll taxes to prevent black voters from voting c. Development of farm tenants and share farming systems d. Introducing legal systems of racial segregation e. The rise of mob lynchings as a means of suppressing blacks who challenged the racial system 10. The Supreme Court's ruling on Plessy v. Ferguson championing separate but equal public facilities actually legalized a. Southern blacks losing voting rights. b. The right of blacks to set up separate colleges, allowing only blacks. c. A separate black-and-white economic development program endorsed by Booker T. Washington. Equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. The system of unequal segregation between races. 11. The Great Rail Strike of 1877 showed the growing power of American trade unions. b. The refusal of the U.S. federal government to intervene in private labor disputes. c. The ability of American workers to cooperate on ethnic and racial lines. d. The growing threat of class warfare in response to the economic depression of the mid-1870s. E. The ability of the American economy to find alternatives to rail transportation. 12. The final result of widespread anti-Korean campaigning

in the West was a programme to encourage Chinese students to enter American colleges and universities. b. A law of Congress prohibiting any further Chinese immigration. c. the deprivation of citizenship even of Native Americans of Chinese origin. d. Legal segregation of all Chinese in the Chinatown areas of San Francisco and elsewhere. e. forced emigration of all the back of the back back to China. 13. President James Garfield was assassinated by a Confederate veteran. B. B. unstable frustrated searcher's office. c. anti-capitalist immigrant anarchist. d. a corrupt gangster on federal criminal charges. e. a bitter supporter of his defeated Democratic rival. Winfield Scott Hancock. 14. In the early years of its life, the Populist Party advocated, among other things, free silver, graded income tax and state ownership of the railways, telegraph and telephone. Higher rates and federally sponsored unemployment and pension insurance. Tightening restrictions on black economic, social and political rights. d. The Estate Act, allowing farmers and unemployed workers to receive free federal land in the West. More support for colleges to provide land to strengthen scientific agriculture. 15. Grover Cleveland caused a storm of protest when, in response to the extreme financial crisis of the 1890s, he lowered tariffs to allow cheaper foreign goods to enter the country. b. Signed a bill introducing a federal income tax that cuts workers' wages. c. pushed the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates sharply. D. borrowed \$65 million from J.P. Morgan and other bankers to maintain the monetary gold standard. e. seized federal control of the rail industry. C. Identification delivery of correct identification for each description shown. 1. Waving a bloody shirt Symbol of Republican political tactics attacking Democrats with reminders of Civil War 2. Credit Mobilier Corrupt Construction Company, whose bribes and payments to congressmen and others created a major scandal of the Grant 3 administration. The Liberal Republican Party briefly 1872, which tried to curb the corruption of the Grant Administration 4. The silver precious metal that soft money proponents demanded be concocted again to compensate for the crime of '73 5. Greenback Is the Labour Party Soft Money third party, which polled more than a million votes and elected fourteen congressmen in 1878, advocating for inflation 6. The sarcastic name of the Gilded Age by Mark Twain for the post-Civil War era, which emphasized its atmosphere of greed and corruption 7. The Great Army of the Republic of the Union of Civil War Veterans organization that became a powerful political stronghold of the Republican Party in the late nineteenth century 8. The Stalwarts Republican Party faction, led by Senator Roscoe Conkling, opposed all attempts to reform the civil service 9. Half the breed of Republican Party faction led by Senator James G. Blaine, who paid for word of government reform while still fighting for patronage and spoiling 10. 1877 A complex political agreement between Republicans and Democrats that allowed the bitterly contested election of 1876 11. A Chinese Asian immigrant group that has experienced discrimination on the West Coast 12. The public service system selects federal employees on the basis of merit, and introduced into the Pendleton Act of 1883, 13. McKinley fare sky-high Republican fare of 1890, which caused widespread anger among farmers in the Midwest and South 14. The populists are the Rebel Political Party, which received widespread support among farmers in the 1890s. Grandpa Clause notorious is a provision in southern voting laws that exempt from literacy tests and polling taxes of those whose ancestors voted in 1860, thereby excluding black D. Matching people, places and events match a person, place, or event in a left column with a proper description in the right column, inserting the correct letter on a blank line. 1. D Ulysses S. Grant 2. B Jim Fisk 3. Boss Tweed 4. N Horace Greeley 5. J Samuel Tilden 6. H Denis Kearney 7. I'm Tom Watson 8. K Roscoe Conkling 9. About James G. Blaine 10. To Rutherford B. Hayes 11. G James Garfield 12. E Jim Crow 13. L Grover Cleveland 14. F William Jennings Bryan 15. M. P. Morgan a. Heavyweight New York political boss, whose widespread fraud put him in prison in 1871 b. Bold and unprincipled financier, whose plot to corner the U.S. gold market, almost succeeded in 1869. The winner of the contested elections of 1876, which presided over the end of reconstruction and a sharp economic recession d. The great warlord whose presidency was dominated by corruption and political insolvency e. The expiration of the racial segregation laws introduced in the 1890s f. An eloquent young congressman from Nebraska who became the most famous supporter of free silver in the early 1890s, the President, whose assassination after only a few months in office spurred the adoption of the Civil Service Act h. California i. Radical populist leader, whose early success turned sour and then became a vicious racist j. New York prosecutor Boss Tweed, who later lost in the disputed presidential election of 1876. protector of the non-interference of the economy and low tariffs m. The extremely wealthy banker, whose secret aid to the federal government in 1895 sparked fierce public anger n. The colourful, eccentric newspaper editor who carried Liberal-Republican and Democratic banners against Grant in 1872. 1. 1 Fiercely contentious presidential elections are resolved by a complex political deal that completes the recovery in the south. 2. 4 Two unscrupulous financiers use corrupt funds to manipulate gold markets and the Treasury 3 Serious economic depression is causing massive social unrest and the rise of the Populist Party as a means of protest. 4. 2 Grant Grant Administration Scandals Republican Party, but Grant overcomes inept opposition to win re-election. 5. 5 Monetary deflation and the high tariff of McKinley lead to an increase in agitation for free silver by Congressman William Jennings Bryan and others. F. The comparison of cause and effect corresponds to the historical reason in the left column with the proper effect in the right column, writing the correct letter on an empty line. Cause of Effect 1. G Favoring businessmen and corrupt politicians 2. E The New York Times and cartoonist Thomas Nast 3. C Vertical aversion of Republicans to the scandals of the Grant administration 4. I Economic collapse of the mid-1870s 5. Local cultural, moral and religious differences 6. J Compromise 1877 which settled the contested elections Hayes-Tilden 7. B White workers resent Chinese labor competition 8. F Public shock in the murder of Garfield Guiteau 9. D Depression of the 1890s and the leak of gold from the federal treasury 10. H The inability of populist leaders to bridge the divide between white and black farmers as well. There was stiff party competition and high voter turnout, despite the fact that the parties agreed on most national issues b. Called anti-Chinese violence and restrictions on Chinese immigration c. Led to the formation of the Liberal Republican Party in 1872 induced Grover Cleveland to negotiate a secret loan from the banking syndicate JP Morgan e. Forced boss Tweed out of power and jailed F. Helped secure the adoption of the Pendleton Act. scandals during the administration of President Grant H. Led to the failure of the third-party uprising in the South and the growing racial backlash i. Causes unemployment, rail strikes, and demand for cheap money j. Led to the withdrawal of troops from the south and the de facto end of federal efforts to protect the rights of blacks there apush chapter 23 quizlet. apush chapter 23 notes. apush chapter 23 review. apush chapter 23 key terms. apush chapter 23 test. apush chapter 23 quizlet multiple choice. apush chapter 23 cause and effect. apush chapter 23 review questions

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