1. Eli Whitney-will use mechanization to increase cotton production efficiency and interchangeable parts. He will do this to decrease the need of slavery (too bad, so sad)
2. Henry Clay-will create compromises built on bi-partisanship that will prevent US Civil War for 40 years.
3. Ralph Waldo Emerson-American transcendentalist who was against slavery and stressed self-reliance, optimism, self-improvement, self-confidence, and freedom. He was a prime example of a transcendentalist and helped further the movement.
4. Henry David Thoreau-American transcendentalist who was against a government that supported slavery. He wrote down his beliefs in Walden. He started the movement of civil-disobedience when he refused to pay the toll-tax to support him Mexican War.
5. Charles G. Finney-An evangelist who was one of the greatest preachers of all time (spoke in New York City). He also made the "anxious bench" for sinners to pray and was against slavery and alcohol.
6. Joseph Smith-Founded the Mormon religion after reporting that he was visited by an angel and given golden plates in 1840; the plates, when deciphered, brought about the Church of Latter Day Saints and the Book of Mormon; he ran into opposition from Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri when he attempted to spread the Mormon beliefs, but was killed by non-believer. Smith establishment of the Mormon faith started a movement within America of values including no drinking, gambling, and an unorthodox view of marriage. His sacrifice for his religious beliefs is a symbol of what America was built on back in the colonial days.
7. Brigham Young-The successor to the Mormons after the death of Joseph Smith. He was responsible for the survival of the sect and its establishment in Utah, thereby populating the would-be state.
8. Jane Addams-developer of settlement houses in Chicago that will help immigrants transition into the US (assimilation)
9. Carrie Nation-Fanatic activist in the Temperance movement; bar room smasher!
10. Dorothea Dix-A reformer and pioneer in the movement to treat the insane as mentally ill, beginning in the 1820's, she was responsible for improving conditions in jails, poorhouses and insane asylums throughout the U.S. and Canada. She succeeded in persuading many states to assume responsibility for the care of the mentally ill. She served as the Superintendent of Nurses for the Union Army during the Civil War.
11. Mary Lyon- an American pioneer in women's education. She established the Wheaton Female Seminary in Norton, Massachusetts, (now Wheaton College) in 1834. She then established Mount Holyoke Female Seminary(now Mount Holyoke College) in South Hadley, Massachusetts in 1837 and served as its first president (or "principal") for 12 years. Lyon's vision fused intellectual challenge and moral purpose. She valued socioeconomic diversity and endeavored to make the seminary affordable for students of modest means.
12. Susan B. Anthony- social reformer and feminist activist who played a pivotal role in the women's suffrage movement. Born into a Quaker family committed to social equality, she collected anti-slavery petitions at the age of 17. In 1856, she became the New York state agent for the American Anti-Slavery Society.
13. Elizabeth Cady Stanton-A member of the women's right's movement in 1840. She was a mother of seven, and she shocked other feminists by advocating suffrage for women at the first Women's Right's Convention in Seneca, New York 1848. Stanton read a "Declaration of Sentiments" which declared "all men and women are created equal."
14. Noah Webster-American lexicographer, textbook pioneer, English-language spelling reformer, political writer, editor, and prolific author. He has been called the "Father of American Scholarship and Education". His blue-backed speller books taught five generations of American children how to spell and read, secularizing their education. According to Ellis (1979), he gave Americans "a secular catechism to the nation-state."
15. Horace Mann-Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, he was a prominent proponent of public school reform, and set the standard for public schools throughout the nation. United States educator who introduced reforms that significantly altered the system of public education (1796-1859
16. William McGuffey-college president who is best known for writing the *McGuffey Readers*, the first widely used series of textbooks. It is estimated that at least 122 million copies of *McGuffey Readers* were sold between 1836 and 1960, placing its sales in a category with the Bible and Webster's Dictionary.
17. John James Audubon- an American ornithologist, naturalist, and painter. He was notable for his extensive studies documenting all types of American birds and for his detailed illustrations that depicted the birds in their natural habitats. His major work, a color-plate book entitled *The Birds of America* (1827–1839), is considered one of the finest ornithological works ever completed. Audubon identified 25 new species.
18. Charles Darwin-was an English naturalist and geologist,[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Darwin%22%20%5Cl%20%22cite_note-4) best known for his contributions to the science of evolution. He established that all species of life have descended over time from common ancestors.  and in a joint publication with Alfred Russel Wallace introduced his scientific theory that this branching pattern of evolution resulted from a process that he called natural selection, in which the struggle for existence has a similar effect to the artificial selection involved in selective breeding.
19. Edgar Allan Poe-Orphaned at young age. Was an American poet, short-story writer, editor and literary critic, and is considered father of the American Romantic Movement. Best known for his tales of mystery and the macabre.
20. Walt Whitman-American poet and transcendentalist who was famous for his beliefs on nature, as demonstrated in his book, Leaves of Grass. He was therefore an important part for the buildup of American literature and breaking the traditional rhyme method in writing poetry.
21. Ann Lee (Ma Shaker)-Utopian. She was an English-American religious leader who broke away from Quakers to join a different sect commonly referred to as the "Shakers." Claiming revelation in a vision in 1770 that the second coming of Christ was fulfilled in her, she became their accepted leader. Four years later, she moved to America and founded the American Shaker movement. Shakers embraced in celibacy.
22. George Ripley (Brook Farm)-established a utopian community known as Brook Farm which offered its members a chance to engage in intellectual activity while running a farm. founder of short lived Brook Farm which dispersed after a fire destroyed buildings and debts built up
23. Frederick Douglass-one of the most prominent african american figures in the abolitionist movement. escaped from slavery in maryland. he was a great thinker and speaker. published his own antislavery newspaper called the north star and wrote an autobiography that was published in 1845.
24. William Lloyd Garrison-Prominent American abolitionist, journalist and social reformer. Editor of radical abolitionist newspaper "The Liberator", and one of the founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society.
25. Sojourner Truth-American abolitionist and feminist. Born into slavery, she escaped in 1827 and became a leading preacher against slavery and for the rights of women. She was the first black woman orator to speak out against slavery.
26. The Grimke Sisters-Quaker sisters from South Carolina who came north and became active in the abolitionist movement; Angelina married Theodore Weld, a leading abolitionist and Sarah wrote and lectured on a variety of reforms including women's rights and abolition. Published a pamphlet arguing for equal rights of women called "Letters on the Equality of the Sexes and the Condition of Women". She also argued for equal education opportunities; Daughters of a South Carolina slaveholder that were antislavery. Controversial because they spoke to audiences of both men and women at a time when it was thought indelicate to address male audiences. Womens' rights advocates as well. They believed they were born with God-given rights and should be allowed to use them. Anti-slavery and pro-equal rights for women.
27. Lucretia Mott-Quaker activist in both the abolitionist and women's movements; with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, she was a principal organizer of the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848.
28. Harriet Tubman-American abolitionist. Born a slave on a Maryland plantation, she escaped to the North in 1849 and became the most renowned conductor on the Underground Railroad, leading more than 300 slaves to freedom.
29. Neal Dow-Father of Prohibition; he made a law in Maine that would disallow lethal alcohol to be sold; other states adopted this law.
30. Lyman Beecher-insisted that it was the nation's citizenry more than its government that should take charge of building a better society. Presbyterian clergyman, temperance movement leader and a leader of the Second Great Awakening of the United States
31. Harriet Beecher Stowe-Harriet Beecher Stowe Wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin, a book about a slave who is treated badly, in 1852. The book persuaded more people, particularly Northerners, to become anti-slavery.
32. Theodore Weld-a prominent abolitionist in the 1830's. He was self-educated and very outspoken. Weld put together a group called the "Land Rebels." He and his group traveled across the Old Northwest preaching antislavery gospel. Weld also put together a propaganda pamphlet called American Slavery As It Is. Husband of Angelina Grimke. They wrote "American Slavery As It Is," a firsthand account of life under slavery.
33. Robert Owen- Factory owner, concerned with mistreatment of workers. organized one of the largest and most visionary of the early national unions, the GNCTU, or Grand National Consolidated Trades Union. Helped pass Factory Act of 1833, limiting work hours.