

Test: The Presidential Election of 1896

Part I: Fill-in-the-Blank

Word Bank

William McKinley William Jennings Bryan gold standard Free Silver
Republican Party Democratic Party farmers industrialization

1. _____ was the Republican candidate in the Election of 1896.
2. _____ gave the famous "Cross of Gold" speech.
3. Bryan strongly supported the idea of _____.
4. McKinley supported the _____ as the basis of U.S. currency.
5. Many _____ supported Bryan because they hoped silver coinage would help reduce debt.
6. William Jennings Bryan was a member of the _____.
7. William McKinley represented the _____.
8. The Election of 1896 reflected the growing importance of _____ in the United States.

Part II: Multiple Choice: Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Who won the Presidential Election of 1896?
 - A. Grover Cleveland
 - B. William Jennings Bryan
 - C. William McKinley
 - D. Theodore Roosevelt
2. What was the major issue in the Election of 1896?
 - A. Immigration
 - B. Currency and money supply
 - C. Foreign wars
 - D. Women's voting rights
3. Which policy did William Jennings Bryan support?
 - A. Gold standard
 - B. High tariffs only
 - C. Free Silver
 - D. Ending elections

4. Why did many farmers support Free Silver?
 - A. They wanted less money in circulation
 - B. They believed inflation would help them pay debts
 - C. They wanted to stop silver mining
 - D. They opposed all paper money
 5. What did supporters of the gold standard believe?
 - A. Money should only be backed by gold
 - B. Silver should replace all gold coins
 - C. Farmers should control banks
 - D. The government should print unlimited money
 6. Which famous speech was delivered by William Jennings Bryan?
 - A. Gettysburg Address
 - B. Fireside Chat
 - C. Cross of Gold Speech
 - D. Four Freedoms Speech
 7. Which group generally supported McKinley?
 - A. Farmers in debt
 - B. Industrial business leaders
 - C. Populist reformers
 - D. Silver miners only
 8. The Election of 1896 marked a shift toward
 - A. rural farming dominance
 - B. industrial growth and urban influence
 - C. fewer political campaigns
 - D. the end of political parties
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