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## Apush chapter 19 test

The plan was part of a debate between proponents of hard money and soft money or supporters of the Greenback movement after the Civil War. • The plan was particularly popular in the Midwest. Approved by the Democratic Party in 1868, he died by choosing Grant. The answer is a monetary system in which the currency is circulating exchangeable for a certain amount of gold. Gold standard advocates believed that gold alone should be used for coins, and that the total value of paper bills should never exceed the government's gold supply. • The gold standard victory supported by Wm. McKinley in the 1896 presidential election was a major victory for supporters of the policy. Mugwumps' response, the late 1800s branch of the late nineteenth century of reform-minded Republicans from Massachusetts and New York that supported the system of rewarding party loyalists with government jobs and pro-civil service reform. • During the Republican convention in 1884, James Blaine was a leading contender for the presidential nomination, although his reputation for graft was tarnished by a rail deal and he was stripped of the nomination in 1876 and 1880 for these claims. • When he was nominated in the first ballot despite these claims, the Mugomps left the convention and promised to vote for the Democratic nominee. During the campaign, the Mugomps kept Blaine's alleged misconduct in the public eye, and he lost the crucial state of New York and with that election. • Mugwump's name came from the word Algonquin for chairman, but critics used the term derisively, punning that Mugwumps straddled the fence on party loyalty issues, with his mugs on one side and his wump on the other. Question Ulysses S. Grant answered Ulysses S. Grant, 1868-1876 U.S. President from 1873-1877. A civil war military hero, he led a corrupt administration composed of friends and relatives. Although Grant was personally a very honest and moral man, his government was considered the most corrupt U.S. government he had until then. Grant was not equipped to address the problems Duran - his political skills were minimal. The question of legal tender cases answered by the Supreme Court: Legal tender cases, 1870-1871 were a series of cases that challenged whether the greenbacks paper issued during the Civil War constituted legal tender, as one, whether they were valid currency. The Supreme Court declared that the Greenbacks were not legal bidders and that their issuance was unconstitutional. The 1873 Crime Response refers to the Coin Act of 1873 that removes silver money from circulation. Little attention was paid to the law at the time because it simply seemed to recognize that silver had more commercial value for jewellery, with the current ratio of 16 to 1 for the coin (16 ounces of silver equal to 1 ounce of gold). But in the late 1870s, the value of the silver market fell well below the 16-to-1 ratio, which meant that if the 16th Act had not been passed, it would once again be viable for the currency. As a result, many Americans believed that the bankers' conspiracy was behind the law, which I called the crime of 1873. The chautauqua movement question is the answer to the Chautauqua movement, 1874, one of the first adult education programs. Started as a summer training program for Sunday school teachers, it developed into a series of travel lectures and adult summer school that crisscrossed the country providing religious and secular education through lectures and classes. question Munn v. Illinois, 1877 / Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company v. Illinois, 1886 answer Munn v. Illinois, 1877 / Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company v. Illinois, 1886 The Supreme Court upheld legislation that was asked by Rangers to regulate rail and grain lift rates and declared that businesses affecting the public interest should be controlled for the sake of shared prosperity. It was a significant decision for states trying to regulate rail fares within their own state. Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company v. Illinois, 1886 Legal decision which stated that individual states could control trade in their states, but could not regulate railroads coming through them. • The decision nullified a previous victory for states in Moon v. Illinois that allowed regulation. • It put an effective end to governments' efforts to regulate interstate rail traffic. Congress had exclusive jurisdiction over interstate trade and the decision made it clear rail regulations should come from the federal government. Question Blond Allison Law answers The Blond Alison Act, 1878 coins allowed from a limited number of silver dollars and certified silver paper money. First of several government subsidies to silver producers during periods of depression. It required the government to buy between \$2 million and \$4 million worth of silver. Creating a partial dual coin system, which is referred to as limping bimetallicism. It was abolished in 1900. Stalwart's question and half-race answers Stalwart and the semi-races, the 1880s by Rutherford Hayes' presidency were two groups To control the Republican Party. Stalwart Roscoe Connecting (New York) advocates for traditional machine politics and half-breeds of U.S. Senator James J. Blaine (Maine), who advocated reform. In reality, it separated the two groups a little bit. Both were primarily interested in a larger piece of supporting pie. • In 1880 Stalwart wanted to introduce former President Grant for a third term, while half-races supported Blaine. The two factions matched so much that neither candidate could win the necessary majority. As a compromise, the party agreed on Senator James E. Garfield of Ohio, a half-race. To win the support of Conkling and her Stalwarts, Chester Arthur chose Stalwart as vice presidential candidate. • Garfield tried to defy Stalwart in appointments and soon bed into a public dispute with Conkling and other Stalwart. His assassination ended in contention. Stalwart was stunned when Arthur, a cancing ally, followed his own path and even promoted reform. • The political struggle between the two groups was an example of the period because it was over who would gain a larger share of political support. Re James Garfield, 1880-1881 a Republican president who supported civil service reform and was then shot by an awkward office salk. After that, Chester E. Arthur became president. Arthur also supported civil service reform. (See Stalwarts/Semi-Races) Chester Arthur's Response, 1881-1884 Stalwart's political stalwart that was Garfield's vice president. Arthur becomes president after Garfield's death from the bullet of a murderer. Arthur tries to follow his own path and even supports some reforms. Under his presidency, the Pendleton Act, which initiates the civil service procedure for filling offices, was passed in 1883. question Pendleton Civil Service Act answer Pendleton Civil Service Act, 1883 The first federal regulatory commission. Office holders were assessed competently to make sure they were fit to perform their duties. With the invited assassination of Garfield by an awkward office lying down, the practice was initially applied to few offices, but is steadily expanding in the 1900s to include more offices. • This was the foundation of the current civil service system used to fill most federal jobs. The question of interstate commerce law answers the Interstate Trade Act, passed in 1887 under public pressure to regulate railroads. The measure established a five-member interstate commerce commission to carry out the task. The law was largely ineffective because it had to rely on the courts to enforce its rulings, and pro-business courts interpreted it in a very limited sense. question Sherman Antitrust Act, answer Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890 A federal law that committed the American government to opposing monopolies. It banned contracts, combinations and plots in curbing trade. The practice was ineffective because of the deliberately vague language of Congress that it passed to get people to replace Really harness the power of companies. Sherman Silver's Question Buys Act answers the Silver Purchase Act, 1890 guiding the Treasury to buy even larger amounts of silver than specified in the Allison's Bland Act and at inflated prices. The introduction of large amounts of overvalued silver to the economy led to a run on federal gold reserves, leading to the horrors of 1893. It was abolished in 1893. McKinley's tariff response, 1890 the highest protection tariff to that point in American history. The response to the tariff brought Republicans a stunning defeat in the 1890 congressional elections. The depression question of 1893 is the answer to depression 1893 worsening depression in the history of the country. Causes included weak agricultural prices, a loss of American markets abroad due to previous European depression, and an over-rapid expansion of the industry. • More than 20% of the workforce was unemployed and the full boom did not return until 1901. answer in Re Debs, 1894 Eugene Debs organized the Pullman strike. A federal court has found him guilty of curbing trade, stopping U.S. letters and disobeying a government order to halt the strike. The strike was torn apart by federal troops, and a disillusioned Debs decided the only way to make effective reforms would be to work engaging in politics. He was one of the founders of the Social Democratic Party and managed the president five times as a Socialist candidate between 1900 and 1920. Wilson's question - Gorman tariff Wilson's answer - the Gorman tariff, 1894 meant to reduce the McKinley tariff, it created a graduate income tax, which was ruled unconstitutional. The response is the Coxey Army, an 1894 group of unemployed workers led by Jacob Coxey who marched from Ohio to Washington to draw attention to the plight of workers and request government assistance. The government arrested the leaders and sedered the march in Washington. Question E.C. Knight Co. Answer E.C. Knight Inc., 1895 Supreme Court ruled that since Knight Co.'s monopoly on sugar production has no direct effect on trading, the company cannot be controlled by the government. It also ruled that mining and manufacturing were not affected by interstate trade laws and went beyond congressional regulatory powers. The ruling further undermined Sherman's antitrust law. The Dingley tariff response, 1897, is the highest protection tariff in U.S. history with an average duty of 57%. The tariff replaced the Wilson-Gorman tariff and replaced the Pin-Aldrich tariff in 1909. It has pushed through major Northern industries and businesses. Currency Question or Gold Standard Act Currency Answer or Gold Standard Act, 1900 at the head of Republican monetary conservatism. It made gold the standard of all the nation's currency. Treasuries were required to maintain at least \$150 million in gold reserves, and the price of gold was set at \$20.67 an ounce. The challenge of the Granger movement was the answer to the Granger Movement, the 1860s Granger Movement and after the Farmer's Alliance The blocs of the populist movement. National grunge of married clients. A group of ify organizations that worked to increase the political and economic power of farmers. Granger's Party Response, 1870s 1873 Political Depression of the Granger Movement and granger political party was created. • They opposed corrupt business practices and monopolies, and supported relief for debtors. The Granger Party had 800,000 members and gained control of most state legislatures throughout the Midwest. • They passed laws regulating railways in the early 1870s, which the court attacks. The farmer's alliance question was the answer to the farmer's alliance, in the mid-1870s, along with the Granger Farmer's Alliance, the building blocks of the populist movement. • Both the South-Northwest Alliance focused on cooperation between farmers. • They all agreed to sell agricultural products at the same high prices to eliminate competition and form cooperatives, banks, and processing plants. As is the case with Grunge as they were not successful the Greenbacks question - the Labour Party answered the Greenbacks - the Labour Party, the 1878 party was primarily composed of prairie farmers who went into debt during the horrors of 1873. • The party fights to increase monetary circulation through the issuance of paper currency (greenbacks) and bimetalism (using both gold and silver as legal tender) supporting inflationary programs in the belief that they benefit debtors. • Also looking for benefits for the workforce such as shorter working hours and a national office. Several labor groups also supported the party. The question follows treasury response system sub-system Treasury, an 1890 proposal under which the federal government provides local banking functions for farmers, allowing them credit and marketing opportunities that were not controlled by private companies. These banking reforms were promoted by the populist party in the late 19th century. Responding to the demands of the Ocala, 1890 South and Northwest Alliance merger and issuance of these demands. Leaders of what later became the populist party held a national convention in Ooca, Florida, and approved a platform that advocated reforms that included • free and unlimited silver coins • graduated income taxes • state ownership of telephone, telegraph, and rail industries • Creating sub-trasso • Ending absent land ownership. The question of the people (or populist) party/populism answers the people (or populist) party/populism, the late 1890s 19th-century political movement of farmers, particularly in the West and South, which identified the fairy laissez capitalism (where the government intervened limited) and big business as responsible for worsening economic conditions in rural America. • In 1892, the People's Party (or populist) won one million votes and carried four Western states, representing the first protest by the dead to truly challenge the inerved two-party system. On the platform of Omaha, they For free coins of silver money and paper: national income tax; Direct selection of senators; regulating railroads; and other government reforms to help farmers. • In 1896 populists gambled on endorsing Democratic presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan from him endorsed the important issue of free silver. In doing so, populists sacrificed their independent party identity, which, even though Brian lost the election, had never been effectively achieved. • Many populist ideas were later adopted by the Progressive Party. • Although ultimately unsuccessful, populists were the most successive third party and reform movement to that point in American history. The response of Tom Watson, 1890s populist party leader in the South. Watson embodied South Dimagog and called on poor whites to gain political power from planter nobility. He was a founding member of the populist Georgian Party and worked to unite farmers across class and racial lines. He also supported the right of African-American men to vote. Watson's failed efforts disillusioned him and blamed minorities in the South for the failures of populism; The question Mary Ellen Rent answered was Mary Ellen Rent writer, lecturer, and political activist. Most of her work was in support of temperament, but after her and her husband's failure to invest in agriculture, she became involved in the populist party. • He advised Kansas farmers to raise less corn and more hell, rent argued, Wall Street owns the country. No longer a government of people, by the people and for the people, but a state of Wall Street, by Wall Street and for Wall Street. The great common people of this country are slaves, and monopoly is master. • The lease was famous for its theoretical skills. He was more of an agitator than a politician and until 1896 he became alienated from the populist party and spent time questioning the personal interests of Sockless Jerry Simpson's Sockless answer after losing his cattle herd, farmer Jerry Simpson turned to politics and run on the populist congressional ticket in Kansas. • Simpson ridiculed his wealthy Republican opponent J.R. Hollowell as a man wearing a silk hospice and Holloway retaliated for silk socks, better than those who had none at all. • Simpson told Republicans, You can't bring this movement down by sneezes or with ridicule, because its foundation was laid to the foundation of the world. This is a fight between robbers and robberies. • With the help of populist campaigner Mary Ellen Rent, Simpson earned a new nickname, Jerry Sock, and won the contest. Simpson served three congressional terms and was a strong advocate for populist causes. Ignatius Donnelly responds to Ignatius Donnelly, a politician, writer, editor and co-founder of the People's Party (populist party) in 1890. Donnelly entered politics as a Republican in the 1850s. In 1874, he broke with the Republicans and became active in the Minnesota Farmers Alliance in the 1880s. He worked for land-to-rail grants, helped create a national education office and gave the first address to Congress and called on public land forestry. Question Williams Jennings Bryan answered Williams Jennings Bryan's three-time candidate for president for the Democratic Party, a candidate because of his support for the populist party. He never won, but was the most important populist in American history. He later served as secretary of state for Woodrow Wilson (1913-1915). question Cross of Gold Speech answer Cross of Gold Speech, 1896 Given by Bryan on June 18, 1896 at the national convention of the Democratic Party. • The speech criticized the gold standard and supported the silver coin. • The last words of his speech became famous - you should not put pressure on the eyebrows working this crown of thorns, you should not crucified mankind over the gold cross. The 1876 election question is the answer to the 1876 election: Hayes vs. Tilden Rutherford B. Hayes - Liberal Republican, Civil War general, he received only 165 electoral votes. Samuel J. Tilden - a Democrat, received another 264,000 popular votes, including Hayes, and 184 of the 185 electoral votes needed to win. 20 electoral votes were contested and an electoral commission decided hayes was the winner (see 1877 compromise) - fraud was suspected. The compromise question of 1877 was the answer to the 1877 compromise during the run-up to the 1877 election, in which Democrats accepted the election of Republican Rutherford Hayes against the withdrawal of federal troops from the South and the end of reconstruction. It was the official end to reconstruction - northern efforts to rebuild the South actually ended far earlier. The 1880 election question answered the 1880 election: Garfield vs. Hancock Republican candidate James Garfield is a compromise candidate in which Stalwart and semi-races can agree. Hancock was a small Civil War general. Garfield won a clear electoral victory, but his popular vote was not so clear. The 1884 election question answered the 1884 election: Blaine vs. Cleveland Democrat - Grover Cleveland - 219 elections, 4,911,017 popular. Republican – James Blaine – 182 elections, 4,848,334 popular. Cleveland became the first Democrat to become president since Buchanan. This election was an example of the period because the personalities and not then the issues dominated the election. Cleveland benefited from a split in the Republican Party (Mugompez's Republican opponents supported Blaine). question Election of 1888 answer Election of 1888: Cleveland vs. Harrison Grover Cleveland (Democratic) vs. Benjamin Harrison (Republican). Elections revolved around conservation issue Harrison gained electoral voting, although Cleveland gained the vote. The 1892 election question answered the 1892 election: Harrison vs. Cleveland Harrison (Republican) supports tariff protection and sky-high tariffs McKinley and Cleveland (Democrat) oppose it. The populist party also run its first presidential candidate, James Weaver. Cleveland won, and Democrats are carrying both congressmen for the first time since 1878. question Election of 1896 answer Election of 1896: Bryan vs. McKinley Pivotal election. Democrats nominate William Jennings Bryan, and populists endorse Brian. Republicans are introducing William McKinley and the support industry and high tariffs. • Democrats support farmers and low tariffs. The main issues were silver coins and protection tariffs. • In an attempt to defeat Brian the financial community spends wealth on elections. McKinley won 271 electoral votes to Bryans' 176. • This election establishes the Republican Party as the majority party for more than thirty years. Years.

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