Testing your Astro UChicago Knowledge: Who are in the images?
George Ellery Hale  
(June 29, 1868 – February 21, 1938)  
born in Chicago, undergraduate at MIT. Hale is known for inventing the spectroheliroscope, with which he made his discovery of solar vortices. In 1892, he was appointed associate professor at the University of Chicago until 1897, and full professor (1897-1905). Hale was a driven individual, who worked to found a number of significant astronomical observatories, including Yerkes Observatory, Mount Wilson Observatory, Palomar Observatory, and the Hale Solar Laboratory.
Edwin Powell Hubble
(November 20, 1889 - September 28, 1953)
was a UC Chicago student (BS’10). He played a crucial role in establishing the field of extragalactic astronomy and is generally regarded as one of the most important observational cosmologists of the 20th century. Hubble is known for showing that the recessional velocity of a galaxy increases with its distance from the earth, implying the universe is expanding, known as "Hubble’s law".
David Norman Schramm

(October 25, 1945 - December 19, 1997) was an American astrophysicist and educator, and one of the world’s foremost experts on the Big Bang theory. Schramm was a pioneer in the study of Big Bang nucleosynthesis and its use as a probe of dark matter (both baryonic and non-baryonic) and of neutrinos. He also made important contributions to the study of cosmic rays, supernova explosions, and heavy-element nucleosynthesis.
Otto Struve

(August 12, 1897 - April 6, 1963) was a Ukrainian-American astronomer. Struve was one of the most distinguished and prolific astronomers of the mid-20th century. He served as director of Yerkes, McDonald, Leuschner and National Radio Astronomy. Struve's research was mostly focused on binary and variable stars, stellar rotation and interstellar matter. He was one of the few eminent astronomers in the pre-Space Age era to publicly express a belief that extraterrestrial intelligence was abundant, and so was an early advocate of the search for extraterrestrial life.
Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar
(October 19, 1910 - August 21, 1995)
He was born in Lahore, Punjab and served as UChicago faculty from 1937 until his death. He won the 1983 Nobel Prize for Physics with W. A. Fowler for the theory of the later evolutionary stages of massive stars. He worked in stellar structure, theory of white dwarfs, stellar dynamics, theory of radiative transfer, quantum theory of the $\Lambda$, hydrodynamic and hydromagnetic stability, equilibrium and the stability of ellipsoidal figures of equilibrium, general relativity, mathematical theory of black holes and theory of colliding gravitational waves. The Chandrasekhar limit is named after him.
Eleanor Margaret Burbidge

(née Peachey, born August 12, 1919 Davenport) is a British-born American astrophysicist, noted for her work in the chemical abundances in stars and the theory of stellar nucleosynthesis. During her career, she served at Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, the University of London Observatory, Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge, England, the California Institute of Technology, was Director of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, and was first director of the Center for Astronomy and Space Sciences at the University of California at San Diego (UCSD), where she has worked since 1962.
Carl Edward Sagan (November 9, 1934 - December 20, 1996) was an American astronomer, cosmologist, astrophysicist, astrobiologist, author, science popularizer, and science communicator in astronomy and other natural sciences. His contributions were central to the discovery of the high surface temperatures of Venus. However, he is best known for his contributions to the scientific research of extraterrestrial life, including experimental demonstration of the production of amino acids from basic chemicals by radiation.
Gerard Peter Kuiper  
(December 7, 1905 - December 23, 1973) was a Dutch-American astronomer who spent most of his career at UChicago. He was a planetary scientist, selenographer, author and professor. He discovered Uranus's satellite Miranda, Neptune's satellite Nereid, and is the eponymous namesake of the Kuiper belt. Kuiper is considered by many to be the father of modern planetary science.