**Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, and Harrison**

Use the information on the chart, and your knowledge of American history and government, to answer the questions below.

**ELECTION OF 1880** Vice Presidential

Candidate Party Popular Votes Electoral Votes Candidate

James A. Garfield Republican 4,449,053 214 Chester A. Arthur

Winfield S. Hancock Democratic 4,442,035 155 William H. English

James B. Weaver Greenback 308,578 0 B. J. Chambers

**ELECTION OF 1884** Vice Presidential

Candidate Party Popular Votes Electoral Votes Candidate

Grover Cleveland Democratic 4,911,017 219 Thomas A. Hendricks

James G. Blaine Republican 4,848,334 182 John A. Logan

Benjamin F. Butler Greenback 175,370 0 A. M. West

John P. St. John Prohibition 150,369 0 William Daniel

**ELECTION OF 1888** Vice Presidential

Candidate Party Popular Votes Electoral Votes Candidate

Benjamin Harrison Republican 5,440,216 233 Levi P. Morton

Grover Cleveland Democratic 5,536,233 168 A. G. Thurman

Clinton B. Fisk Prohibition 249,506 0 John A. Brooks

Alson J. Streeter Union Leader 146,935 0 Charles Cunningham

 A total of (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ candidates ran for the presidency is 1880. (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the nominee of the (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party, won the election with 214 (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He also had the most (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Winfield S. Hancock of the (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party trailed Garfield by only 7,000 popular votes, but finished (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ votes behind in the Electoral College. The candidate of the (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party wanted to increase the amount of paper money in circulation, so that farmers could raise prices and pay off their debts.

 According to rules set forth in the Constitution, a candidate becomes President if they win a (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the votes cast by the (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which meets several weeks after Election Day. The number of electoral votes that each state has is equal to the total number of (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and representatives which the state has in (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 President (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was assassinated a few months after his term of office began. He was succeeded by the (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who was Chester A. Arthur. Arthur served the remainder of Garfield’s (15) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-year term.

 The (16) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party decided to nominate (17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to run in 1884, instead of President Arthur. But he lost a close election to (18) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Grover Cleveland was the first President elected from the (19) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party in 24 years. The (20) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party received fewer popular votes than it had in the Election of 1880. The candidate of the (21) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party, who opposed the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, attracted little support from voters.

 Grover Cleveland failed in his bid for reelection in the year (22) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, despite getting more (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Republican (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Harrison, who won by close margins in states with large numbers of (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, scored a 233 to 168 victory in the Electoral College.

 In the elections of 1880, 1884, and 1888, there were (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (how many?) major parties. In all three elections, the (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote totals of the leading candidates were extremely close. But the various “third parties” finished far behind and failed to win a single (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Administrations of Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, and Harrison

 Read the summaries of the major events which occurred during the presidencies of James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, Grover Cleveland, and Benjamin Harrison. Underline or highlight key words, names, terms, and ideas in the chronology of events.

**James A. Garfield (1881)**

**1881:** Delegates attending the Republican national convention could not agree on whether

Senator James G. Blaine or former President Ulysses S. Grant should be the party’s presidential candidate. So they gave the nomination to James A. Garfield.

**1881:** After becoming president, Garfield used the “spoils system to give government jobs to

friends and political supporters. This practice reflected the low political standards of the late 1800s. Throughout the country, party “bosses” controlled political “machines,” which bought votes and sold political favors.

**1881:** Railroads were extended into Texas, and ended the need to take cattle on “long drives”

to the “cow towns” of Kansas.

**1881:** Clara Barton, who had won fame as a nurse on the Civil War battlefields, founded the

American Red Cross. The Red Cross helps wounded soldiers during wartime, gives support during natural disasters, provides first aid training, and runs the largest blood donation program in the world.

**1881:** President Garfield was assassinated by a man whom he had refused to appoint as an

American representative to France. This event shocked the nation and made people realize that the spoils system had to be reformed.

**Chester A Arthur (1881-1885)**

**1881:** Vice President Chester A. Arthur became the new chief executive. Despite having once

been a party boss in New York City, where opponents accused him of dishonesty, he became a respected and efficient President.

**1882:** Congress passed the Oriental Exclusion Act, prohibiting Chinese immigration for a period

of 10 years.

**1883:** In response to public demands for an end to the spoils system, Congress passed the

Pendleton Civil Service Act. Persons wanting civil service jobs now had to take a civil service examination to prove their qualifications. This new method of giving jobs to qualified people was known as the “merit system,” or civil service system.

**1884:** At the Republican national convention, delegates nominated James G. Blaine instead of

President Arthur to run against Democrat Grover Cleveland. Blaine then lost to Cleveland by a vote of 219 to 182 in the Electoral College.

**Grover Cleveland (1885-1889)**

**1885:** President Cleveland worked hard to bring honesty to government. He doubled the number

of workers who were given jobs through the merit system.

**1886:** Farmers were heavily in debt and demanded “cheap money,” but the President refused to

put more paper money into circulation. This disappointed the Grange and Farmers’ Alliances.

**1886:** Samuel Gompers founded the American Federation of Labor, which soon replaced the

Knights of Labor as the country’s largest labor union. Factory workers suffered from low wages and poor working conditions, but Cleveland distrusted union activities.

**1887:** Congress passed the Dawes Act. It gave citizenship and 160 acres of land to Indian families

that gave up their tribal way of life and turned to farming.

**1887:** Congress passed the Interstate Commerce Act. This law stated that: (1) railroad rates must

be reasonable (2) railroad companies cannot give lower rates or rebates to big businesses (3) rates for a short haul can no longer be more than for a long haul. The Interstate Commerce Act pleasured farmers and small businessmen.

**1889:** The Secretary of Agriculture, who heads the Department of Agriculture, became a member

of the President’s Cabinet.

**Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893)**

1889: Grover Cleveland received more popular votes than Benjamin Harrison in the Election of

1888, but Harrison won more electoral votes and became President.

1889: Jane Addams founded Hull House in Chicago, one of the first “settlement houses” in the

United States. It became a model for hundreds of others started in the slums of the nation’s cities. Hull House helped the working poor, especially immigrants, by giving them a place to leave their children for schooling and care. Adults could also meet three for social and educational activities.

1889: President Harrison placed more government jobs under the civil service system.

1889: The United States and sixteen other countries of the Western Hemisphere formed the Pan

American Union. They agreed to work together on political and economic issues.

1890: The American frontier disappeared as pioneers moved into the last unsettled areas of the

West. During Harrison’s administration, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and Wyoming became states.

1890: Congress passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. It outlawed trusts and other monopolies

which lessened competition and kept prices high.

1890: Congress approved the McKinley Tariff Act, in order to protect American manufacturers

against cheaper foreign products. This law pushed tariff rates t an all-time high.

1890: Jacob Riis published *How the Other Half Lives*, a book describing the poor who lived in the

slums of New York City. As a result of his efforts, city water was purified, playgrounds and youth clubs were created, and crime was reduced. Future President Theodore Roosevelt called Riis “the best American I ever knew.”

1891: Dr. James Naismith, a physical education instructor, created the game of basketball.

**Identify the following, people, places, or concepts below:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act that gave citizenship and 160 acres of land to Indian families who abandoned tribal loyalties and took up farming.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ His assassination by a disappointed office-seeker led to the civil service reform.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ His American Federation of Labor replaced the Knights of Labor as the country’s largest union.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Americans first saw it in 1886.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Law that pleased farmers and small businessmen by regulating railroad rates.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Term for the meeting at which delegates nominate their party’s presidential candidate.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ He lost the election of 1888, despite winning more popular votes than his opponent.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ She founded Hull House in order to help Chicago’s urban poor.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Political party supported by farmers that called for the printing of “cheap money.”
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The Pendleton Civil Service Act was passed during his administration.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The system whereby a victorious presidential candidate gives jobs to friends and political supporters.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Law that protected American manufacturers by raising import duties to record highs.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lawmaking body consisting of Senators and Representatives.
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ She helped wounded soldiers on the Civil War battlefields, and later founded the American Red Cross.
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ He told about life in the New York City slums in *How the Other Half Lives*.
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Law which prohibited Chinese immigration.
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Organization which promoted cooperation among nations of North and South America.
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Term for a little known presidential candidate.
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ He was the first Democratic President elected following the Civil War.
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Places established in city slums to help immigrants and other poor people.
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ It replaced the spoils system, and required an individual to take a test to prove they were qualified for a government job.
22. Law that outlawed trusts and other forms of monopolies which restricted fair trade and competition.
23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Group which officially determines the results of a presidential election.
24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ He won the presidency by a margin of 65 electoral votes.
25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ He gave athletes a chance to stay in shape during months of poor weather.