

Period 7	
Louie Armstrong	Famous Jazz Brass Musician during the Jazz Age of America. Known for the song "What a Wonderful World"
Chiang Kai-Shek	President of the Republic of China that would later be called Taiwan once the Communist Party under Mao Zedong overthrew Chiang's Nationalist government.
Winston Churchill	Prime Minister of the UK. A part of the Big Three (Allies) during the Second War World. Worked closely with both FDR and Truman.
Calvin Coolidge (Republican)	30 th President of the United States. Responsible for an extremely productive economy based on laissez-faire approaches. His policies however set the stage for the Great Depression, but his successor Hoover had to deal with the issue.
Eugene Debs	Presidential candidate of the Socialist Party. Eugene Debs was constantly fighting for the rights of working class individuals during the industrial age. He lost the elections he was in, but his most notable involvement was the Pullman Strike.
Dwight Eisenhower	34 th President of the United States. He was a well-known general in WWII. During his presidency he had to deal with desegregation of public schools in the South such as the Little Rock 9 incident. He also was president during the early years of the Cold War most specifically the Korean War.
Archduke Ferdinand	The Death of the Archduke led to WWI. Archduke of Austria-Hungary. Several countries was involved in this war. American, England and France would beat Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire.
Henry Ford	Famous of the first invention of the automobile. Responsible for the Model T. Ford's innovation led to advancements in modern technology as well as the importance of the assembly line. His company still exist to this day.
Marcus Garvey	Founder of the United Negro Improvement Association. Organized the Back to Africa Movement were he tried to get African Americans especially in the United States to move and start communities on the African continent. He was the third option between DuBois and Washington.
Warren G. Harding (Republican)	29 th President of the United States. Began the

	Republican Laissez-faire economics. He appointed Hoover to the Food Administration. After his death, the Teapot Dome Scandal was discovered which dealt with his administration taking bribes for leasing oil reserves on public land.
Emperor Hirohito	Emperor of Japan during the WWII. He was seen as a figurehead, while all of the military decisions were being made by Tojo. Hirohito had to reluctantly adopt a U.S influenced Constitution as a result of losing WWII. Japan now is one of America's greatest political and economic partners in Asia.
Hitler	Dictator of Germany; Responsible for the "Final Solution" Jewish Holocaust. Founder of the Nazi Party. Committed Suicide.
Herbert Hoover (Republican)	31 st President responsible for poor leadership during the Great Depression. Started off as much liked by voters but his depiction of relaxation during the struggles economically of the American People, led to him not being reelected to the office. "Hooverville"
Langston Hughes	King of the Harlem Renaissance Period. Several of his works such as <i>Mother to Son</i> and <i>Harlem (Dream Deferred)</i>
Zora Neale Hurston	African American author who wrote the book <i>Their Eyes Were Watching God</i> which was an important work during the Harlem Renaissance.
Dorothea Lange	Famous photographer during the Great Depression. She was employed by the Federal government under the New Deal Programs established by FDR. Her most well-known picture was <i>Migrant Mother</i> .
Vladimir Lenin	Leader of the Communist Revolution during the 1920s. He was the first Chairman of the USSR. His policies during this revolution were seen as successful in solidifying Marxist Socialism in the USSR. His Bolshevik party would last in Russia after his passing all the way to the end of the Cold War.
Charles Lindbergh	American pilot who was known for his flight across the Atlantic Ocean going from the United States to France. It was the first time an American was able to make a nonstop transatlantic flight.
Gen. Douglas MacArthur	Renowned general from WWII. He was known for his battles and operations in the Pacific Theater. After the United States defeat Japan, MacArthur

	oversaw the surrender and the rebuilding of Japan.
Mussolini	Italian dictator during WWII. He was a Fascist leader who executed an African campaign during the war conquering the free nation of Ethiopia. Italy was defeat by Ethiopia after their 4 year occupation with help from the British. Mussolini, he wife, as well as other associates were assassinated and hung on meat hooks in public.
Robert Oppenheimer	Oppenheimer was an American physicist who along with Albert Einstein help create the two atomic bombs during the Manhattan Project.
A.Mitchell Palmer	Palmer was the Attorney General to President Woodrow Wilson. He carried out the Palmer Raids which was a precursor to McCarthyism that was aimed at exposing radical left wing supporters and groups in the U.S. These individuals were arrested, tried, and departed during the Communist Red Scare.
Alice Paul	Paul was a notable women's suffragist that was involved with the ratification of the Constitution adding in the 19 th amendment allowing for the right to vote to be granted for all women in the U.S. She was the founder of National Woman's Party.
Gen John J. Pershing	Military leader during WWI. Blackjack Pershing led the American Expeditionary Force that fought in France. He allowed for All Black segregated units to join the AEF as well and allowed for those individuals to fight alongside the French.
FDR (Democrat)	32 nd President of the United States, FDR was credited for his leadership during the Great Depression and WWII. His New Deal policies were seen as important to the rise out of the Depression. Also, His Lend-Lease policy was seen as America coming out of the age of Pacifism. FDR would later succumb to Polio, a disease that he had during his Presidency.
Teddy Roosevelt (Republican)	26 th President of the United States. Before running for this office, Roosevelt was a General during the Spanish-American War. His Rough Riders were known to have Stormed San Juan Hill in Cuba which was a notable victory for the U.S in that war. The Roosevelt Corollary was the redefining of the policy of the Monroe Doctrine establishing his Big Stick Foreign Policy goals and making the United States essentially a global

	police force.
Sacco and Vanzetti	Sacco and Vanzetti were Italian American anarchist who were charged with the killing of an American paymaster during an armed robbery in Massachusetts. These individuals were sentenced to death. Their conviction was a seen as an international outrage because they were suspected as being innocent of the crime. Their sentencing fit with the fear of the Red Scare and far left leaning groups during the 20s.
Margaret Sanger	Sanger was an advocate for American Birth Control and the Creator of Planned Parenthood. Even today her works have been up for many debates between Liberals and Conservatives based on Pro-Life values and a woman's right to choose. She opened several clinics in the African American communities which also brought many questions to the purpose, and affect her intentions may have had in minority communities.
Upton Sinclair	Sinclair was an American writer and journalist during the Presidency of Teddy Roosevelt. As many Muckrakers, Sinclair exposed many of the foulds that were going on during the time most specifically in the Meat Packing industry. His work The Jungle highlighted the unsanitary conditions in the factories and led to programs that address the nonsense! YUCK! ☹
Joseph Stalin	Was the second Chairman of the Soviet Union and was Dictator during WWII. Once an ally of the United States, after the war ended, Stalin and Russia cut ties with the rest of the allies forming the Warsaw Pact in response to NATO. His Great Purge as well as his Five Year Plan were two notable policies. The Purge of course was diabolical and inhumane.
William Howard Taft (Republican)	Taft was a U.S Supreme Court Justice and the 27 th president of the United States. He supported the theory of Dollar Diplomacy that was aimed at created American Imperialism overseas through economics. The wave of populism as well as progressivism led to him not be reelected in the United States.
Hideki Tojo	Military leader and Prime Minister during WWII for the Empire of Japan. He was the leader to execute the attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7 th 1941. He was tried for Japanese War Crimes and

	hanged.
Harry Truman (Democrat)	President during the end of WWII. After the death of President FDR. The Manhattan Project was carried out by him and the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He also established the Truman Doctrine to address Communism in the world being spread by the Soviets. Also won his election against Thomas Dewey who the media had winning days before the actual election. "Dewey Beats Truman".
Pancho Villa	Mexican revolutionary general who led several raids against the aristocratic Mexican Rule. He also led raids on American border towns which led to him being a wanted man. However, the United States would eventually make his raids famous through media and other outlets during that time. He was assassinated.
Kaiser Wilhelm II	King of Germany during WWI. His leadership during WWI was destroyed after the Triple Etienne defeated the Triple Alliance. Germany lost its military, colonies in Africa, and territory in Europe. Led to the Rise of Hitler.
Woodrow Wilson (Democrat)	28 th President of the United States. Wilson was elected based on the Populist wave that was occurring during the early 1900s. He was the Commander and Chief during WWI and was responsible for "Making the World Safe for Democracy." His Fourteen Points laid out the framework for the end of WWI. He was also responsible for the Creation of the League of Nations although the U.S voted not to join.