Chapter 21 Key Terms

1. **Muckrakers.** Investigate journalists who propelled Progressivism by exposing corruption, economic monopoly, and moral decay in American society.

2. **Realism.** Form of thinking, writing, and art that prized detachment, objectivity, and skepticism.

3. **Hullhouse.** First American settlement house established in Chicago in 1889 by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr.

4. **Socialism.** Political movement that called for the transfer of industry from private to public control, and the transfer of political power from elites to the laboring masses.

5. **Eugene V. Debs.** Leader of the Socialist Party who received almost a million votes in the election of 1912.

6. **Gas and Water Socialist.** Term used to describe evolutionary socialists who focused their reforms efforts on regulating municipal utilities in the public interest.

7. **Initiative.** Reform that gave voters the right to propose and pass a law independently of their state legislature.

8. **Referendum.** Reform that gave voters the right to repeal an unpopular act passed by their state legislature.

9. **Recall.** Reform that gave voters the right to remove from office a public servant who had betrayed their trust.

10. **Australian ballot (secret ballot).** Practice that required citizens to vote in private rather than in public, and required the government (rather than political parties) to supervise the voting process.

11. **Disfranchisement.** Process of barring groups of adult citizens from voting.

12. **National American Women Suffrage Association.** Organization established in 1890 to promote woman suffrage, stressed that women’s special virtue made them indispensable to politics.

13. **W. B. E. Du Bois.** Leader of the NAACP, the editor of its newspaper, The Crisis, and an outspoken critic of Booker T. Washington and his accommodationist approach to race relations.

14. **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).** Organization launched in 1910 to fight racial discrimination and prejudice and to promote civil rights for blacks.

15. **Conservation.** Movement that called for managing the environment to ensure the careful and efficient use of nation’s natural resources.

16. **William Howard Taft.** Roosevelt’s successor as president (1909-1913) who tried but failed to mediate between reformers and conservatives in the Republican Party.

17. **New Nationalism.** Roosevelt’s reform program between 1910 and 1912, which called for establishing a strong federal government to regulate corporations, stabilize the economy, protect the weak, and restore social harmony.

18. **Progressive Party.** Political party formed by Theodore Roosevelt in 1912 when the Republicans refused to nominated him for president. The party adopted a sweeping reform program.

20. **New Freedom.** Wilson’s reform program of 1912 that called for temporarily concentrating government power so as to dismantle the trusts and return America to 19th century conditions of competitive capitalism.

21. **Federal Reserve Act.** Act that brought private banks and public authority together to regulate and strengthen the nation’s financial system.