

US History II Figures to Know

Jane Addams started the Hull House (settlement house movement).

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were American citizens charged with sharing nuclear secrets with Russia during the Cold War. Ethel was ratted out by her spy brother, David Greenglass, in a bid to protect himself. Julius and Ethel were convicted and executed.

Booker T. Washington believed that blacks should concentrate on economic self-improvement rather than on demanding social equality and civil rights. After he outlined his views in a speech in Atlanta in 1895, which included an apparent acceptance of segregation, his accommodationist position became known as the **Atlanta Compromise**. He founded the **Tuskegee Institute**.

Massachusetts-born and Harvard-trained **W.E.B. Du Bois** attacked Booker T. Washington's philosophy in his ***The Souls of Black Folks*** (1903). He believed that education for blacks had to include more than learning a trade, and he demanded access to higher education. Indeed, Du Bois believed it would be this educated African-American elite that would lead the way to equality by using the ballot box in states where they could vote and “agitation,” or protest, where they could not. He also started the **Niagara Movement** which became part of the **NAACP**.

Jacob Coxe was a businessman who led a march of unemployed men to Washington to ask for employment during the Panic of 1893.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known by his pen name **Mark Twain**, was the first major American writer born west of the Appalachian Mountains. His most famous works — *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884) — drew on his experiences of life in Missouri and along the Mississippi River before the Civil War.

Ernest Hemingway was a writer and journalist who is considered part of the “Lost Generation” of writers who exiled to Paris after WWI where there was more support for liberal ideas. “The Sun Also Rises,” “A Farewell to Arms,” “For Whom the Bell Tolls,” “Old Man of the Sea” as a few of his novels.

William Dean Howells's *The Rise of Silas Lapham* (1885) portrays the newly rich middle class and is among the earliest fictional accounts of an American businessman.

Henry James's *The Portrait of a Lady* (1881) examines a young American woman's experiences in the European societies of England and Italy.

Stephen Crane's *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* (1893) tells the story of the slums of New York and an innocent woman's fall into prostitution and death. Crane used **naturalism** – a form of realism that emphasizing the role of environment and fate in characters' lives.

In *Sister Carrie* (1900), **Theodore Dreiser** describes how a young country girl is literally seduced by her own ambition and city life. Dreiser is considered a naturalist style writer like Stephen Crane.

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Edward Bellamy's utopian novel *Looking Backward* (1888) is set in the year 2000 when poverty, crime, and corruption have disappeared and everyone is working for a government-owned-and-operated trust for the same pay.

Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan argued in *The Influence of Sea Power upon History* (1890) that a nation's greatness depended on its navy, and that countries with the greatest fleets played a decisive role in shaping history. He envisioned a canal going crossing through Panama or Nicaragua and overseas colonies. His ideas influenced T. Roosevelt.

In 1885 Congregationalist minister **Josiah Strong** published *Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis*, in which he argued that the United States, as the home of the "superior" Anglo-Saxon race, had an obligation to spread political liberty, Christianity, and civilization.

Upton Sinclair wrote *The Jungle* to expose the unsanitary practices and working conditions in the meat industry. He is considered a muckraker.

Lincoln Steffens' *The Shame of the Cities* (1904) was an attack on municipal corruption. He is considered a muckraker journalist.

Ida Tarbell's *History of the Standard Oil Company* (1904), which chronicled John D. Rockefeller's ruthless business practices. She is considered a muckraker journalist.

Lewis Hine was known for his photography of children laboring at dangerous jobs around 1910 setting off calls for child labor laws.

Louis Brandeis was a lawyer and associate justice of the Supreme Court who fought against powerful corporations, monopolies, public corruption, and mass consumerism, all of which he felt were detrimental to American values and culture. He helped develop the "right to privacy" concept. He was a strong advocate for unions believing that people had a right to govern themselves. He envisioned a welfare state with universal economic entitlements like the right to a decent income, protection against unemployment, and protection against work-related accidents.

Marcus Garvey was a Jamaican-born civil rights activist who sought to unify and connect people of African descent throughout the world. He believed in black pride, separate but equal, and back-to-Africa movements. He sought to establish Liberia as a black country in Africa.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was a minister and civil rights activist during the 50's and 60's. He advanced civil rights through nonviolence and civil disobedience. Was assassinated in 1968.

William Jennings Bryan ran unsuccessfully for president three times. He was the leader of the Free Silver movement. Was nominated by the Populist Party during the Panic of 1893. He appealed to farmers in the Midwest.

Eugene V. Debs as an American socialist, political activist, trade unionist, one of the founders of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), and five times the candidate of the Socialist Party of America for

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President of the United States. Debs eventually became one of the best-known socialists living in the United States. He served 6 months in prison for his role in the Pullman Strike.

Alfred Smith ran against Herbert Hoover in 1928. He was a Catholic and against Prohibition.

Robert Goddard constructed and successfully tested the first rocket using liquid fuel in 1926.

Jay Cooke was a financier who financed the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the 1870's. His company went bankrupt during the Panic of 1873 by overinvesting.

"Mother" Mary Harris Jones ("Mother Jones") was a leader of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW). Labeled as the "most dangerous woman in America"

Eleanor Roosevelt (FDR's wife) helped develop the United Nations.

Gloria Steinem was a feminist during the 60's and 70's who helped create New York Magazine, Ms Magazine, and was a founder of the National Women's Political Caucus.

John Dewey was a Progressive leader education in the 1800's. He was influenced by **William James** who pioneered methods in psychology.

Thomas E. Dewey was the Republican running against Truman in the election of 1948

Georgia O'Keeffe was an American modernist artist. She was known for her paintings of enlarged flowers, New York skyscrapers, and New Mexico landscapes. She has been recognized as the "Mother of American Modernism."

Thomas Hart Benton was a major American artist from Missouri. His paintings are famous for showing ordinary people doing common things. He drew and painted portraits, landscapes, and scenes of people at work in farms, factories, and busy cities.

Edward Hopper (1882-1967) is generally considered the foremost realist painter of 20th-century America. Though Hopper also worked in etching and watercolor, he is best known for his oil paintings, which often convey a sense of melancholy or isolation.

Sandra Day O'Connor was the first female justice appointed to the Supreme Court. She was nominated by President Ronald Reagan.

A Century of Dishonor by **Helen Hunt Jackson** was a book that chronicled the plight of the Native Americans. Upon reading the book, Congress passed the Dawes Allotment Act.

Samuel Gompers started the American Federation of Labor.

Henry Kissinger was the Secretary of State for Nixon and Ford. He is famous for negotiating a cease-fire in Vietnam.

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Frederick Jackson Turner was a historian known for his “Frontier Thesis.” His best known essay is “The Significance of the Frontier in American History.” He focuses on how the frontier experience fosters democracy and the American character. **The Turner Theory.**

Malcolm X was the public face of the Nation of Islam for a dozen years, advocated for Black empowerment and separation of black and white Americans, and criticized Martin Luther King, Jr and the mainstream civil rights movement for its emphasis on nonviolence and racial integration.

***Fire Next Time* by James Baldwin** contains two essays. The message of the first is that blacks must pursue lasting change rather than seeking revenge. The second essay is that religion can serve as an instrument of rage. Blacks and whites must learn to love each other in order for society to improve.

Alice Paul founded the **National Women’s Party**. She was an American Quaker, suffragist, feminist, and women’s rights activist, and one of the main leaders and strategists of the campaign for the 19th Amendment which prohibits sex discrimination in the right to vote.

Susan B. Anthony was an American social reformer and women's rights activist who played a pivotal role in the women’s suffrage movement. After she was arrested and fined \$100 for voting illegally in the 1872 presidential election, **Susan B. Anthony** wrote a speech titled "**On Woman's Right to Suffrage.**"

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was an American social reformer and women's rights activist who played a pivotal role in the women’s suffrage movement.

Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, and Zora Neale Hurston are African-American writers associated with the **Harlem Renaissance** (1910 – mid- 1930’s)

Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Bessie Smith, Fats Waller, and Cab Calloway were musicians who played in Harlem in the 1920’s.

Stokely Carmichael was a civil rights leader who at first advocated nonviolence as a method of change, but later endorsed violence much like Malcolm X. He coined the term “black power.”

W.E.B. du Bois was a spokesperson for the Niagara movement, author of *The Souls of Black Folk*, and a founder of the NAACP.

Louisiana Governor and U.S. Senator **Huey Long** was a socialist who believed that taxes on the wealthy should be significantly raised and redistributed to programs for lower income Americans. He founded the **Share our Wealth Society** and was preparing to run for president when he was assassinated in 1935.

In 1876 Democrat **Samuel J. Tilden** of New York won the popular vote but lost the election to Republican **Rutherford B. Hayes** of Ohio. A political agreement known as the Compromise of 1877 settled the election.

Francis Townsend’s plan to improve the economy during the Depression called for giving the elderly \$200 a month with the catch that they had to spend it.

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John Steinbeck's novel *The Grapes of Wrath* and the movie adapted from it dealt with the Great Depression in a realistic manner. For the movie-going public, this was an anomaly because most of the Hollywood movies produced during this time were comedies, musicals, or other escapist fantasies from the harsh realities of the depression.

"In 1934, at the age of 10, his father lost the family farm in Arizona and the members of the family became migrant workers in California." **Cesar Chavez** and his family became migrant workers when young Cesar was 10 years old. He would later become a very influential and important labor leader, organizing a famous lettuce boycott in support of migrant workers.

Dr. Benjamin Spock's 1946 *Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care* was a new kind of parent advice book. Dr. Spock broke away from the rigid parenting philosophy of the 1940s and 1950s by advising mothers to show affection for their children and respond to their needs. Previously, for example, it had been believed that picking up a crying baby would spoil him or her.

J. Robert Oppenheimer was the director of the laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, where the design and the building of the bombs took place. The **Manhattan Project** was the \$2 billion wartime effort that developed the atomic bomb in 1945.

The American diplomat usually associated with the Cold War policy of containment is **George F. Kennan**. Kennan, known only as "X," wrote in *Foreign Affairs* that the Soviet Union was planning a communist takeover of much of the world and needed to be contained by America and her allies. He is known for writing the **Long Telegram** about this matter.

Joseph McCarthy was a US Senator who relentlessly pursued alleged communists in government, Hollywood, and labor organizations. The term **McCarthyism** comes from his activities.

John Kenneth Galbraith argued in his book *The Affluent Society (1958)* that poverty was not even considered by most Americans in power, as they didn't think poor people existed in large numbers. Even though millions of Americans were poor, Galbraith believed that important people like politicians, city planners, and economists were not taking them into account. Galbraith asserted that the wealthy considered poverty a thing of the past.

Rosa Parks was the African American seamstress who took a seat at the front of the bus in Montgomery, Alabama in 1955 triggering the **Montgomery Bus Boycott** and an important Supreme Court ruling.

In the **My Lai** incident, **Lt. William Calley** was sentenced to life imprisonment (but later pardoned) for the murder of Vietnamese villagers.

Betty Friedan wrote the *Feminine Mystique* in 1963 and was one of the founders of the National Organization for Women (NOW). In the book, Friedan explained her theories on why women were depressed and lost in the world of the 1960s, as they could not ultimately be happy in the narrow roles of housewife and mother.

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Thaddeus Stevens was leader of the **Radical Republicans**. This group refused to recognize Southern Confederate members of Congress during Reconstruction. **Charles Sumner** was also a well-known Radical Republican.

Al Capone was the most famous bootlegging gangster.

Earl Warren was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1953. Under his leadership, the Supreme Court began to make decisions that favored civil rights. His landmark case was **Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka**. Because of his rulings, there were calls to impeach him. His influence is known as the **Warren Court**.

Andrew Carnegie formed the US Steel Corporation. He believed in the "**Gospel of Wealth**" calling on the rich to use their wealth to improve society. Here is a quote, "...surplus wealth is but a trust to be administered during the life for the good of the community."

John Maynard Keynes developed economic theories in the post WWI period. His economic theory is known as **Keynesian** economics which calls for government interference in the business cycle to counteract the highs and lows of inflation and deflation. The government should tax highly during times of inflation and spend extensively in times of deflation.

Rachel Carson's work *Silent Spring* is considered the first popular work to publicize environmental issues.

Louis H. Sullivan is an architect known as the "father of skyscrapers." He was a mentor to Frank Lloyd Wright and inspired the Prairie School of architects.

Buffalo Bill Cody was an American soldier, bison hunter, and showman. He is known for his Wild West Show.

Frances Perkins was the first woman to serve in the US cabinet. She served as FDR's **Secretary of Labor**.

***The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair** recounts the story of corruption in the meat-packing industry.

Naturalist **John Muir**, who was a driving force behind the creation of **Yosemite**, founded the Sierra Club in 1892 to protect the Pacific Coast's mountain ranges.

Long-distance transmission of electricity became possible with the alternating-current system that **George Westinghouse** developed in 1886, in which the high-voltage current is reduced or "stepped down" by transformers for household use.

The patent that **Graham Bell** received for the telephone was one of the most valuable ever granted, in part because his company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T), used it to monopolize the telephone's use by bringing patent-infringement suits against competitors.

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John Scopes was a high school teacher who was fined \$100 for violating Tennessee's Butler Act which forbade teaching of evolution in public schools. The Scopes Monkey trial became a national sensation when Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan debated the issue.

Jackie Robinson was an American professional baseball player who became the first African American to play in Major League Baseball (MLB) in the modern era. Robinson broke the baseball color line

Babe Ruth is regarded as one of the greatest sports heroes in American culture and is considered by many to be the greatest baseball player of all time. He played for the New York Yankees.

Jack Dempsey reigned as world heavy weight boxing champion from 1919 to 1926.

Richard Byrd's 1926 flight over the North Pole earned him the Congressional Medal of Honor, and he received international renown for his explorations of Antarctica.

Charles Lindbergh became without question the most famous person in America and perhaps the world after his solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean in March 1927.

Secretary of the Interior **Albert Fall** was at the center of the **Teapot Dome scandal**, in which he secretly leased naval oil reserves at Teapot Dome, Wyoming, and Elk Hills, California, to private companies in return for no-interest, noncollateral "loans." After resigning his office, Fall was convicted of bribery.

Michael Harrington's *The Other America* (1962) documented poverty in the United States and revealed that, by 1960, 35 million Americans lived below the poverty line (defined as a family of four with an annual income of less than \$3,000)

Spiro T. Agnew was Nixon's vice president. He resigned after getting charged with a felony of tax evasion which had nothing to do with Watergate.

Ruth Bader Ginsburg was appointed as Justice to the Supreme Court by President Carter. She was the first Jewish woman and second woman to serve on the Court. She became part of the liberal wing of the Court.

Nancy Pelosi is the first woman to serve as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Frank Lloyd Wright was an architect who believed in designing in harmony with humanity and the environment, a philosophy he called organic architecture. This philosophy was exemplified in a house called *Fallingwater* built overtop a creek in Pennsylvania. Wright was the pioneer of what came to be called the Prairie School movement of architecture.

James Meredith became the first African-American student admitted to the segregated University of Mississippi after the intervention of the federal government, an event that was a flashpoint in the civil rights movement.

Ida B. Wells was an American investigative journalist, educator, and early leader in the civil rights movement. She was one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored

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People (NAACP). Over the course of a lifetime dedicated to combating prejudice and violence, and the fight for African-American equality, especially that of women, Wells arguably became the most famous Black woman in America.

General O.O.Howard was the first director of the Freedmen's Bureau. He also conducted a famous campaign against the Nez Perce Indian tribe.

Edwin Stanton was the secretary of war who was removed by President Andrew Johnson leading to his impeachment.

Jay Gould and Jim Fisk were railroad tycoons known as *Robber barons* who conspired to corner the gold market in New York. They were involved in Tammany Hall and with Boss Tweed.

J.P. Morgan formed U.S. Steel. He created the Northern Securities Company which was a holding company for three major western railroad companies.

John D. Rockefeller created Standard Oil Company.

Thorstein Veblen wrote "The Theory of the Leisure Class" in the 1890's to depict the great divide between the wealthy and the poor.

Chief Joseph was a Nez Perce leader who adopted the language of freedom and equal rights before the law in speeches in Washington, DC. He is famous for his speech, "Let me be a free man."

Brigham Young was the Mormon leader who tried to establish the country of Deseret in Utah.

General George Custer and his entire command of 250 men were killed by **Crazy Horse** and **Sitting Bull** in the Battle of Little Big Horn in 1876.

Boss Tweed was a democratic Congressman who was involved in the corrupt **Tammany Hall** political machine. His corrupt group of politicians was referred to as the **Tweed Ring**.

Henry George wrote "**Poverty and Progress**" in the 1890's which called for a single tax on real estate to remedy the unequal distribution of wealth.

Laurence Gronlund wrote *The Cooperative Commonwealth* to promote the idea of **socialism**. He thought the transition to socialism could come about in a peaceful way rather than a violent way like Karl Marx promoted.

Edward Bellamy wrote *Looking Backward* in 1888 to promote socialism under the name of "nationalism." This utopian novel was intended to show how socialism or "nationalism" could solve the ills of inequality in society.

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Benjamin “Pap” Singleton was a former fugitive slave who organized a real estate company in Kansas to attract blacks from the South to his state. The effect was called the **Kansas Exodus**.

Father John Ryan wrote *Living Wage* in 1906 describing a decent standard of living as one that allows a person to participate in the consumer economy.

Carlos Montezuma founded the Society of American Indians in 1911. He called for the abolition of the Bureau of Indian Affairs saying that the Indians wanted self-determination. He insisted also that Indians should be granted full citizenship and all the constitutional rights of other Americans. (Citizenship was granted in 1924.)

Robert La Follett founded the **Wisconsin Idea** which was a **Progressive** movement calling for the state to handle social issues and the people to have more control over legislation. He called for nomination of public office through primary elections, state regulation of railroads and public utilities, and state insurance against illness, accident, and death.

Florence Kelly headed the **National Consumers League** making it into the leading advocate for women.

Vladimir Lenin overthrew the Russian government in 1917 and installed Communism as the form of government. He withdrew Russia from the WWI and in doing so, published the secret treaties of the Allies.

Bernard Baruch headed the War Industries Board during WWI.

Jeanette Rankin was the first woman elected to Congress. She voted against WWI and WWII.

Israel Zangwill wrote *The Melting Pot* which discussed ‘Americanization,’ a process by which newcomers to America were expected to merge their identity into existing American nationality.

Randolph Bourne wrote *Trans-National America* to critique Israel Zangwill’s ideas about Americanization. He pointed out that there is no distinctive American culture as it is made up of interactions of many cultures.

Enrico Caruso, the great opera tenor, is considered the first modern celebrity due to a large number of his recordings being sold by RCA Victor.

Charlie Chaplin is considered the most famous actor in the 1920’s.

John L. Lewis founded the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) as a break off group from the AFL but it is now affiliated with the AFL. He wanted workers organized by industry (e.g. autoworkers, steel workers, etc) rather than by trade (i.e. electricians, plumbers, etc) like the AFL.

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Edward Bernays, a nephew of Sigmund Freud, was a marketer who masterminded a campaign to get women to smoke and for the American public to make “breakfast” a morning meal instead of a noon meal (i.e. to persuade people to eat a morning meal).

Robert and Helen Lynd published *Middletown*, a study they conducted to determine why people were not voting or participating in politics or public concerns. They concluded that leisure activities and material consumption were taking the place of those activities.

Billy Sunday was professional baseball player turned evangelist who fought for conservative values. He drew large crowds across the US.

Bill Robinson was a famous tap dancer associated with the Harlem Renaissance.

A. Philip Randolph was an African American who was fed up with how blacks were treated in the US so he planned a march on Washington in 1941. The fear of the march prompted FDR to issue **Executive Order 8802** (to end discrimination in the defense industry) and the **Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC)**.

Mao Zedong in 1949 led a takeover of the Chinese government and installed a brutal communist government.

Joseph Stalin was the dictator of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) from 1929 to 1953. Under Stalin, the Soviet Union was transformed from a peasant society into an industrial and military superpower. However, he ruled by terror, and millions of his own citizens died during his brutal reign.

Walter Lippmann was an American writer who introduced the concept of “Cold War,” coined the term “stereotype,” and wrote a book critiquing democracy called *Public Opinion*.

Alger Hiss was a state department official accused of giving secrets to the Soviets. Richard Nixon achieved national prominence through his conviction of this man.

Ray Kroc franchised the first McDonald’s restaurant in 1954.

John Foster Dulles was secretary of state under Eisenhower. He promoted an updated policy of containment as one of massive nuclear retaliation against Russia if it attempted to attack a US ally. His plan was criticized as carrying the potential of “**mutually assured destruction**” (**MAD**).

Nikita Khrushchev became leader of the Soviet Union after Stalin’s death in 1953. It seemed like the tensions of the Cold War would ease, but that hope failed when he attacked Hungary in 1956.

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Ngo Dinh Diem was the anti-communist leader of South Vietnam whom the French and the US backed.

Ho Chi Minh was the Communist leader of North Vietnam.

Allen Ginsberg was a beatnik poet in the 50's who wrote obscene works which were banned. *Howl* is his most famous work.

Thurgood Marshall was the first black American to serve on the Supreme Court. Prior to this, he was a lawyer in the famous **Brown v School Board of Education** case.

Orval Faubus was governor of Arkansas who used the National Guard to prevent black students from entering Central High School in Little Rock in 1957 as part of **Brown v. Board of Education** ruling. Eisenhower sent in the 101st Airborne to clear the way for these students to enter the school.

Ralph Nader authored book *Unsafe at Any Speed* which addressed unsafe vehicles. His efforts led to numerous consumer protection laws and regulations.

Khmer Rouge was a brutal communist leader who came into control of Cambodia after the US invaded this neutral country during the Vietnam War in 1970.

Augusto Pinochet was a brutal dictator who came into control of Chile in 1973 after the CIA ousted socialist leader Salvador Allende. He executed and tortured thousands of people.

Lieutenant William Calley, Jr. massacred villagers of My Lai in Vietnam turning public opinion further away from supporting Vietnam War.

Jerry Falwell co-founded the political group in 1979 known as the **Moral Majority** to support conservative political candidates. He founded Liberty University in 1971.

Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in Russia in 1985 and became president of Russia in 1990. He supported democratic reforms. He enacted policies of glasnost ("openness") and perestroika ("restructuring"), and pushed for disarmament and demilitarization in Eastern Europe. Gorbachev's policies ultimately led to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1990–91.

Boris Yeltsin was first elected president of Russia in 1991

Ross Perot was a billionaire from Texas who ran as an independent against H.W. Bush and Bill Clinton on the election of 1992. He criticized the other candidates as not having enough know-how to handle the recession and ever-increasing national debt. He despised NAFTA. He won 19% of the popular vote, the highest a third party candidate has won since T. Roosevelt in 1912.

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Janet Reno was appointed as attorney general by President Clinton. She served as the first woman to this position.

Horatio Alger was a writer of the late 1800s who wrote young-adult novels which popularized the "rags-to-riches" myth. The characters in his novels normally succeeded through luck, more than sheer determination.

Scott Joplin was a great ragtime composer and is known for *King of Ragtime*.

Captain Alfred Mahan wrote "**The Influence of Sea Power upon History**" in 1890, which states that the country's navy determined its greatness, since a great navy allowed a country to take a decisive role in shaping history. **Theodore Roosevelt**, Assistant Secretary of the Navy at that time was greatly influenced.

William James was a famous philosopher and psychologist; he is most remembered for his 1907 book entitled *Pragmatism*.

Margaret Sanger was a twentieth-century activist who fought to make contraception legal and available to women. In 1916, she opened the first birth-control clinic in the US. She wrote *Women and the New Race*. She advocated for genocide and sterilization.

Dorothea Lange was an American photojournalist and is most remembered for her photos of the Great Depression. She took photos of destitute men in bread lines, migrant workers, and migrant labor camps.

Books such as **Michael Harrington's "The Other America"** helped Americans and the government to recognize poverty as a national problem.

The first African-American to serve in the cabinet was **Robert C. Weaver**, head of the newly created Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Department of Housing and Urban Development was created in 1965 under President Johnson's administration

In the 1968 Presidential campaign, **George Wallace** ran as a member of the **American Independent Party (AIP)**. The AIP nominated Alabama Governor George Wallace for president in 1968. Wallace campaigned against social welfare programs and liberal politics. He supported lower taxes and victory in Vietnam.

Jack Kerouac, Allen Ginsberg, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, William Burroughs, and Gary Snyder are all authors associated with the ideas of the **Beat Generation**.

The Polio vaccine was discovered in 1953 by **Dr. Salk**.