1. Omar Bradley ~ Army officer; World War II in the Europe Theaters.
2. Cesar Chavez ~ Farm worker, labor lead and civil rights activist.
3. Bill Clinton ~ President of the United States. His presidency enjoyed peace and economic well-being. Second President to be impeached by the House of Representatives.
4. Dwight Eisenhower ~ President of United States; Serve in World War II – Three Star General. The Commander to decide to go on D-Day (June 6, 1944)
5. Betty Friedan ~ Reshaping the attitudes of Americans towards the lives and rights of women.
6. Hector P. Garcia ~ was a Mexican-American physician, World War II veteran, civil rights advocate and founder of the American G.I. Forum. As a result of the national prominence through his work on behalf of Hispanic Americans.
7. Warren Harding ~ President Post World War I and first to attempt to control Immigration through quota setting.
8. John F. Kennedy – President of United States; died in Dallas, Texas. Help the Civil Rights Movement for women; end of discrimination for jobs. Started the race in space. Cuban Missile Crisis.
9. Martin Luther King, Jr ~ He is best known for his role in the advancement of civil rights in the United States and around the world, using nonviolent methods following the teaching of Gandhi.
10. Douglas MacArthur ~ General and Commander of the Pacific theater. “I shall Return”
11. George Marshall ~ Chief of Staff for Franklin Roosevelt during World War II for the United States Army.
12. Chester W. Nimitz – Admiral in Pacific theater during World War II. He was Commander of the USS Enterprise during the bombing of Pearl Harbor.
13. Richard M. Nixon ~ President. Watergate Scandal. He was listening to his opposition’s conservations illegally. Step down from office before impeachment proceedings.
14. Barack Obama ~ First African American President.
15. Rosa Parks ~ civil rights activists.
16. George Patton ~ General under Dwight Eisenhower during World War II. Believed that he was a recreated great leader from the Christian Crusades. He was a tank commander.
17. General John J. Pershing ~ He was sent in pursuit of Pancho Villa. Was a General during World War I of the American Expeditionary Forces.
18. Ronald Reagan – President of the Screen Gill Association of Actors under the Red Scare Investigation. President of the United States. He is credited for ending the Cold War, rescue of the hostage from Iran and fall of the Berlin Wall.
19. Franklin D. Roosevelt – President during the Great Depression and World War II. Had polio and began the March of Dimes in order to find a cure and prevention of polio. The only President to declare war and then ask for permission of Congress.
20. Phyllis Schlafly ~ A national leader of the conservative movement since the publication of her best-selling 1964 book, A Choice Not An Echo. Phyllis Schlafly has been a leader of the pro-family movement since 1972. She was a strong opponent to Equal Rights Amendment that would take traditional rights away from women.
21. Alexi de Tocqueville ~ was a French political thinker and historian best known for his Democracy in America. One purpose of writing Democracy in America, was to help the people of France get a better understanding of their position between fading aristocratic order and an emerging democratic order and to help sort out the confusion. He saw democracy as an equation that balanced liberty and equality, concern for individual as well as the community.
22. Harry Truman ~ Vice President that succeed Franklin D. Roosevelt after his death during World War II. He was also the President to decide to drop the atomic bombs on Japan and end World War II in the Pacific.
23. American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) ~ they were the American Armed Forces sent to Frances during World War I under Gen. John Pershing to fight with the British and French forces.
24. The Navajo Code Talkers ~ they were Navajo’s that were recruited by the US Marines during World War II to be radio operators in the Pacific Theater because of their hidden language that could not be broken by the Japanese.
25. The Flying Tigers ~ they were American Volunteer of the Chinese Air Force (nicknamed the Flying Tigers). It was composed of pilots from the United States military, recruited under presidential sanction and commanded by Clair Lee Chennault.
26. Tuskegee Airmen ~ the first African American fighter pilots. They played important role in the defense in the Europe Theater.
27. Space race ~ 1961 with the Soviet Union launching the first man in space, President Kennedy became concern about the United States following behind in the exploration of space and the impact on the Cold War.
28. Political machine ~ an organization linked to political party that often controlled local government
29. Civil service reform ~ nonpartisan scientific methods and credential to be used to select civil servants.
30. Populism ~ political movement founded in the 1890s representing mainly farmers, favoring free coinage of silver and governmental control of railroads and other large industries.
31. Social Gospel ~ occurred from 1870 until 1920. The reformers worked to better conditions in cities according to the biblical ideals of charity and justice.
32. Philanthropy ~ providing money to support humanitarian or social goals.
33. Initiative ~ allowed a group of citizens to introduce legislation and require the legislature to vote on it.
34. Referendum ~ allowed proposed legislation to be submitted to the voters for approval.
35. Recall ~ allowed voters to demand a special election to remove an elected official from office before his or her term had expired.
36. Muckraker ~ a journalist who uncovers abuses and corruption in a society.
37. Social Darwinism ~ a collection of theories of society that emerged in England and the United States in the 1879s, seeking to apply the principles of Darwinian evolution to sociology and politics. The central idea of social Darwinism is that of the struggle for existence can be used to justify social policies which make no distinction between those able to support themselves and those unable to support themselves.
38. Eugenics ~ a pseudo-science that deals with the improvement of hereditary qualities of a race or breed.
39. Nativism ~ preference for native-born people and a desire to limit immigration
40. Red Scare ~ the fear that Communists or “red” as they were called might seize power to a nationwide panic.
41. Prohibition ~ laws banning the manufacture, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages
42. Dictatorship ~ government without the people’s consent
43. Conventional and atomic weapons ~ Conventional weapons generally refer to weapons that are in relatively wise use that are not weapons of mass destruction, such as nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Atomic weapons are weapons of mass destruction.
44. Front ~ area where armies are engaged in conflict.
45. Concentration camp ~ detentions centers used by the Nazis during World War II to contained Jews from vast areas of the Nazi-controlled Europe.
46. Arms race ~ a competition between two or more parties for the best armed forces. Each party competes to produce large numbers of weapons, greater armies, and superior military technology.
47. Escalation of force ~ describes the escalation of a conflict to more destructive, confrontational or painful level. In particular, it is concerned with how persons or forces can be controlled or subdued in a conflict.
48. Credibility gap ~ the lack of trust or believability
49. Minority rights ~ embodies two separate concepts: first normal individual rights as applied to members of racial, ethnic, class, religious, linguistic or gender, and the second collective rights accorded to minority groups.
50. Desegregation ~ the process of ending the separation of two groups usually referring to races.
51. Congressional block ~ to stop the passage of (a motion or bill) in a legislative assembly.
52. Status quo ~ a commonly used form of a commonly used form of the original Latin “statu quo” – literally “the state in which” to maintain the status quo is to keep things the way they presently are.
53. Conservative resurgence ~ label Nixon gave to middle-class Americans who supported him, obeyed the laws, wanted “peace with honor” in Vietnam
54. Political spectrum ~ seeks to conserve or keep in place the economic, political, and ideological structures that are in place
55. Levee ~ dissipate
56. Rust Belt ~ industry in the Northeast was decline, leading to the region’s nickname.
57. Sun Belt ~ a new industrial region in southern California and the Deep South developing during World War II
58. Illegal Immigration ~ a non-citizen who has entered the United States without government permission or stayed beyond the termination date of a visa.
59. Laissez-faire ~ policy that government should interfere as little as possible in the nation’s economy.
60. Quota ~ a limited or fixed number or amount of people or things.
61. Stock market speculation ~ was established as a system for buying and selling shares of companies. To buy on speculation is the hope of making a fortune overnight.
62. Repatriation ~ the act of returning to the country of origin.
63. Affirmative action ~ an active effort to improve employment or educational opportunities for minorities.
64. Embargo ~ a government ban on trade with other countries
65. Multinational corporation ~ large corporations with overseas investments
66. Scandal ~ an action or event regarded as morally or legally wrong and causing general public outrage.
67. Impeachment ~ to formally charge a public official with misconduct in office
68. Egalitarianism ~ a belief in human equality especially with respect to social, political and economic affairs.
69. Individualism ~ a theory maintain the political and economic independence of the individual and stressing individual initiative, action, and interests
70. National ethos ~ the set of beliefs, ideas about social behavior and relationships of a person group
71. Americanization ~ causing someone to acquire American traits and characteristics
72. Satellite communications ~ Communication that involves the use of an active or passive satellite to extend the range of a communications, radio, television or other transmitter by returning the signals to earth from an orbiting satellite.
73. Assembly line manufacturing ~ a production system with machines and workers arranged so that each person performs an assigned task again and again as the item passes before him or her
74. Time-study analysis ~ time and motion study have to be used together in order to achieve rational and reasonable results. It is particularly important that effort to be applied in motion study to ensure equitable results when time study is used.
75. Robotics ~ technology dealing with the design, construction and operation of robots in automation
76. Just-in-time inventory management ~ a system of inventory management that stresses taking possession of inventory just before the time it is needed for production or sale
77. Historiography ~ the body of techniques, theories, and principles of historical research and presentation; methods of historical scholarship
78. Historical evidence ~ historical describes something that provides evidence to the facts of history or is based on people and events of the past
79. Political cartoon ~ an editorial cartoon, also known as a political carton, is an illustration or comic strip containing a political or social message that usually relates to current events or personalities.
80. Jane Addams ~ established settlement houses in poor neighborhoods.
81. Susan B. Anthony ~ one of the founders of National Women Suffrage. The group focuses on passing a constitutional amendments allowing woman suffrage.
82. Vernon J. Baker ~ First black unit to go into combat in World War II. One of the most decorated black soldiers in the Mediterranean Theater. Earned the Purple Heart, Bronze Star and Distinguished Service Cross.
83. Roy Benavidez ~ Received the Medal of Honor, the nation’s highest award for heroism for his actions in the Vietnam War
84. William Jennings Bryan ~ the 1896 Democratic candidate for President of the United States. He believed that our money should be back by silver.
85. Andrew Carnegie ~ first company to manufacture steel cheaply with the use of the Bessemer process.
86. Charles Carroll ~ a wealthy lawyer and planter in colonial Maryland. Best known because his efforts to hold office in the Protestant dominated colony resulted in the disfranchisement of Maryland Catholics
87. Hillary Clinton ~ First Lady of the United States. Candidate for the President of the United States and serve as Secretary of State under President Obama.
88. Glen Curtiss ~ was an American inventor and director of experiments at the Aerial Experiment Association. He invented the ailerons – surfaces attached to wings that can be tilted to steer the plane.
89. Clarence Darrow ~ the defense attorney for the Scope Trials which occurred in 1925.
90. Sanford B. Dole ~ named president of the Provisional Government of Hawaii that was formed after the coup, and was recognized within 48 hours by all nations
91. W.E.B. DuBois ~ African American born after the Civil War and the civil rights of the African American population.
92. Oval Faubus ~ best known for his 1957 stand against the desegregation of Little Rock public schools. He defied a unanimous decision of the US Supreme Court by ordering the Arkansas National Guard to stop African Americans students from attending Little Rock Central High School.
93. Henry Ford ~ inventor of the first automobile. Adopted the assembly line to divide operations into simple task that unskilled workers could do and cut unnecessary motion to a minimum.
94. Marcus Garvey ~ called for African Americans to form “Negro Nationalism” and glorified the black culture and traditions of the past. African Americans could gain economic and political power by educating themselves.
95. Bill Gates ~ co-founders of Microsoft to design PC software, the instructions used to program computers to perform desired tasks.
96. Barry Goldwater ~ ran against President Johnson in 1964. He believed that moderation was the pursuit of justice.
97. Billy Graham ~ is an American evangelical Christian evangelist, who rose to celebrity status as his sermons were broadcast on radio and television. He has been spiritual advisor to several US Presidents.
98. John Hancock ~ made a fortune in the sugar trade, smuggling molasses from the French colonies in the Caribbean. He was the writer of Declaration of Independence.
99. Dolores Huerta ~ in 1965 worked to win rights for the Hispanic American farmworkers. She was one of the co-founders with Cesar Chavez to organize labors to strike against California growers to demand union recognition, increased wages and better benefits.
100. John Jay ~ was one of the leaders of the Federalist. He was appointed by President to serve as first Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court.
101. Robert Johnson ~ created Black Entertainment Television (BET)
102. Estee Lauder ~ was an American businesswoman who was the co-founder of Estee Lauder Companies.
103. Charles A. Lindbergh ~ flew the *Spirit of St. Louis* from New York to Paris, France the first solo nonstop flights across the Atlantic Ocean.
104. Henry Cabot Lodge ~ was an American Republican Senator and historian from Massachusetts. He is best known for his positions on foreign policy.
105. Lester Maddox ~ built a successful business named Pickrick Restaurant in 1947. Maddox used the Pickrick as a platform for his political segregationist views, and in 1965 he closed the restaurant rather than comply with the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
106. Alfred Thayer Mahan ~ officer in the US Navy who taught at the Naval War College. He observed that building a modern navy meant that the US had to acquire territory for naval bases overseas.
107. Thurgood Marshall ~ an African American attorney who was the director of the NAACP’s Chief counsel and director of its Legal Defense and Education Fund. He focused his attentions to ending segregation in public schools.
108. John Peter Muhlenberg ~ was an American clergyman, Continental Army soldier during the American Revolutionary War, and political figure in the newly-independent US. He served in the US House of Representatives and US Senate
109. Sandra Day O’Connor ~ first woman in the US Supreme Court. She was appointed by President Ronald Reagan.
110. Eleanor Roosevelt ~ President Franklin Roosevelt’s wife. She helped to bring about the change for African American and women’s rights.
111. Theodore Roosevelt ~ President of the US and leader of the Rough Riders. Assisted Secretary of State under President McKinley.
112. Benjamin Rush ~ was a Founding Father of the US. He was a signatory of the Declaration of Independence and attended the Continental Congress. He served as Surgeon General in the Continental army
113. Upton Sinclair ~ publisher/writer of *The Jungle* which was based on his observation of slaughterhouse.
114. Lionel Sosa ~ media consultant for Presidential candidate John McCain and was a media consultant for President George W. Bush in the 2004 campaign as well as in 2000.
115. Sonia Sotomayor ~ first Hispanic US Supreme Court Justice and third female Justice. Appointed by President Obama.
116. Jonathan Trumball Sr. ~ stirred national pride during the American Revolution with his depictions of battles and other events in the Revolution.
117. George Wallace ~ he is remembered for his Southern populist and segregationist attitudes during the desegregation period, convictions that he renounced later in life.
118. Sam Walton ~ successful discount retailer that was the founder of Wal Mart and Sam’s. He stressed the importance of cost cutting and good customer service.
119. Ida B. Wells ~ journalist and former slave, from a ladies coach on a train. She refused to move to the smoking car where African Americans were to be seated.
120. Frances Willard ~ was an American educator, temperance reformer, and women’s suffragist. Her influence was instrumental in the passage of the 18th and 19th Amendments to the US Constitution. She was the national president of the World Woman’s Christian Temperance
121. Woodrow Wilson ~ President of US during World War I.
122. Oprah Winfrey ~ is an American media proprietor, talk show host, actress, producer and philanthropist. She has been ranked the richest African American of the 20th century, the great black philanthropist in American history
123. John Witherspoon ~ was a signatory of the US Declaration of Independence as a representative of New Jersey
124. Alvin York ~ the most decorated World War I. He was decorated on acts of astonishing bravery, the heroism.
125. Black Panthers ~ militant African American leaders who preached black power, Black Nationalism, and economic self-sufficiency.