

# CRASH COURSE: U.S. History

## TIME-STAMPED EPISODE 26: GILDED AGE POLITICS

1. It was originally \_\_\_\_\_ who came up with the term “Gilded Age” for the late 1800s. (0:29)
2. The main trend in politics both national and local after the Civil War was \_\_\_\_\_. (1:20)
3. The main goal of a political machine is to \_\_\_\_\_ in order to exercise power. (1:45)
4. The most well-known political machine was a Democratic one called Tammany Hall, which dominated politics in \_\_\_\_\_ in the late 1800s. (1:53)
5. The leader of Tammany Hall was \_\_\_\_\_, who was famous for swindling taxpayers out of huge sums of money. (3:11)
6. The County Courthouse built by Tammany Hall was supposed to cost \$250,000 but ended up costing \_\_\_\_\_ due to corruption and overcharges. (3:28)
7. One good thing political machines did was provide \_\_\_\_\_ to a city’s poor, including immigrants. (4:16)
8. Tammany Hall did help people, but the machine expected \_\_\_\_\_ in exchange. (4:40)
9. To win elections, political machines also resorted to \_\_\_\_\_, as with the story of the bearded man voting three times. (5:09)
10. At the national level, Congress as well as the administration of President \_\_\_\_\_ was plagued with corruption during this era (5:27)
11. Two of the biggest corruption scandals at the federal government level involved \_\_\_\_\_ Mobilier, which used the Union Pacific Railway to cheat taxpayers, and the \_\_\_\_\_ Ring, in which distillers cheated on paying the taxes they owed. (5:44 & 6:11)
12. Republicans at this time wanted \_\_\_\_\_ tariffs; Democrats opposed this, but both parties favored policies that would help \_\_\_\_\_. (7:07 through 7:19)
13. After President Garfield was killed by a man disappointed he didn’t get a government job, the \_\_\_\_\_ of 1883 was enacted. (7:31)
14. In 1890, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act attempted to reign in anti-competitive business practices, but it wasn’t very effective against the large \_\_\_\_\_ that dominated whole sectors of the economy. (8:00)
15. During this era, it was government at the \_\_\_\_\_ level that enacted laws to protect public health as well as provide vital infrastructure and education. (8:14)
16. In the South, state governments passed \_\_\_\_\_ Laws, which consisted of legislation to limit the rights of African Americans. (8:41)
17. Meanwhile, in the West, a movement known as the \_\_\_\_\_ developed. Later called the Farmer’s Alliance, which tells you whose interests it was promoting. (9:05)
18. A new political party developed, known as the People’s Party or the Populists. They wanted the government to own the \_\_\_\_\_ and control the \_\_\_\_\_. They also favored a graduated income \_\_\_\_\_. (9:57 through 10:07)
19. Two factors which kept the Populists from becoming a major party were workers’ fears of \_\_\_\_\_, along with \_\_\_\_\_ in the South. (11:03 & 11:17)
20. Populist candidate William Jennings \_\_\_\_\_ ran for president as a Democrat in 1896, but lost to William McKinley, who had heavy financial support from the \_\_\_\_\_ classes. (12:15 & 12:27)