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| DEFINITION | TERM |
| 1. Graduated Income Tax, this fixed the problems where the wealthy were hiding property they owned so they didn’t have to pay taxes on it. People now had to pay taxes on the money they earned. |  |
| 1. Important Reformer who believed in a gradual approach to racial equality. |  |
| 1. This Act tightened existing railroad regulation. Empowered the Interstate Commerce Commission to set maximum railroad rates and to examine their financial records. |  |
| 1. When the people propose and vote on a law (not the elected officials), usually done by getting petitions signed. |  |
| 1. This term usually describes the use of government to regulate business and solve other problems in society; no more laissez-faire. It is a general term used for the reform movement of the early 1900s. |  |
| 1. One of the key inducements used by political machines. This type of job, promotion or contract is one that is given for political reasons rather than for merit or competence. |  |
| 1. Interracial organization founded in 1909 to abolish segregation and discrimination and to achieve political and civil rights for African Americans. |  |
| 1. When the people decide to vote to REMOVE an official from office. This made the officials more accountable to the people. |  |
| 1. Laws designed to prevent monopolies and prevent harmful business acts |  |
| 1. Someone who broke up monopolies; best example T. Roosevelt |  |
| 1. Places where immigrants were given instruction in English and on how to get a job. Run by educated middle class women. They became centers for reform in the women’s and labor movements. |  |
| 1. When voters choose who will run for office in an election. Before this, political parties would choose the candidates without input from voters. |  |
| 1. This extended suffrage to women. Susan B. Anthony was one of the leaders that helped to get it passed. |  |
| 1. Organization who controlled the political offices in cities. They usually rigged elections and used patronage to enrich party bosses. |  |
| 1. A political party made up of farmers and laborers that wanted direct election of senators and an 8 hour work day. |  |
| 1. This change to the constitution created the direct election of senators by the people (instead of state legislatures deciding on senators as was original to the constitution) |  |
| 1. A group of reformers who worked to solve problems caused by the rapid industrial urban growth of the late 1800s | P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 1. T. Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson |  |
| 1. The period from 1920 – 1933 is known as this, when the sale of alcoholic beverages was illegal. |  |
| 1. Name of the TR’s political party who split off the Republican party. This “split” the vote and enabled a democrat to be elected. |  |
| 1. This change to the constitution made alcoholic beverages illegal. |  |
| 1. When a legislature decides to send a law to the people for them to vote directly on it. This lets the common man have a say in important and sometimes divisive issues. |  |
| 1. Group that believes some of a nation’s resources/industries should be owned and operated by the government on behalf of the people. |  |
| 1. Reformer who believed that racial equality should happen immediately and used the NAACP to sue for it. |  |
| 1. TR’s promise of fair and equal treatment for everyone. Name of his philosophy and goal as president. |  |
| 1. This federal agency was created to protect wild areas in the US from development and exploitation. |  |
| 1. A law created in response to the book “The Jungle”. |  |
| 1. Reform measure that established that federal employment should be based on competence as measured by exams INSTEAD of patronage or the spoils system. |  |
| 1. A system of public employment or contracts based on rewarding party loyalists and friends, NOT competency-based. AKA Patronage |  |
| 1. A progressive reform where voters could keep their vote private. This diminished the power of political machines. |  |
| 1. Name of the most famous settlement house founded by Progressive reformer Jan Addams in Chicago in 1889 |  |
| 1. Journalists (newspapers, magazines, books) who exposed the bad parts of industrialization by writing articles and publishing photographs. |  |
| 1. Ida Tarbell (Standard Oil), Upton Sinclair (The Jungle), Jacob Riss (Photos of exploited laborers/immigrants), Ida Tarbell (Child Labor) |  |
| 1. General law that was designed to protect consumers from products that were unhealthy or poorly produced (these products often led to widespread illness) |  |
| 1. A National Banking system that controls the money supply in the country and influence the economy by setting interest rates. Also known as the “bank of banks” and is today’s national system. |  |

LIST OF TERMS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER TO MATCH TO DEFINITIONS:

16th Amendment

17th Amendment

18th Amendment

19th Amendment

Ballot Initiative

Booker T. Washington

Bull Moose Party

Direct Primary

Federal Reserve System

Hepburn Act

Hull House

Meat Inspection Act

Muckraker

Muckraker Examples

NAACP

National Park Service

Patronage

Pendleton Act

Political Machines

Populists

Progressive Presidents

Progressives

Progressivism

Prohibition

Pure Food and Drug Act

Recall

Referendum

Secret Ballot

Settlement Houses

Sherman Antitrust & Clayton Antitrust Acts

Socialists

Spoils System

Square Deal

Trustbuster

W.E.B. Dubois