

Ch. 23 Reading Guide: Political Paralysis in the Gilded Age (pg. 488-509)

Period 6: The Gilded Age (1865-1898)

Target # 1: I can identify examples of political corruption and social discrimination, list causes to the beginnings of the rise of American Big Industry, and explain how population and industrial growth transformed cities and the Western Frontier.

Target # 2: I can explain (using historical thinking skills) examples of how the U.S. government (city, state, & federal) saw corruption within its ranks; Analyze (using historical thinking skills) how American industry shaped cities, the workforce, and the Western Frontier, and explain various responses to the rise and power of U.S. Big Business.

Big Ideas:

- Political and economic differences between the North & South continued long after the Civil War...often leading to major political clashes in Congress and presidential elections.
- Political/economic scandals of the era showed just how corruption tainted politics, and the lengths Big Business would go to assure and increase profits.
- The emergence of an industrial economy & society saw an increase in tensions among social classes and ethnicities.
- The Populist movement, which paved the way for the successful Progressive movement of the 1900s, confronted economic tensions and the stranglehold Big Business had on the government.
- Despite attempts at political reform, Big Business still dominated political decisions.

Prediction Statement (50 words or less): What is one prediction you have about what you will learn based on the big ideas above?

Key Questions:

The “Bloody Shirt” Elects Grant (pg. 488-489)

Know: Ulysses S. Grant, Bloody Shirt

1. What is meant by “Waving the Bloody Shirt”, AND what important group of voters gave Grant his presidential victory in 1868?

The Era of ‘Good Stealings’ + A Carnival of Corruption (pg. 489-490)

Know: Jim Fisk & Jay Gould, Black Friday, Boss Tweed, Graft, Thomas Nast

2. Briefly explain the following examples of corruption that plagued post-war America in the 1860s and 1870s:

- A. Fisk & Gould Gold Scandal (1869)
- B. Tweed Ring (1870)
- C. Credit Mobilier (1872)
- D. Whiskey Ring (1874)

Depression, Deflation, & Inflation (pg.491-492)

Know: Panic of 1873, Greenbacks, Soft-money

3. Briefly explain the following:

- A. What caused the Panic of 1873?
- B. As a result of such economic downturn, what became a major disagreement in America's economy?

Pallid Politics in the Gilded Age (pg. 470-471)

Know: Grand Army of the Republic, Stalwarts

4. What groups did the Dem. Party rely on for votes?**5. What groups did the Republican Party rely on for votes?****6. Briefly explain the patronage(spoils system) as it applied to Gilded Age politics.****The Hayes-Tilden Standoff + The Compromise of 1877 & the End of Reconstruction (pg. 493-495)**

Know: Compromise of 1877, Electoral Count Act

7. How did the "Compromise" of 1877 cause the effective end of Reconstruction?**The Birth of Jim Crow in the Post-Reconstruction South (p. 495-496)**

Know: Redeemers, sharecropping, Jim Crow laws, Plessy v. Ferguson

8. Following the subsequent end of Reconstruction in 1877, how did the South enact political and economic restraints on the rights of African Americans in southern lands?

Class Conflicts and Ethnic Clashes (p.496-498)

Know: Great Railroad Strike of 1877, Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)

9. Why do you think the government supported the railroad owners more than the railroad workers during the strike of 1877?

10. Why do you think Congress passed the "Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)"?

Garfield and Arthur (p. 498-499)

Know: James A. Garfield, Charles J. Guiteau, Chester A. Arthur, Pendleton Act of 1883

11. Although a tragedy, what positive change resulted from President Garfield's assassination?

12. Without patronage dollars, where did politicians turn for the "mothers milk" of their campaigns?

"Old Grover" Takes Over (p.502-503)

13. How did the following issues challenge Grover Cleveland in his Presidency?:

- A. Texas Farmers
- B. Civil Service Reform
- C. Military Pensions

Cleveland Battles for a Lower Tariff (pg. 503-504)

Know: Tariffs, Election of 1888

14. Briefly analyze why Pres. Cleveland "doomed" himself in the coming election...making him the first president to be voted out in nearly 50 years?

Name_____

Per_____

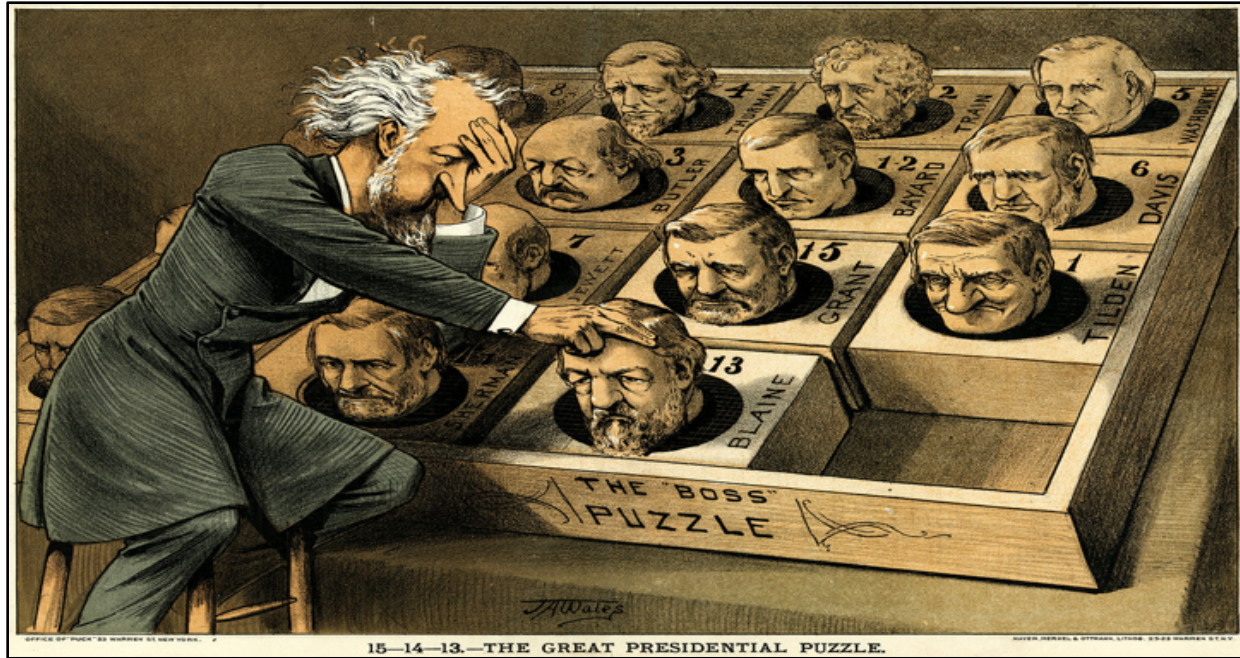
Due Date_____

The Drumbeat of Discontent (pg. 505-507)

Know: Populists

15. Briefly describe 4-5 platforms/goals of the Populist Party.

Summary Exit Ticket:



Periodization/Contextualization (Cartoon Analysis)

#1) Briefly explain the cartoonist's message in the cartoon above.

#2) Briefly explain, using an historical example, that led to the perspective expressed in the cartoon.

#3) Briefly explain, using an additional historical example, that led to the perspective expressed in the cartoon.
