**AP US HISTORY**

**Political Paralysis in the Gilded Age, 1869-1898**

Part I: Map Discrimination

Using the maps and charts in Chapter 23, answer the following questions.

1. Hayes-Tilden Disputed Election of 1876: In the controversial Hayes-Tilden election of 1876, how many undisputed electoral votes did Republican Hayes win in the former Confederate states?
2. Hayes-Tilden Disputed Election of 1876: Democrat Tilden carried four states in the North- states that did not have slavery before 1865. Which were they?
3. Presidential Election of 1884: Which of the following states gained the most electoral votes between 1876 and 1884: New York, Indiana, Missouri, or Texas?
4. Presidential Election of 1884: How many states that were carried by Republican Hayes in 1876 were carried by Democrat Cleveland in 1884?

Using the election map on page 545 and the account of the Compromise of 1877 in the text (pg. 545-546), discuss the election of 1876 in relation to both Reconstruction and the political balance of the Gilded Age. Include some analysis of the reasons why this was the last time for nearly a century that the states in the Deep South voted Republican.

Part II: Historical Fact and Historical Explanation

Historians uncover a great deal of information about the past, but often that information takes on significance only when it is analyzed and interpreted. In this chapter, many facts about the president and elections of the Gilded Age are presented: for example, the very close elections in 1876, 1884, 1888, and 1892; the large voter turnouts; and the lack of significant issues in most elections.

The facts take on larger meaning, however, when we examine the reasons for them. Reread the section “Pallid Politics in the Gilded Age” (pg. 494-494) and answer each of the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. What fundamental differences between the two parties made partisan politics so fiercely contested in the Gilded Age?
2. Why did this underlying difference not lead to difference over issues at the national level?
3. Why were so many of the elections extremely close, no matter who the candidates were?
4. Why was winning each election so very important to both parties, even though there was little disagreement on issues?