**CHAPTER 21 VOCAB SIGNIFICANCE**

Below are the terms from the chapter with their historical significance ONLY. Compare with your vocab assignment sheet you did for the chapter to make note of any deficiencies in your work. What you see below is what is expected of you to know for the quiz.

1. Ida Tarbell: Her articles brought to light the corrupt business dealings of monopolies and the public outrage led to reforms such as the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Specifically, her work led to a Supreme Court decision to break up Rockefeller’s Standard Oil Company.
2. Social Gospel: Led to Christian middle class citizens supporting social reforms such as settlement houses and Americanization movements. Led to societal rejection of Social Darwinism.
3. Salvation Army: Provided health and economic services to the poor. One of the first, most successful and longest-lasting progressive era groups.
4. Jane Addams’ Hull House: Acted as the model for settlement houses throughout the nation. Jane Addams shows up a lot on the exam and is always associated with Hull House or settlement houses.
5. American Medical Association: Successfully lobbied the government for reforms to protect the population from dangerous concoctions being sold as medicinal treatments. Helped to promote the Pure Food and Drug Act.
6. Women’s Trade Union League: led many strikes by women workers and even though was largely unsuccessful in achieving goals, did succeed in better organizing women.
7. NAWSA: led the push to the successful passing and ratification of the 19th Amendment.
8. 19th Amendment: Gave women the right to vote.
9. Commission Plan: Took the power at the local level away from the political machines.
10. City-manager Plan: Took the power at the local level away from the political machines.
11. Initiative/referendum: Gave the people power to have direct democratic say on laws, thereby taking power away from corrupt power brokers at the state and local government levels.
12. Direct primary/recall: Gave political power to the populace to have a say in who candidates were and to remove them of they were failing the people they represent in office.
13. Robert La Follette: Posterchild for the progressive political reforms at the state level. Most recognized political progressive.
14. Triangle Shirtwaist Fire: Led to reforms in safety and treatment of workers (30 new laws), including requirement that all factory doors open outward and have a pushbar (see the doors at school that led out of each building).
15. Women’s Christian Temperence Movement (WCTU): Leaders in the passing of temperance laws at state levels in most states and the eventual passing of the 18th Amendment (Prohibition).
16. Anti-Saloon League: leading organization in the passing of the 18th Amendment.
17. Prohibition: Although it failed, it is a great example of government’s attempt to cure the ills of society. Pure definition of what it means to be progressive.
18. Eugene Debs: Represented the Socialist segment of America during this time period, bringing to the forefront the plight of the impoverished, especially the union workers. Posterchild of the socialist movement at the turn of the century.
19. Wobblies: Their radical ideas and the threat of a socialist (nea, communist) revolution in America led to a public backlash against most labor unions.