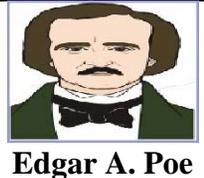
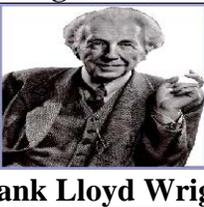
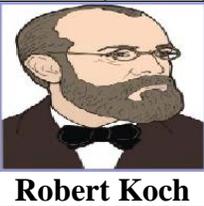
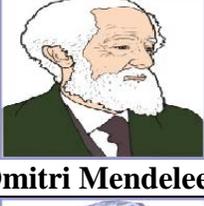


Currents of Thought Part I

Try this program to help fill organizer - <http://flashnhistory.com/FlashPrograms/CurrentsofThought.swf>

Famous Person	Dates	Accomplishments
 <p>Ivan Pavlov</p>	1849 - 1936	<p>Conditioned responses from dogs using bells at feeding.</p> 
 <p>Marie Curie</p>	1867 - 1934	<p>Won Nobel Peace Prize by working breaking down pitchblende which produced two new elements. Radium and Polonium</p>
 <p>Sigmund Freud</p>	1856 - 1939	<p>Examined the concepts of the unconscious, and repression Treated patients with psychoanalysis.</p>
 <p>Henri Becquerel</p>	1852 - 1908	<p>Investigated nuclear radiation by studying the unusual properties of the element uranium.</p>
 <p>Louis Pasteur</p>	1822 - 1895	<p>Discovered bacteria could be killed by pasteurization - heat - Developed the first vaccine for rabies and anthrax.</p>
 <p>Mary Shelley</p>	1797 - 1851	<p>In the book, Frankenstein had created a monster who was a symbol of science trying to conquer nature.</p>

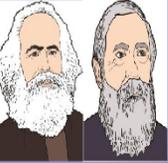
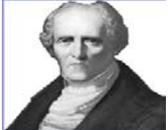
	<p>1804 – 1876</p>	<p>Famous writer who is remembered for wearing men's clothing and smoking in public. Lover to musician Chopin.</p>
	<p>1809 – 1849</p>	<p>Invented the detective story and formulated the short stories with works like "The Tell-Tale Heart and Murders in the Rue Morgue."</p>
	<p>1867 – 1959</p>	<p>America's architect designer of homes like Falling Water, museums like the Guggenheim and office buildings like the Larkin and Johnson Wax.</p>
	<p>1843 – 1910</p>	<p>Prussian scientist, who discovered anthrax bacteria - the cause of hoof and mouth disease. Considered one of the founders of microbiology.</p>
	<p>1845 – 1923</p>	<p>German physicist, who, produced and detected electromagnetic radiation in a wavelength range today known as X-rays.</p>
	<p>1834 – 1907)</p>	<p>Russia chemist, who organized a chart where elements are arranged by weight - periodic table of elements.</p>
	<p>1771 – 1832</p>	<p>Wrote historical novels like Ivanhoe. A time of turmoil and hatred between the Normans and the Saxons.</p>

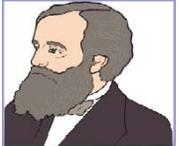
	1770 – 1850	Started the Romantic Age in English literature with "I wandered lonely as a cloud" in 1804 "Daffodils."
William Wordsworth		
	1856 – 1924	American architect who has been called the "father of skyscrapers." Mentor to younger members of the Prairie School.
Louis Sullivan		

Currents of Thought Part 2 – The Age of Progress 2

The program for this organizer can be found at <http://flashnhistory.com/FlashPrograms/CurrentsofThought2.swf>

Famous Person	Dates	Accomplishment
	1809 – 1882	In the, On the Origin of Species, he presented the theory of evolution. Based on research from Galapagos Islands.
Charles Darwin		
	1805 – 1873	British religious leader said the theory of evolution contradicted the Bible and also denied God's role in creation.
Samuel Wilberforce		
	1766 – 1834	In his Essay on Population, human population grows faster than food production. Disease and famine keep population in check.
Thomas Malthus		

 <p>David Ricardo</p>	<p>1772 – 1823</p>	<p>Developed the Iron Law of Wages. When workers make more money in the cycle, they have more children.</p>
 <p>Laissez-faire</p>	<p>Omit</p>	<p>Theory used by industrialists, to keep government and unions out of their businesses so they could run it their way.</p>
 <p>Marx and Engels</p>	<p>KM - 1818 – 1883 FE - 1820 – 1895</p>	<p>Workers of the world, unite. The Communist Manifesto urged worker to rise up against those who oppressed them.</p>
 <p>Jeremy Bentham</p>	<p>1748 – 1832</p>	<p>Philosopher who thought efforts should be made to improve the living and working conditions for workers.</p>
 <p>John Stuart Mill</p>	<p>1806 – 1873</p>	<p>Reformer who called for Labor Unions to improve working conditions. Both men and women should be able to vote and have an education.</p>
 <p>Robert Owen</p>	<p>1771 – 1858</p>	<p>Founded an industrial community in New Lanark, Scotland where he made a profit and workers were paid and treated well.</p>
 <p>Charles Fourier</p>	<p>1772 – 1837</p>	<p>A utopian socialist, who built several communities in France and U.S. where workers shared profits and did what they do best. All failed.</p>

 <p>Louis Blanc</p>	<p>1811 - 1882</p>	<p>French journalist, called for the government to organize workshops run by workers - based on "from each according to ability."</p>
 <p>Gregor Mendel</p>	<p>1822 – 1884</p>	<p>Austrian monk investigated how biological characteristics are passed on. Peas became the basis for laws of heredity.</p>
 <p>Joseph Lister</p>	<p>1827 – 1912</p>	<p>English surgeon, who worked on the problems of infection after surgery. He developed ways to kill bacteria. Yes, Listerine is named after him</p>
 <p>James Clerk Maxwell</p>	<p>1831 – 1879</p>	<p>Scottish physicist, who predicted that electric and magnetic energy moves in waves at the constant speed of light.</p>
 <p>Auguste Comte</p>	<p>1798 – 1857</p>	<p>French philosopher was one of the founders of sociology. Society had laws like nature and operated accordingly.</p>