

<b>Period 6</b>	
Jane Addams	Created The Hull House for immigrants to live and find work in the city of Chicago. Her efforts allowed for migrants from Eastern Europe to develop not only their culture but their economics to prosper in the U.S. Her work came during the time of Progressive change in America especially from the realm of civil liberties.
Alexander Graham Bell	His invention of the telephone in 1876 led to the several women to obtain operator jobs. This improvement would of course be built upon throughout time and revolutionized technology in the U.S
William Jennings Bryan	Member of the populist wing of the Democratic Party. Promoted free silver over the gold standard. He was also famous for his lawsuit against Darwinism in the Scopes Trial.
Andrew Carnegie	He was a famous industrialist who came up with the concept of the Gospel of Wealth, which talked about the standard of living rising for the poor as well as the rich in Industrial America. Strong advocate for big business
George Armstrong Custer	He was a famous general in the Civil War, known for his infamous defeat at the Battle of Little Bighorn.
Grover Cleveland (Democrat)	Democratic president, known for his 2 non-consecutive presidential terms. He was a staunch supporter of the Gold Standard. Because of his conservative stance on the economy, he was able to sway the Mugwumps, who made up a faction of the Republican Party. The Mugwumps left their party to support him.
WEB Dubois	Ideological foe of Booker T. Washington. He believed in the philosophy of the Talented Tenth, that African Americans, if educated properly could excel in all aspects of life with their white counterparts. He believed in leveling the playing field for African Americans right after slavery, rather than trying to build up in a segregated society. Core found of the NAACP
Thomas Edison	Inventor of the lightbulb
James Garfield (Republican)	20 <sup>th</sup> President of the U.S., Republican- He was known for advocating for civil rights for African Americans. He proposed the end of the Spoils System. He was executed by a disgruntled supporter by the name of Charles Guiteau.
Samuel Gompers	Union leader and creator of the American

	Federation of Labor whose aims were to create fair and better conditions for skilled laborers in industries. The AFL was less accepting of African American and women laborers. The organization started off as apolitical but eventually got involved with trying to change policy. They seemed to be a bit more moderate than the Knights of Labor.
Benjamin Harrison (Republican)	23 <sup>rd</sup> President of the United States who signed into the law the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. He was pro-civil rights for African Americans, aiming to get African Americans the right to vote (this was unsuccessful).
Geronimo	Native American leader of the Apache tribe who fought against the United States in the Geronimo Campaign. This war started when America had beat Mexico and occupied Apache land. Geronimo's Campaign was unsuccessful. He was captured and became a Prisoner of War.
Chief Joseph	Tribal Chief of the Nez Perce, he lost against the Americans and promised that he would never fight again. His loss led to the beginnings of forced assimilations of Americans in the west due to grant's Indian policies
Queen Liliuokalani	Queen of Hawaii- the Hawaiian monarchy under her was overthrown by Sanford Dole, who became the first president of Hawaii. The annexation of Hawaii led to business such as the Dole pineapple industry, run by Sanford Dole's cousin to be established. It also eventually led to Hawaii statehood.
William McKinley (Republican)	He was the 25 <sup>th</sup> President of the United States. One of his biggest conflicts was the Spanish American War, in which the U.S. gained the territories of Puerto Rico and the Philippines and territorial control through economics in Cuba. He was assassinated.
JP Morgan	Famous banker; known for commercial banking
John Muir	A naturalist who respected the great outdoors and saw the outdoors as part of his spiritual connection with God. In 1892 he established the Sierra Club, which aimed at preserving mountain ranges throughout America.
Jacob Riis	Famous photographer who took pictures of urban life in New York City. He aimed at taking down the political machines of Tammany Hall.
John D. Rockefeller	Robber baron known for his standard oil trust;

	formed biggest monopoly of oil in United States
William Seward	Secretary of State under Lincoln, known for Seward's Folley, which was his purchasing of Alaska from Russia
Sitting Bull	Native American chief known for winning the Battle of Little Bighorn
Ida Tarbell	Investigative journalist, known as a muckraker. Aimed at exposing illegal practices and shady dealings in industries. Her work led to the suing of JD Rockefeller
Sojourner Truth	African American women's rights activist who questioned African American women's roles in the U.S. and where they fit within the suffragist movement.
Mark Twain	Also known as Samuel Clemens, famous author during Gilded Age; wrote Tom Sawyer, Huckleberry Fin, and the Jumping Frogs of Calaveras County
Frederick Jackson Turner	Creator of the Frontier Thesis; he believed that moving out west to the frontier built American character and the American spirit of that day. He also believed in the importance of sectionalism and that all of the different groups settled in patterns, which developed American culture.
Booker T. Washington	Ideological foe of WEB Dubois; believed that before African Americans could be equal to whites they must develop separately (educationally, socially, economically). He thought they needed to pick up trades that would benefit their community first. He set the framework for HBCUs. He was acknowledged by people such as William Howard Taft due to his approach of non-integration. He was famous for hiring African American intellectuals such as scientist George Washington Carver, to teach at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.
Frances Willard	Leader of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was aimed at prohibiting alcohol consumption in the United States. In addition to fighting alcoholism and crime, she also created soup kitchens and free libraries and focused on the conditions inside them.
Ida B. Wells	Women's suffragist who, like Sojourner Truth, questioned African American women's roles in the suffragist movement. Also talked about the importance of the black man. She documented the horrors of the lynching laws that were

	occurring in the South. She was seen as a progressive reformer.