

Period 8	
Neil Armstrong	Famous astronaut during American Space Race during the Cold War. He was the first man to walk on the moon- "One small step for man, one giant step for mankind"
Warren Burger	Supreme Court Chief Justice who was involved in several major cases in United States history, such as United States vs. Nixon a case based on Nixon's involvement in the Watergate Scandal during which Nixon had to release tapes
Stokely Carmichael	African American political activist who was active in the Black Power movement. He was the leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He was also a member of the Black Panther party. Under his leadership, several African Americans protested the draft for Vietnam
Rachel Carson	American marine biologist who was responsible for the book, <u>Silent Spring</u> , which talked about conservation issues. This addressed several companies that were using chemicals and how those chemicals were affecting the Earth. She was the precursor to the environmental movements we see today. Her work is also credited for inspiring the formation of the Environmental Protection Agency.
Jimmy Carter (Democrat)	39th President of the United States; he started off as a peanut farmer before becoming the governor of Georgia and later the President of the U.S. He was viewed as a pacifist president and was considered weak by his rivals. Although he had support from many people from the "New Left", he was not able to hold onto his presidency. He lost to Ronald Reagan during re-election
Fidel Castro	Starting off as a political leader in early life, he would eventually lead the Cuban Revolution against Fulgencio Batista's regime. He believed in socialist ideals and would eventually turn into Marxist, Leninist ideas in his country. Forming a friendly relationship with Russia during the Cold War, he had to deal with both the Bay of Pigs

	Invasion from the U.S. and the Cuban Missile Crisis.
Cesar Chavez	Mexican American political activist from Arizona. He came up with the National Farmworkers Association, which unionized Mexican and Filipino farmworkers in the Southwest who were being underpaid and treated as second class citizens. He went on several hunger strikes to bring attention and awareness to the issues of that group in the southwest- "¡Si se puede!"
Miles Davis	Famous Jazz musician who revolutionized Jazz music by incorporating younger artists throughout his long history of music. He put an emphasis on not only Jazz, but also including funk and rock into his music.
Gerald Ford (Republican)	38th President of the United States- started off as Richard Nixon's Vice President, but after the Watergate Scandal and Nixon's resignation, Ford took over. He got flak from many of his rivals due to pardoning Nixon from the Watergate Scandal. He also offered conditional amnesty for people who avoided the draft in the Vietnam War. He was a strong supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment.
Betty Friedan	Feminist and women's activist who cofounded the National Organization for Women and was famous for her book, <u>The Feminine Mystique</u> , which promoted the various views of feminism throughout the United States
Gandhi	Civil rights leader in India during the British Occupation whose non-violent approach to opposition inspired several civil rights leaders during the late 20th century, such as Dr. King. Although he is credited for being a peaceful person and working to make lives better in India, he was a harsh critic of British treatment of Indians in South Africa, where he lived, as well. However, Gandhi had several questionable, borderline prejudiced views against Black South Africans. In his time as a lawyer in South Africa, he believed that Indians were superior to Black South Africans.

Allen Ginsberg	Writer and pacifist who constantly promoted counterculture during the time of the 50's Beat Generation. His books talked about both heterosexual and homosexual relationships and brought to the forefront his own homosexuality. He was also involved in several protests against the Vietnam War and had a strong respect for and understanding of communism and communist leaders.
Barry Goldwater	Republican Senator from Arizona who ran against LBJ in the 1964 presidential election. His views on the economy and his stance on foreign affairs led to the Libertarian Movement that is still alive in our country.
Billy Graham	Southern Baptist minister who was highly influential in American politics during the 1960s. He was friends with several American presidents, such as Eisenhower and LBJ. During this time period, he was a preacher who would talk about the integration of African Americans and whites in our country through Christian values. He was also known for his crusades. He was also seen as extremely homophobic and believed that women should be submissive to their husbands.
Tom Hayden	Political activist who played a major role in the efforts of Civil Rights. He was an important leader and member of the Students for Democratic Society and worked with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to organize freedom rides in the South.
Hubert Humphrey	Vice President under LBJ who would run against Richard Nixon in the 1968 presidential election. He was a staunch supporter of Civil Rights during this era, which costed him the election due to Nixon's strategy of playing to the silent majority of the U.S., in other words, Nixon used a strategy to campaign in the South to get white male and female voters who had felt alienated by the Democratic party due to its movement toward racial equality.
Lyndon Baines Johnson (Democrat)	He had also been Vice President under JFK. After Kennedy's death, he was sworn in as the 36th President of the U.S. Under his presidency, he

	<p>carried out from the executive branch talks with civil rights leaders, such as Dr. King and signed in law both the Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act. He tried to establish the policy of the Great Society but was met with backlash due to turmoil in the South, as well as the war in Vietnam.</p>
John F. Kennedy	<p>He was the 35th president of the U.S. He was the youngest present at the time of election and the first Catholic to be elected president of the U.S. During his presidency, communism was a major issue. Relations between Russia and the U.S. intensified, for example: failed Bay of Pigs Operation to overthrow Castro and the Cuban Missile Crisis. He was assassinated in Texas.</p>
Robert Kennedy	<p>He was a senator from New York and was JFK's brother. He worked closely with his brother during the Civil Rights Movement, talking directly to leaders, such as Dr. King. He was also a part of the Senate Labor Rackets Committee, which investigated teamster leader, Jimmy Hoffa, who may have been involved with mobster connections. While running for president, Bobby was assassinated on the campaign trail. It was a major blow to the Democratic Party.</p>
Jack Kerouac	<p>Novelist and poet during the Beat Generation who, like Allen Ginsberg, talked about controversial issues and taboo topics that were praised on the new left but seen as immoral on the conservative right. He died very young in his forties due to a battle with drug addiction.</p>
Ayatollah Khomeini	<p>Ayatollah of Iran who played an important role during the Cold War with the U.S. He was in support of the Iran Hostage Crisis under Jimmy Carter's presidency. He became Ayatollah after overthrowing the more liberal monarch of the Pahlavi Monarchy. Under his leadership, Iran became a theocratic state.</p>
Nikita Khrushchev	<p>Chairman of the Soviet Union after Joseph Stalin. He gave a secret speech to the Congress of the Communist Party, denouncing the leadership of his predecessor, Stalin. He still carried on with a very forceful administration in Russia, which led</p>

	<p>to an intensification in the relations with the United States, especially with president John F Kennedy. He was the face of Russia during the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p>
Henry Kissinger	<p>Secretary of State under President Nixon. His behind-the-scenes approach through his policy of detente with the Soviet Union allowed for the opening of the relationship between the U.S. and China, who had not been communicating during the Cold War due to the containment policy of Eisenhower. His policy allowed for Richard Nixon to be the first president to visit the People's Republic of China and Mao Zedong. Ping pong diplomacy came out of this meeting.</p>
Martin Luther King, Jr.	<p>One of the most well-known Civil Rights activists, known for his March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom and his peaceful march to lead citizens of Selma, Alabama from Selma to Montgomery to advocate for social justice and racial equality. He was the leader of the SCLC and was a reverend. He was seen as a hero by many, but was seen as a threat to white supremacy and Jim Crow laws by many white citizens and politicians in the South. His I Have a Dream speech is among the greatest speeches made in the 20th century.</p>
William J. Levitt	<p>Builder responsible for the creation of American Suburbia. He created these suburbs primarily for white Americans and refused to integrate, which promoted the idea of White Flight when the integration of public schools and communities began.</p>
Malcolm X	<p>Civil rights activist known for his quote, "By any means necessary". He was a member of the Nation of Islam and a follower of Elijah Muhammad. After going on a pilgrimage to Mecca, Malcolm X would leave the Nation of Islam, creating his own organization and temple, reaching out to create a more inclusive fight for civil rights of African Americans. Once a critic of Martin Luther King Jr.'s non-violent civil rights activism, Malcolm X would later meet with him and discuss ways that the Civil Rights Movement could be addressed throughout the U.S. He was assassinated in the Audubon Ballroom in 1965 in</p>

	New York.
Joseph McCarthy	Wisconsin senator who served in the 1950s, who started off as a Democrat and later switched to a Republican. He would lead a witch hunt in the government to out communists both in Hollywood and in Washington, D.C. He encouraged citizens to out communists as we so that those individuals would be shunned and put under careful watch or even jailed for their ideology.
Ho Chi Minh	Leader of North Vietnam during the Vietnam War. He wrote the Declaration of Independence for Vietnam when Vietnam gained their independence from France. When America left Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh's North Vietnamese army would later capture the city of Saigon, renaming in Ho Chi Minh City, thus winning the Vietnam War. This was one of America's biggest international losses in history.
Mao Zedong	Leader of the Communist Party in China and became the first president of the People's Republic of China. During the Communist Revolution, Mao and his communist army would kick out Chiang Kai-Shek and the Nationalist Party. He would later interact with President Nixon through Ping Pong diplomacy.
George Marshall	A general during WWII who developed the Marshall Plan that would give food and monetary aid to individuals that would be willing to accept democracy as their form of government.
Thurgood Marshall	Marshall was the first African American Supreme Court justice to be nominated and appointed in the United States. He was notable as a lawyer who spoke during the Brown v. Board of Education case.
Golda Meir	She was a Zionist activist who lived in the U.S. but would later become the first female prime minister of Israel, elected in 1969. She pushed for peace in the middle east during the Cold War Era.
Harvey Milk	Harvey Milk was a Board of Supervisors member in San Francisco and the first openly gay man to

	<p>been in that position. Supervisor Milk was responsible for adding more inclusion and social justice for the LGBTQ community in The Castro, his district. He would later be assassinated by Dan White a fellow colleague on the board.</p>
Gamal Nasser	<p>He was a general in Egypt before he became president after he and several of his generals overthrew the British-backed King Farouk. Nasser would have Egypt federate with Syria to form the United Arab Republic. Despite being non-aligned, Nasser would eventually be backed by the Russians to invade the state of Israel during the Suez Crisis.</p>
Huey Newton	<p>Co-founder of the Black Panther party along with Bobby Seale. He was a very influential person in South Central Los Angeles and would allow for the Party to increase membership throughout the U.S. The group was aimed at educating black youth, protecting the Black community, The Black Panther Party would be destroyed by the FBI. Huey Newton would be killed in is neighbor in 1989.</p>
Ngo Dinh Diem	<p>President of South Vietnam during the Vietnamese War. He was aided by the U.S. government as a puppet figure but was seen as a cruel dictator by South Vietnamese peasants. Those peasants would form the Vietcong and fight alongside Ho Chi Minh's North Vietnamese troops during the Vietnamese War. He was overthrown and assassinated</p>
Richard Nixon	<p>37th President of the United States. He ran for President in 1960, but lost to John F. Kennedy. He then ran against, Hubert Humphrey, Democratic nominee and Vice President of the U.S., and he beat Humphrey, becoming President of the U.S. During his first term, he was able to carry out the war in Vietnam against much protest. He also opened up Ping Pong Diplomacy with the Chinese, which started talks with Mao Zedong. He is most known for the Watergate Scandal, which led to his resignation.</p>
Rosa Parks	<p>Civil rights activist and secretary of the Montgomery, Alabama chapter of the NAACP.</p>

	<p>She is known for refusing to give up her seat on a bus. Many historians question the purpose of the boycott and discuss whether it is staged. Regardless, her refusal made way for the Montgomery Bus Boycott.</p>
Elvis Presley	<p>King of Rock during the 1970s known for his stealing of black culture through music and dance. When white radio stations heard him sing, they did not play his music because they thought he was a black man. He died due to a drug overdose.</p>
Pol Pot	<p>Communist dictator of Cambodia who carried out a massive genocide of the intellectuals in his country, killing doctors, lawyers, educated individuals, any person who was seen as part of the bourgeoisie of Cambodia was executed. He was a member of the Khmer Rouge regime.</p>
A Philip Randolph	<p>Civil Rights Movement activist and Labor Movement activist, he was responsible for the creation of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. This group allowed for the promotion of integration in public factories during World War II and the integration of the Armed Forces. He was also the head of the March on Washington.</p>
Jackie Robinson	<p>First African American to ever play in the major leagues. He faced several acts of discrimination while in the league, oftentimes being assaulted and insulted by fans and players from other teams. He was the first African American to win a World Series. His number, 42, was retired and never to be worn by any major league baseball player ever again.</p>
Julius and Ethel Rosenberg	<p>Husband and wife duo charged with conspiring against the United States on behalf of the Soviet Union. Because of this, they were charged and executed in 1953. Their trial for espionage further promoted McCarthyism.</p>
Phyllis Schlafly	<p>American Constitutional lawyer and conservative American activist who fought against feminism in the U.S. She ran a campaign against the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution that</p>

	<p>only needed one more state to ratify. She is seen as an enemy in the feminist community. She had also made several statements against same-sex marriage and stood against immigration reform.</p>
Dr. Benjamin Spock	<p>American pediatrician and political activist on the new left wing. He was seen as a humanist and was welcomed by people such as MLK in the Civil Rights Movement. He also pushed to end the Vietnam War.</p>
Gloria Steinem	<p>Feminist journalist who was highly involved in political activism. She founded the National Women's Political Caucus along with Betty Friedan, Shirley Chisholm, and others. She is known for her famous "Address to the Women of America".</p>
George Wallace	<p>Governor of Alabama during the Civil Rights Movement. He was a blatant racist and aimed at disrupting the Civil Rights Movement and the march from Selma to Montgomery with violence. He stood in front of the doors of the University of Alabama to prevent the integration of the university, but he failed. He made a speech and allowed for the integration to happen. He would later run for president of the U.S. as a Dixiecrat and survive an assassination attempt while on the campaign trail.</p>
Earl Warren	<p>Justice nominated by President Eisenhower. Under his "court", the Brown vs. Board of Education decision was met, allowing for integration of public schools at an "all deliberate speed". Although this led to integration of public schools, even today, zoning and integration is not a reality for certain areas the U.S. because of the "all deliberate speed".</p>