Politics in the Gilded Age

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| **Across**  **3.** an Indiana senator who was the grandson of President William Henry Harrison. His campaign was funded by large companies who wanted tariffs higher than they already were.  **6.** The first Democratic nominee to win a presidential election for 28 years in 1884. He tried to lower tariff rates but received no help from Congress.  **7.** a political movement that demanded that people needed to have a greater voice in the government including a voice for farmers and laborers.  **10.** another name for Patrons of Husbandry and a social and educational organization through which farmers attempted to combat the power of the railroads in the late 19th century.  **13.** editor of the Omaha World-Herald and former Nebraska congressman who delivered a passionate address at the Democratic convention  **14.** He became the head of Tammany Hall, New York City’s most powerful Democratic machine. He led the Tweed Ring into defrauding the city.  **16.** the vice president for Garfield who was chosen to balance Garfield’s reformer ties.  **17.** an organized group that controls a political party in a city and offers services to voters and businesses in exchange for political and economic support.  **18.** the illegal use of political influence for personal gain  **19.** a Republican candidate for president that was up to the Republican’s gold standards | **Down**  **1.** an independent presidential candidate from Ohio  **2.** a monetary system in which the basic unit of currency is defined in terms of a set amount of gold  **4.** started the Patrons of the Husbandry  **5.** a law, enacted in 1883, that established a bipartisan civil service commission to make appointments to government jobs by means of the merit system.  **8.** a Republican president who was elected in 1876 who wanted Congress to pass civil service reform.  **9.** the nonmilitary branches of government administration  **11.** the use of gold and silver as a monetary system  **12.** groups of farmers and their sympathizers who sent lectures to towns to educate the population on rural and agricultural issues  **15.** an officeholder’s power to appoint people—usually those who have helped him or her get elected—to positions in government. |