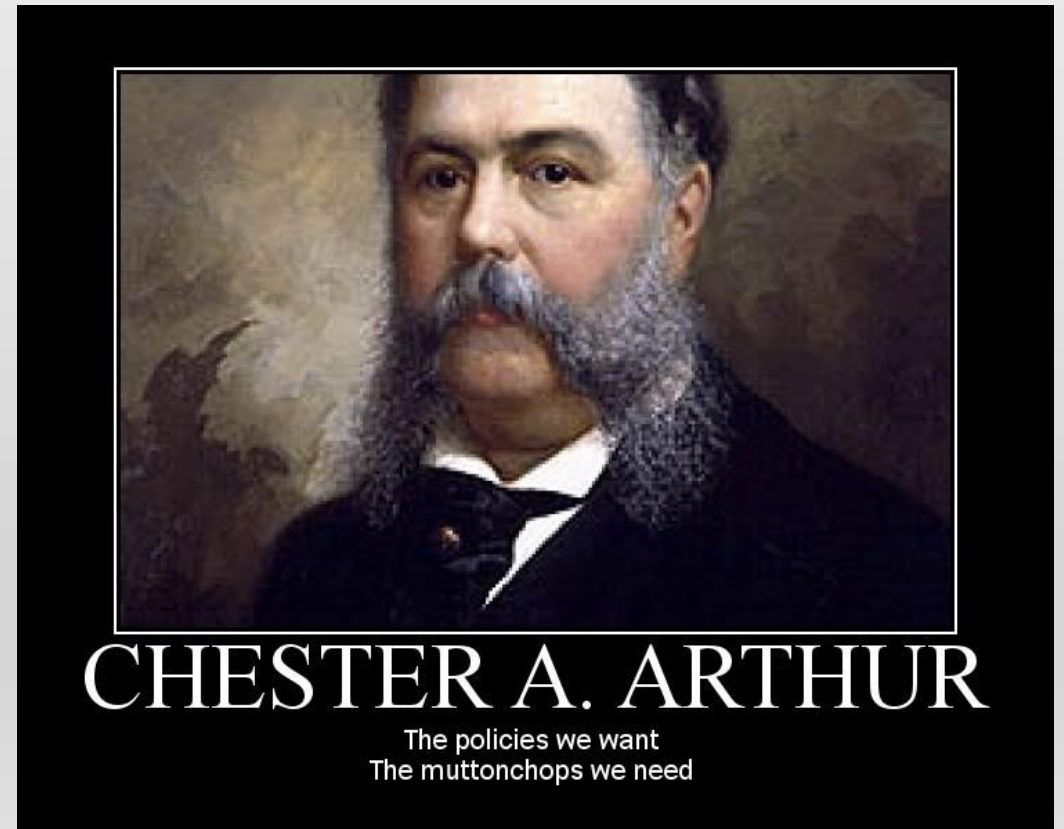
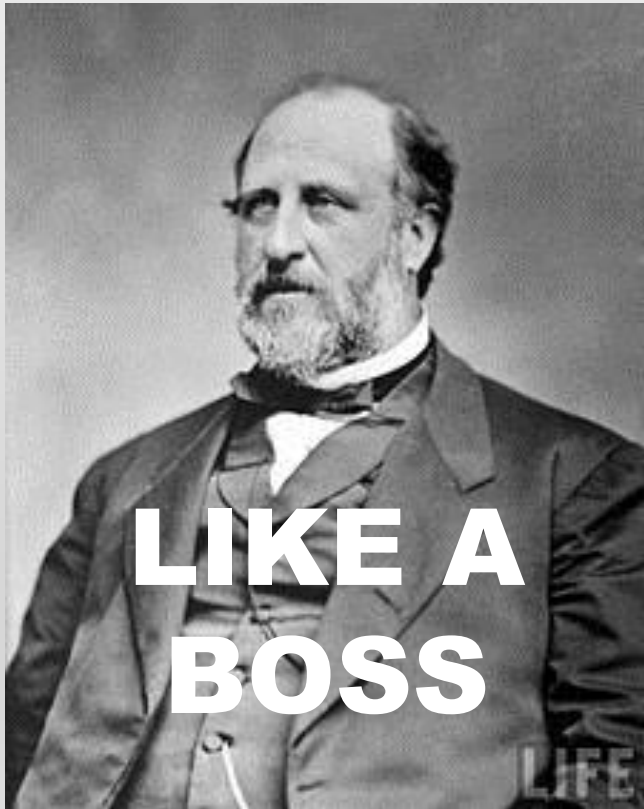


APUSH

Chapter 23:

Political Paralysis in the Gilded Age

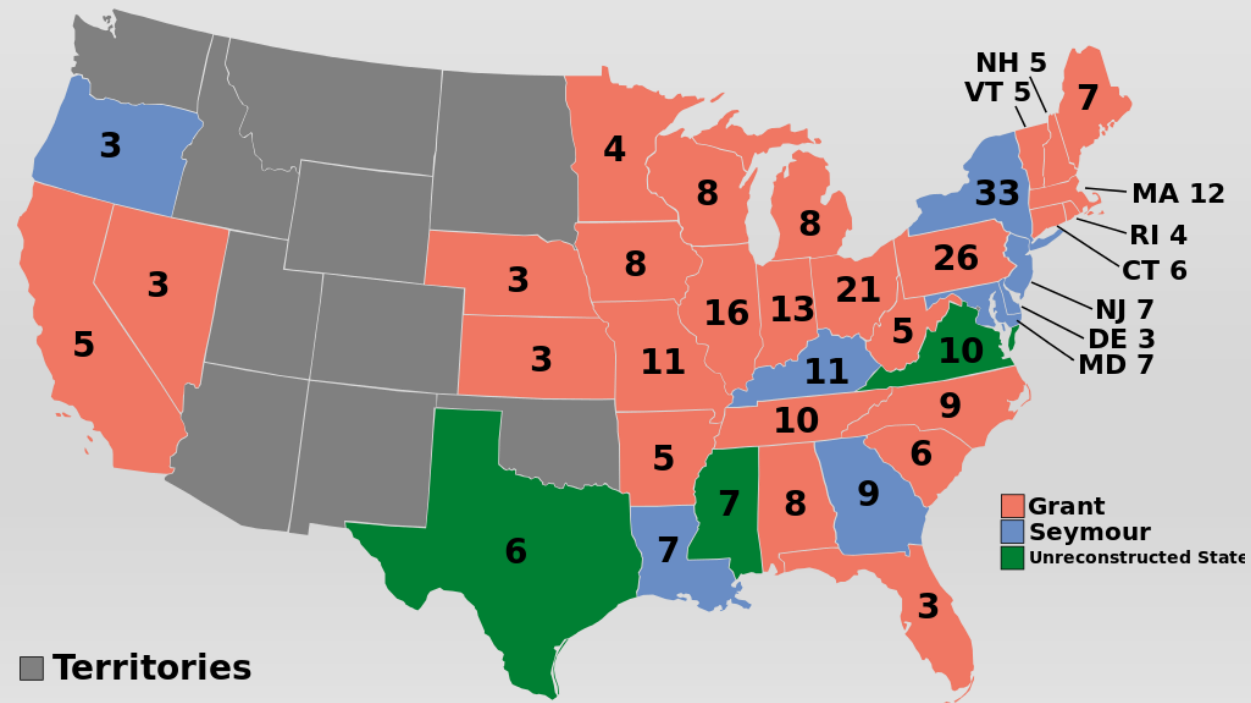


The "Bloody Shirt" Elects Grant

- The Republicans nominated General Ulysses S. Grant -**1868**.
 - Grant – Peace over Reconstruction
- The Democrats nominated Horatio Seymour.
- Grant won (waved ‘Bloody Shirt’)



Grant as president



The Era of Good Stealings

- Jim Fisk and Jay Gould drove up price of gold - 1869
 - "Black Friday"
- William "Boss" Tweed employed bribery, graft, and fraudulent elections (**Tweed Ring**)



A Carnival of Corruption

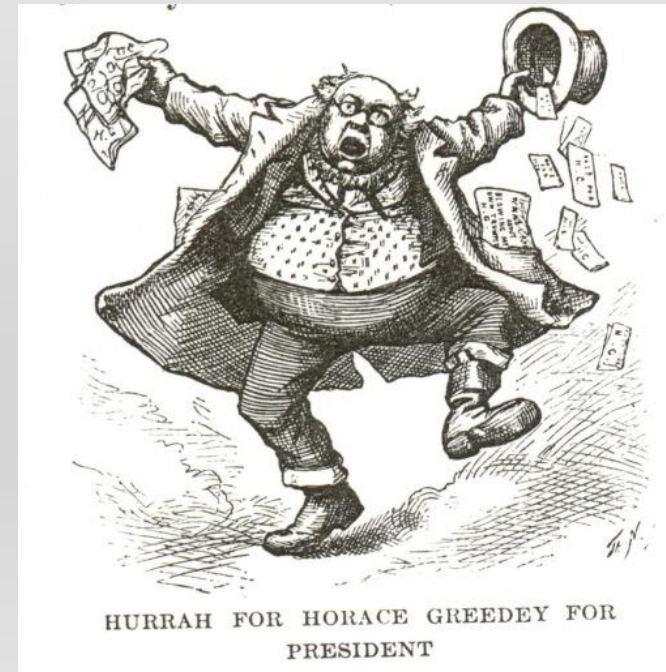
- **Credit Mobilier scandal 1872** - Union Pacific Railroad formed Credit Mobilier construction company and hired themselves at high prices.



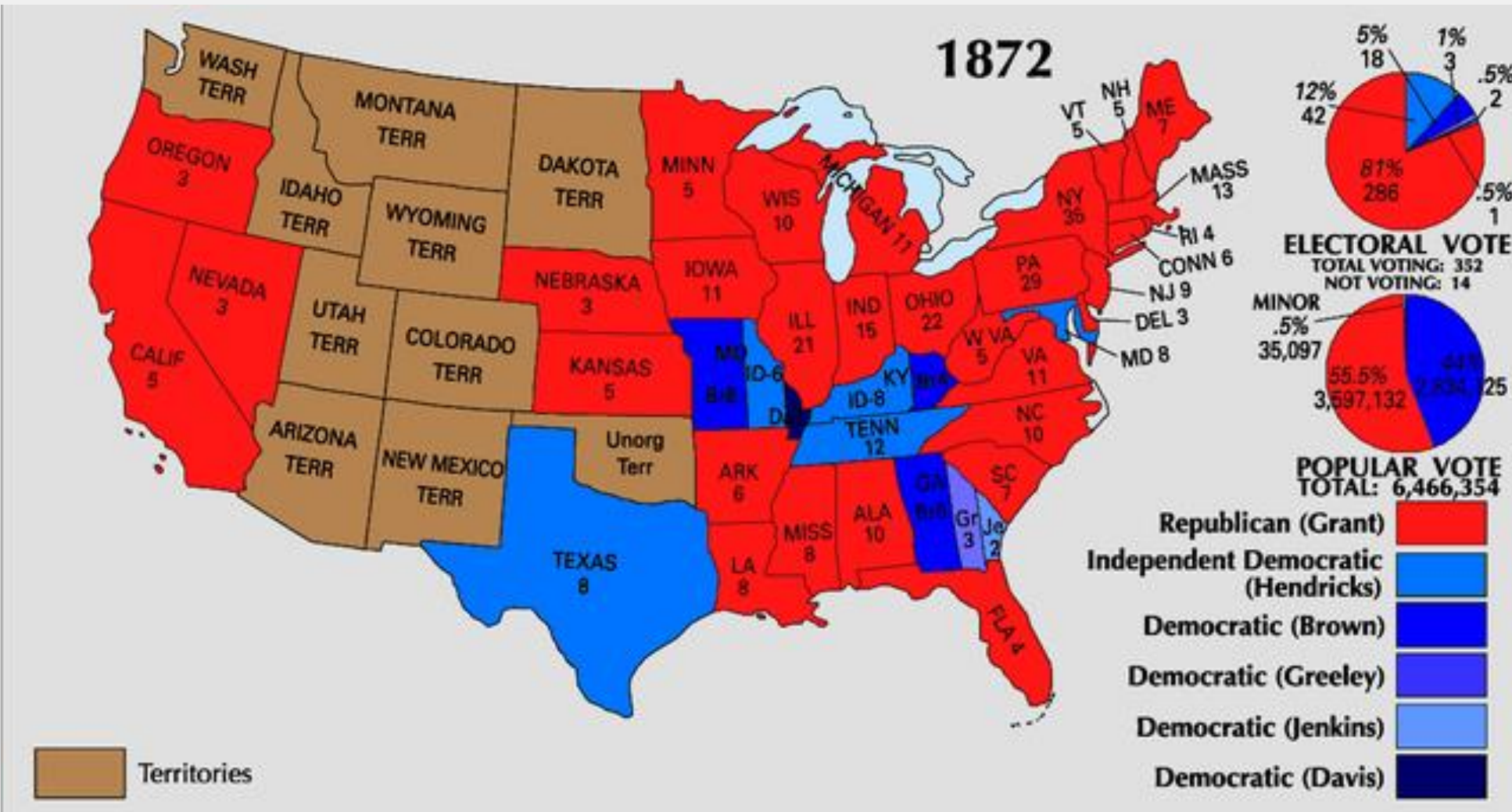
The Liberal Republican Revolt of 1872

- The **Liberal Republican Party** formed in 1872 – against reconstruction.
 - Horace Greeley as their presidential candidate.
- Grant still won the **election of 1872**.
- General **Amnesty Act of 1872**, removed political restrictions from former Confederates – removed high tariffs.

Horace
Greeley
→



Election of 1872



Depression, Deflation, and Inflation

- Panic of 1873 – caused by over-speculation
- **Resumption Act of 1875** removed greenbacks from circulation
- Gold replaced silver in coins – led to deflation



Deflation

Value of money
goes up.

Good for those
with money,
bad for those in
debt.

Pallid Politics in the Gilded Age

- Political party balance – few divisive issues
- **Republican** voters believed that the government should play a role in regulating the economic and moral affairs of society.
- **Democrats** opposed the government imposing a single moral standard on the entire society.



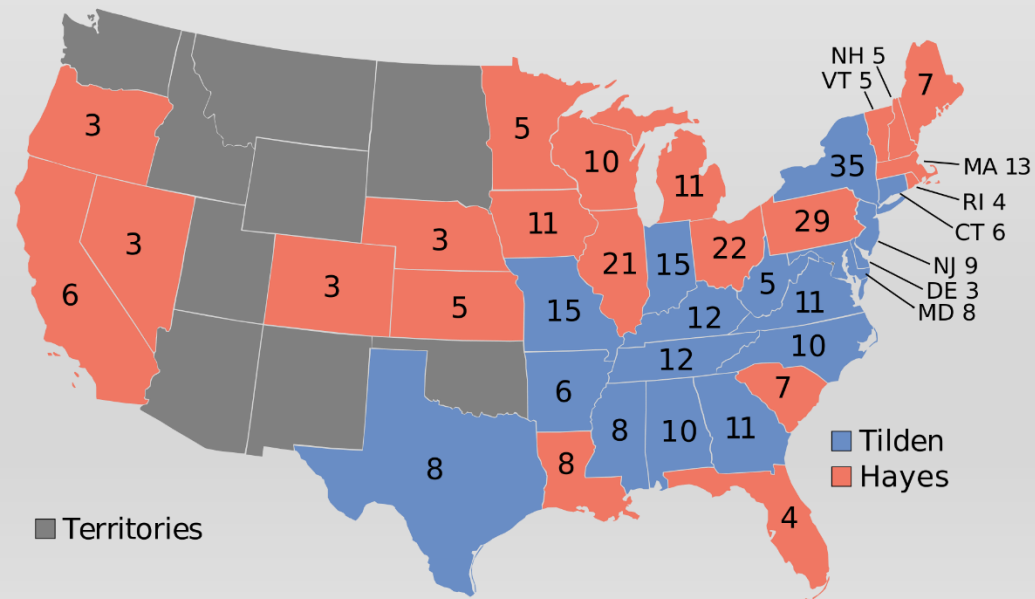
BIG
GOVERNMENT vs small
government

The Hayes-Tilden Standoff, 1876

- Grant considered a third term, but Congress passed a resolution to stop it.
- Republicans chose Rutherford B. Hayes for the **election of 1876**. Democrats chose Samuel J. Tilden.
- Tilden won the popular vote - 1 vote shy from winning in the Electoral College (184 of 185).

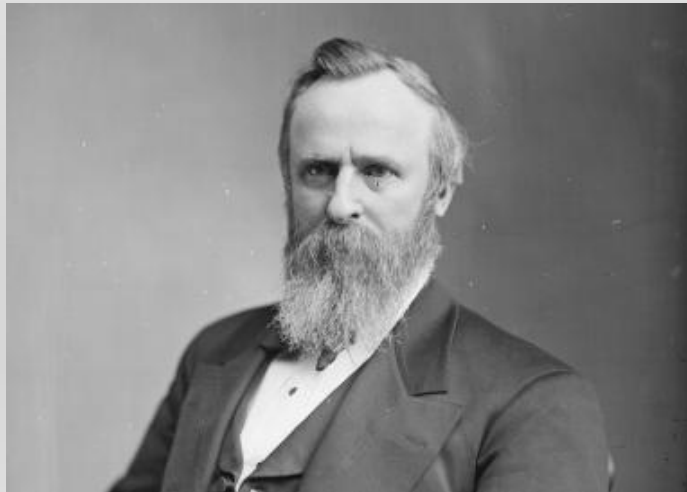
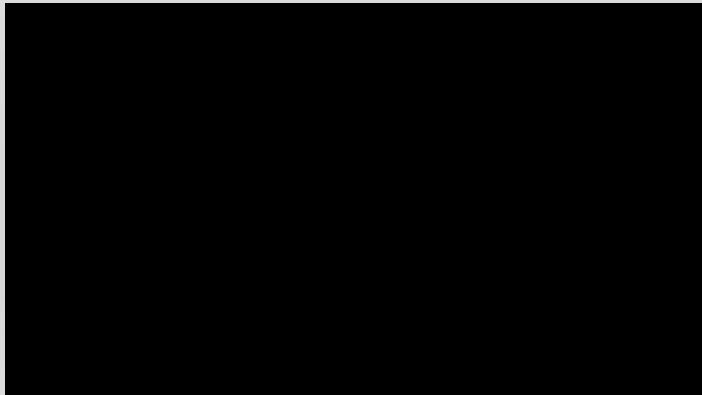


Samuel Tilden

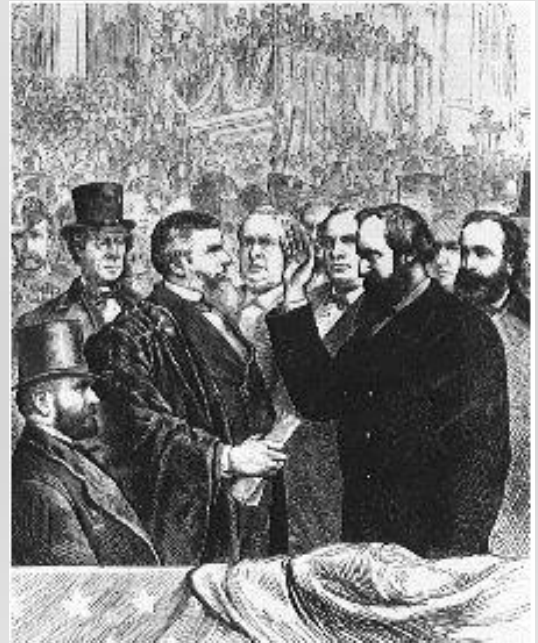


The Compromise of 1877 and the End of Reconstruction

- **Compromise of 1877** – Electoral Count Act, Hayes wins.
- Democrats agreed if Hayes withdrew the federal troops from Louisiana and South Carolina.
 - Republican Party abandoned Reconstruction
- The **Civil Rights Act of 1875** - guarantee equal accommodations in public places.
 - Most of it deemed unconstitutional



Rutherford B. Hayes



The Birth of Jim Crow in the Post-Reconstruction South

- "Redeemers" in the South
- African Americans forced into **sharecropping** and tenant farming.
- **Jim Crow laws.**
 - Literacy requirements, voter-registration laws, and poll taxes.
- Supreme Court ruled in favor of segregation in ***Plessy vs. Ferguson*** (1896), - "Separate but Equal"



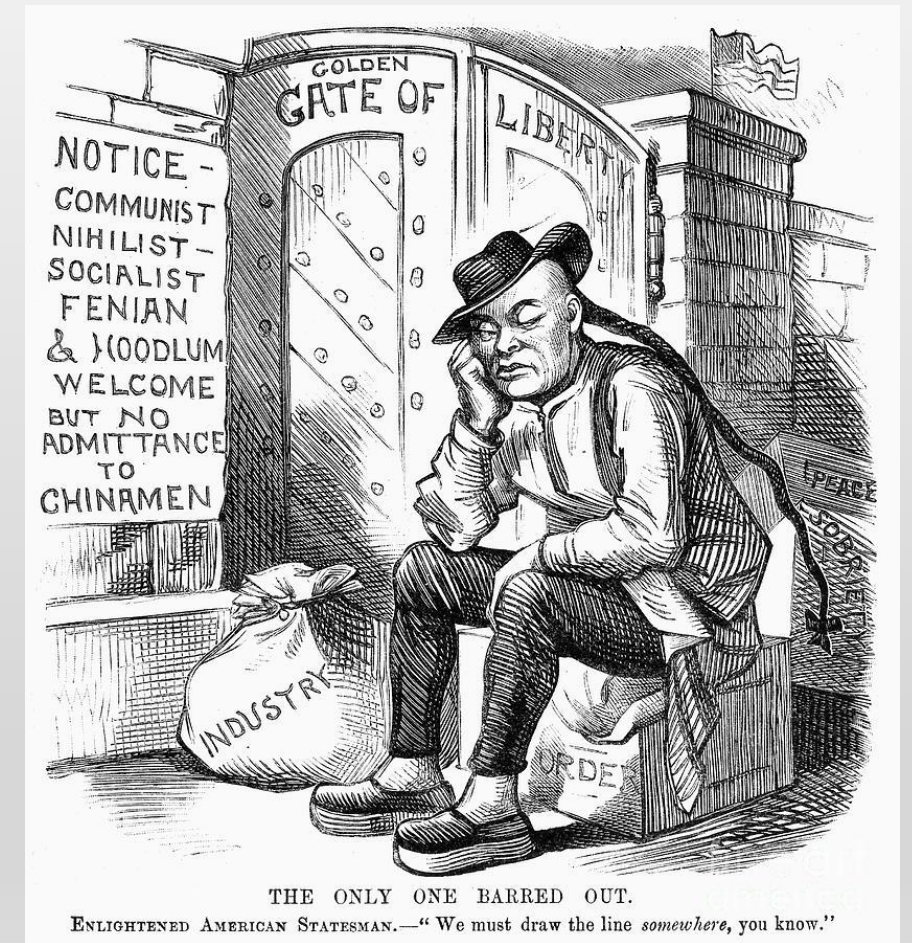
Plessy v. Ferguson

Homer
Plessy



Class Conflicts and Ethnic Clashes

- Railroad workers strike after their wages were cut (1877)
- Immigrants hope to find riches, but many found none.
- West coast workers blamed Chinese laborers for flooding the labor pool. Congress passed the **Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882**



Chinese Exclusion Act

July 23, 1892

CHINESE?

NO! NO! NO!

Come to 10th and A Streets at 7:30
Monday evening and express your
opinion on the Chinese question.

SHALL WE HAVE

CHINESE

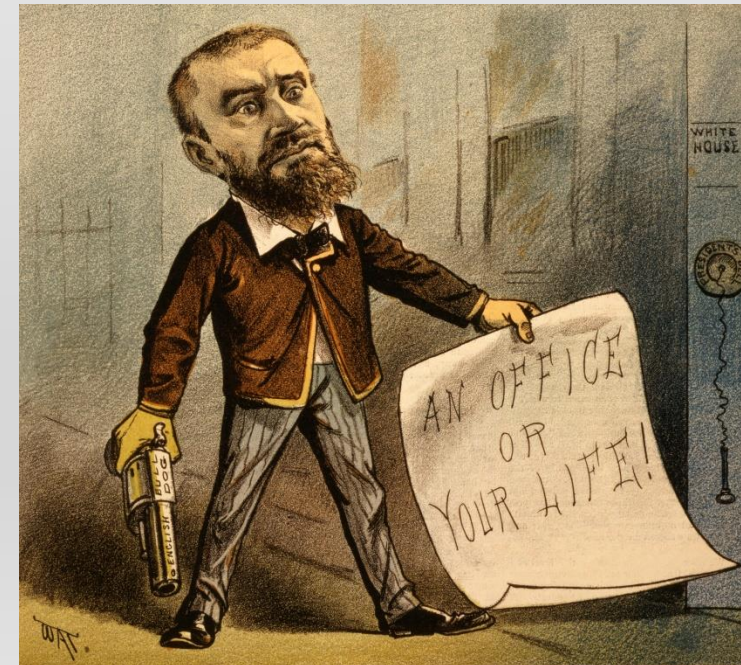
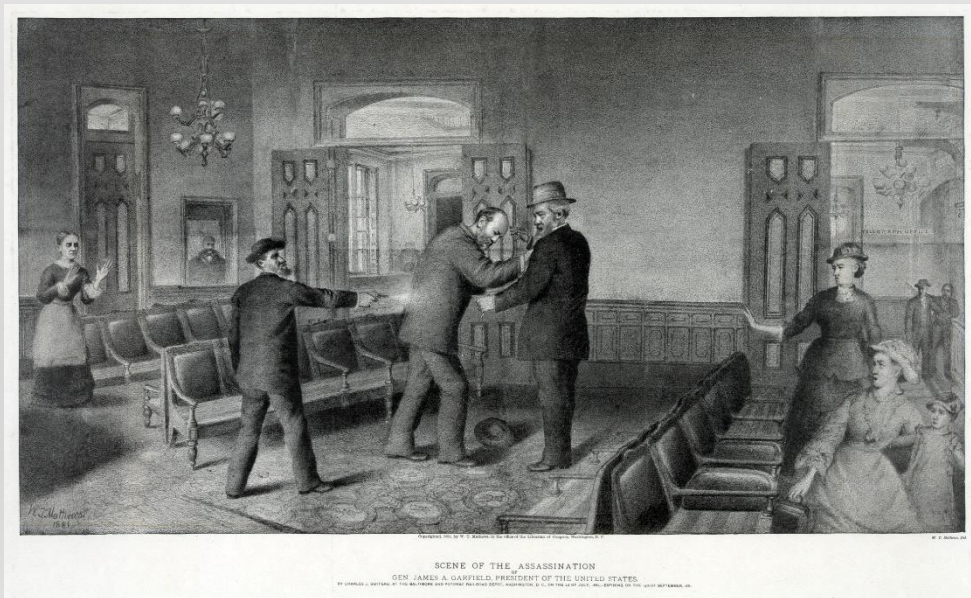
NO! NO! NO!

Image courtesy of the
Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma



Garfield and Arthur

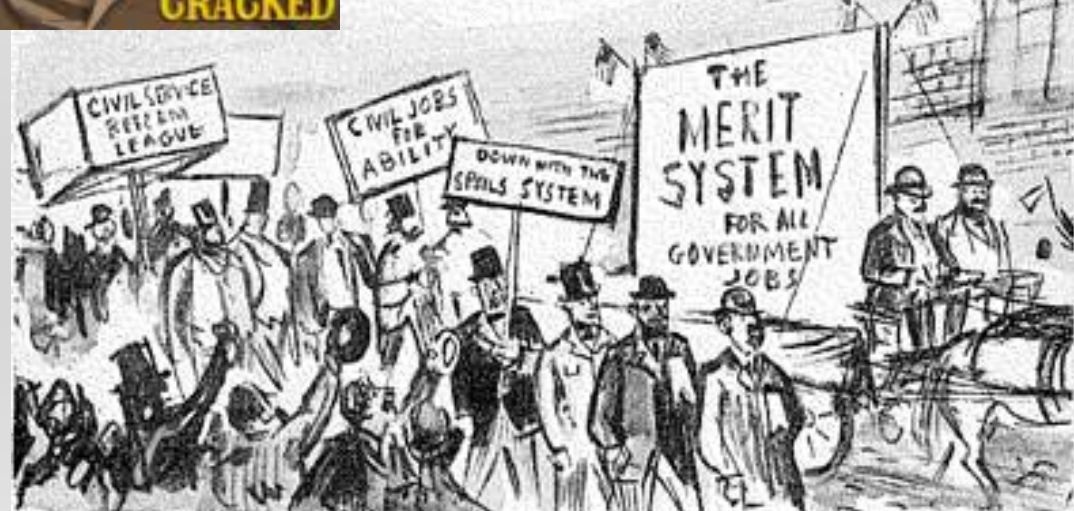
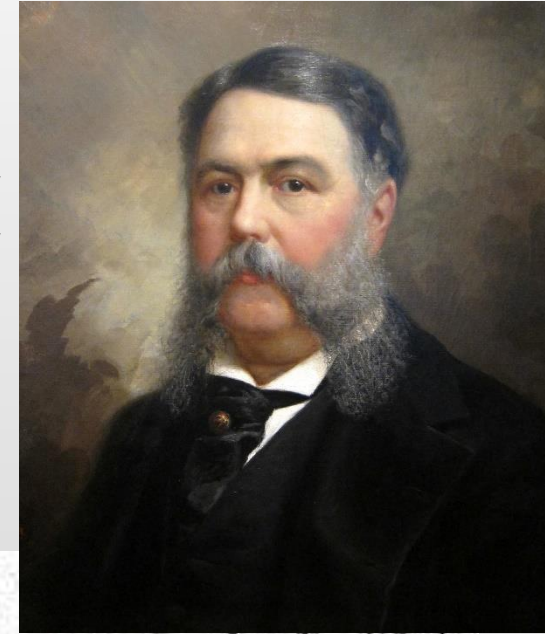
- James A. Garfield chosen by GOP in **1880**. Democrats chose Civil War hero, Winfield Scott Hancock.
 - *Garfield and VP Arthur (Halfbreed vs Stalwart – Different Factions – Similar to RINOs and Conservatives in modern GOP)*
- Garfield won but assassinated by Charles J. Guiteau. (6 months in office)
- Spoil system reform under Arthur.
 - **Pendleton Act of 1883** established the **Civil Service Commission** – federal appointments based on merit.



Civil Service Reform

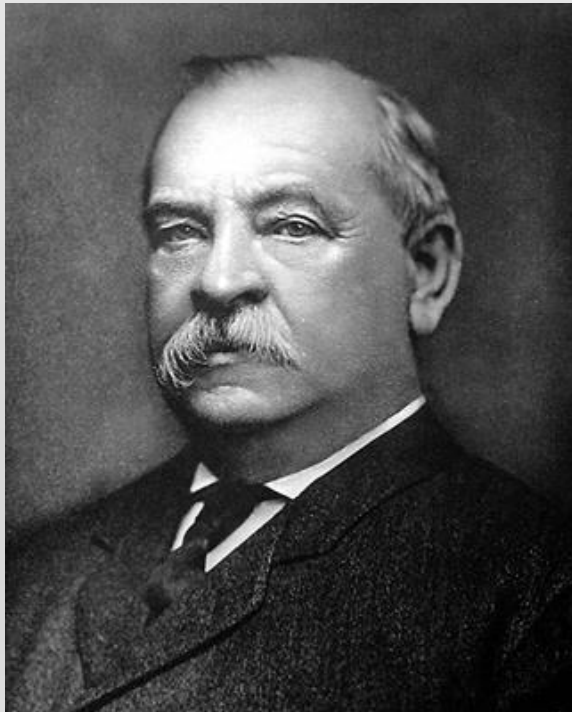


Chester
A. Arthur
→

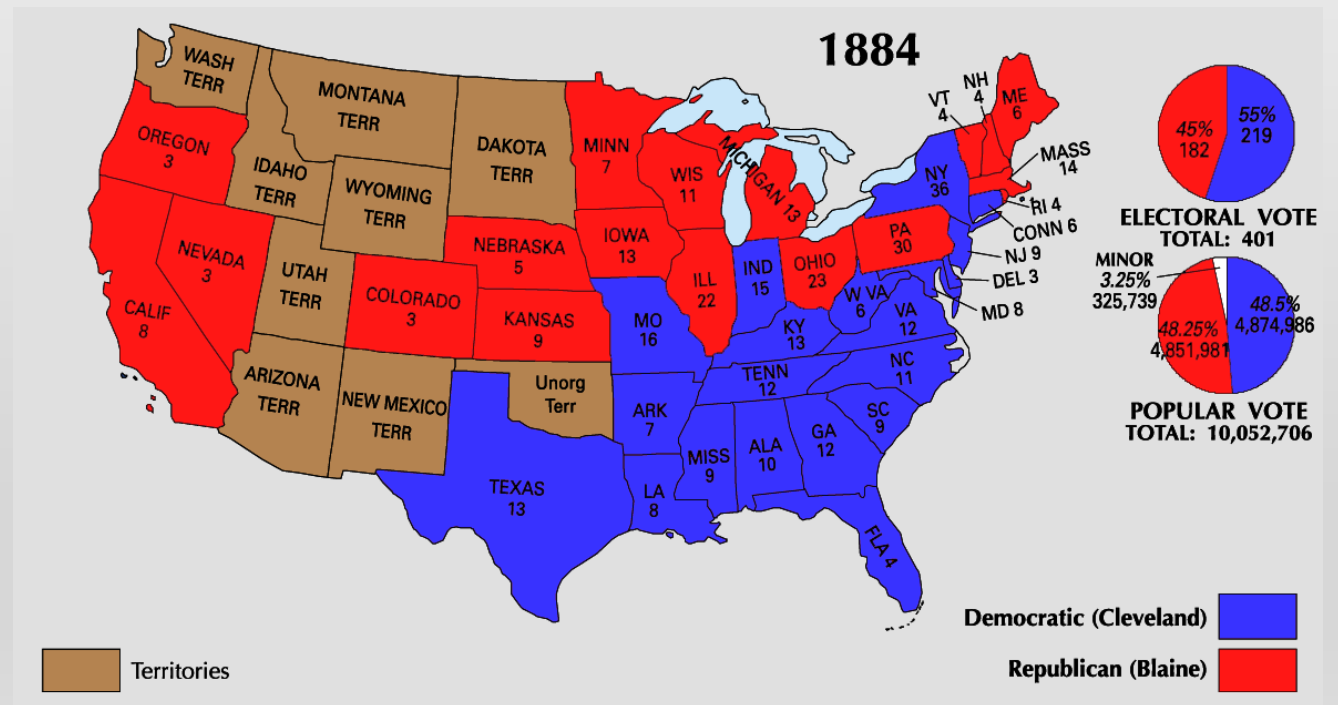


The Blaine-Cleveland Mudslingers of 1884

- In 1884, Republicans chose James G. Blaine. – Called corrupt by Dems
- Democrats chose Grover Cleveland. – Touted as honest and admirable
 - Cleveland also fathered an illegitimate son.
- Cleveland won the election.

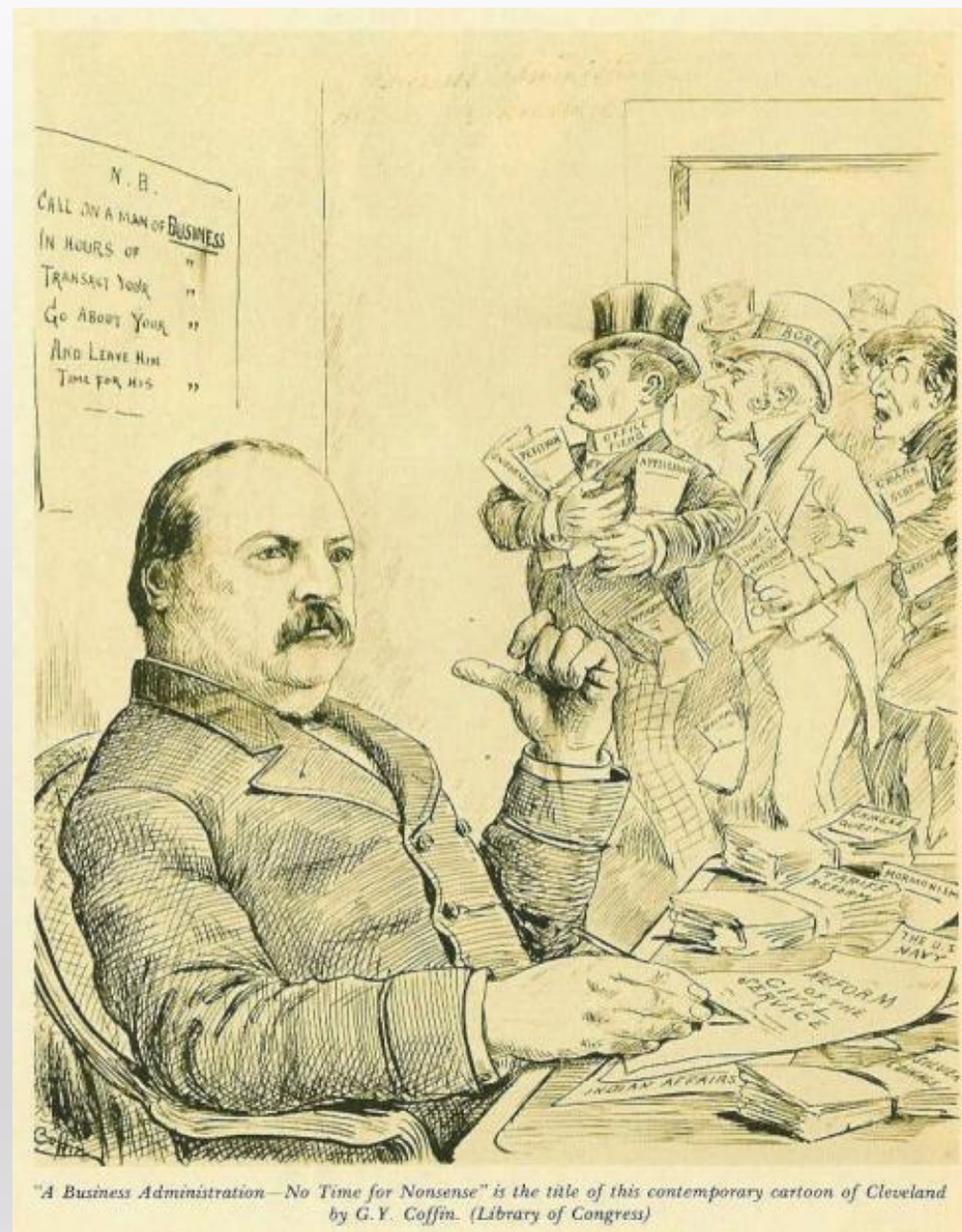


Grover Cleveland



"Old Grover" Takes Over

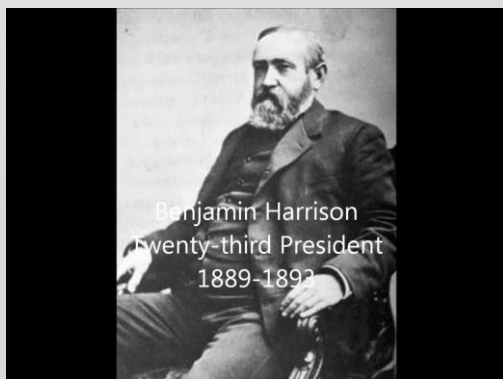
- Cleveland appoints Democrats to the government.
- Cleveland believed government should not support the people – it should get out of the way.



"A Business Administration—No Time for Nonsense" is the title of this contemporary cartoon of Cleveland by G.Y. Coffin. (Library of Congress)

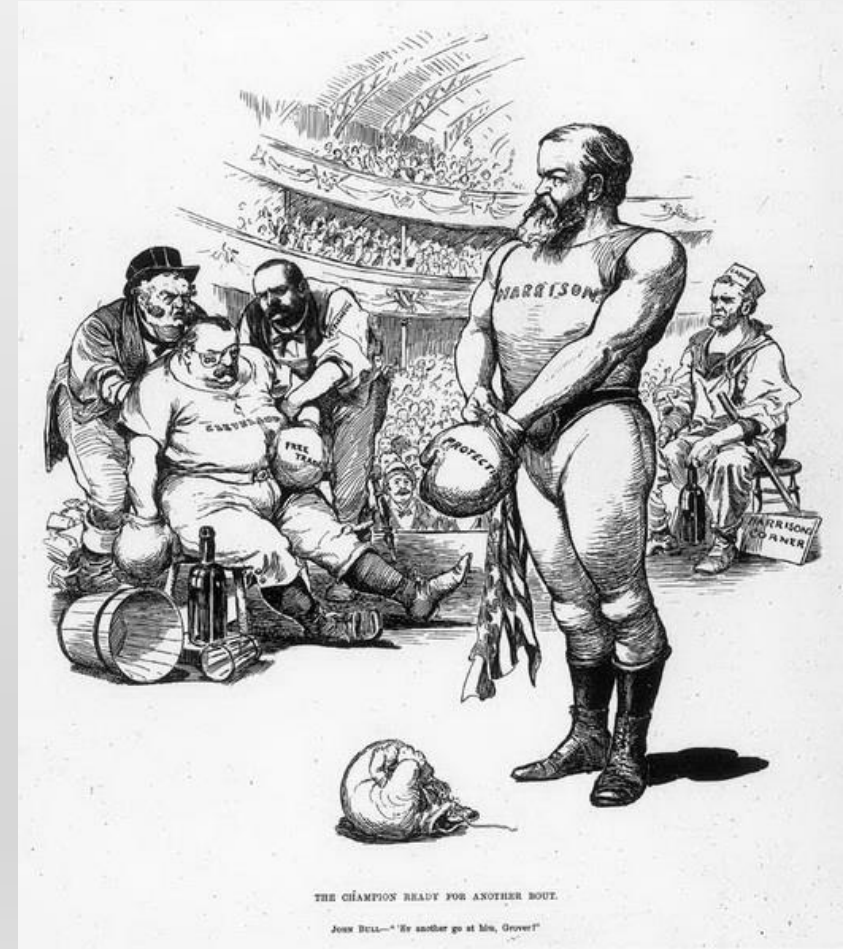
Cleveland Battles for a Lower Tariff

- Cleveland argued to lower the high post-war tariffs.
- The Republicans chose Benjamin Harrison for the **1888 election**. Tariffs were the big issue. Cleveland won the popular vote, but **Harrison still won the election**.



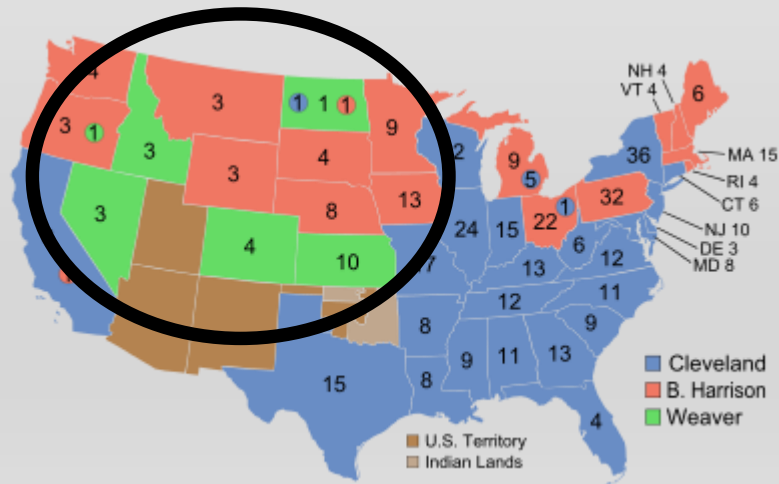
The Billion-Dollar Congress

- The **Billion-Dollar Congress**, named for its lavish spending. Passed the **McKinley Tariff Act of 1890**. Raised tariffs and financially hurt farmers.
- Republicans lose a lot of support over the tariff.



The Drumbeat of Discontent

- The **People's Party**, or "**Populists**," - frustrated farmers in the West and South. Wanted:
 - Graduated income tax
 - Government ownership of utilities
 - Direct election of U.S. senators
 - One-term limit on the presidency
 - Shorter workday
 - Immigration restriction



1892 Presidential Election



The Drumbeat of Discontent

- James B. Weaver - Populist nominee **1892**.
- In **1892**, violent worker strikes swept through the nation
 - The **Homestead Strike**.
- Populists lost a lot of votes for being pro-black.



James B. Weaver

Cleveland and Depression

- Grover Cleveland beat Harrison in 1892.
- **Panic of 1893** - United States' worst economic depression in the 1800s.
 - Overbuilding, over-speculation, and the agricultural depression.
- The **Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890** - government bought a lot of silver, caused inflation. Cleveland **repealed** the Act.
- J.P. Morgan lent the government \$65 million in gold



“Another Hide to be Taken”

- C
- A
- P
- P



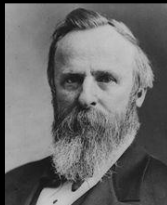
Cleveland Breeds a Backlash

- The **Wilson-Gorman Tariff of 1894** lowered tariffs and added a 2% tax on incomes over \$4,000.
 - Supreme Court ruled income taxes **unconstitutional**.
- Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison, and Cleveland were known as the "**forgettable presidents**."

Presidents of the Gilded Age



U.S. Grant 1869-1877



Rutherford B. Hayes 1877-1881



James Garfield 1881



Chester A. Arthur 1881-1885



Grover Cleveland 1885-1889 and 1893-1897



Benjamin Harrison 1889-1893



William McKinley 1897-1901

