



Law-Related Education



U.S. History Bio Cards

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The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Jane Addams
(1860-1935)

Jane Addams is best known as the founder of Hull House where she provided help for poor immigrants who had come to Chicago. The idea for Hull House came after she saw a similar institution in London. Hull House provided kindergarten and day care for the children of working mothers and after school activities for older children. Later an art gallery, employment bureau, library, public kitchen, music and art classes, as well as facilities for swimming and sports activities, were added. She also was involved in numerous organizations that promoted social reform involving the rights

of children, African Americans and women. Jane Addams became active in the peace movement during World War I and was the first president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Because of her outstanding work, she was the first woman awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931.

U.S. History Bio Card-2

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Susan B. Anthony
(1820-1906)

Susan B. Anthony was born on February 15, 1820 in Adams, Massachusetts. Anthony's family was very active in the reform movements of the day. They worked to end slavery in the abolitionist movement, and the fight against alcohol in the temperance movement. Anthony dedicated her life to the women's suffrage movement. Along with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, she founded the National American Women Suffrage Association and the American Equal Rights Association. In 1868 Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton established the political weekly, *The Revolution*, that lobbied for

women's rights. Anthony toured the country making speeches on women's rights. She was arrested, convicted and fined for voting in Rochester, New York. Anthony tried to turn her trial and conviction into political gains for the women's suffrage movement. In recognition of her hard work and dedication to the women's rights movement, the U.S. Treasury Department put Anthony's portrait on one dollar coins in 1979, making her the first woman to be so honored.

U.S. History Bio Card-2

The LRE Times

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Vernon Baker
(1919-2010)

Vernon Baker, born in 1919, served as a First Lieutenant in the infantry during World War II. His brave actions saved the lives of many in his company, and he was responsible for eliminating three enemy machine gun positions and an observation post. For his bravery, he was awarded a Purple Heart, a Bronze Star, and the Distinguished Service Cross. Historians concluded that he was wrongly denied the military's top award because of his race, and in 1997, he became the only living African American veteran of World War II to receive the Medal of Honor when he was presented this award by President

Bill Clinton. He is one of only seven African Americans ever to receive this award. Baker died in 2010 at the age of 90.

U.S. History Bio Card-3

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Roy Benavidez
(1935-)

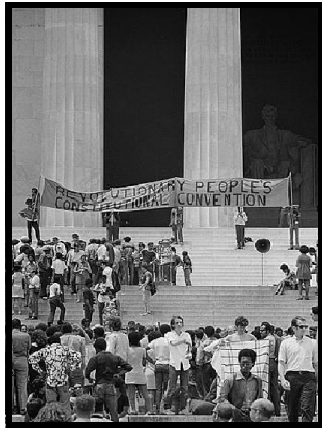
Roy Benavidez, born in 1935 in Cuero, Texas, is a Congressional Medal of Honor recipient for his heroics in the Vietnam War. This native Texan was responsible for saving 8 soldiers during an intense battle in 1968. He ran through enemy fire when he realized that his close friends and members of a Special Forces team were too injured to make it to the helicopter that had carried Benavidez to the battle site. He managed to reorganize the team and signaled for the helicopters to return and rescue them. As the helicopter was set to take off, it was hit with enemy fire. Benavidez managed to regroup

the men and hold off the enemy as another helicopter arrived. He was gravely injured as he battled hand to hand with a Vietnamese soldier. His injuries were so severe that he was not expected to live, and he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. His commanders did not expect him to live through the lengthy process required for a Congressional Medal of Honor. Years later, upon learning that he had survived, he was finally awarded the Medal of Honor.

U.S. History Bio Card-3

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Library of Congress

The Black Panthers

The Black Panthers (originally named the Black Panther Party for Self Defense) was a radical group in the 1960's that advocated armed self-defense and a revolutionary agenda to immediately end black oppression. The more radical approach of the Black Panthers was dramatically different from the nonviolent approach of Martin Luther King, Jr.. The founder, Huey Newton, chose the panther as part of the group's name because of its powerful image. While the Black Panthers did advocate a more militant approach than did Dr. King, they also advocated self-sufficiency

for African Americans including employment and decent housing. Some of their activities were designed to better their communities by providing daycare centers, medical clinics, and other services.

U.S. History Bio Card-4

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Omar Bradley (1893-1981)

Omar Bradley, born in 1893, graduated from West Point and just missed service in World War I. In World War II he was assigned to the European Theater where he served for a while under General George Patton. General Eisenhower later selected Bradley to command the 1st US Army during the D-Day invasion. It was under his command that Paris was liberated and the Germans were turned back at the Battle of the Bulge. He was known by the men under his command as "the soldier's general" because of his care and compassion for his men. In 1949 he became the first Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of

Staff. In 1950 he was promoted to five star General of the Army rank. He later served as a leader of the Veterans Administration. He died in 1981.

U.S. History Bio Card-4

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**William
Jennings Bryan**
(1860-1925)

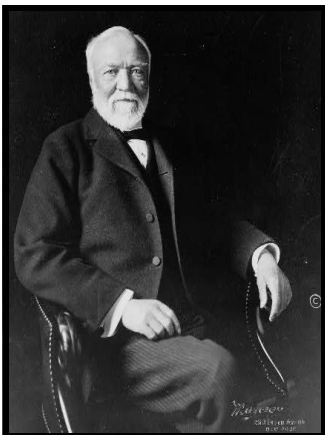
William Jennings Bryan was a noted orator and politician of his time. He began by supporting such reforms as the income tax, prohibition, and women's suffrage. As a Democrat, he ran for the presidency in 1896, 1900, and 1908, losing all three elections. In the 1896 campaign, he attacked the use of the gold standard and protective tariffs in his famous "cross of gold speech." He supported Woodrow Wilson in the election of 1912, and then served as Wilson's Secretary of State. He later resigned because of a disagreement over Wilson's aggressive stance toward Germany. In 1925, he

volunteered to prosecute biology teacher John Scopes for teaching evolution in Dayton, Tennessee's public high school. Evolution contradicted Bryan's fundamental religious beliefs. Noted defense attorney Clarence Darrow defended Scopes. Bryan even testified in the trial as an expert on the Bible. During this testimony, Darrow was able to make the great orator appear tired and confused even though Scopes was convicted and fined \$100. The stress of the trial and the subsequent criticism devastated Bryan. Within a week of the conclusion of the trial, he suffered a heart attack and died.

U.S. History Bio Card-5

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**Andrew
Carnegie**
(1835-1919)

Andrew Carnegie was one of the richest men in the world in the early 20th century. He first started his empire by working in the rapidly growing railroad industry. Using the Bessemer process, he created a steel company to capitalize on the growing need for steel after the Civil War. A follower of Social Darwinism, he amassed great wealth by beating out all his competitors with his shrewd business sense. He justified this great wealth with his "Gospel of Wealth" doctrine. Following this doctrine, he believed it was the duty of the wealthy to spread their surplus wealth to improve the conditions

of the poor who wanted to work hard to help themselves. During the last years of his life, he donated more than \$350,000,000 to worthy causes. These causes included education, international peace, libraries, and cultural centers.

U.S. History Bio Card-5

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Charles Carroll
(1737-1832)

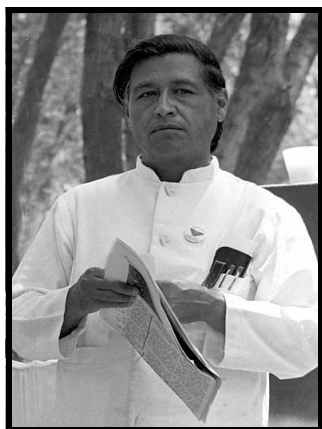
Charles Carroll was born in Maryland in 1737. Educated in Europe, he quickly became involved with the revolutionary spirit when he returned to America. When Maryland decided to send delegates to the Continental Congress, Carroll was one of those chosen. He wasn't in time to vote for the Declaration of Independence, but he was there to sign the document. He served on the Board of War during the Revolution. After the war, he was involved in setting up the state government of Maryland and served a brief time as the only Catholic in the U.S. Senate

once the U.S. Constitution was ratified. He was the last surviving signer of the Declaration when he died in 1832 at the age of 95.

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César Chavez
(1927-1993)

César Chavez, born in 1927, was successful in organizing the migrant farm workers union to defend Hispanic migrant workers. He was influenced by childhood events. His family lost their farm in the Great Depression, and César traveled with his parents as they became migrant workers. His experiences with discrimination led him toward nonviolent protest and organizations to help the plight of migrant workers. Mr. Chavez, along with Dolores Huerta, organized the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. In 1965, he was instrumental in organizing a nationwide boycott

of grapes after owners of the vineyards refused to work with the union. Mr. Chavez died in 1993 and in 1994 was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom posthumously.

U.S. History Bio Card-6

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Bill Clinton
(1946-)

Bill Clinton, born in 1946, served as Governor of Arkansas from 1979 to 1981 and from 1983 to 1992, the second longest time in Arkansas history. He was elected the 42nd President of the United States in 1992. He was the first Democratic president elected since Jimmy Carter in 1976 and was elected to a second term in 1996. His second term in office was marked by impeachment proceedings against him as a result of a relationship with a White House intern. One of the charges against him was that he committed perjury before a grand jury. He was acquitted of all charges by vote of the U. S.

Senate and successfully completed his second term as President. This was not the first time that impeachment proceedings against a president had occurred. Andrew Johnson was impeached in 1868, and impeachment proceedings had begun against Richard Nixon in 1974 when he resigned the presidency. President Clinton's impeachment also caused much debate regarding what the Constitution means when it says that a President can be impeached for "high crimes and misdemeanors." Today Clinton often serves as an ambassador of good will to areas of need.

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Hillary Clinton
(1947-)

Hillary Clinton, born in 1947, received her law degree from Yale University where she met her future husband, Bill Clinton. With Hillary by his side, Clinton served as Governor of Arkansas from 1979 to 1981 and from 1983 to 1992. As the First Lady of Arkansas, Mrs. Clinton championed health care and education issues. She continued her pursuit of health care as the First Lady of the U. S. after her husband was elected President in 1992 and then reelected to a second term in 1996. She became the first former First Lady of the U. S. to be elected to a position in U. S. government when she was

elected in 2000 to serve as a U.S. Senator from New York. She was elected to a second term in 2006, and in 2008 she decided to seek the Democratic Party's nomination for President of the U. S. She came closer than any other female in U. S. history to winning the presidential nomination of a major party but ultimately lost the party's nomination to Barack Obama. Following President Obama's election in 2008, he chose Mrs. Clinton to serve as Secretary of State.

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The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Glenn Curtiss
(1878-1930)

Born in 1878, Glenn Curtiss is known as the “Father of Naval Aviation” and the “Founder of the American Aircraft Industry.” Always fascinated with machines, he first began with motorcycles. He became the fastest man in the world at the time when his motorcycle reached a speed of 136.3 mph. In 1908, Curtiss became the first person to fly a publicly viewed flight. In the next few years a legal battle with the Wright brothers began over the design of the flying machine. Even though the Wright brothers eventually won the suit, they did not push for monopoly status and the Curtiss company continued to

manufacture airplanes. Curtiss’ company went on to build the largest fleet of airplanes used during World War I. Curtiss later developed a seaplane that was the first to take off and land on the deck of a ship. In 1929 the Curtiss Aeroplane Company merged with the Wright Aeronautical Company to form the Curtiss-Wright Corporation. This corporation is today a leading producer of high-tech components for the aeronautical industry.

U.S. History Bio Card-8

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Clarence Darrow
(1857-1938)

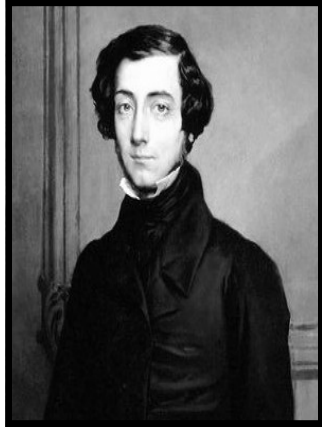
Clarence Darrow was a critically acclaimed defense attorney arguing some of the most famous trials in American history. He defended the Socialist Eugene V. Debs against charges of criminal conspiracy in the Pullman strikes against the railroad industry. Next, he defended teenagers Leopold and Loeb in one of the most famous murder trials in American history. His closing arguments were some of the strongest ever attacking the death penalty. Finally, he defended John Scopes for teaching evolution in his high school biology class in Tennessee. At the time, Tennessee had a statute

on its books prohibiting the teaching of evolution. In the Scopes trial Darrow challenged the fundamental religious beliefs of his opposing attorney, William Jennings Bryan. This battle between two of the most famous attorneys of the day attracted attention all across the nation. Dying in 1938, he still remains one of the most famous American trial lawyers and leading civil libertarians.

U.S. History Bio Card-8

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Alexis de
Tocqueville**
(1805-1859)

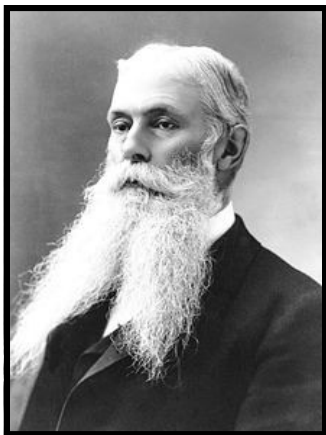
Alexis de Tocqueville was a French political thinker and historian who traveled throughout the United States from 1831-1833 where he examined the political and social nature of the United States. Upon his return to France, he authored *Democracy in America*, in which he described the “exceptionalism” that he saw in America. He was impressed with the way that Americans formed social institutions and how those impacted society. He was impressed with the many different religious sects that he saw in America and their toleration of each other. His book dealt with many topics including

religion, the press, class structure, and the role of government. Today it is still a text that is used in political science and history courses.

U.S. History Bio Card-9

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Sanford Dole
(1844-1926)

Sanford Dole was born in Honolulu to missionary parents. After completing his education and receiving an honorary law degree, he returned to Hawaii as a businessman and public official when Hawaii was an independent kingdom, a republic, a protectorate and later a territory of the United States. At first, he was able to work with both the Hawaiian royalty and the immigrants who lived in the islands. Dole was named President of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Hawaii after Queen Liliuokalani was overthrown. When Grover Cleveland was elected president, Cleveland attempted to restore the

monarchy, and plans for the annexation of Hawaii by the United States were delayed. When annexation finally occurred in 1898, Dole led negotiations requiring the U.S. government to pay off the accumulated national debt of both the Kingdom of Hawaii and the Republic of Hawaii. He successfully demanded that public lands be held as a public trust for the residents of Hawaii. He became Hawaii’s first territorial governor and then a presiding judge for the U.S. District Court for Hawaii. His cousin John founded the famous Hawaiian Pineapple Company which later became Dole Pineapple Company.

U.S. History Bio Card-9

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



W.E.B. DuBois
(1868-1963)

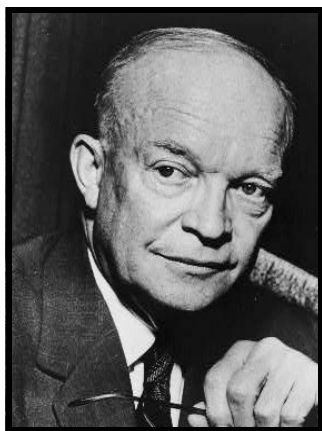
W.E.B. DuBois was a leader in the struggle for civil rights for African Americans in the first years of the 20th century. In 1895, he became the first African American to receive a PH.D from Harvard. DuBois broke from Booker T. Washington's philosophy which preached that African Americans should work hard for economic gain and the respect of whites, even though it might mean they had to endure discrimination for the time being. DuBois believed Washington's philosophy would perpetually continue the oppression of African Americans. In 1903, DuBois published perhaps his

most famous book, *The Souls of Black Folks*. In 1909, he helped create the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). His later Pan-Africanism ideas were based on the belief that people of African descent from all over the world should unite to fight oppression. When he left the NAACP in 1934, he favored complete black separatism. After moving to Ghana, he became a citizen of Ghana and a member of the Communist Party. He died in Ghana on August 27, 1963, the eve of the March on Washington.

U.S. History Bio Card-10

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Dwight D. Eisenhower
(1890-1969)

Dwight D. Eisenhower was the thirty-fourth President of the United States. He was born in Texas, but grew up in Kansas. After attending West Point, Eisenhower was stationed in Texas where he met his future wife, Mamie Doud. Eisenhower had outstanding organizational skills, graduating first in his group at Army War College. During World War II, he was commander of the Allied Forces that landed in North Africa and the Allied forces that fought in Sicily and Italy. He was the Supreme Commander of the troops that invaded France on D-Day and was promoted to General

of the Army. In five years he went from being a Lieutenant Colonel to the highest ranking position in the American Army. In 1952 and again in 1956 Dwight Eisenhower was elected President of the United States and was responsible for establishing the Interstate Highway System.

U.S. History Bio Card-10

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Orval Faubus
(1910-1994)

Orval Faubus, born in 1910, served as the Democratic Governor of Arkansas from 1955 to 1967, longer than any other governor in Arkansas history. He gained national attention in 1957 when he ordered the Arkansas National Guard to stop nine young African Americans from integrating Little Rock Central High School. He defended his actions by saying that he was seeking to maintain order and the status quo. Some believe that he supported segregation for political reasons. Segregationists were making a strong showing in the polls, indicating that moderates would not be

successful in winning office. President Eisenhower eventually sent U. S. Army troops to Little Rock to enforce court directed integration and to protect the nine African American students. Faubus died in 1994.

U.S. History Bio Card-11

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



The Flying Tigers

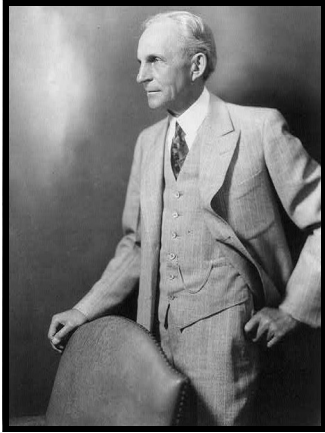
The Flying Tigers, also known as the American Volunteer Group in China, was a group of American pilots who served during World War II. They were volunteers because the United States had not yet entered the war. The Chinese hired a US Army Air Corps Veteran, Claire Chennault, to train the pilots. It was an undisciplined group of men who answered the call for volunteers because they were seeking adventure. They would become the first Americans to fight the Japanese in World War II and would win over 300 victories. In 1991, they were finally credited with time served in the US armed

forces. The pilots received the Distinguished Flying Cross, and others who supported them were awarded Bronze Stars.

U.S. History Bio Card-11

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Henry Ford
(1863-1947)

Even though he was born on a farm, Henry Ford showed more interest in mechanical things than in agricultural work. Early on, he alternated from working as an apprentice on steam engines to working on his father's farm tools to occasionally working in the fields. By 1891, he decided to become an engineer full time. Even though he was not the first to build a self-propelled vehicle with a gasoline engine, he became the most significant person in the development of the U.S. automobile industry, creating Ford Motor in 1903. In 1908 the Model-T was introduced as an affordable, reliable, and efficient

auto for everyone. By 1918, half of the cars in the United States were Model-Ts. To meet the demand, Ford installed a mass production system using standardized and interchangeable parts, a division of labor, and assembly lines. This totally revolutionized the industry and made his company the largest automobile manufacturer in the world during his lifetime. In 1918 he lost a bid for a seat in the U.S. Senate.

U.S. History Bio Card-12

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Betty Friedan
(1921-2006)

Betty Friedan, a writer and activist born in 1921, was instrumental in creating the National Organization for Women and is given credit for the modern women's movement. In 1963 her book *The Feminine Mystique* was published. It detailed the plight of women and their lack of personal fulfillment. She attributed this to the fact that women were judged on the successes of their husbands and children and not on their own merits. Later, she was a key leader in the struggle for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, and after it failed she lobbied the Equal Employment Opportunity

Commission to support laws that prohibited sex discrimination in the workplace.

U.S. History Bio Card-12

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



*Dr. Hector P. Garcia
Papers, Special Collections
& Archives, Texas A&M
University-Corpus Christi
Bell Library*

**Hector P.
Garcia**
(1914-1996)

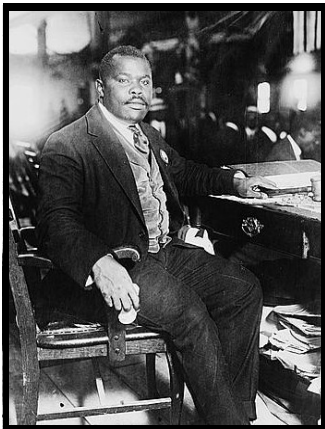
Hector P. Garcia moved to Texas as a young man when his family fled the Mexican Revolution. He attended the University of Texas and earned his medical degree in Galveston, Texas. He served in the Medical Corps during World War II where he was stationed in the European theater. The discrimination against Mexican Americans that he witnessed during the war led him to found the American GI forum. It's original focus was to increase veterans' benefits for Mexican Americans but later broadened its focus to include education, public housing, and other policy areas. For this community service and

activism, Mr. Garcia was awarded the American Medal of Freedom in 1984. He was the first Mexican American to receive this honor.

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The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Marcus
Garvey**
(1887-1940)

Born in Jamaica, Marcus Garvey became the first African American to speak openly and publicly about African nationalism. He believed the only way African Americans were going to achieve equality was to return to Africa and build a great nation of their own. He began to work to achieve this by acquiring a ship line known as the Black Star Line. He hoped to use this line to transport African Americans to their new home. He often gave speeches on the street corners of Harlem expressing his views. Because of his beliefs, he came under investigation by the BOI (Bureau

of Investigation) which later became the FBI. The BOI believed he was a dangerous radical. Later civil rights leaders Malcolm X and Martin Luther King Jr. used his writings and speeches in the civil rights movement. Even though both men disagreed about the way equality should be achieved, they believed that Garvey was a model of a man who attempted to instill a sense of pride and dignity in African Americans. Today, allusions to Garvey and his influence can be found in pop culture musical genres such as hip-hop, blues, jazz, and reggae.

U.S. History Bio Card-13

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Bill Gates
(1955-)

Bill Gates, born in 1955, became interested in computers at an early age. While in college when personal computers were being developed, he created the MS-DOS system and in 1980 sold the contract to IBM. As the personal computer market developed, Mr. Gates profited from his relationship with IBM as most computers sold carried his operating system. The Windows program, which was more user friendly than the old program, led to the rapid expansion of personal computer ownership. In addition to being a leader in the software industry with his company

Microsoft, Mr. Gates has also been instrumental in philanthropic work. He and his wife, Melinda Gates, established the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation that provides funding for many charitable works focusing on education, world health, and investment in low income communities.

U.S. History Bio Card-14

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Barry Goldwater
(1909-1998)

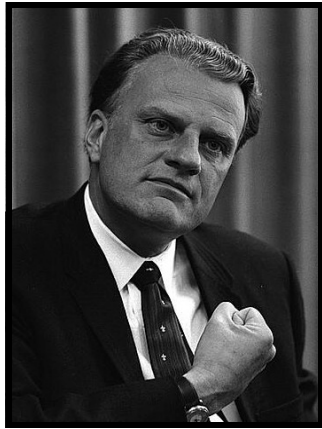
Barry Goldwater, born in 1909, served as a U.S. Senator from Arizona from 1953-1965 and 1969-1987. He was the Republican candidate for President in 1964 who was defeated by Lyndon B. Johnson in one of the biggest landslides in U. S. history. He was seen by some as an extremist candidate when he appeared to advocate nuclear warfare and ending social welfare. Many consider him to be the founder of the modern conservative movement within the Republican Party. Senator Goldwater felt that government was not the way to solve societal

problems. Over time, he changed what some thought were his extremist positions, and in the 1980's he broke from the New Right within the party when they wanted to pass legislation that would have curtailed the power of the courts following controversial rulings on prayer in school and flag burning. He felt that this would have been a violation of the constitutional separation of powers. Mr. Goldwater died in 1998.

U.S. History Bio Card-14

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Billy Graham
(1918-)

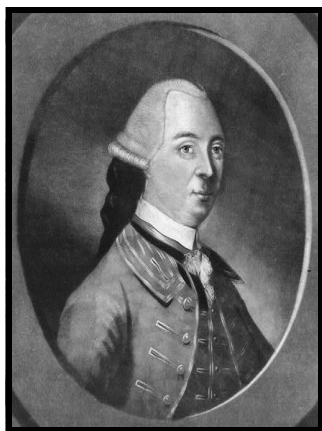
Billy Graham, born in 1918, is a leading religious revivalist as well as a spiritual and moral advisor to many U. S. Presidents. As a prominent Christian leader, he spoke out against communism during the Cold War era, claiming that it was the ultimate fight between good and evil. Publishing giant William Randolph Hearst helped Mr. Graham's rise to fame when he ordered his editors to carry stories about Billy Graham and his crusade against communism. Mr. Graham's popularity can be attributed in part to the fact that there have been no scandals that

have affected his mission. Most presidents since Dwight Eisenhower have called upon Mr. Graham during times of crisis because of his reliance on prayer and discussion as avenues that need to be considered when trying to reach peaceful resolutions to problems.

U.S. History Bio Card-15

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Law Related Education



John Hancock
(1736-1793)

John Hancock was raised in colonial Massachusetts. As an adult, he publicly spoke out against the British Stamp Act and reminded Americans about the deaths the British caused at the Boston Massacre. The British government offered large rewards for the capture of several patriot leaders, including Hancock. Hancock attended the First Continental Congress and in 1775 was elected President of the Second Continental Congress. He was the first man to sign the Declaration of Independence in July of 1776 and wrote his signature in large script at the

center of the document. Hancock served as the first Governor of Massachusetts and died while serving his ninth term as governor. He was known for his patriotism and dedication to the American cause of independence.

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**Warren
Harding**
(1865-1923)

Warren G. Harding, born in Ohio in 1865, was elected to the U. S. Senate from Ohio in 1914. In 1920 the Republican Party nominated Harding as its candidate for President. He was elected the nation's 29th President but died in 1923 before completing his term. As a conservative Republican, he sought to decrease the role of government in the American economy and allow business to flourish without intrusive government regulations. He protected American business by increasing tariffs on imported goods. His hands off (laissez-

faire) approach to governing saw a reduction in government spending and a lowering of the income tax. He also worked with Congress to reduce excessive taxes on corporations. During his administration Americans paid one-third less in taxes. Fortunately for Harding, he died before some notorious scandals involving members of his administration became public knowledge.

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**Dolores
Huerta**
(1930-)

Dolores Huerta, born in 1930, left her job as a teacher to become a leading civil rights activist. She had witnessed the poverty and hunger of youngsters and felt that she could do more by organizing movements that would help provide more rights for immigrant workers. She cofounded the United Farm Workers of America in 1962 along with César Chavez. Three years later she directed the national grape boycott that would result in the California grape industry agreeing to the collective bargaining rights of workers. In 1972 she chaired the Democratic national convention.

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John Jay
(1745-1829)

John Jay was born in New York in 1745. He is considered one of the Founding Fathers. He served as a member of the Second Continental Congress. Even though he did not initially favor separation from Great Britain, he supported the cause once independence was declared. He was one of the men along with John Adams and Ben Franklin sent to Paris to negotiate the peace treaty with England after the war. In 1788, working with Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, Jay authored five of the eighty-five Federalist essays written to explain the Constitution and the need for its

ratification. Washington later appointed him the first Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. In Adams' administration, Jay's diplomatic skills were once again needed as he negotiated a treaty with Great Britain to resolve continuing conflicts over trade in the U.S. territories obtained in the Treaty of Paris. While this probably averted another war with England, some felt it was too favorable to the British. When he returned from the negotiations, he resigned from the Supreme Court and became the Governor of New York for two terms. John Jay died in 1829.

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Robert Johnson
(1946-)

Robert Johnson, born in 1946, became the founder of Black Entertainment Television, known as BET. After graduating from Princeton University with a Master's degree in Public Affairs, he went to work as a lobbyist for the cable industry. Noticing that African American television audiences were largely ignored by the industry, he used his business connections to start Black Entertainment Television (BET). This successful television network was later sold to Viacom in 2001. With this sale, Robert Johnson became the first African American billionaire. In recent years he has diversified his

interests in the communication field. His holdings now include interest in professional sports teams and humanitarian efforts overseas.

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**John F.
Kennedy**
(1917-1963)

John F. Kennedy, born in 1917, graduated from Harvard University in 1941. Afterwards, he served in World War II where his PT boat was sunk. Kennedy led several survivors to safety. He was elected to the U. S. Senate from Massachusetts in 1953. In 1955 he published Profiles In Courage which received the Pulitzer Prize in history. In 1960, he won the Democratic Party's nomination for President. During this campaign, he participated in the first televised presidential debates with his Republican opponent, Richard Nixon. He defeated Nixon and was inaugurated as the first Catholic President and the youngest elected President. His inaugural speech is famous for the memorable words,

“Ask not what your country can do for you – ask what you can do for your country.” He sponsored the creation of the U. S. Peace Corps. In 1961, a group of U. S. trained Cuban exiles tried the Bay of Pigs invasion in a failed attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro. Castro then let Khrushchev install Soviet missiles capable of reaching the U. S. Kennedy ordered a naval blockade and the missiles were removed. Secretly, the United States also agreed to remove missiles it had placed in Turkey. Kennedy's presidency lasted around 1000 days before he was assassinated in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

U.S. History Bio Card-18

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Martin Luther
King, Jr.**
(1929-1968)

Martin Luther King, Jr., born in 1929, graduated from Morehouse College in 1948 and then went on to receive his Doctor of Divinity degree from Boston University in 1955. In 1954 he became the pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. In that same year he became a member of the Executive Committee of the NAACP and in 1957 was elected President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. This organization took its ideals from Christianity and its techniques from Gandhi. Dr. King's writings had a significant impact on the civil rights movement. His “Letter from Birmingham Jail” outlined why civil disobedience was the best method

for achieving civil rights. His “I Have a Dream” speech, given in 1963 on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., provided a national stage for the struggle. Media coverage of this speech allowed the nation to see that this struggle was one that was supported by people of all races and religions. It also showed Dr. King's eloquence and leadership. At the age of 35, in 1964 Dr. King became the youngest man in history to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. Dr. King was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1968.

U.S. History Bio Card-18

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Estee Lauder
(1908-2004)

Estee Lauder was born in 1908 to parents who had immigrated to the United States. Her parents owned a hardware store, and it was here that Estee began to learn how to run a business. She was strongly influenced by her uncle and mentor who was a chemist. She worked with him on his quest to create a skin cream that would help people look younger. Ms. Lauder was an American entrepreneur who built a global cosmetic company through dedication and hard work. She is credited with pioneering the marketing idea of receiving a gift with a purchase. She was noted

for saying, “Beauty is an attitude. There’s no secret... There are no ugly women—only women who don’t care or who don’t believe they are attractive.” She died in 2004.

U.S. History Bio Card-19

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Library of Congress

Charles A. Lindbergh
(1902-1974)

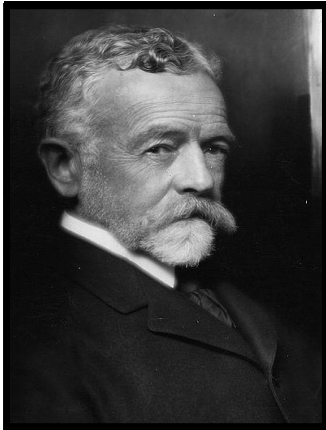
Charles A. Lindbergh, born in 1902, was the first pilot to complete a nonstop, solo transatlantic flight. He flew from the United States to Paris aboard his plane, *The Spirit of St. Louis* in 1927. Newspapers nicknamed him “Lucky Lindy” and “Lone Eagle.” President Calvin Coolidge awarded him the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Flying Cross. His son was kidnapped in 1932 and held for ransom only to be discovered murdered a couple of months later. To escape publicity, Lindbergh moved to Europe where he was invited by the French and German governments to visit their aircraft industries. In 1938, Hitler’s German government awarded Lindbergh a

German Medal of Honor. Nazi critics in the U. S. accused him of being a Nazi sympathizer. In 1939 he and his family returned to the U. S. In 1944 he went to the Pacific as an advisor to the U. S. military and, as a civilian, flew several combat missions. After the war, President Eisenhower restored his military commission and appointed him a Brigadier General in the U. S. Air Force. Pan American Airways hired him as a consultant where he helped design the Boeing 747. In 1953 he published *The Spirit of St. Louis*, a memoir of his 1927 flight, which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1954. He died in 1974.

U.S. History Bio Card-19

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Henry Cabot
Lodge, Sr.**
(1850-1924)

Born in Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr. later earned his law degree from Harvard. He began his political career as a member of the state legislature and then moved to the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1893, he became a U.S. Senator where he served until his death. As a conservative Republican, he supported expansion for the United States as a way to establish the country as a world power. Forming a close alliance with Teddy Roosevelt, he endorsed the building of the Panama Canal, war with Spain in 1898, and acquisition of the Philippines as well as other territories in the Pacific. He

believed for the United States to be a factor in international trade and diplomacy, it must have a strong army and navy. This would require the building of military bases to protect the merchant marines as they sailed to the Far East and points in between. He clashed often with President Wilson and later led the charge to reject the Treaty of Versailles and its League of Nations. Lodge also worked for immigration restrictions during this time as he was worried that the growing number of immigrants would not be able to become what he called, "100 % American."

U.S. History Bio Card-20

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Douglas
MacArthur**
(1880-1964)

Douglas MacArthur, born in Little Rock, Arkansas in 1880, was educated at West Point. In 1917, after the U. S. became involved in World War I, he was sent to France where he distinguished himself at the second battle of the Marne. At the war's end in 1918, he was the youngest divisional commander in the field. From 1930 to 1935 he was the Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army. After the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, he was put in charge of the Philippines. When the Japanese forced the Americans to withdraw from the Philippines, MacArthur vowed, "I shall return." He used the "island hopping" strategy to return to the Philippines. After the war, he became the head of occupation

forces in Japan from 1945 to 1951. He was then chosen to head UN forces after conflict broke out between North and South Korea. After the Chinese Communists threatened to intervene in the war, MacArthur came into conflict with President Harry Truman over military strategy, and President Truman relieved him of his command. MacArthur returned home to a hero's welcome. He ended his career with an address to the U. S. Congress in which he concluded with these famous words, "Old soldiers never die; they just fade away." He died in 1964.

U.S. History Bio Card-20

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Lester
Maddox**
(1915-)

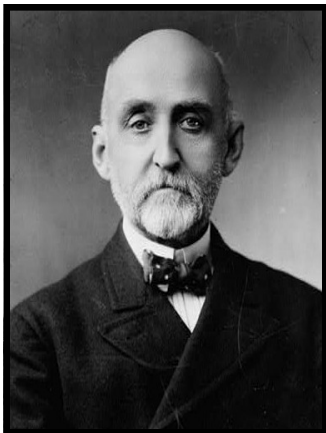
Lester Maddox, born in Georgia in 1915, grew up in a working class family. Experiencing poverty during his childhood, he quit high school and went into the domestic workforce during World War II. He became upset about what he saw as inefficiency and waste in the workforce. He opened his own restaurant, the Pickrick Cafeteria. As the owner of the Pickrick Cafeteria in Georgia, Maddox challenged the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by refusing to desegregate. When he lost his challenge in court, he chose to close his restaurant rather than desegregate. Media coverage of his defiance of the act provided him with publicity. Always interested in politics, Mr. Maddox ran as the Democratic candidate for governor

in 1966. Once elected, many feared that his segregationist ideas might negatively influence the state. As it turned out, some of the policies of his administration benefited many African Americans. One of the most controversial events of his term was his decision not to lower the flags to half staff following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. His rationale for this was that he feared riots in his state.

U.S. History Bio Card-21

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Alfred Thayer
Mahan**
(1840-1914)

Born in West Point, New York, Alfred Thayer Mahan went on to become one of the most important military strategists of the 19th and early 20th centuries. He fought in the American Civil War as a Union naval officer and later served in the 1880s as President of the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island. Educated at the U.S. Naval Academy, he became an admiral and noted naval historian. His book, *The Influence of Sea Power on History*, published in 1890, detailed the important relationship between a strong navy and successful world commerce. Mahan asserted that

the nation with the strongest navy would control the globe. His books were widely read in the U.S., Britain, Japan, and Germany and influenced the buildup of navies before World War I. Both Teddy Roosevelt and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr. were strongly influenced by Mahan's theory with regards to United States foreign policy.

U.S. History Bio Card-21

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**George
Marshall**
(1880-1959)

George Marshall, born in 1880, graduated from VMI in 1901 and from the Army Staff College in 1908. He served as an aide-de camp to General John J. Pershing from 1919 to 1924. He later achieved the rank of Five Star General and served as Chief of Staff of the War Plans Division during the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt. He became FDR's chief consultant during World War II. In this position he was responsible for making sure that the needs of the military were met. This required him to work with Congress and the American people to explain what was necessary on the home front to

win the war. He retired from the military in 1945 but in the same year began his diplomatic career. He represented President Truman on a special mission to China in 1945-1946. In 1947 he became Truman's Secretary of State. During this time he formulated and proposed the Marshall Plan which was an economic plan to rebuild post war Europe and insure that the spread of communism would be contained. Some have called the Marshall Plan one of the most significant pieces of legislation in the modern era. Marshall was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953 and died in 1959.

U.S. History Bio Card-22

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Thurgood
Marshall**
(1908-1993)

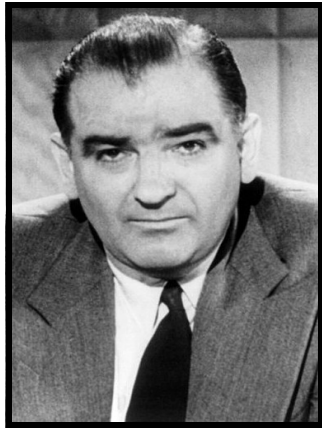
Thurgood Marshall was the nation's first African American Supreme Court Justice and a leader in the civil rights movement. Marshall was born in 1908 in Baltimore to an interracial family. Growing up, he knew what it was like to be discriminated against in housing, education, and jobs. He believed that all people were created equal, and fought for new protections for women, children, prisoners, and the homeless. As an attorney, Marshall was in a unique position to influence how laws were understood. One of his most memorable clients was Rosa Parks. She was the African American woman who in 1955 refused to move to the back of the bus when ordered to in Montgomery, Alabama. That

was the beginning of the U.S. civil rights movement. Thurgood Marshall also represented Linda Brown in the *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* case. In that case, the Supreme Court agreed with Marshall that separate schools for African Americans were inherently unequal, and therefore, a violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Marshall was appointed a Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1967. While he was a justice, he participated in many decisions that further assured equal treatment of all people.

U.S. History Bio Card-22

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Joseph
McCarthy**
(1908-1957)

Joseph McCarthy, born in 1908, was a U. S. Senator from Wisconsin from 1947 to 1957 who accused numerous individuals in the United States government of being Communists. Many of these accusations were unsupported but gained credibility because of the tensions of the Cold War. McCarthy made many of these accusations during televised Senate committee hearings. In 1954 he made accusations against members of the Army. This eventually led to the U. S. Senate officially censuring him for his behavior. In 1995, the government declassified and

made public a collection of papers from the Cold War era known as the Venona Papers. These papers seem to indicate that some of the individuals whom McCarthy had accused were in fact Communists. Some individuals argue that the papers thus vindicate some of McCarthy's charges.

U.S. History Bio Card-23

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**John Peter
Muhlenberg**
(1746-1807)

John Peter Muhlenberg was born in Pennsylvania. John was the son of a Lutheran minister. Eventually, he followed in his father's footsteps becoming a minister himself. While in Virginia, he became a follower of Patrick Henry. He is said to have supported the American cause in a sermon in which he cited the verse from Ecclesiastes which begins with the words, "To everything there is a season... a time of peace and a time of war. And this is a time of war." He later served in the Continental Army fighting at Charleston, Brandywine, Stony Point, and Yorktown. He was also present

during the winter at Valley Forge. After the war, he served in the Pennsylvania state government before being elected to the U.S. Congress. Even though he didn't serve as a Lutheran minister again, he was active as a Lutheran layman until he died in 1807.

U.S. History Bio Card-23

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



The Navajo Code Talkers

The Navajo Code Talkers served as an elite unit during World War II in the Pacific Theatre. Prior to the formation of this group, the Japanese had been successful in breaking more than 30 American codes. An American missionary who had grown up on a Navajo reservation came up with the idea of using the Navajo language as a solution. A group of 29 Navajos was charged with the task of creating the code. They would use traditional Navajo words to describe events and then created new words that were only known to those who had been trained. They started with approximately 200 words and ended with over

600. The code was never broken and was so protected that it was not declassified until 1968. In 2001 the Navajo Code talkers were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

U.S. History Bio Card-24

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Richard Nixon (1913-1994)

Richard Nixon, born in 1913, served as a Republican U. S. Senator from California from 1950 to 1952. After that, he served as Eisenhower's Vice President from 1953 to 1961. He ran for President in 1960, but was defeated in a close election by the Democrat John F. Kennedy. He then ran for Governor of California but was defeated there as well. In 1968 he once more sought the presidency as a Republican. In a close contest, he defeated Democratic Hubert Humphrey and third party candidate, George Wallace. As the 37th President of the United States from 1969 to 1974, he was

instrumental in the normalization of relations with Communist China and in creating the policy of détente. In 1972, President Nixon visited China to open the dialogue. Nixon became embroiled in the so-called Watergate scandal after his landslide re-election to a second term as President in 1972. In 1974 he became the only President in history to resign the office because of impending impeachment by the House of Representatives and possible conviction and removal from office by the U. S. Senate. Nixon died in 1994.

U.S. History Bio Card-24

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Chester Nimitz
(1885-1966)

Chester Nimitz was born in 1885 in Fredericksburg, Texas. As a student at Tivy High School in Kerrville, he originally wanted to join the army. When no positions were available at West Point, he decided to take the exam at Annapolis and thus began his career in the Navy. He would eventually command the Pacific Fleet during World War II. In 1945, he represented the United States when the Japanese surrendered aboard the *USS Missouri* in Tokyo Bay. As a result of his knowledge of submarines, he became one of the leading naval authorities of his time. He would later serve as

a goodwill ambassador with the United Nations before dying in 1966.

U.S. History Bio Card-25

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Barack Obama
(1961-)

Barack Obama, born in 1961 in Hawaii, was elected the 44th President of the United States in 2008. This election marked the first time in U.S. history that an African American was elected to this high office. President Obama graduated from Columbia University and received his law degree from Harvard University. He was the first African American editor of the *Harvard Law Review*. After graduation, he returned to Chicago where he practiced as a civil rights attorney and served as a community organizer. He later became a constitutional law professor at the University of Chicago. Entering

politics, he first was elected in 1996 as a member of the Illinois House of Representatives. In 2004 he became a United States Senator from Illinois. He burst onto the national scene with a dynamic speech at the Democratic National Convention in 2004. This led him to enter the race for the presidency in 2008 which he subsequently won. After his inauguration in 2009, he became one of the few American presidents to be the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.

U.S. History Bio Card-25

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Sandra Day
O'Connor**
(1930-)

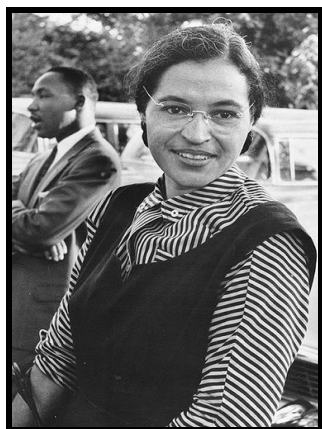
Sandra Day O'Connor, born in El Paso, Texas, in 1930, has the distinction of being the first woman appointed to the United States Supreme Court. She was appointed by President Ronald Reagan in 1981. Ironically, following her graduation from law school, she was unable to find a law firm to hire her for anything other than working as a law clerk. She returned to her native state of Arizona where she served as a member of the legislative and judicial branches of government before her appointment to the Supreme Court. On the Court, she was the key vote in many cases because

of her centrist position. In 2005 she announced that she would retire from the Court as soon as her replacement was named. Since her retirement, she has worked diligently to promote civic education in the United States.

U.S. History Bio Card-26

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Rosa Parks
(1913-2005)

Rosa Parks is best known as the "Mother of the Civil Rights Movement." Rosa was born in 1913 in Tuskegee, Alabama. As a child, she and her family lived on her grandparents' farm. Rosa grew up in a time when African Americans were treated with disrespect just because of their race. She entered the first grade in a segregated school with over 50 children in her class and one teacher. The school went up to sixth grade and was open for only five months of the year rather than nine. In 1955 it was a law in Alabama that African Americans had to sit at the back of the bus if there were Anglo passengers needing seats. One day Rosa was taking the bus home from work. She was sitting in

the middle section of the bus when a white man boarded the bus. The driver told Rosa to move to the back, but she refused, and was arrested. Angry African Americans began a boycott and refused to use public transportation, forcing the bus company out of business. The Montgomery Bus Boycott was the beginning of the civil rights movement which led to the landmark civil rights legislation of the 1960's.

U.S. History Bio Card-26

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



George Patton
(1885-1945)

George Patton, born in 1885, graduated from West Point in 1909 and later served as a member of General Pershing's staff in search of Pancho Villa. In 1917 he became the first member of the newly established U. S. Tank Corps, where he would win fame. In World War II he was with the allied forces during the invasion of North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. Patton was an often controversial figure with definite opinions on how he thought the war should proceed. He was not afraid to voice his views to his superiors. As D-Day approached, the Allies needed Hitler to believe that they were

going to invade near Pas de Calais, France. The plan was to create a fictitious unit, and to make this believable, they had to have a real commander of this fake unit. General Patton was given this assignment. This did not sit well with Patton because he saw this as a demotion. His real command, which was a secret, was to command the Third Army which he would lead into battle following D-Day at the Battle of the Bulge. He ordered a 90 degree turnaround of forces to relieve American troops that were surrounded. He was killed in a car crash in 1945.

U.S. History Bio Card-27

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**General John
J. Pershing**
(1860-1948)

Born in Missouri, Pershing began his career as a school teacher. In 1882, he took a competitive exam for an appointment to West Point and won the appointment. There he made a name for himself as a person with excellent leadership qualities. His early military career included guarding the frontier against the Sioux and Apaches in the last days of the Indian wars, fighting in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, and fighting in the Philippines in 1903. In 1895, he took command of a troop of the 10th Cavalry Regiment, one of the original Buffalo Soldier regiments composed of African Americans. It was here that he

got his nickname, "Black Jack." In 1915, he was sent to the Mexican border to capture the revolutionary Mexican leader, Pancho Villa. With America's entry into World War I in 1917, Pershing was named Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces. Upon arriving in Europe, he demanded that his troops fight as an independent American army rather than being blended in with the British and French. His troops were instrumental in the defeat of the Germans in the critical battle of Argonne Forest.

U.S. History Bio Card-27

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Ronald
Reagan**
(1911-2004)

Before Ronald Reagan became the 40th President of the United States, he had a notable career as an actor as well as serving as governor of California. Born in 1911, he is given credit for playing a critical role in the fall of the Soviet Union and the ending of the Cold War. By building the largest peacetime military in U.S. history, which he defended as “peace through strength,” the Soviet economy was pushed to the brink trying to keep up. His conservative fiscal policy, called “Reaganomics,” was based on supply-side economics with dual goals of rapid economic growth and reduction of the federal

deficit. Two results of his economic policy were the lowering of inflation and an increase in the national debt. Known for his charisma and communication skills, he was able to achieve success for many of his conservative policies. Reagan died in 2004 of complications from Alzheimer’s disease.

U.S. History Bio Card-28

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Theodore
Roosevelt**
(1858-1919)

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City. Educated at Harvard, he was an historian and a naturalist. He first gained national attention when he commanded the volunteer cavalry unit known as the “Rough Riders” in the Spanish-American War at the Battle of San Juan. Next, he was elected Governor of New York. At 42, he became the youngest President of the U.S. when President McKinley was assassinated. As president, he took whatever action he felt necessary for the public good unless it violated the Constitution. An example of this was his “trust-busting” efforts with regards to

the railroads as well as other large trusts. In foreign affairs, he moved to make the United States an influential player. This resulted in his sponsorship of the building of the Panama Canal as well as a Nobel Peace Prize for helping to mediate the Russo-Japanese War. His most notable domestic achievement lay in the field of conservation. Due to his efforts, he added significantly to the number of national forests and parks. After leaving the Presidency in 1909 and going on an African safari, he unsuccessfully tried again to run for president in 1912 on the Bull Moose ticket.

U.S. History Bio Card-28

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Eleanor
Roosevelt**
(1884-1962)

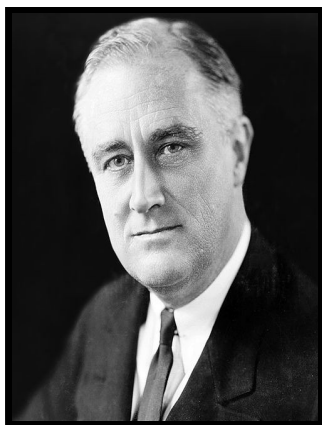
Eleanor Roosevelt was raised by her grandmother after the death of both of her parents. She married Franklin Delano Roosevelt who later became President of the United States. As First Lady, Eleanor had her own radio program and wrote her own newspaper column. When President Roosevelt was paralyzed with polio, she traveled around the country interacting with people and then sharing the information with her husband to help him make informed decisions. During the Great Depression, Eleanor exhibited her concern for others by supporting programs for youth employment and helping the poor in many ways. She also boldly fought for civil rights for African-Americans as well as

women's rights. During World War II Eleanor Roosevelt visited American soldiers all over the world. After her husband's death in 1945, Eleanor served as a delegate to the United Nations and was chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights. Additionally, she helped draft the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. President Truman said that Eleanor Roosevelt was the "First Lady of the World" because she dedicated her entire life to others. Eleanor once said, "You get more joy out of giving to others, and should put a good deal of thought into the happiness you are able to give."

U.S. History Bio Card-29

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Franklin D.
Roosevelt**
(1882-1945)

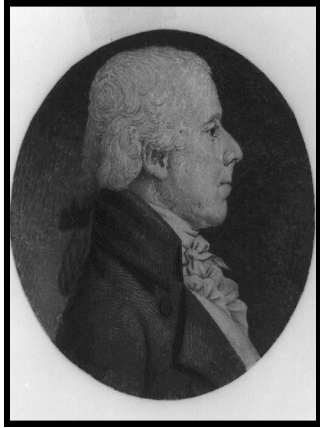
Franklin D. Roosevelt was born in 1882 to a privileged family. In 1921, he contracted the deadly disease of polio and was crippled for the rest of his life. Roosevelt was elected President in 1932. At this time, the country was in the grips of the Great Depression with over 13 million unemployed. FDR proposed a sweeping economic reform package known as the New Deal to combat the depression. Elements of this program included Social Security, heavier taxes on the wealthy, new controls over banks and public utilities, and an enormous work relief program for the unemployed. Opposition to his growing executive authority resulted in the Supreme Court overruling

several laws he proposed. Roosevelt responded by trying to increase the number of justices on the Court. This "Court Packing" plan was rejected. Re-elected to a second and a third term, his attention was drawn to the growing international threat. With the attack on Pearl Harbor, the U.S. entered World War II in 1941. Fearing a change in leadership during the war, Roosevelt was elected to a fourth term in 1944. However, the war had taken a huge toll on his health, and he died of a cerebral hemorrhage in 1945. He was succeeded by his Vice-President Harry Truman.

U.S. History Bio Card-29

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Benjamin
Rush**
(1745-1813)

Benjamin Rush was born in Pennsylvania in 1745. He became a prominent physician, writer, and one of the founders of the United States of America. In 1773, he became active in the Sons of Liberty in Philadelphia. Later he continued his involvement in the revolutionary movement by attending the Continental Congress in June of 1776. He was present when the Declaration of Independence was debated and signed the document that July. During the Revolutionary War, he served as a surgeon general to the Continental Army. After the war, he returned to medicine until

the Constitutional Convention was held in 1787. He served as a delegate supporting the ratification of that document. In 1797, he served as the Treasurer of the U.S. Mint. He is also thought to have been instrumental in helping bridge the rift between Thomas Jefferson and John Adams by encouraging them to resume writing to each other after their presidencies. His deep religious faith led him to be an avid social reformer believing in such causes as abolition and prison and judicial reform.

U.S. History Bio Card-30

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Phyllis Schlafly
(1924 -)

Phyllis Schlafly, an attorney born in 1924, was an outspoken opponent of what she considered the radical feminist movement. She actively campaigned against the Equal Rights Amendment and founded her own pro-family movement. In 1964 she published a book, *A Choice not an Echo*, that detailed how the Republicans could win the presidency by staying true to conservative causes. Some reviewers have said that the book was an attempt to justify a Goldwater candidacy. In the 1970's she founded the Eagle Forum and became a national leader in the conservative movement. This forum

encourages groups of citizens to volunteer in the policymaking process. In 1990, she founded the Republican National Coalition for Life with the idea of advocating for a prolife plank in the Republican platform.

U.S. History Bio Card-30

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Upton Sinclair
(1878-1968)

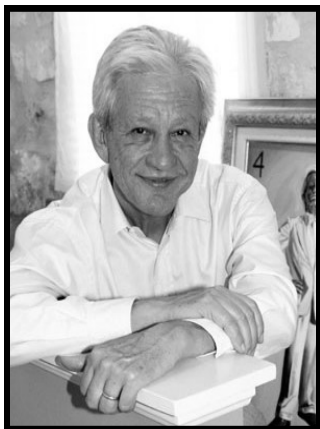
Upton Sinclair was born in Maryland. Throughout his childhood, he saw both the poor and the privileged sides of society. Living with his alcoholic father and spending time with his wealthy grandparents had a tremendous impact on him. He was drawn to socialism as the answer to avoid the two economic extremes. He authored over 90 books and was a Pulitzer Prize winner. One of his early books became a critically acclaimed expose of the meat packing industry. Published in 1906, *The Jungle* caused such an outcry that it led to the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act as well as the

Meat Inspection Act within just a few short months of the book's publication. This book showed the power of journalism to bring about social change and launched a rash of investigative journalism called "muckraking." Sinclair entered politics as a socialist, running unsuccessfully for Congress, the Senate, and later governor. He continued to write and devote his life to criticizing the social and economic conditions of the day. He also continued to blame the injustices of society on unbridled capitalism.

U.S. History Bio Card-31

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Lionel Sosa
(unknown)

Lionel Sosa, grew up in San Antonio, Texas, where his father owned a laundry and the young Sosa learned the value of hard work. In the 1960's, his artistic ability gained him recognition, and he would later turn this talent into his own advertising agency. He is the founder of the largest Hispanic advertising agency in the United States. His successes in organizing campaigns for Hispanic candidates would lead him to serve as the Hispanic media consultant in six Republican campaigns. He was most recently the media consultant for President George W. Bush in 2004. In 2005 he was

recognized as one of the 25 Most Influential Hispanics in America by *Time* magazine.

U.S. History Bio Card-31

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Sonia
Sotomayor**
(1954-)

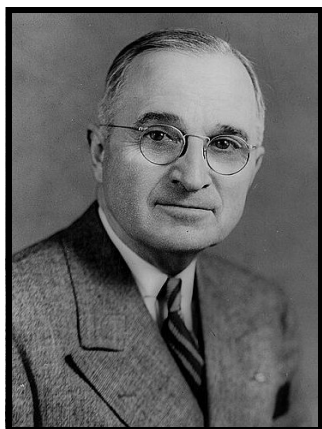
Sonia Sotomayor, born in 1954, was appointed to the United States Supreme Court in 2009 by President Barack Obama and is the first person of Puerto Rican descent to serve on the high court. She grew up in a Bronx housing project where her mother worked hard to raise her and her brother following the death of her father. Her mother instilled the value and importance of education in Sonia at an early age. Justice Sotomayor graduated from Princeton University and got her law degree from Yale. She was appointed a U. S District Court judge by President George H.W. Bush, and later a judge of the

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit by President Bill Clinton.

U.S. History Bio Card-32

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Harry Truman
(1884-1972)

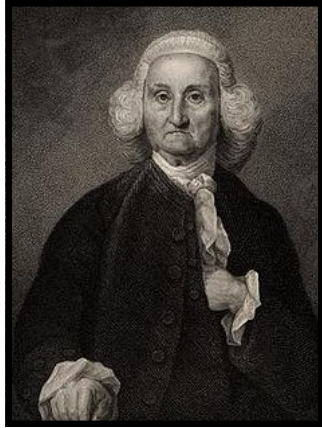
Harry Truman, born in 1884, served in World War I as a captain. He later served as a U. S. Senator from Missouri from 1934 to 1944. In 1944 he was elected Vice President of the U. S. on the ticket with President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He became the 33rd President in 1945 when Roosevelt died. As Vice President, he had not been informed of the development of the atomic bomb, but as President, he made the decision to use the weapon against the Japanese to bring an end to World War II. In 1947 he convinced Congress to aid countries that were being threatened by communism. This became known as the Truman Doctrine and would be followed by subsequent presidents during the Cold War. In recognition of the

outstanding service of African Americans during the war, in 1948 Truman issued an executive order directing the desegregation of the armed forces. To the surprise of many, Truman was elected to his own term as President in 1948. During the remainder of his presidency, he removed the popular General Douglas MacArthur from his command position in the Korean War and tried to seize the nation's steel mills to avoid a strike that might have closed steel production, critical to the war effort. After he retired from the presidency in 1952, he returned to Missouri where he died in 1972.

U.S. History Bio Card-32

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Jonathan
Trumbull, Sr.**
(1710-1785)

Jonathan Trumbull Sr. was born in Connecticut. He studied theology at Harvard and later served as a colonial governor of Connecticut. During the American Revolution, he became the only colonial governor to support the American cause. He was a strong supporter of General Washington and spent the war doing what he could to recruit troops and raise supplies for the cause. General Washington is said to have depended on him for these things during the trying times of the Revolution. Since he supported the cause, he was the only colonial governor to remain in power after independence was

declared. Governor Trumbull died in 1785 and is buried in Lebanon, Connecticut.

U.S. History Bio Card-33

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**The Tuskegee
Airmen**

The Tuskegee Airmen were the first African American military aviators to serve during World War II. Most of these men were college graduates or undergraduates and were trained at Tuskegee Army Airfield in Tuskegee, Alabama. This highly decorated group of Americans was often fighting on two fronts – overseas against the enemy and at home against racism. At home, many African American officers were denied access to officers' clubs on base even though this violated Army regulations. One specific incident in Indiana in 1945 led to the arrest of 103 African American officers when

they attempted to enter an officers' club. By 1995, all the officers had been cleared of any wrongdoing. One important factor which led President Truman to issue Executive Order 9981 in 1948 directing the desegregation of the U. S. armed forces was the outstanding record of accomplishments of the Tuskegee Airmen.

U.S. History Bio Card-33

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**George
Wallace**
(1919-1998)

George Wallace, born in 1919, served as Governor of Alabama during the civil rights movement of the 60s and 70s. When he was elected Governor in 1962 as a Democrat, he ran on a pro-segregation, states' rights platform. In his inaugural speech, he proclaimed, "Segregation now, segregation tomorrow, and segregation forever." In June, 1963, he stood in the door of the University of Alabama to block the admission of two African American students. By the time he ran for his last term as governor in 1982, he had undergone a political turnaround – from segregationist to winning support among African Americans. During his last term, he appointed a

record number of African Americans to government positions. Wallace ran unsuccessfully for President of the U. S. four times. In 1968, as a candidate of the American Independent Party, he won 46 electoral votes from five southern states and 13.5% of the nationwide popular vote. This performance by a third party candidate had an impact on Hubert H. Humphrey's defeat. Wallace remains the only third party presidential candidate since 1948 to have won electoral votes. In 1972, while campaigning in Maryland, a would-be assassin shot Wallace. He survived but was permanently paralyzed. Wallace died in 1998.

U.S. History Bio Card-34

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Sam Walton
(1918-1992)

Sam Walton, born in 1918, attended the University of Missouri where he studied economics. Following graduation, he gained retail experience by working for JC Penney's. He went on to open a small variety store, Walton's Five and Dime, before he branched out and created today's Wal-Mart stores. He was successful in his business because he made an effort to include his employees in the company by making sure that they understood the company's goals and objectives. He led the way in developing new types of retail establishments such as membership warehouses (Sam's

Club) and supercenters where he combined grocery items with variety store merchandise. Walton died in 1992.

U.S. History Bio Card-34

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Ida B.
Wells-Barnett**
(1862-1931)

Born of slave parents in Mississippi just before Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, Ida B. Wells-Barnett grew up to become a journalist and newspaper editor who championed civil rights. Years before the Supreme Court ruled in *Plessy v. Ferguson* that public accommodations could be separate if equal, Wells sued a railroad for forcibly removing her from her seat in order for it to be given to a white man. Even though she won the suit in the local court, the Tennessee Supreme Court overturned the decision. This began her life long fight for justice and equality for women and African Americans.

Appalled by the lynching of three of her friends by those trying to eliminate their business competition, she began an anti-lynching campaign. Afraid for her life, she moved to Chicago where she continued to investigate the practice of lynching. There she also became involved with the women's suffrage movement. With Jane Addams, she fought to end segregated schools. She later was one of the founders of the NAACP and one of the first African American women to run for public office in the United States when she ran for a seat in the Illinois state legislature.

U.S. History Bio Card-35

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Frances
Willard**
(1839-1898)

Frances Willard, born in 1839, was an influential reformer in the early part of the 20th century. She was the founder of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, a group concerned about the destructive effects of alcohol. During this time, women would meet in churches and then march to saloons to try to get owners to close their establishments. In 1882, she was instrumental in organizing the Prohibition Party. This party advocated the passage of the 18th amendment which prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcohol. As a writer, she would become the first woman dean at Northwestern University

and the first woman to be represented in Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol.

U.S. History Bio Card-35

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**Oprah
Winfrey**
(1954-)

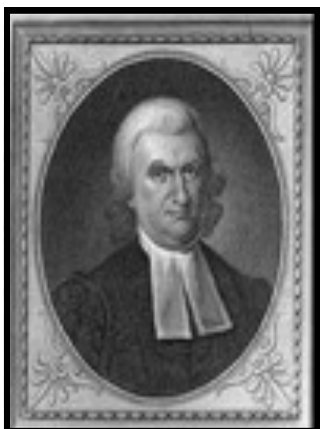
Oprah Winfrey, born in 1954, overcame a rough childhood to become the host of one of the highest rated television shows of its kind. She also is recognized for being one of the great philanthropists of her time. She began her rise to fame in 1984 when she was selected to host a Chicago television show. It moved into the number one spot within a month and would eventually move to a one hour format talk show. This was the predecessor of the Oprah Winfrey Show which she started in 1986. In 1988 she established a new production company, Harpo Productions. In 1993 Time Magazine named her one of the “100 Most Influential People of the 20th Century.” In 1996 she

began her book club, and “Oprah Book Club” selections often became instant national bestsellers. In 1998 she received a Lifetime Achievement Award from the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences. In 2003 Forbes Magazine listed her as the first African American woman billionaire. In 2008 she announced that she would create a new broadcasting venture, the Oprah Winfrey Network, where she plans to host a new program. She ended her popular television show in 2011.

U.S. History Bio Card-36

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



**John
Witherspoon**
(1723-1794)

John Witherspoon was born in Scotland, and came in 1768 to the colonies to assume the presidency of Princeton University in New Jersey. He was also a prominent Presbyterian minister. While serving as the president of Princeton University, he strongly influenced the course of study. He believed that morality was crucial to all those holding public positions of leadership. Therefore, he instituted a required course called Moral Philosophy for the students. One of his most famous students was James Madison. Witherspoon was elected to the Continental Congress and was present to vote

for and sign the Declaration of Independence. He served in the Congress all through the war and helped in the drafting of the Articles of Confederation. He later served as a delegate from New Jersey at the Constitutional Convention, voting for its adoption and advocating its ratification in New Jersey.

U.S. History Bio Card-36

The LRE Times

Law Related Education



Alvin York

(1887-1964)

Alvin York, born in 1887, was a Congressional Medal of Honor Winner who fought in World War I. He grew up learning to shoot and developed into an expert marksman. Although he was originally a pacifist, a friend convinced him that the Bible said it was okay to serve in the military. As a soldier in World War I, he gained notoriety by his performance in the Battle of Argonne Forest where he attacked the Germans. When members of his group were unable to proceed, he went after the Germans by himself. He killed 17 through sniper fire and then 7 by pistol. He was successful in taking 132

prisoners on his own. He died in 1964.