

Ohio History Topics: Revolution, Reaction, and Reform

Topic	Date(s)	Description	Research
Abolition Movement			
American Anti-Slavery Society	1833-1870	The American Anti-Slavery Society provided local and state antislavery societies, including the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, with an organization that could take their cause to the national level. The American Anti-Slavery Society hoped to convince both white Southerners and Northerners of slavery's inhumanity. Unlike earlier organizations, American Anti-Slavery Society members called for an immediate end to slavery. In 1840, the American Anti-Slavery Society split. Some members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, including most members of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society felt that abolitionists should try to elect people of their beliefs to political offices to make laws ending slavery. To achieve this end, these abolitionists formed the Liberty Party.	Ohio History Central
Cincinnati Race Riots	1836-1843	Race riots broke out in the city of Cincinnati three times in a seven year period. Pressures over the fugitive slave act and anti-black sentiments led to anti-slaves riots. Students could examine the issues the people were reacting to at the time and the reforms they wished to see. Students can also look at how these riots were connected to later riots or racial tensions in Cincinnati.	Ohio History Central
Benjamin Lundy	1789-1839	Benjamin Lundy was an abolitionist opponent of slavery in the years before the American Civil War. In 1815, he established the first society dedicated to the abolition of slavery west of the Appalachian Mountains. It was known as the Union Humane Society. Lundy published his abolitionist newspaper: <i>The Genius of Universal Emancipation</i> . Students can examine Lundy's reaction to slavery and why he felt the system should be abolished. How did other react to Lundy and his beliefs?	Ohio History Central

Harriet Beecher Stowe	1811-1893	During the 1830s, Stowe became friends with several Ohio abolitionists. Among them was John Rankin, whose home in Ripley, Ohio served as a stop on the Underground Railroad. The stories that she heard from runaway slaves and Underground Railroad conductors while she lived in Cincinnati formed the basis of her book, Uncle Tom's Cabin. How did the public react to the book?	Ohio History Central
Underground Railroad in Ohio	Mid-19th Century	Ohio boasted several prominent abolitionists who played a vital role in the Underground Railroad. Once they arrived in Ohio, those runaway slaves who decided to remain in the state, usually settled in neighborhoods with other African Americans. Due to the racism that existed in Ohio, these people hoped that they would have some safety by residing in neighborhoods separate from whites. Many runaway slaves continued on to Canada. At least eight cities, including Ashtabula, Painesville, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Huron, Lorain, and Conneaut, along Lake Erie served as ferrying points to transport the former slaves to true freedom in Canada. Were their acts a form of revolution? What were the reactions at the local, state, or national level to those assisting escaping slaves?	Ohio History Central
Civil Rights			
Cleveland Civil Disturbances	1966-1968	Racial tensions reached a boiling point in the 1960s in Cleveland. What issues caused these riots? What reforms did the protestors want to see made in Ohio or the country?	Ohio History Central
Ellen Walker Craig-Jones	1972-1975	In 1972, Urbancrest's Ellen Walker Craig-Jones became the first African-American woman to be elected mayor, by popular vote, of a United States municipality. During her term as mayor, Craig-Jones oversaw the modernization of Urbancrest's various programs and the village rebuilt three main streets, installed streetlights and street signs, and received approval to start a \$3 million housing project. Craig-Jones had many years of experience in service to her community, serving twelve years on the Urbancrest Village Council.	Remarkable Ohio
Paul Lawrence Dunbar	1872-1906	Paul Lawrence Dunbar was the first African-American poet to garner national critical acclaim. Born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1872, Dunbar penned a large body of dialect poems, standard English poems, essays, novels and short stories before he died at the age of 33. His work often addressed the difficulties encountered by members of his race and the efforts of African-Americans to achieve equality in America. What was the reaction to his work?	Ohio History Central

Arthur S. Flemming	1970s	Arthur S. Flemming was Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare during the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. He also served on the Hoover Commission and helped plan the reorganization of the federal government. In the 1970s, Flemming became known for his commitment to civil rights and served as a member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights from 1974 to 1981.	Ohio History Cental
Freedom Summer	1964	In June 1964, the Freedom Summer organizers held an orientation session. The meeting occurred in Oxford, Ohio, at the Western College for Women. 800 people attended the orientation, mostly white college students. The participants received training in passive (nonviolent) resistance. The Freedom Summer of 1964 succeeded in educating many people about the difficulties African Americans faced in the South. The event's participants opened schools and health and legal centers for Mississippi's black population. Voter registration also increased.	Ohio History Central
Oberlin College		Oberlin was the first college in the country to regularly have African American and women graduates. Why was this revolutionary for its time? How did people react?	Ohio Memory
Honorable Carl B. Stokes	1927-1996	Carl B. Stokes was born June 21, 1927. He was the first African American democrat elected to the Ohio legislature. He was also elected Mayor of Cleveland, becoming the first African American Mayor of a major American city. He was elected judge of the Cleveland Municipal Court and was appointed by President Bill Clinton as ambassador to the Seychelles.	Remarkable Ohio
<i>Penick v. Columbus Board of Education</i>	1977	Circuit Court Judge Robert Duncan ruled schools in Columbus, Ohio were segregated and that the Columbus Board of Education knowingly kept white and African-American students apart from each other by creating school boundaries that sent black students to predominantly black schools and white students to predominantly white schools. Duncan cited evidence that this policy had existed since at least 1909. As a result of this ruling, the Columbus Board of Education began a program of school busing to create a desegregated school district.	Ohio History Central
Education			
Alan R. Foote	1907	During the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries, Ohioan Allen Ripley Foote sought to educate others about public finance issues. Like many other reformers during the Progressive Era, Foote opposed monopolies and firmly believed that the federal government and state governments should encourage competition among businesses. He also believed that corporate taxes hindered business growth and the economy. What reforms did he help establish and how to they relate to today?	Ohio History Central

Bing Act of 1921	1921	The Progressive Era is known for a variety of reform movements, including the movement to end child labor. In Ohio, the Bing Act required children ages six to eighteen to be enrolled in school. The theory behind the law was if children were required to be in school then they could not be working.	Ohio History Central
Boys Industrial School	1857	In 1857, the Ohio government established the Ohio Reform School, the predecessor to the Boys' Industrial School. The Ohio Reform School was a reformatory for boys between eight and eighteen years of age. Before the creation of this institution, the State of Ohio imprisoned male juvenile offenders in the Ohio Penitentiary with adult criminals. Because of the Ohio Reform School's success, by 1901, twenty-eight states adopted the "open system" for their juvenile prisons.	Ohio History Central
Indianola Jr. High School	1909	In 1909, the Columbus, Ohio, Board of Education authorized the creation of the first junior high school in the United States. Previously, students in Columbus remained in elementary school through the eighth grade, when they then attended high school. Unfortunately, fifty-two percent of Columbus's students dropped out of school before entering the tenth grade. Columbus school officials hoped that new schools, consisting of the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades, might better prepare students for the rigors of high school and keep a larger percentage of students enrolled in school.	Ohio History Central
Samuel Galloway	1811-1872	In 1844, Galloway began a political career and became Ohio's Secretary of State. One of his duties was to oversee public education in the state. The Ohio legislature passed two major laws dealing with education. The first of these laws was the Akron School Law of 1847. Before this legislation was enacted, local schools commonly functioned independently from one another, with little attempt at uniformity. The citizens of Akron, influenced by their New England roots, used the new law to organize their community's schools into a single system with one school district encompassing the entire city. Property taxes paid for the new school system. A school board, elected by the community, made decisions regarding the system's management and hired the necessary professionals to run each school. In 1849, the Ohio legislature adopted the Akron School Law for the entire state.	Ohio History Central
Kent State Shootings	1970	In May 1970, students protesting the bombing of Cambodia by United States military forces, clashed with Ohio National Guardsmen on the Kent State University campus. When the Guardsmen shot and killed four students on May 4, the Kent State Shootings became the focal point of a nation deeply divided by the Vietnam War.	Ohio History Central, Kent State University

Ohio Rural School Consolidation	1890s-present	Ohio was second only to Illinois in its number of one room schools. Rural schools were falling behind their urban counterparts due to meager funding from small tax bases and low teacher quality. Consolidating schools was supposed to create more efficient effective schools, but another result was creating a division between the communities and schools.	Ohio History Central
Environmental Protection and Agricultural Reform			
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in Ohio	1933-1942	Franklin Delano Roosevelt created the CCC in 1933 as part of the New Deal. There were 14,000 Ohioans employed by the CCC each year of the program's existence. The CCC workers in Ohio built roads, fire towers, improved parks among other public works projects.	Ohio History Central, Ohio Department of Natural Resources
Creation of 4-H	early 1900s	Albert Belmont Graham created the predecessor of 4-H in 1902 in Clark County, Ohio as a way to prepare children to become farmers. The U.S. Department of Agriculture merged children's farm groups across the country to form 4-H (head, heart, hands, and health).	Ohio History Central, 4-H.org, Ohio4H.org
Cuyahoga River Fire	1969	The fire only lasted half an hour and was not nearly the first time the Cuyahoga River caught fire. This incident gave Cleveland businesses the national reputation as polluters, and spurred the environmental movement, leading to the passage of the Clean Water Act of 1972.	Ohio History Central, Cleveland Memory, epa.gov
Ohio and Erie Canal	1800s	The Ohio and Erie Canal connected farmers to Lake Erie and later the Ohio River. This allowed farmers to sell their crops beyond the local market. By the 1850s canals were losing business to railroads.	Ohio History Central
Government Reform			
Administrative Reorganization Act of 1921	1921	Following World War I, many Americans, including numerous Ohioans, sought a more efficient and smaller government at the state and federal levels. The Administrative Reorganization Code of 1921 addressed these concerns by reordering the Ohio state government. This legislation dramatically increased the governor's power, giving him the power to appoint the directors of eight separate administrative departments. This new administrative system streamlined the Ohio state government dramatically by cutting thirty-seven agencies, boards, commissions, and offices.	Ohio History Central

Antimason Party	1820s-1830s	The Antimason Party came into existence in 1827 purportedly to reclaim government from a secret organization known as the Masons. By this time, many Americans opposed secret groups like the Masons. These people believed that groups like the Masons had undue influence on the government and ruled at the expense of more-ordinary Americans. The Antimason Party marked the first time in United States history that a formally-organized third political party existed. It was the first political party in American history to have a nominating convention for its candidate for the President of the United States. In 1831, Darius Lyman, representing the Antimason Party, ran for governor of Ohio. Robert Lucas, the Democratic Party's candidate, won easily. How did others react to the party? What reforms did the party want to make in the government?	Ohio History Central
City Manager/Dayton	19th Cent./ Progressive Era	During the Progressive Era of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Dayton became a center of political reform. Dayton became the first larger city in the nation to hire a city manager. A city manager was a professional who was hired by the city council. Since the city manager could be fired if he did not do his job, he had an incentive to avoid corruption.	Ohio History Central
Ohio Penitentiary Fire	1930	The Ohio Penitentiary Fire resulted in the deaths of 322 inmates. As a result of this catastrophe, the Ohio Assembly established measures to cope with prison overcrowding, such as the creation of the Ohio Parole Board.	Ohio History Central, Ohio Dept. of Correction
Labor reform			
Akron Rubber Strike	1936	The employees at the rubber manufacturers in Akron, Ohio, such the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, B.F. Goodrich, and Firestone, faced poor working conditions, low wages, and almost no benefits. In an attempt to alleviate their conditions, workers established a union named the United Rubber Workers in 1935. The following year, the URW organized its first major strike within Akron's rubber industry. What reforms did the strikers want? How did the management/town/country react? What was the outcome?	Ohio History Central
Amalgamated Association of Miners	1880s	AAM was one of the first mining unions in the country; miners were looking for fair wages and safer working conditions. This group joined the United Mine Workers of America in 1890.	Ohio History Central
Toledo Auto-Lite Strike	1934	In 1934, workers at the Electric Auto-Lite Company and other automotive-related manufacturers secretly organized the Automobile Workers Federal Union Local 18384, American Federation of Labor (AFL), which became the United Auto Workers (UAW) Local 12. When management refused to negotiate in good faith, the workers struck the Auto-Lite in mid-April. The Governor ordered Ohio's largest peacetime deployment of National Guard units. What was the reaction? Did the outcome spur reform?	Remarkable Ohio

Great Steel Strike	1919	The largest strike occurred among steel workers in the Midwest from September 1919 to January 1920. Known as the "Great Steel Strike of 1919," it eventually encompassed more than 350,000 workers. The Great Steel Strike of 1919 proved to be a dismal failure for the steel workers. Government officials used National Guard troops and federal troops to put down the strike in many cities, leading to violence and even workers' deaths in some cases.	Ohio History Central
Hocking Valley Miners Strike	1884	The Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company managers implemented the wage reduction against the workers' wishes, precipitating the Great Hocking Valley Coal Strike of 1884-1885. Workers commonly went on strike to demand fairer wages and better working conditions. Unfortunately for the workers, a large number of people were willing to work as scab laborers. The strike lasted nine months.	Ohio History Central
Ohio AFL-CIO	1958-Present	This leading labor organization achieved significant advances in the quality of life and security for working Ohioans during the second half of the twentieth century in areas of civil rights, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance. Its notable legislative successes include the passage of a public employee collective bargaining bill in 1983 and a voter referendum that protected worker's compensation in 1997.	Ohio History Central, Remarkable Ohio, OHS Labor Collection
Medicine			
Cleveland Clinic	1921-	Cleveland doctors George W. Crile, Frank E. Bunts, William E. Lower, and John Phillips founded the Cleveland Clinic Foundation on February 5, 1921. The four men wanted to create a hospital in which medical experts worked together as a team. In addition, the new hospital also invested in medical research and education. The Cleveland Clinic Foundation gained a reputation for its advancements in medical research and treatment in the decades following World War II.	Ohio History Central
George Crile	1864-1943	A pioneering surgeon and medical researcher of the early twentieth century, Dr. George Washington Crile graduated from Wooster University Medical School in 1887 and joined the college as a professor, a teaching role he continued throughout his life. He served in the Spanish-American War as an Army surgeon and brought clinical advances to the battlefields of World War I. An innovator in the field of surgery, he contributed greatly to the understanding of the role of shock in surgical physiology, including novel techniques in nerve-block anesthesia and blood transfusion. In 1921 he co-founded the Cleveland Clinic, serving as chief surgeon and president of the internationally acclaimed medical facility to the end of his career.	Remarkable Ohio

John Harris	1827-	John Harris was a doctor in Bainbridge, Ohio, who specialized in dentistry. In 1827, Harris began to teach students the basics of medicine to prepare them for medical school. He emphasized dentistry in his lessons, a topic that most medical schools failed to cover in any detail. Modern dentists view Harris as the father of dental education in the United States. Today, John Harris's home in Bainbridge is a dental museum.	Ohio History Central
Ohio Female Medical Education Society	19th Cent.	The Ohio Female Medical Education Society was one of the first organizations in Ohio to encourage women to join the medical profession. Throughout most of the nineteenth century, it was very difficult for a woman to train to be a medical doctor. Most Americans believed that women were not suited to be doctors. The common belief at the time was that women were too frail physically to handle the demands of the medical profession and that they might have mental breakdowns if they faced too much stress. Many male physicians also feared additional competition and financial loss if women became doctors. As a result of these factors, medical schools would usually not admit women.	Ohio History Central
Ohio Lunatic Asylum	1837-	In 1837, the Ohio legislature established the Ohio Lunatic Asylum in Columbus, Ohio. Dr. William Awl served as the director of this institution until 1850. Before creation of this institution, most mentally-ill Ohioans received no formal treatment for their illnesses. Their loved ones commonly had the ill person confined in a local jail or in the Ohio Penitentiary, hoping that their family members would not be able to harm themselves while under confinement. Awl believed that mental health problems were illnesses that physicians could treat, and in 1843, he even proclaimed that he had cured one hundred percent of his patients at the Ohio Lunatic Asylum.	Ohio History Central
Dr. Albert Sabin and the oral Polio Vaccine	1957	Dr. Sabin moved to Cincinnati Children's Hospital in the 1930's and worked on an oral polio vaccine. The oral vaccination was easier to administer and helped to pave the way for making polio a rare disease.	Ohio History Central
Safety Reforms			
Cleveland Clinic Fire	1929	On May 15, 1929, the main building of the Cleveland Clinic caught fire. In the end, 123 people lost their lives. Investigators found that the clinic was not to blame for the tragedy, but the Cleveland Clinic fire influenced major changes at both the local and national levels.	Ohio History Central
Cleveland Water Works Tunnel Explosion	1916	A gas explosion in 1916 left a group of workers trapped in a tunnel beneath Lake Erie, and 10 men died because of the fumes while attempting to rescue them. From the tragedy came the development of a safety hood or gas mask that went on to save countless other lives.	Ohio History Central

Collinwood School Fire	1908	At the Collinwood school in suburban Cleveland, a fire began in the school's basement. Because Lakeview School was built of wood, the entire building was quickly engulfed in flames. All of the exits were blocked by fire and smoke. The result was one of the worst tragedies in Ohio history. In all, 173 children, two teachers, and one rescuer died in the fire. The Collinwood School Fire inspired local, state, and national governments to pass new building codes to prevent future disasters of this magnitude. The community of Collinwood raised funds to rebuild the school, making the new building a model for safety standards in that era.	Ohio History Central
East Ohio Gas Explosion	1944	On October 20, 1944, a natural gas storage tank at the East Ohio Gas Co. plant in Cleveland, Ohio, exploded. This was one of the worst disasters in Cleveland's history, with 131 people killed. Twenty-one of the victims were never identified. The liquid gas seeped into the city's sewer system, causing manhole covers to explode into the air and creating a fireball underground that ignited numerous homes and businesses. As a result of the explosions, the East Ohio Gas Co. began to store its natural gas underground.	Ohio History Central
1913 Ohio/Dayton Flood	1913	After the flood waters receded, John Patterson and other Dayton residents were determined to prevent a future disaster of this magnitude. They hired hydrological engineer Arthur Morgan to come up with an extensive plan to protect Dayton from floods. Morgan recommended the construction of a series of earthen dams on the Great Miami River, as well as modifications to the river channel in Dayton. Governor James M. Cox supported the plan, helping to gain passage of the Vonderheide Act, which is also known as the Ohio Conservancy Law, in 1914. The law gave the state the authority to establish watershed districts and to raise funds for improvements through taxes.	Ohio History Central
Sports			
Branch Rickey	1881-1965	Rickey is credited with developing the farm system that still exists today in professional baseball. Players who were not ready to play for a major league team played for farm teams, perfected their skills, and proved that they were prepared to play for a major league team. He also introduced protective helmets for batters, pitching machines, and batting cages. In 1947, Rickey made history when he signed African-American Jackie Robinson to play in the major leagues. Prior to the integration of professional baseball, African-American players played in their own separate league.	Ohio History Central
Larry Doby	1923-2003	Larry Doby was the second African American to play professional baseball and the first African American to play in the American League.	Ohio History Central

William Ellsworth "Dummy" Hoy	1862-1961	As a deaf player, Dummy Hoy played a role in implementing hand signals in baseball.	dummyhoy.com
Temperance Movement			
Anti-Saloon League	1890s-1900s	Starting in 1893 in Oberlin Ohio, the Anti-Saloon League felt alcohol consumption was a cause of the moral decline in America at the time. The group's focus was to enact new and enforce existing law restricting the sale or use of alcohol.	Ohio History Central, Anti-Saloon League Museum (http://www.wpl.lib.oh.us/AntiSaloon/)
Blue Laws	Late 1800s-present	Blues laws restrict activities on Sundays. These limitations were implemented to prevent the public from skipping church to instead go grocery shopping or watch a sporting event.	Ohio History Central
Eliza Jane Trimble "Mother" Thompson	1870s-1900s	Eliza Jane Trimble Thompson lived in the community of Hillsboro, Ohio. Hillsboro had about twenty saloons, and Thompson and her supporters became determined to stop alcohol consumption in their town. Thompson had attended a speech given by Dr. Diocletian Lewis in 1873. Dr. Lewis had suggested that women should organize to protest against saloons and to pray for the bars' closing. Thompson took Lewis's advice. She and seventy-five other women in the community marched on the saloons, demanding that they pledge to no longer serve alcohol. Ultimately, Thompson and her followers were successful in closing the town's saloons. As a result of their success, women in more than one hundred other Ohio towns held their own protest marches. Many of these women later became involved in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.	Ohio History Central, OhioPix
Women's Christian Temperance Union	1874-	This organization pressured the Ohio and federal governments to implement Prohibition. Prohibition would outlaw the production, sale, and consumption of alcohol. From the mid 1870s to the early 1890s, the Women's Christian Temperance Union was the major organization within the United States seeking Prohibition. Its members utilized rather extreme tactics to convince Americans to abstain from alcohol. Members picketed bars and saloons. They prayed for the souls of the bar patrons. They also tried to block the entryways of establishments that sold liquor.	Ohio History Central
Welfare Reform			
Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA)	est. 1933	The National Recovery Act of 1933 allocated federal funds for the creation of low-rent housing. The CMHA established one of the first integrated public housing community in the United States.	Cincinnati Museum

Ohio Penitentiary Fire	1930	On April 21, 1930, the Ohio Penitentiary experienced the worst disaster in its history. A terrible fire broke out in the early evening, eventually killing 322 inmates. Not only was the state penitentiary fire the worst fire in Ohio's history, it was also the worst fire in American prison history. In the aftermath of the fire, the state legislature created measures to address the overcrowding. The General Assembly established the Ohio Parole Board in 1931, leading to the eventual release of thousands of prisoners.	Ohio History Central
Settlement Houses	1880s-1920s	Settlement houses were institutions where immigrants especially could go to seek assistance. Settlement house organizers sought to teach immigrants how to survive and prosper in the United States. They taught the immigrants English, business skills, and about American customs. The settlement houses often provided housing, free meals, and medical care. They also helped organize activities for children and young adults to keep these people out of bars. At the core of the settlement houses' mission was a desire to instill morality in the immigrants.	Ohio History Central, The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History
Women's Rights			
Florence E Allen	1884-1966	Florence E. Allen was nicknamed "first lady of the law" for her many firsts as a woman in the legal profession. After graduating from Western Reserve College for Women, she taught at Laurel School from 1906 to 1909. She then became a crusader for women's rights, and in 1913 received a law degree from New York University. Allen was appointed as an assistant Cuyahoga County prosecutor in 1919, the first woman in the country to hold such a position. In 1920, she was elected to Cleveland's Court of Common Pleas, advancing, in 1922, to the Ohio Supreme Court, where she served two terms. In 1934, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed Allen to the nation's second highest tribunal, the United States Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, where she became its first female member. In 1958, she was elevated to Chief Justice of that body and retired in 1965.	Remarkable Ohio
American Association of University Women	1881-Present	In 1881, Oberlin College along with 7 other schools came together to form the AAUW with the purpose "to unite alumnae of different institutions in "practical education work." " AAUW performed research on college educated women, and provide the information to local, state, and federal governments.	www.aauw.org

Amelia J. Bloomer	1818-1894	Amelia J. Bloomer was a women's rights advoacte. In 1851, Amelia Bloomer began to wear a style of clothing that would become known as bloomers. Bloomers consisted of a loose-fitting blouse, a knee-length skirt, and baggy pants. Women during this time period were expected to have a figure that resembled the number eight. Most women had to strap themselves into tight-fitting corsets to attain this figure. These corsets sometimes caused health problems and could even lead to physical deformities. By 1860, Bloomer stopped wearing bloomers. Women's clothing had changed. New and cooler fabrics also began to appear, Bloomer found the new style of women's clothing more comfortable and reasonable to wear. She may also have begun wearing more accepted clothing to men to draw attention away from the clothing she wore to the issues about which she wrote and lectured, especially suffrage for women and temperance.	Ohio History Central
Olympia Brown	1835-1926	Olympia Brown was a woman's rights advocate during the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. Brown went to Kansas and encouraged men to grant women the right to vote. She failed to convince many men, but Brown emerged from this summer as a prominent women's rights activist. She became a member of the Woman's Party and lectured across the United States on the need for equal rights for women with men. She also co-founded the New England Woman Suffrage Association and served as the president of the Federal Suffrage Association and as the vice president of the National Woman Suffrage Association.	Ohio History Central
Betsy Mix Cowles	1820s-1850s	Betsy Mix Cowles is known for her contributions to education, abolitionism, and women's rights in Ohio. As early as the late 1820s and early 1830s, she and her sister began opening infant schools in northeastern Ohio. Infant schools were a predecessor to kindergartens. Like many women who participated in the abolitionist cause, Cowles became interested in women's rights as well. In the late 1850s, Cowles's attention turned to higher education for women teachers.	Remarkable Ohio

Christy Girl	Late 19th-Early 20th C.	Howard Chandler Christy was a prominent American artist in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Christy became famous for his artwork depicting a young woman. She became known as the "Christy girl," and Christy used her image in books, magazines, calendars, and even patriotic posters. Christy once stated that the "Christy girl" was "High-bred, aristocratic and dainty though not always silken-skirted; a woman with tremendous self-respect." One critic echoed these sentiments, proclaiming that the "Christy girl: ...represented the awakening female, no longer content to preside over the kitchen, to be forbidden the golf course or the vote. The way Christy drew her, she was popular with the males because of her charm, while the young women liked her because she embodied their dreams of emancipation."	Ohio History Central
Ohio Women's Suffrage Association	1885-1912	It was not until May 1885 that the Ohio Womans Suffrage Association (OSWA) was formed in Painesville. Its members chose not to affiliate the organization with any of the national womens suffrage groups of this era, because they wanted to avoid partisan politics.	Ohio History Central
Victoria Claflin Woodhull	1838-1927	The company quickly prospered and allowed the two women to begin their own magazine, <i>Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly</i> . This journal called for equal rights for women with men. It also called for free love. Thanks to Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly, Woodhull emerged as a prominent spokesperson for the women's rights movement during the 1870s. In 1872, Woodhull sought election as President of the United States. Her running mate was noted-abolitionist Frederick Douglass. Woodhull lost the election to Ulysses S. Grant.	Ohio History Central
Other			
Dorothy Dandridge	1923-1965	Dandridge first appeared in a motion picture in 1937 in <i>A Day at the Races</i> . She had difficulty finding work in the motion picture industry and typically played stereotypical African-American roles. Unhappy with the limited acting opportunities in Hollywood, Dandridge began a musical career. Dandridge accepted additional movie roles during the 1940s, but she did not focus her attention on acting until the 1950s. Among her memorable appearances were starring roles in <i>Porgy and Bess</i> , <i>Island in the Sun</i> , and <i>Carmen Jones</i> . For her performance in <i>Carmen Jones</i> , Dandridge received an Academy Award nomination for best actress. She was the first African-American woman to receive this nomination.	Ohio History Central

Alan Freed, Rock n' Roll	1950s	Freed was a radio personality and creator of the term "Rock and Roll". In 1951, Freed began hosting a rhythm and blues program on WJW radio in Cleveland new style of music. Freed moved to WINS radio in New York City in 1954, and rock & roll became a common term across the nation. Freed worked with a number of live "rock & roll" concerts which were broadcast by radio across the country.	Ohio History Central
Louis Brom Field	1986-1956	Bromfield studied at the Cornell Agricultural College before transferring to Columbia University and graduating with a degree in journalism. After a career writing fiction and living in Europe, Bromfield returned to Ohio in 1939 and purchased Malabar Farm, near Mansfield. Bromfield dedicated his life to agriculture and sought to create a farm that promoted soil conservation. He became famous for his conservation efforts and was posthumously elected to the Ohio Agricultural Hall of Fame. Bromfield continued to write books and articles. His later books, including Pleasant Valley, focused on soil conservation and other farming issues.	Ohio History Central
Detective Martin J McFadden	1963	On October 31, 1963, the actions of Cleveland Police Detective Martin J. McFadden led to a new legal standard allowing police officers in the United States to stop and frisk suspicious persons prior to committing a crime. The law at the time allowed officers to stop a suspect only after a crime was committed. In a landmark decision on June 10, 1968, Chief Justice Earl Warren delivered the court's opinion that McFadden's action, called a "Terry Stop" after one of the suspects, was justifiable.	Remarkable Ohio
Lucy (Webb) Hayes	1831-1889	Before the American Civil War, Lucy Hayes supported the abolition and women's rights movements. Following the Civil War, voters in Ohio elected Rutherford Hayes governor of the state (1868 to 1872). Lucy Hayes played an active role in her husband's administration and lobbied the state legislature to provide more funding to schools, orphanages, and insane asylums. Lucy Hayes was a strong supporter of the temperance movement, but it was her husband who prohibited the serving of alcohol. She believed in education and allowed White House servants to take time off from their duties to attend school. Lucy Hayes wanted women to have greater access to education. She believed that women needed to be educated before receiving the right to vote.	Ohio History Central

Thomas Worthington	1773-1827	As governor, Worthington advocated numerous social reforms, including the regulation of bars and taverns, state assistance to paupers, and prison reform. He also became one of the earliest advocates for a canal system and supported free public education in the state. Unfortunately for Worthington, the Ohio legislature refused to enact most of his proposals. However, by the mid to late 1820s, many of Worthington's ideas, such as canals and public education, had become realities in Ohio.	Ohio History Central
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