

Apush chapter 20 terms



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Muckrakersjournalists who began to direct public attention toward social, economic, and political injustices. They were committed to exposing scandal, corruption, and injustice to public view. Ida Tarbellexposed tactics of Rockefeller-> attacked Standard Oil. ONAPUSH CHAPTER 20 TERMS SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY\$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowLincoln SteffensThe Shame of the Cities, exposure of machine government and boss rule. Helped arouse sentiment for urban political reform. Social Gospeladvocates of social justice-> egalitarian society and support for poor and oppressed people. Helping society ex. Salvation ArmyJacob Riisnothing produced more distress than crowded immigrant neighborhoods-> exposed through photographs and descriptionsSettlement Housea center in an underprivileged area that provides community servicesHull Housemost famous settlement house, opened in Chicago as a result of the efforts of Jane Addams-> sought to help immigrant families adapt to the language and customs of their new countryJane Addamssocial worker that opened the Hull HouseThorstein Veblensocial scientist; proposed a new economic system in which power would reside in the hands of highly trained engineers; only they could fully understand the " machine process" by which modern society must be governed. Frances Willardprominent female reformer of the temperance movement. Single->" Boston marriages" Carrie Chapman CattAmerican women's suffrage leader. Served as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. National American Woman Suffrage AssociationCatt was the president. Justified suffrage in " safer", less threatening ways. Because women occupied a distinct sphere--they had special experiences and special sensitivities to bring to public life--woman suffrage could make an important contribution to politics. 19th

Amendment guaranteed political rights to women throughout the nation Alice Paul head of the National Woman's Party. She argued that the 19th Amendment alone would not be sufficient to protect women's rights. National Women's Party founded in 1916. Alice Paul was the head of it. Secret Ballot printed by the gov. and distributed at the polls to be filled out and deposited in secret. Initiative, Referendum, and Recall The initiative allowed reformers to directly submit new legislation directly to voters. The referendum provided a method by which actions of the legislature could be returned to the electorate for approval. The recall gave voters the right to remove a public official from office. Direct Primary an attempt to take the selection of candidates away from the bosses and give it to the people Robert La Follette an American Republican. Ran for president as the nominee of the Progressive Party -> 1924 Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire in NYC in 1911, was one of the deadliest industrial disasters. The result was a number of reform movements. WEB du Bois co-founder of NAACP. Thought African Americans should receive an education to earn their rights. NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). Civil rights organization formed in 1909. Co-founded by WEB du Bois. WCTU (Woman's Christian Temperance Union). First mass organization among women devoted to social reform -> limits on alcohol sales 18th Amendment prohibition of alcoholic beverages in the U. S. Florence Kelley reformer -> minimum wage, 8-hour workdays. National Consumer's League. NAACP. Industrial Workers of the World industrial union -> 1905. The "Wobblies". All workers should be united as a social class and that capitalism and wage labor should be abolished. Big Bill Haywood founding member and leader of IWW and member of the Socialist Party of America Louis Brandeis associate justice on the Supreme

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Court; Progressive. First Jew on Supreme Court. Herbert Croly leader of the progressive movement. Co-founder of the magazine "The New Republic"

Northern Securities Case company was sued under the Sherman Antitrust Act by Roosevelt, one of the first anti-trust cases filed against corporate interests instead of labor Square Deal Roosevelt -> 3 C's - control of the corporations, consumer protection, and conservation of natural resources Hepburn Act gave the ICC the power to set max. railroad rates. Pure Food and Drug Act a series of consumer protection laws -> Food and Drug Administration Upton Sinclair The Jungle, exposed the horrors of the meat-packing industry. Showed the difficult life of the immigrants. The Jungle written by Sinclair. Exposed horrors of meat-packing industry. Read by Roosevelt. Gifford Pinchot head of forestry department. Ballinger-Pinchot Dispute. Taft dismisses him. Newlands Reclamation Act a U. S. federal law that funded irrigation projects for arid lands in the west. John Muir American naturalist and advocate of preservation of wilderness in the U. S. Hetch Hetchy Valley residents of San Fran wanted to use the territory for water. Muir didn't want it. Construction began after World War I. Panic of 1907 Bankers' panic. New York Stock Exchange fell almost 50%. J. P. Morgan bailed the government out. William H. Taft 1909-1913; Dollar Diplomacy, trust buster, Payne Aldrich Tariff, US Steel merger with TN Coal and Iron, Forest Reserve, Mann Elkins Act, 16th and 17th Amendments. Tennessee Coal and Iron major steel manufacturer with interests in coal and iron ore mining and railroad operations. Payne Aldrich Tariff barely reduced tariff rates Richard Ballinger Ballinger-Pinchot dispute. Wanted to open up land for mining - wasn't illegal. New Nationalism Roosevelt's Progressive political philosophy during the 1912 election Progressive "Bull Moose" Party 1912 by Roosevelt. After a

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split in the Republican party between him and Taft. Woodrow Wilson was the Democratic party nomination and presented "New Freedom" - a triple wall of privilege - trusts, tariffs, and the bank; stronger anti-trust legislation. Banking reform, tariff reductions, "man on the make" Underwood-Simmons Tariff - imposed the federal income tax and lowered basic tariff rates from 40% to 25% -> Wilson 16th Amendment graduated income tax -> based on income Federal Reserve Act created 12 regional banks, each to be owned and controlled by the individual banks of its district. Clayton Anti-trust Act stronger version of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Made to show an advancement in trying to end trusts. Federal Trade Commission a regulatory agency that would help businesses determine in advance whether their actions would be acceptable to the gov. -> unfair trade practices. Keating-Owen Act prohibited shipment across state lines of goods produced by underage children Anthracite Coal Strike strike by the mine workers. Roosevelt came to the support of the strikers. The strikers received higher pay and fewer hours. 17th Amendment direct election of senators as opposed to them being appointed. Wilson Segregates Federal Employees supported Jim Crow Laws, incredibly racist. Elkins Act amended the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887. It authorized the Interstate Commerce Commission to impose heavy fines on railroads that offered rebates upon the shippers that accepted them.