

AHSGE HISTORY Study Sheet

A. Massey & A. Raybon

Early History

1. The Crusades- Holy Wars that pulled Europeans out of isolation and inspired them to explore foreign lands. They were searching for Southeast Asia (the Orient).
2. The Renaissance- Age of learning and adventure. Exploration was encouraged. Navigation tools were invented that made long range sea travel possible.
3. The Reformation- The Christian church was divided- Churches that broke away from the Catholic Church were called Protestants. This division led to religious strife and persecution. Many fled to America for religious freedom.
4. The Columbian Exchange- This developed after Columbus' discovery of America in 1492. This is the exchange of goods and culture between the Old World (Europe, Asia, and Africa) and the New World (America). Indian culture was destroyed. European diseases greatly reduced the Indian population.
5. Conquistadors- Spanish conquerors who explored Central and South America. The Spanish were often brutal to the Indians. (motivated by GOLD, GOD, and GLORY)
6. St. Augustine, Florida- The OLDEST permanent town in the US. IT was founded by the Spanish in 1565 as a fort to protect their treasure ships.
7. England and other countries started forming colonies in North America after the Spanish Armada was defeated. The Armada was the Spanish Navy. Other countries were afraid of the Armada, "The Bully of the Sea".
8. Jamestown, Virginia (1607) is the OLDEST permanent ENGLISH colony. England settled 13 colonies in North America (New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia)
9. House of Burgesses- Our 1st elected Representative gov't in the US (Jamestown 1619)
10. The Great Awakening- A wave of religious revivals that swept across the 13 colonies before the American Revolution. They united the colonies and instilled a belief in equality, which is a basic principle of democracy.

Alabama History

1. 4- main Indian tribes of Alabama- Choctaw, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Creek
2. Desoto was a Conquistador that explored Alabama
3. Mobile is the oldest town in Alabama. It was settled by the French.
4. At the battle of Horseshoe Bend, the Creeks were defeated by Andrew Jackson during the War of 1812
5. Alabama became a state in 1819.
6. The Trail of Tears was the removal of Cherokee Indians. This trail passed through N. AL.
7. Montgomery is where the Confederate States of America met to organize.
8. Alabama was the 4th state to pull out of the United States.
9. Winston County was upset and seceded from ALABAMA- Free state of Winston (neutral)
10. Birmingham is the iron and steel capital of Alabama. It was built after the Civil War.
11. The Boll Weevil destroyed the cotton crop and ended the one crop system.
12. Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee Institute.
13. George W. Carver was a teacher at Tuskegee and discovered 300 uses for the peanut.
14. William Gorgas, a famous Alabamian, killed mosquitoes which allowed workers to build the Panama Canal, (Pres. T. Roosevelt was determined to build this canal)
15. W.C. Handy was an Alabamian who is called the "Father of the Blues"

The American Revolution (1775-1781)

***CAUSES-** The 13 English Colonies became unhappy with England

1. No Taxation without Representation- (Stamp Act placed a direct tax on paper products)
2. Lack of free trade- Ex.- The Navigation Laws controlled all trade to and from the colonies. They were not allowed to freely trade.
3. Violation of the Rights of an Englishmen- England violated rights guaranteed to the people in the colonies (jury trial, defense, search and seizure)
4. Samuel Adams and Patrick Henry were leaders in expressing the colonies' complaints against England. They were Patriots who wanted war.
5. Boston Massacre- Colonists were angry when a small group of Americans were shot by the British Army. The event was exaggerated by those who wanted war and used to stir up hate against England.
6. Boston Tea Party- The Sons of Liberty (Radical group who wanted war led by Samuel Adams) vandalized 3 ship loads of tea in the Boston Harbor. They were angry about the tax on tea and England granting a monopoly on tea sales to one company.

***COURSE OF WAR**

1. 1st Battle- Lexington and Concord. "Shot Heard Around the World"
2. 2nd Continental Congress- These representatives from all 13 Colonies were the acting government for the US during the war.
3. The Declaration of Independence was written by T. Jefferson and adopted by the 2nd CC on **July 4, 1776**. It declared the colonies break with England (Great Britain) and stated why.
4. Social Contract Theory of Government is based on the writings of John Locke, and was included in the D of I by Thomas Jefferson. This theory states that the government gets its power from the people, the purpose of government is to serve and protect the people, and if the government becomes destructive the people have a right to change it.
5. George Washington was the leader of the Continental Army.
6. Valley Forge was where the army suffered its greatest trial. (A valley is a low point). It was a terrible winter and several 1,000 American troops died from exposure and illness.
7. Saratoga (an S turns) This battle is considered the turning point of the Revolution. After this victory Ben Franklin convinced **France** to join the war on our side.
8. Yorktown, Virginia (Y is at the end of the alphabet) is where the combined American and French forces defeated the British. This was the Last battle.

AMERICA WON the Revolution

The Articles of Confederation

1. It was the first constitution (plan of government) that went into effect after the Revolution.
2. The central government was weak and ineffective.
3. The central government of the US could not tax or regulate trade.
4. The US had only one branch of government the Legislative (no president, no courts)
5. This type of constitution was the result of the fear of the Americans. They had suffered greatly under the strong central government of England (Great Britain).
6. The Land Ordinance of 1785 was passed during this time. It established a system of dividing the land west of the Appalachians Mountains in order to sell the lands. The land was divided into townships and then sections. The 16th section of every township was to be used for education.

The Constitution

1. Supreme law of the United States
2. The Constitution is the 2nd and present constitution of the US.
3. It was written in 1787. It took 55 men four months to write it.
4. The Preamble is the name given to the first sentence. This states the Constitution's purpose which is to promote justice, domestic tranquility, and common defense. The first 3 words of the Preamble are **WE THE PEOPLE**. This indicates a democracy where all the people share the power.
5. The Great Compromise settled the conflict over the number of reps each state would have in Congress, which makes the laws. It established a bicameral Congress with two houses, The Senate and the House of Representatives.
6. The Constitution established a type government known as **Federalism**. The powers of government are divided and shared between central, state, and local governments.
7. **Separation of Powers** is when the powers of the central (national) government are divided into 3 branches.
 - Legislative- Congress- make laws
 - Executive- President, Vice President, and Cabinet- enforce the laws
 - Judicial – Federal Courts –apply and interpret the laws
8. Not all the delegates at the Constitution Convention agreed with the Constitution and the new federal form of government. They feared the central government was too strong. Those who opposed the Constitution were called Anti-Federalist.
9. The Federalist Papers were written to explain the Constitution and encourage ratification. The Constitution was ratified in 1788 and went into effect in 1789.
10. The #1 complaint against the Constitution was there was no listing of individual rights. These were promised and were added after ratification (THE BILL OF RIGHTS).
11. There have been 27 amendments (additions) to the Constitution.

Court Cases

1. Marbury v. Madison- 1st case where judicial review was used
Judicial Review- courts have the power to look over actions of government and decide if constitutional. (A law of Congress was struck down by this case)
2. Dred Scott Case- A slave was carried into free territory. He sued for freedom but the Supreme Court ruled for the master.
3. Plessy v. Ferguson- Courts upheld forced segregation of the races and established the racial policy –**Separate but Equal**
4. Sacco and Vanzetti Case- These two immigrant men were found guilty of murder. Many believed they did not receive a fair trial because of hate and prejudice against immigrants.
5. Gibbons v. Ogden- The Supreme Court established that the federal government not states is over interstate trade. (This decision was based on the Commerce Clause of the Constitution.)

The Amendments (additions to the Constitution)

- There are a total of 27 Amendments, but only the following are AHSGE material
The first 10 Amendments are called the **BILL OF RIGHTS**

1st – Freedom of speech, press, religion, petition, and assembly

2nd – Right to bear arms. (#2 it might shoot you)

3rd – No forced quartering of troops during peace time (#3 you can't stay in my house free)

4th – Search and seizure- warrant necessary (#4 don't come through my door)

5th –

- Grand jury indictment
- No self incrimination (plead the 5th)
- No double jeopardy
- Federal due process (government must follow proper procedures)
- Eminent Domain (protects private property from government takeover)

6th – Seven criminal trial rights- speedy, public, jury, lawyer, defense, know the charge, and face the witnesses against you.

7th – Jury trial in civil cases

8th – No cruel or unusual punishment nor excessive bail or fine (#8 lock the prison gate)

9th – Unenumerated rights (#9 it will be fine, all of your rights do not have to be listed)

10th – All powers not delegated to the federal government by the Constitution belong to the states and the people.

13, 14 and 15 were added after the Civil War and were meant to help Black Americans.

13th – Outlaws slavery and involuntary servitude (forced work) unless punishment for a crime.
(Lucky not unlucky 13)

14th – Black citizenship and state due process

Reconstruction

15th – Suffrage (right to vote) cannot be denied because of race, color, or prior servitude
(Black men vote).

16th – Government has the right to collect **income taxes**

17th – Popular election of Senators instead of being elected by the State Legislature

18th – Prohibition (alcohol is illegal) This came during the Roaring 20's.

Progressive Era

19th – Women's suffrage- 1920 during the Roaring 20's

Pre -Civil War

1. Abolitionist- People who were against slavery.
 1. William Lloyd Garrison- published an abolition newspaper- *The Liberator*
 2. Harriet Beecher Stowe- wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin* a fictional book about slavery.
 3. Fredrick Douglass- an escaped slave who published an abolition newspaper- *The North Star*
 4. The Underground Railroad- an abolition society that helped slaves escape.
 5. Harriet Tubman- She is the most famous conductor (guide) for the Underground Railroad. Her nickname was Moses.
 6. Sojourner Truth- A former slave who spoke against slavery and for women's rights.
 7. John Brown- Radical abolitionist who captured an arsenal at Harper's Ferry Virginia. He planned to march through the South leading a slave rebellion. He was captured and hanged. The North called him a hero.
2. Government Actions concerning slavery.
 1. Compromise of 1850- written by Henry Clay. It established popular sovereignty in the Mexican Cession (southwest USA). Popular sovereignty means that the people of a state decide an issue by voting.
 2. Fugitive Slave Act- Severe punishment for helping slaves escape. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was written as a protest to this act.
 3. Kansas-Nebraska Act- Popular Sovereignty in the Kansas and the Nebraska territories. Radical slavers and abolitionist raced to settle these territories. Violence broke out.
 4. The Republican Party- It formed after the K-N Act. It was a new political party that wanted to stop the spread of slavery- NO new slave states.
 5. The Dred Scott Case- Scott, a slave, was taken to a free territory and sued his master for freedom. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the master stating that slaves were property, not citizens, and had no rights.
 6. The South seceded from the US when Lincoln was elected President in 1860.

Civil War

1. 11 Southern states seceded when A. Lincoln was elected President. He was a Republican and wanted to stop the spread of slavery.
2. Ft. Sumter, SC was the first battle of the Civil War. (1861)
3. Confederate States of America v. The United States of America
4. Lincoln's reason for the war – **SAVE the UNION**
5. The South was for state's rights. The central government needed to stay out of the state's business.
6. The Emancipation Proclamation- Lincoln's statement freeing slaves in the Confederate States
7. Sherman's March through Georgia. General William Sherman made war on civilians. He left a path of destruction 60 miles by 300 miles
8. The Battle of Gettysburg is considered the turning point of the war in the North's favor.
9. The war ended when General Robert E. Lee surrendered to US Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. (1865) **The US (NORTH) won the war.**
10. The South suffered the greatest destruction of land, industry, and transportation.
11. The Homestead Act and the Morrill Act were passed during the Civil War. The Homestead Act gave away free land out west. The Morrill Act established government funding to start agricultural colleges, which were called Land Grant Colleges.

Post Civil War South- Reconstruction

1. 13th, 14th, and 15th, Amendments were added in an effort to help Blacks
13- freed slaves 14- Black Citizenship 15 Black men suffrage
2. Black Codes- effort to deny Blacks true freedom and keep them under white authority
3. KKK- most famous white society. Their main goal was to STOP the Black Vote
4. Carpetbaggers- Northerners who moved South
5. Scalawags- Southerners who helped and worked with Yankees
6. The Democratic Party was the political party that dominated Southern politics after Reconstruction
9. In an effort to stop Black Suffrage the poll tax and literacy test were required to vote.
10. Jim Crow Laws were laws that forced segregation. (separating the races)

The Industrial Age- Late 1800's-Early 1900's

1. Monopolies – no competition in business. Monopolies were the big businesses that controlled the markets.
2. Robber Barons was the nickname for big business owners who gained wealth by abusing workers
3. AT&T had a monopoly on the communications business. (telephone and telegraph)
4. John D. Rockefeller- Standard Oil- He was the King of Oil (Oil is found in Rocks)
5. Carnegie- King of Steel. Pittsburg Penn- (Cars are made of steel)
6. Gospel of Wealth- Carnegie preached and practiced this. It states that everyone has the right to become as rich as possible, but then they should help others.
7. Horatio Alger- Wrote books for boys glorifying wealthy businessmen - "Rags to Riches" stories.

The Progressive Movement

1. This movement was an effort to reform abuses and corruption in US business and politics
2. Muckrakers- reporters who exposed corruption.
3. Upton Sinclair- Muckraker who wrote a book The Jungle exposing the abuses in the meat packing industry
4. Ida Tarbell was a Muckraker who wrote about monopolies. She especially focused on Rockefeller and Standard Oil. Rockefeller had forced her father out of business.
5. W.E.B. DuBois- helped Blacks by starting the Niagara Movement (1st Civil Rights Movement) and the NAACP
6. Booker T. Washington- founded Tuskegee Institute and was President of Tuskegee for 34 years
7. George Washington Carver- Teacher at Tuskegee
8. Plessy v. Ferguson- Separate but Equal
9. Clayton Anti-Trust Act- Stop the monopolies (Trust is another word for monopolies)
10. Amendments 16, 17, 18, 19 are considered progressive amendments.
16- allowed the government to collect income tax
17- popular election of Senators instead of State Legislature
18- Prohibition – alcohol is illegal
19- women's suffrage- 1920

The Roaring 20's- Jazz Age

1. Jazz was the #1 music of the 1920's. It originated in New Orleans.
2. W.C. Handy of Alabama was the "Father of the Blues".
3. Movies and Radio became popular in the 20's. Hollywood Calif. became the movie capital of the world
4. Henry Ford and the automobile- Automobiles became affordable because of the assembly line process. Ford perfected the assembly line which allowed him to cut production time and cost. (mass production)
5. Red Scare- Fear of Communism and a fear of immigrants entering the US and taking over. The Russians were called Red.
6. Harlem Renaissance- A surge of African American art, music, and literature during the 20's. Langston Hughes was a famous poet .
7. Prohibition began in the 1920's. Prohibition means alcohol is illegal.
8. Temperance Societies were anti-alcohol reform groups.

The Depression

1. The beginning – 1929 the stock market crashed- businesses folded, high unemployment.
2. Many blamed Pres. Hoover for the Depression.
3. Hoover was defeated by Franklin Roosevelt (FDR). FDR's campaign promise was a "NEW DEAL"- promising **R**elief, **R**ecovery, and **R**eform.
4. FIRESIDE CHATS- FDR's regular radio addresses to the country to reassure and inform the public about the economic progress
5. NEW DEAL Programs
 1. FDIC- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation- insured bank accounts
 2. Social Security- mandatory unemployment insurance for retirement and disability
 3. CCC- Civilian Conservation Corps- Government employment for poor, young, unmarried men. (Worked on conservation projects)
 4. TVA- Tennessee Valley Authority- Promoted development of the southern Appalachian region - It built locks and dams (3 in Northern Alabama), and it produced electricity for the rural Tennessee region which included northern Alabama.
 5. NLRB- National Labor Relations Board- was established by the Wagner Act. It protected to right of workers to form unions.
 6. WPA- Works Progress Administration- It funded community building projects (playgrounds, schools, libraries) It also provided work for writers and artist.
 7. The Dust Bowl- This was the name given to a section of the Great Plains that experienced a severe drought during the Depression. (1000's lost their farms)

Wars

1. The American Revolution (1775-1781) America free at last.
2. The War of 1812- America's second war with Great Britain - President Madison encouraged war because of British impressment (kidnapping) of American sailors.
 1. Andrew Jackson- famous hero of this war. He defeated the Creek Indians in the Alabama territory at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. He also defeated the British at the Battle of New Orleans.
 2. The Battle of Fort McHenry- Francis Scott Key wrote the Star Spangled Banner.
 3. The war resulted in a growth in nationalism which is devotion to ones country.
3. **The Texas rebellion-** (1836) Texas gained their freedom from Mexico. Sam Houston led the Texas Army. "**Remember the Alamo**"
4. **The Mexican War-** (1846) The US defeated Mexico and gained the Mexican Cession which is all or part of seven states in southwest United States. The addition of the Mexican Cession fulfilled Manifest Destiny. (God's will for the US to stretch from coast to coast)
5. **The Civil War** (1861-1865) The US (North) defeated the Confederate States (South). Lincoln was President of the US and the Union was saved.
6. **The Spanish American War** (1898) The US fought Spain in an effort to free Cuba.
 1. American Newspapers were blamed for pushing the US into this war. They practiced Yellow Press which is the use of sensationalism in journalism to boost sales.
 2. San Juan Hill is the most famous battle in Cuba.
 3. Teddy Roosevelt was the leader of the Rough Riders, a volunteer group of fighters.
 4. The Battle of Manila Bay is the most famous battle in the Philippines. After this war the US took possession of the Philippine Islands.
7. **World War I** (1914- 1918)
 1. In 1917, the US joined the Allied Powers against Germany & Central Powers.
 2. The US President was Woodrow Wilson.
 3. The Germans were practicing unrestricted submarine warfare. They were attacking neutral ships in the Atlantic including US ships. They also tried to convince Mexico to attack the US with the Zimmerman Telegram (Note).
 4. The Allied Powers won. The Treaty of Versailles ended the war. It included the formation of the League of Nations. This was a world wide peace organization that was developed by Pres. Wilson of the US. The US never joined this organization.
 5. World War II - Germany was angry at harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
8. **World War II** (1939-1945)
 1. The US joined the Allied Powers after Japan bombed Pearl Harbor a US naval base in Hawaii on December 7, 1941.
 2. The US fought against the Axis Powers.- (Germany, Italy, and Japan)
 3. Japanese Americans were forced into internment camps in the US.
 4. Germany forced Jews into concentration camps. This persecution and killing of the Jews is known as the Holocaust. Auschwitz was a major concentration camp.
 5. Hitler was the leader of Germany. His hatred of the Jews led to the Holocaust.
 6. Eisenhower was the leader of US troops in Europe. He also was the leader of the Allied Forces at Normandy. This attack was known as D-Day.
 7. MacArthur was the leader of US troops in the Pacific. The Allies were fighting Japan.
 8. The war ended when the US dropped atomic bombs on two Japanese cities, HIROSHIMA and NAGASAKI.
 9. The Nuremberg Trials – Trials against those who carried out war crimes during the Holocaust.

AHSGE People of Importance

2. Christopher Columbus- Discovered the New World(America) in 1492. He claimed the unsettled land for Spain. He believed he was in the East Indies in SE Asia (Orient), so he called the natives Indians.
3. Locke and Rousseau- Writers during the Enlightenment Period. Their writings promoted the Social Contract Theory of Government. This theory is the basis for democracy. Jefferson copied these writers in the Declaration of Independence.
4. Montesquieu- Another Enlightenment writer. He feared corruption of power if it was all located in one branch. Our practice of Separation of Powers is based on his writings.
5. George Washington- The leader of the Continental Army during the American Revolution- Chairman of the Constitutional Convention- First President of the US- In his farewell address he warned our country against political parties, and ties with foreign countries.
6. Thomas Jefferson (Declaration of Independence) Jefferson and Hamilton were both members of G. Washington's Cabinet. Their difference in opinion about the Revolutionary war debt, a national bank, and interpretation of the Constitution led to the forming of our first two political parties, The Federalist led by Hamilton and the Democratic- Republican led by Jefferson. President Jefferson purchased the Louisiana Purchase from France.
7. Patrick Henry- Patriot(American who wanted freedom from Great Britain) He inspired the Revolution with a speech " Give me Liberty or Give me Death".
8. Samuel Adams- Patriot- one of the founders of the Sons of Liberty- Led the Boston Tea Party- started the Committee of Correspondence (printed anti-British newspapers)
9. Paul Revere- Patriot- warned the Americans that the British were coming before the Battle of Lexington and Concord
10. Lewis and Clark- They were sent by T. Jefferson to explore the Louisiana Territory.
11. Sacajawea- Indian guide who helped Lewis and Clark the Louisiana Territory.
12. Henry Clay- US Congressmen who was called The Great Compromiser. He helped to draft the Compromise of 1850 that cooled tempers concerning slavery. He promoted the American System which promoted internal trade. (America should be self sufficient, and depend less of foreign imports)
13. Elizabeth Stanton- Early 1800's Leader of Women's Rights. She organized the Seneca Falls Convention, the first convention promoting women's suffrage.
14. Sojourner Truth- Persuasive female reformer- against slavery and for women's rights
15. Susan B. Anthony- Leader for women's rights in the late 1800's
16. William Lloyd Garrison- Abolitionist- published *The Liberator*
17. Harriet Beecher Stowe- Abolitionist- writer of Uncle Tom's Cabin
17. Fredrick Douglass- escaped slave- Abolitionist- published *The North Star*
18. Harriet Tubman- famous conductor for the Underground Railroad- nickname Moses
19. John Brown- Radical Abolitionist- hanged after attempt to lead a slaver rebellion
20. Dorthea Dix- Reform leader- improved prison conditions and the treatment of the insane
21. John Marshall- Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during the early years (34 years)
22. James Monroe- THE MONROE DOCTRINE- Monroe warned that the Western Hemisphere was office limits to foreign countries. (No new colonies, and No interfering in political affairs)

23. Andrew Jackson-

*Famous hero of the War of 1812 (Defeated the Creek Indians of Alabama at Horseshoe Bend and Defeated the British at the Battle of New Orleans.)

- His presidency was called THE AGE OF THE COMMON MAN. Average middle class made up the majority of the voters.
- He created the Spoils System. The winner of the election rewards supporters with government jobs. Jackson fired over 2000 government employees and replaced them with his party members.
- He signed the Indian Removal Act that forced Eastern Indians to move to the Oklahoma reservations. The removal of the Cherokee Indians was called the Trail of Tears.

24. Abraham Lincoln- He was the first Republican President. His election led the secession of the South. He was President of the US during the Civil War, and his reason for war was to SAVE THE UNION.

25. William T. Sherman- He led a destructive march through Georgia during the Civil War. He wanted to crush the fighting spirit of the Rebels by attacking their families. He is the most hated Yankee General.

26. US. Grant- He led the Northern troops during the Civil War. He was elected President after the war.

27. Robert E. Lee- He was the leader of the Confederate troops during the Civil War.

28. John D. Rockefeller- King of the Oil Industry- Head of Standard Oil Company.

29. Andrew Carnegie- King of Steel Industry- Preached and practiced Gospel of Wealth.

Gospel of Wealth- You have the right to earn as much money as possible, but it is then your duty to help others.

30. Horatio Alger- He wrote books that glorified big business owners (Rags to Riches stories)

31. Upton Sinclair- He was a muckraker. (a reporter/writer who exposes corruption) He wrote The Jungle, a book about the abuses in the meat packing industries.

32. Ida Tarbell- female muckraker who exposed corrupt practices in monopolies (no competition in business) Her main target was Rockefeller and his Standard Oil Company

33. Horace Mann- Pre Civil war reformer in education- He promoted public education and teacher training.

34. W.E.B. Dubois- Black civil rights reformer(late 1800's) He started the Niagara Movement the first civil rights movement and he founded the NAACP. (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)

35. Booker T. Washington- founder and president for many years of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama

36. George Washington Carver- Teacher at Tuskegee Institute- He developed 300 uses of the peanut and encouraged southern farmers to practice crop rotation.

37. Theodore Roosevelt (Teddy)-

- Leader of the Rough Riders at San Juan Hill (Spanish American War 1898)
- Progressive President – Promoted conservation laws to limit monopolies, and laws to regulate the food and drug industries
- President determined to build the Panama Canal- His "Speak softly and carry a Big Stick" policy gave the US a reputation of being a bully.
- Roosevelt Corollary- TR's addition to the Monroe Doctrine stating that the US would be the police force of the Western Hemisphere

38. Woodrow Wilson- Progressive President- The Democratic winner of the 1912 election- The Republican party split before the election leading to Wilson's victory.

39. William Gorgas – Alabamian sent to rid Panama of disease causing mosquitoes- Panama was made safe for workers to build the Panama Canal.

39. W.C. Handy- Alabamian called the "Father of the Blues"
40. Henry Ford- Perfected the assembly line process which allowed his factory to mass produce automobiles - The automobile industry was the GIANT business of the 1920's.
41. Margaret Sanger- Female reformer who promoted birth control- She was concerned about women's health.
42. Zelda Fitzgerald- Radical female reformer of the 20's - Determined to break every tradition concerning the behavior of women
43. Herbert Hoover- President when the Great Depression began- Many people blamed Hoover for the Depression.
44. Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR)
 - Defeated Hoover in the 1932 election.
 - His campaign promise was a "New Deal" with Relief, Recovery, and Reform concerning the Depression.
 - He was elected to 4 terms in office.
 - He was President of the US during WWII.
45. Joseph Stalin- He was the leader of Russia (Soviet Union) during WWII
46. Winston Churchill- Leader of Great Britain during WWII
47. Adolf Hitler- Dictator of Germany during WWII- His aggression against Poland is blamed for starting WWII- His hate of Jews (anti-semitism) led to the Holocaust during WWII.
48. Benito Mussolini- Dictator of Italy during WWII- His country was allied with Germany and Japan. He wanted to control the Mediterranean Region. (lands in Africa, Asia, and Europe)
49. Dwight D. Eisenhower- Leader of the US troops in Europe during WWII- Allied leader of the Operation Overlord(Allied takeover of lands conquered by Germany)- 1st day of Operation Overlord was the D' Day invasion of Normandy France
50. Douglas MacArthur- Leader of US troops in the Pacific- WWII