

Chapter 9 - The Progressive Era

Terms in this set (34)

The Progressive Movement	An early-20th-century reform movement seeking to return control of the government to the people, to restore economic opportunities, and to correct the injustices in American life.
Florence Kelley	An advocate for improving the lives of women and children. (Social Welfare).
Prohibition	The banning of the manufacture, sale, and possession of alcoholic beverages.
Muckraker	One of the magazine journalists who exposed the corrupt side of business and public life in the early 1900s.
Scientific Managment	The application of scientific principles to increase efficiency in the workplace.
Robert LaFollette	Republican Senator from Wisconsin - ran for president under the Progressive Party - proponent of Progressivism and a vocal opponent of railroad trusts, World War I, and the League of Nations
Initiative	A procedure by which a legislative measure can be originated by the people rather than by lawmakers.

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Referendum	A procedure by which a proposed legislative measure can be submitted to a vote of the people.
Recall	A procedure for removing a public official from office by a vote of the people.
16th Amendment	1913 - Congress has the power to collect taxes.
17th Amendment	1913 - People can vote who they want to be senators of their state.
18th Amendment	1919 - Prohibition of Alcohol
19th Amendment	1920 - Gave women the right to vote.
Susan B. Anthony	Voted many times even though the law said she could not, was an advocate for woman's suffrage.
Elizabeth Cady Stanton	Signed the Seneca Falls Declaration.
NACW	National Association for Colored Women
NAWSA	National American Women Suffrage Association
Suffrage	The right to vote
Roosevelt's Square Deal	Includes the various progressive reforms sponsored by the Roosevelt Administration. Conservation, Trust-busting, and Labor policies.
	Enforced the health and sanitary standards of the

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Pure Food and Drug Act	the act that prohibited the manufacture, sale, or shipment of impure or falsely labeled food and drugs.
NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
Gifford Pinchot	Roosevelt named him as head of U.S. Forest Service. He advised Roosevelt on how to conserve the land.
Payne-Aldrich Tariff	A tax on imports set by president Taft that went against Roosevelt's beliefs.
Bull Moose Party	The name given to the Progressive Party, formed to support Theodore Roosevelt's candidacy for the presidency in 1912.
Election of 1912	The separation of the Republican party caused an easy win for the democrats and Woodrow Wilson became President.
Carrie Chapman Catt	president of NAWSA, who led the campaign for woman suffrage during Wilson's administration
Clayton Anti-Trust Act	1914 - Made certain monopolistic business practices illegal and protected the rights of labor unions and farm organizations.
Federal Trade Commission	A federal agency established in 1914 to investigate and stop unfair business practices.

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Federal Reserve System	A national banking system, established in 1913, that controls the U.S. money supply and the availability of credit in the country.
Jacob Riis	wrote How the Other Half Lives - Discussed Living Conditions
Ida Tarbell	wrote The History of the Standard Oil Company - Discussed monopolies
Lincoln Steffens	wrote The shame of the cities - Discussed Political Machines
Upton Sinclair	wrote The Jungle - Discussed Food Safety