

Key Sociological Thinkers: Industrial Revolution to the Great Depression

The center line includes events and movements such as the invention of the printing press (1440), the first steam engine patent (1698), the Industrial Revolution (1760-1840), the Civil War (1861-1865), the invention of the telephone (1876), the launch of the Ford Model T (1908), World War I (1914-1918), the 19th amendment (1920), and the Great Depression (1929-1939). On either side are boxes with information about the thinkers, some of whom have headshots next to their information. Harriet Martineau [a woman with light skin, brown hair, and a half smile] lived from 1802-1867 and was British. She developed sociological methods, studied the status of women, and wrote the book *Society in America* (1837). Karl Marx [in a black and white photo with a large white beard] lived from 1818-1883 and was German. He developed the idea of class consciousness and wrote *The Communist Manifesto* in 1848 with Frederick Engels. Emile Durkheim lived from 1858-1917 and was French. He developed the ideas of anomie and collective consciousness and wrote *Le Suicide* in 1897. Anna Julia Cooper [a woman with dark skin and hair looking directly at the camera] lived from 1858-1963 and was American. She is considered the founder of black feminism and wrote *A Voice from the South: By a Black Woman of the South* (1892). Jane Addams [a painting of a serious woman with light skin and a dark bun] lived from 1860-1935 and was an American social reformer. She founded Hull House and wrote *Hull House Papers and Maps* (1893). Ida B. Wells [a smiling woman with dark skin and coiffed dark hair] lived from 1862-1931 and was American. She exposed lynching as white supremacy and wrote *Southern Horrors: Lynching Law in All Its Phases* (1892). Max Weber lived from 1864 to 1920 and was German. He studied bureaucracy and the impact of values. He wrote *The Protestant Work Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* (1905). W.E.B. Du Bois lived from 1868-1963 and was American. He developed the ideas of double consciousness and the veil. He wrote the *Souls of Black Folks* in 1903. Eugene Kinckle Jones [shown as a young man with medium skin and a mustache] lived from 1885-1954 and was American. He was a leader of the national urban league, an advocate for black communities, and an anti-segregation activist. At the bottom of the image is a CC BY 4.0 Creative Commons license and a note that the image was designed by Michaela Willi Hooper and Kim Puttman.