**Progressive Era and Great Depression Vocabulary**

1. **13th Amendment:** 1865 abolished slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime.
2. **14th Amendment:** 1868 each citizen of the US should have equal protection under the law
3. **15th Amendment:** 1870 prohibits the federal and state governments from denying a citizen the right to vote based on that citizen's "race, color, or previous condition of servitude".
4. **16th Amendment:** 1913 gave Congress the power to pass an income tax
5. **17th Amendment:** 1913 created Direct election of senators
6. **18th Amendment:** 1919 Prohibited the manufacture, sale, and distribution of alcoholic beverages
7. **19th Amendment:** 1920 Gave women the right to vote
8. **Temperance Movement:** a social movement urging reduced or prohibited use of alcoholic beverages
9. **Initiative:** process that permits voters to put legislative measures directly on the ballot
10. **Recall:** gave citizens a chance to remove an elected official from office before the person's term ended
11. **Referendum:** The practice of letting voters accept or reject measures proposed by the legislature
12. **Suffragists:** people who supported the right for women to vote
13. **Conservation Movement:** also known as nature conservation, is a political, environmental and a social movement that seeks to protect natural resources
14. **Prohibition:** the banning of sale, transport, and making of liquor
15. **Pure Food and Drug Act:** the act that prohibited the manufacture, sale, or shipment of impure of falsely labeled food and drugs, passed in 1906
16. **Settlement House:** a community center that provides services
17. **NAACP:** National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is an African-American civil rights organization in the United States, formed in 1909
18. **Jazz Music:** a music genre that originated at the beginning of the 20th century, arguably earlier, within the African-American communities of the Southern United States
19. **Jim Crow laws:** racial segregation laws enacted between 1876 and 1965 in the United States at the state and local level.
20. **Flapper:** a "new breed" of young Western women in the 1920s who wore short skirts, bobbed their hair, listened to jazz, and flaunted their disdain for what was then considered acceptable behavior
21. **Bob Haircut:** a short haircut for women (and occasionally men) in which the hair is typically cut straight around the head at about the level of the jaw-level, often with a fringe (or "bangs") at the front.
22. **Recession:** a period of economic decline and distress lasting about 6 months
23. **Depression:** a serious breakdown in the economy with high unemployment and bank failures
24. **Dust Bowl:** a period of severe dust storms that greatly damaged the ecology and agriculture of the US and Canadian Great Plains during the 1930s
25. **Stock Market**: the total buyers and sellers of stocks (shares), the stocks are listed and traded on stock exchanges
26. **Inflation:** persistent increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time.
27. **Franklin Delano Roosevelt:** the 32nd President of the United States (1933–1945). He served for 12 years and four terms, known for his New Deal programs to fix the Great Depression and his leadership in WWII.
28. **The New Deal:** a series of domestic programs enacted in the United States between 1933 and 1938 to fix the   
    Great Depression
29. **Warren Harding:** the 29th President of the United States (1921–1923), who is known for his laissez-faire attitude and support of big business
30. **Calvin Coolidge:** the 30th President of the United States (1923–1929), known for continuing Harding’s policy of supporting big business and creating the Dawes Plan
31. **Herbert Hoover:** the 31st President of the United States (1929–1933), known for at first not interfering in the economy to fix the Great Depression, and then changing his mind and using several ineffective measures including Trickle Down Economics and the Hawley-Smoot Tariff.
32. **Dawes Plan:** an attempt following World War I in 1924 for the Triple Entente to collect war reparations debt from Germany. The plan had US banks loaning money to Germany to be able to pay the reparations.
33. **Trickle-Down Economics:** the idea that tax breaks or other economic benefits provided to businesses and upper income levels will benefit poorer members of society by improving the economy as a whole
34. **Hawley-Smoot Tariff:** a 1930 protective tariff meant to support American production that backfired because Europe retaliated with tariffs of their own. This tariff basically destroyed international trade at this time.
35. **Social Security Act:** a 1935 a social welfare legislative act which created the Social Security system in the United States.
36. **Civilian Conservation Corps:** a public work relief program that operated from 1933 to 1942 in the United States for unemployed, unmarried men from relief families, ages 18–25 as part of Roosevelt's New Deal
37. **National Recovery Administration:** the primary New Deal agency established by U.S. president Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) in 1933. The goal was to eliminate "cut-throat competition" by bringing industry, labor and government together to create codes of "fair practices" and set prices
38. **Public Works Administration:** part of the New Deal of 1933, was a large-scale public works construction agency that created jobs to build roads, bridges, power plants, government buildings, etc.