

# We The People I

Kenneth Turner's "*We the People*" is a stirring tribute to American unity and resilience, depicting the American flag with a profound sense of reverence. Through vibrant strokes and emotive contrasts, Turner conveys the flag's enduring symbol of freedom, democracy, and the collective spirit of the nation, inviting reflection on the foundational principles that continue to guide and inspire.

People featured in the artwork:

1. Mohawk chief (Name unknown): Along with other important Indian chiefs, he visited London in the 1600s.
2. Pocahontas: An Indian girl, Pocahontas rescued Captain John Smith from being killed by her father's warriors. She later married Englishman John Rolfe. Although she died while visiting England, her son, Thomas, became the forefather of many of Virginia's first families.
3. Ann Pollard: At the age of 10, Pollard was probably the first white woman to come ashore in Boston when she arrived with Governor John Winthrop in 1630. She lived to recall her experience at the age of 100.
4. Paul Revere: A Boston silversmith, Revere rode through the night to warn rebel chiefs John Hancock and Samuel Adams about British troop movements. He also participated in the Boston Tea Party.
5. Slave (Name unknown): The first slaves in the United States were Native Americans, but in 1619, the first African slaves were brought to Jamestown, Virginia. Eventually, almost all slaves were African American. President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, freeing America's slaves.
6. Thomas Paine: As the author of a 47-page pamphlet titled *Common Sense*, Paine called for the colonies' immediate Independence from Great Britain. He wanted the colonies to establish a government of their own.

7-8. John and Abigail Adams: After serving as the first vice president under George Washington, Adams became the second president of the United States. Because of his contributions toward American freedom, he signed the Declaration of Independence and became known as the "Atlas of Independence." He often spoke of his wife's support. Adams died on the 50th anniversary of Independence Day.

9. Patrick Henry: This orator and politician from Virginia said, "Give me liberty or give me death." He rose to become a leading patriot during the American Revolution.

10. General Nathanael Greene: One of the Revolutionary War's greatest strategists, Greene commanded the Continental Army in the South. He also played a vital role in the re-establishment of the South's civil government.

11-12. George Washington and Martha Custis Washington: Washington's role in the independence of the American colonies led him to become the first president of the United States. He commanded the Continental Army and presided at the Constitutional Convention. Martha married George after her first husband died. They outlived her two children from her first marriage and raised their grandchildren.

13-14. Benjamin Franklin and Sarah Franklin Bache: Although he was never president, Franklin played a critical role in the American Revolution. He was an inventor, printer, scientist, signer of the Declaration of Independence, delegate to the Constitution Convention, diplomat, and more. His daughter, Sarah, also participated in the American Revolution.

15-16. Francis and Anne Hopkinson: In addition to designing the first American flag, Francis Hopkinson signed the Declaration of Independence and was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He also wrote several published articles that helped convince the states to ratify the U.S. Constitution.

17. Alexander Hamilton: One of George Washington's aides, Hamilton served as the first secretary of the treasury. He championed the Constitution by co-writing The Federalist Papers.

18. Simon Kenton: A great frontiersman, Kenton fought the British and the Indians for 40 years and rose to the rank of brigadier general of the militia. He once saved his friend Daniel Boone's life.
19. Daniel Boone: By cutting the Wilderness Road through the Cumberland Gap, Boone opened a path for the settlement of Kentucky and the West. He is remembered as another of America's great frontiersmen.
20. General "Mad Anthony" Wayne: A Revolutionary War general, Wayne defeated an Indian alliance at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. His victory strengthened the new American government's power and opened the Northwest Territory for American settlement.
21. George Mason: As a leader of the Anti-Federalists, Mason's objections led to the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, which was ratified in 1791. This is why he is known as "The Father of the Bill of Rights."
22. General Charles Pinckney: The South Carolina delegate to the Constitutional Convention, Pinckney fought for religious liberty. He wrote more than 30 provisions of the Constitution. Pinckney later became the ambassador to Spain, where he helped to negotiate the Louisiana Purchase.
23. John Jay: A diplomat who helped to negotiate The Treaty of Paris, Jay was a strong supporter of the Constitution and co-wrote The Federalist Papers. He served as the first secretary of foreign affairs.
24. Count Casimir Pulaski: A Polish cavalry officer, Pulaski became interested in the American struggle for independence. He fought in the American Revolution and died in the attack on Savannah in 1779.
25. Roger Sherman: As Connecticut's representative in the Continental Congress, Sherman was the only person to sign all four of America's great documents: the Articles of Association, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and The Constitution. He proposed the Connecticut Compromise, which gave each state the same representation in the U.S. Senate.
26. Robert Morris: An influential man in Philadelphia, Morris signed the Declaration of Independence. He was called the "Financier of the Revolution"

by George Washington, and he oversaw the financing of the Revolutionary War. Later, his financial empire collapsed, and in 1798 he was sent to debtor's prison for three years.

27. John Dunlop: A publisher, Dunlop ran the printing shop that created the first copies of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. He also published The Pennsylvania Packet, the first daily newspaper in the United States, in which the Constitution was published for the first time.

28. Rufus King: A New York delegate to the Constitutional Convention, King strongly opposed slavery and was an advocate of a strong federal government. In 1816, the Federalists chose King as their candidate for U.S. president, but James Monroe won the election.

29. Luther Martin: An early advocate of American independence from Great Britain, Martin was a Constitutional Convention delegate from Maryland who argued against a strong federal government over the states. He also fought ratification of the Constitution because he thought the Supreme Court should have a jury.

30. "Light Horse Harry" Lee: One of the Revolutionary War's most daring officers, Lee was George Washington's brilliant cavalry general. After the war, Lee fought hard to get his state into the Union - just as hard as his son, Robert E. Lee, fought to get it out again.

31. Gouverneur Morris: Although he initially feared that democracy would not work, Morris took on a leading role at the Constitutional Convention. He eventually wrote most of the U.S. Constitution.

32. Lieutenant Zebulon Pike: An explorer and an officer of the U.S. Army, Pike led a team of men on an exploration of the Mississippi River in 1806. The area he discovered later became known as Pike's Peak.

33. Samuel Adams: As an American patriot, Adams was one of the leaders in the fight against British rule in Massachusetts before the American Revolution. He fought against the Townsend Act and participated in the Boston Massacre and the Boston Tea Party.

34. Elizabeth "Betsy" Copley: The eldest daughter of artist John S. Copley, she posed in her father's painting titled "The Copley Family.\* Only Copley and her father seem detached from the scene as they stare outward, while the rest of the family focuses on the mother.

35. John Hancock: The first person to sign the Declaration of Independence, Hancock was an American patriot who led the way to freedom from British rule. In 1780, he became the first governor of Massachusetts.

36. John Paul Jones: In 1779, Jones defeated the British in one of the fiercest naval engagements of the war from his ship, the *Bonhomme Richard*. When asked if he was ready to surrender, Jones replied, "Sir, I have not yet begun to fight."

37. Thomas Jefferson: The author of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson was the third president of the United States. One of his greatest accomplishments as president was the Louisiana Purchase. Later, he founded the University of Virginia. He died on July 4, 1826, on the same day as John Adams and on the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

38-39. George Rogers Clark and Meriwether Lewis: While president, Thomas Jefferson commissioned the exploration of the West and chose his secretary, Lewis, to lead the way. Lewis selected Clark to accompany him and the two blazed a trail from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean, making note of the land, climate, and environment along the way. Their journey kindled the U.S. fire for manifest destiny.

40. John Quincy Adams: The sixth president of the United States, Adams was the first president to follow in his father's footsteps as a United States president. By spending a great portion of his life in public office, Adams was partially responsible for the expansion and development of the United States through his acquisition of Florida and his support of the Monroe Doctrine.

41. Dr. Joseph Warren: The Harvard-educated Warren was a Boston physician and a radical leader in activities that led to the American Revolution. As a volunteer at the Battle of Bunker Hills, he exclaimed, "These fellows say we won't fight, by heavens, I hope I shall die up to my knees in blood." He died in the battle.

42. Francis Scott Key: While witnessing from his ship the British attack on Fort McHenry, Key wrote the words to "The Star Spangled Banner," which became America's national anthem in 1814.

43-44. James and Dolley Madison: The fourth president of the United States, Madison is known as the "Father of the Constitution" for his important guidance during the Constitutional Convention. He co-wrote The Federalist Papers and helped frame the Bill of Rights. During the War of 1812, his wife, Dolley, saved George Washington's portrait when the British burned the White House.

45-46. Andrew and Rachel Jackson: Before becoming the seventh president of the United States, Jackson was a national hero from the War of 1812, a congressman, and a senator. His wife, Rachel, died just a few weeks before his inauguration from the stress of the presidential campaign.

47-48. Dr. Benjamin and Julia Stockton Rush: One of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Rush served as the first surgeon general during the American Revolution. He wrote the first clinical text on Psychiatry in America, and his portrait appears on the American Psychiatric Association's official seal.

49. Thomas Hart Benton: A senator from Missouri and editor of the St. Louis Enquirer, Benton was the nation's leading advocate for westward expansion.

50. Charles Carrol: Born into a wealthy Roman Catholic family in Maryland, Carrol became the only Roman Catholic signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was elected to the Maryland Senate in 1781.

51. Captain Oliver H. Perry: As a commander of U.S. naval forces during the War of 1812, Perry and his fleet of 10 ships defeated the British at the Battle of Lake Erie. He is known for saying, "We have met the enemy and he is ours."

52. Little Turtle: Chief of the Miami tribe, Little Turtle led an alliance of Indian tribes on raids of the Northwest Territory. General "Mad Anthony" Wayne defeated him at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794.

53. Eliza Ridgely: In Maryland's Hampton, one of the finest homes of the post-Revolutionary War era, Ridgely entertained guests with her harp in 1795. She later posed for a Thomas Sully portrait called "Lady with a Harp."

54. Fur Trader (Name unknown): The lure of profits from furs sent men like this one deeper and deeper into the frontier wilderness.
55. Samuel Slater: After immigrating to the United States, Slater reproduced and built complicated spinning and carding machinery from memory. In 1793, he established the first American cotton mill and became known as the founder of the U.S. cotton textile industry.
56. Sequoyah: To compete with the power of the white people, Sequoyah helped many of the Cherokee Indians become literate. He developed a system of 86 symbols that later became their alphabet.
57. William Henry Harrison: As the ninth president of the United States, Harrison played an important role in westward expansion. In 1812, at the Battle of the Thames, he defeated the combined forces of the Indians and the British and killed Tecumseh, the powerful Shawnee chief.
58. "Little Miss" Proctor: A young Ann Proctor, along with her toy doll, sat for artist Charles Wilson Peale in 1789. Peale was known as the prominent portrait painter of the middle colonies.
59. Major George Croghan: As a 21-year-old major in the U.S. Army, Croghan held Fort Stevenson against 400 British soldiers and 2,000 Indians with only one cannon and 160 men in 1813.
60. Benjamin Bonneville: In 1831, Bonneville explored Oregon and the Rocky Mountains while on extended leave from the Army. He later became a general in command of a post in Oregon, after it became a U.S. territory.
- 61-62. Susannah and Thomas Hayward Jr.: One of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from South Carolina, Thomas Hayward was a judge who charged many people with treasonable correspondence with the British army. He was captured and taken prisoner when Charleston fell and his wife, Susannah, died before he was released.
63. Benjamin Latrobe: A British immigrant, Latrobe inherited the task of completing the construction of the U.S. Capitol.

85. Brigham Young: Because of Young's devotion, Mormon founder Joseph Smith made Young the president of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles, the governing body of the Mormon church. After Smith was murdered, Young led Mormon pioneers in their westward journey to find religious freedom, finally settling in Utah's Salt Lake Valley in 1847.

86. Henry Clay: Secretary of State under John Quincy Adams, Clay unsuccessfully ran for president in 1824, 1832, and 1844. In 1850, this great compromiser led the Senate to a temporary solution regarding the issue of slavery in the new territories, delaying the Civil War.

87. Father Pierre Jean De Smet: As a missionary and friend to the Indians, De Smet used his influence to help prevent Indian wars. He put an end to the Sioux War in 1867, and in Oregon, he convinced other tribes to cease their hostilities.

88. David Crockett: After spending much of his youth as a frontiersman and backwoods hunter, Crockett later became a congressman from Tennessee. When he lost the re-election to Congress in 1835, he went to Texas, where he joined the Fight against Mexico. He was killed while defending the Alamo.

89. Elisha Stevens: He led a wagon train across the Sierras in 1844. All 50 of the pioneers survived the trip, as well as two infants born during the journey. Because of this accomplishment, a peak overlooking the trail he blazed was named Mount Stevens:

90-91. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Leesy: A California immigrant and his Hispanic wife, the Leesys prospered for a while but in the end lost everything to land speculators.

92. John Birdwell: An immigrant to Oregon, Birdwell was an evangelist.

93. Daniel Webster: As a representative from New Hampshire and a representative and senator from Massachusetts, Webster was one of the most prominent Congressmen of his time. He was appointed secretary of state in 1850 by President Millard Fillmore and served until his death in 1852.

94. Samuel Coit: The inventor of the revolver and founder of Coit Firearms Company, Coit played a critical role in the settlement of the West. He advanced



the Eli Whitney system of manufacturing to create the first industrialized Firearm factory in the world.

95. Pioneer woman (Name unknown): She was photographed with a wheelbarrow of buffalo chips that she had picked up off the plains for use as fuel

96. Commodore Matthew Perry: As an American naval officer, Perry led a fleet on a mission to establish United States relations with Japan. After being isolated from outsiders since the 17th century, Japan signed a treaty to open communications in 1854 after Perry's visit.

97. Harriet Tubman: Born in Maryland, Tubman fled slavery from the plantation where she worked. She later used the Underground Railroad, a network of antislavery activists, to lead other slaves to freedom.

98. James Bridger: As a scout, guide, and mountain man, Bridger made many trapping and hunting expeditions in the northern Rocky Mountains region. In 1856, he found what became known as Bridger's Pass in central Wyoming.

99. Harriet Beecher Stowe: An American writer and abolitionist, Stowe wrote one of the most influential books in American literature. Uncle Tom's Cabin, published March 20, 1852, polarized public opinion on the issue of slavery.

100. Sitting Bull: A powerful Sioux chief, Sitting Bull fought U.S. efforts to annex Sioux land and force the Indians to settle on reservations. In 1890, gunfire erupted while Lakota police were trying to arrest Sitting Bull, and he was killed.

101-102. Chinese railroad workers (Names unknown): Chinese immigrant labor was a crucial factor in the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad, which helped link America's East and West Coast.

103-104. Lucy Smith and child: They were two typical pioneers who made the trek west.

105. Edgar Allan Poe: The American author of chilling tales such as "The Fall of the House of Usher" and "The Tell-Tale Heart." Poe is said to have elevated the short story to an art form. He died in 1849.

106. Narcissa Whitman: The first white woman to cross the Rocky Mountains, Whitman and her husband set up a mission near Walla Walla, Washington. The two were killed in 1847 by Cayuse Indians, after a measles epidemic decimated their tribe.

107. Augustin Grignon: He was a French trading post operator and fur trader on the frontier. Grignon's Recollections of Early Wisconsin is a prominent feature of the Wisconsin Historical Collections.

108-111. Slave family (Names unknown): This family had their picture taken in Savannah, Georgia, on the day of the Emancipation Proclamation.

112. Cornelius Vanderbilt: Entering the transportation business at age 16, Vanderbilt owned a fleet of steamboats and later controlled much of the Hudson River trade. In 1862, he began buying railroad stock, and he eventually gained control of the New York Central Railroad. He established a direct rail route between New York and Chicago.

113-116. Pioneer family (Names unknown): This pioneer family had their photograph taken in front of their sod house on the plains.

117. Stephen Douglas: Nicknamed "The Little Giant" because of his small size but great ability as an orator, Douglas debated Lincoln on the issue of slavery. He won a Senate seat, but lost his bid for the presidency.

118. Union Naval powder boy (Name unknown): Boys such as this one, who were too young to fight, carried gunpowder during Civil War battles.

119. Charles Sumner: Because of his aggressive stance as an abolitionist, Senator Sumner's foes caned him after he criticized another senator in 1856. Once healed, he gave another speech entitled "The Barbarism of Slavery."

120. Confederate soldier (Name unknown): This young man of the Confederate Army prepares for his first Civil War battle.

121. General Robert E. Lee: He turned down the offer to command the Union forces in the Civil War in order to serve his home state of Virginia. As the commander of the Northern Virginia Army and later as commander in chief of all Confederate armies, Lee won many of the South's greatest victories.

122. Mathew Brady: An American pioneer photographer, Brady took photos that showed the harsh realities of the Civil War. He became the official Union photographer, but after the war, he found it difficult to sell his photos until Congress bought the negatives in 1875.

123. Awbonnie Stuart: She was a Shoshone squaw who married a powerful rancher and stock breeder named Granville Stuart. Although interracial marriages were not forbidden, they also were not encouraged. Their daughter later married Teddy "Blue" Abbot, a famous cowboy.

124-125. Charles and Mary Ann Goodnight: After the Civil War, increased settlement closed the Shawnee Trail that led Texas cattlemen to market. In 1866, Charles Goodnight and Oliver Loving blazed an alternate trail west to the New Mexico and Colorado markets. It later became known as the Goodnight-Loving Trail, helping Goodnight become one of the most successful ranchers in the West.

126. George Armstrong Custer: Known as the "Boy General" because he was the youngest general in the army, Custer was promoted to Major General in 1865. After the Civil War, he was assigned to the wars against the Native Americans until he was defeated at the Battle of Little Big Horn.

127. Samuel Clemens: Using the pen name Mark Twain, Clemens was the author of Tom Sawyer and The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. Later in life, Twain became a public speaker.

128. Thomas A. Edison: During his career as an inventor, Edison patented more than 1,000 inventions, including the electric light, the phonograph, and the motion-picture camera. His inventions changed the way Americans lived.

129. Alexander Graham Bell: Famous for inventing the telephone, Bell also taught the deaf while working on a system which showed how the lips, tongue, and throat are used to articulate sound. He founded a school to train teachers of the deaf.

130-131. British immigrants (Names unknown): British immigration to America began during the 17th century and grew to more than 400,000 people as

commerce expanded from the cultivation of tobacco and sugar as well as through slavery.

132. Norwegian immigrant (Name unknown): In the early 1800s, immigrants such as this one came from Norway to the land of freedom. The promise of land through The Homestead Act of 1862 attracted farming families to the United States, particularly Minnesota.

133-134. Swedish immigrants (Names unknown): The first immigrants to come from Scandinavia were from Sweden, a substantial power in Europe during the early 17th century. They settled into what is now New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania.

135. French immigrant (Name unknown): After establishing the first settlement in Quebec, French explorers traveled south along the Mississippi River, establishing settlements in Detroit and St. Louis. They had the most success establishing farms and plantations in the lower Mississippi Valley, particularly in Louisiana.

136. Many Horns: A Dakota Sioux chief, Many Horns was portrayed in early paintings and pictures before major contact was made with the white people. He was usually shown in a traditional buffalo robe and a feather headdress.

137. Samuel Tappan: An abolitionist and an advocate for the Indians, Tappan worked from Fort Sumner in 1868 to return the Navajos to their homeland. Through the treaty Tappan signed with the Navajos, the Indians received 3.5 million acres of land.

138. Washakie: A Shoshone chief, Washakie decided that fighting with the American settlers was pointless. He assisted U.S. Army operations and allowed railway passage through Shoshone land to complete a coast-to-coast rail line.

139. Quanah Parker: Parker was the son of a Comanche chief and a white woman taken captive by the Comanches during an 1836 raid. He was an aggressive leader who fought against white invaders. Although never captured, he surrendered and later became a public speaker and peacetime leader.

140. Nate Love: Born a slave in Tennessee, Love became a cowboy and well-known rodeo performer. He got the nickname "Deadwood Dick" after winning a rodeo contest in Deadwood City in the Dakota Territory.

141-142. Black rancher and his wife (Names unknown): This rancher and his wife survived the early prejudice against African American land ownership, although their success was not common at the time.

143-145. European immigrants (Names unknown): The 19th century saw a huge increase in European immigration. This was caused by a shortage of agricultural and textile work in England, the potato famine in Ireland, overcrowding in Italy, and the failed German and French revolutions in the mid-1800s.

146. Wyatt Earp: Famous for participating in the gunfight at the O.K. Corral in Tombstone, Arizona, Earp worked to bring peace to the frontier as a law enforcement officer. He was born in Monmouth, Illinois, in 1848.

147-148. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cater: The Caters were Lebanese immigrants who came to the United States in the late 1800s.

149. Buffalo Soldier (Name unknown): After the Civil War, Congress established two black-only U.S. Army regiments that were nicknamed "buffalo soldiers" by the Cheyenne and the Comanche Indians.

150. Ulysses S. Grant: Before becoming the 18th president of the United States, Grant climbed to the highest rank in the U.S. Army during the Civil War, leading the Union forces. On April 9, 1865, Robert E. Lee surrendered to Grant, ending the Civil War.

151. Jesse Woodson James: During the Civil War, James was a Confederate rebel with a bad reputation. He later organized a group who became known for a bank robbery in which his gang brutally murdered the clerk. A member of James' own gang killed him in order to get the reward money.

152. Augusta Kohrs: As the cultured wife of the great cattle baron Conrad Kohrs, Augusta made annual trips to New York to attend operas. In 1903, the Kohrs built and furnished a library in memory of their son William, who died at the early age of 20.

153. Allan Pinkerton: As the founder of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, Pinkerton was Chicago's first city detective. He organized the Secret Service of the U.S. Army during the Civil War.

154. John Wesley Powell: A one-armed explorer and geologist of the West, Powell studied the Grand Canyon. He also analyzed and classified the languages of American Indians.

155. John D. Rockefeller: He made his fortune in the petroleum industry and controlled 90 percent of the oil refineries in the United States by 1878. Rockefeller's wealth peaked at an estimated \$1 billion.

156. Susan B. Anthony: As founder of the National Woman Suffrage Association with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Anthony devoted her life to fighting for women's rights. She died before the ratification of the 19th Amendment, which gave women the right to vote.

157. Elizabeth Cady Stanton: After being denied entry to the World Anti-Slavery Convention, Stanton organized the first women's rights convention in the United States. She later teamed with Susan B. Anthony to form the National Woman Suffrage Association.

158. Walter Reed: Earning his medical degree by the age of 18, Reed studied the spread of typhoid fever during the Spanish-American War. He later determined that yellow fever was spread by mosquito bites.

159. George Washington Carver: The son of slaves, Carver became an educator and an inventor in the field of agricultural science. He said, "Ninety-nine percent of the failures come from people who have the habit of making excuses."

160. Jewish immigrant (Name unknown): Starting in the 1850s, German Jews came to the United States and started businesses. A large number of Jews left Russia to escape oppression after the assassination of Alexander II in 1881. More than two-thirds of the immigrating Jews settled in New York, Chicago, Boston, and Pennsylvania.

161. Slavic Immigrant (Name unknown): This immigrant and others came to America from several Slavic countries in the early 1900s. They were

anti-materialistic and contributed a great deal to their communities by building schools, becoming deeply involved in their churches, and creating social institutions such as fraternal orders.

162. Leo Levi: Levi received his law degree from the University of Virginia and went on to become one of the most famous presidents of B'nai B'rith, a national Jewish fraternal organization, serving from 1900 to 1904. Levi argued that religion alone does not constitute the identity of the Jewish people.

163. Booker T. Washington: Born into slavery, Washington became an educator who urged blacks to gain equality through education rather than demanding equal rights. He told his own life story in his autobiography, *Up from Slavery*.

164. Hispanic immigrant (Name unknown): Hispanics have played a crucial role in American history since the first Spanish colonies began in Mexico during the 16th century. The first Mexicans became part of the United States as part of land acquisitions through treaties, annexation, and land purchases.

165. Boy coal worker (Name unknown): Without enforcement of child labor laws, immigrant children such as this boy were forced to work to help their families survive in early America.

166-168. Italian immigrants (Names unknown): After the 1870s, Italy had become one of the most overcrowded countries in Europe, and many Italians left their country to escape low wages and high taxes. They established large settlements in New York, Chicago, Detroit, and Baltimore.

169. J. P. Morgan: An American investment banker, Morgan was considered one of the greatest financiers in U.S. history.

He raised millions of dollars to help build the railroads and pay off debt from the Civil War.

170. Theodore Roosevelt: Before becoming the 26th president of the United States, Roosevelt organized a cavalry unit called the Rough Riders during the Spanish-American War. He was a conservationist, and he received the 1906 Nobel Peace Prize.

171. Jim Thorpe: Considered one of the greatest all-around athletes of the 20th century, Thorpe won both the pentathlon and the decathlon in the 1912 Olympic Games. He also played professional baseball and was elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1963.

172. General John "Black Jack" Pershing: Pershing was a U.S. Army officer who served in the Spanish-American War and chased Pancho Villa before leading the American Expeditionary Force in World War I. His memoir, *My Experiences in the World War*, won a Pulitzer Prize.

173. John Philip Sousa: When Sousa was only 13, he was an apprentice with the Marine Band, the official band of the president of the United States. He later formed his own band and composed many military marches, including "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

174. Sergeant Alvin York: He earned the Congressional Medal of Honor for his single-handed attack on a German post during World War I. York captured 132 German soldiers during the attack.

175. Carrie Nation: During Prohibition, Nation was arrested more than 30 times for disturbing the peace. She believed that since saloons were unlawful, it was acceptable for her to destroy them with a hatchet.

176. Crippled veteran of World War I (Name unknown): Many veterans of World War I returned with life-altering injuries.

177. Carl Sandburg: Known for his unrhymed free verse style, Sandburg became one of America's most celebrated poets. In 1940, he earned the Pulitzer Prize for writing Abraham Lincoln's biography.

178. Ruth Bryan Owen: Appointed as minister to Denmark by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Owen was the first female diplomat to represent the United States in a foreign country.

179-180. Unemployed from the Depression Era (Names unknown): During the Great Depression, work was scarce even for skilled laborers. It took more than a decade for the U.S. to recover from the economic tragedy.



181-183. Dust Bowl refugee and her two children (Names unknown): The Dust Bowl of the 1930s, caused by severe droughts and poor agricultural practices, primarily affected the Southern plains. The resulting famines lengthened the Great Depression. This young family had to move west to survive.

184. Rejected child immigrant (Name unknown): Immigrants who failed to pass the health test were sent back to their home countries.

185. Henry Luce: After graduating from Yale University, Luce introduced the concept of the weekly news magazine. He founded Time and Life as well as Fortune and Sports Illustrated.

186. Frederic Remington: Through his paintings and clay models, Remington captured the passing of the "Old West." He was a correspondent and artist during the Spanish-American War.

187. David Dubinsky: A labor movement leader, Dubinsky became president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and transformed it from a struggling group into a powerful agent of change. He later worked to merge the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO).

188. Will Rogers: Performing in Wild West shows and Vaudeville theater, Rogers was a humorist who often joked about public figures and current events. He later went on to act in more than 60 short and feature films.

189-190. Wilbur and Orville Wright: These brothers built the first airplane. In 1903, they successfully attempted the first manned flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

191. W. E. B. Du Bois: The first black man to earn a doctorate from Harvard University, Du Bois paved the way toward civil rights in America. In 1910, he was elected as a founding officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

192. Henry Ford: In 1896, Ford built his first car. By 1903, he had formed Ford Motor Company with the help of several partners. The demand for his invention

became so great that he revolutionized manufacturing by developing the assembly line.

193. Andrew Carnegie: Involved early on in the steel industry, Carnegie founded Carnegie Steel Co. After selling his company to J. P. Morgan, he devoted himself to philanthropy, giving millions of dollars to libraries and universities.

194. Babe Ruth: As a New York Yankee, Ruth became one of the most popular baseball players in history. He earned the nickname "The Sultan of Swat" because of his powerful hitting ability. In 1927, he hit 60 home runs in a single season.

195. Helen Keller: An illness at the age of 19 months left Keller blind and deaf. After being educated by Anne Sullivan, Keller went on to graduate with honors from Radcliffe College. She became a passionate advocate for people with disabilities.

196. George M. Cohan: A composer, playwright, and performer, Cohan began writing for the New York stage in the early 1900s. He went on to produce and appear in several shows. One of his best-known songs is "You're a Grand Old Flag."

197. Irving Berlin: He immigrated to New York City from Russia in 1893. He wrote about 1,500 songs and the scores to 19 Broadway shows and 18 films, becoming one of the most popular songwriters in U.S. history. His best-known song is "God Bless America.\*"

198. Jesse Owens: One of the greatest African American track and field athletes, Owens won four gold medals in the 1936 Olympic Games. His success was an embarrassment to Adolf Hitler, who wanted to prove Aryan racial superiority.

199. Albert Einstein: Born to a Jewish family in Germany, Einstein's studies in science led to his theory of relativity, which had a great impact on 20th-century science. He won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921 and moved to the United States when Adolf Hitler came to power.

200. Shirley Temple Black: A beloved child movie star, Temple received an Oscar in 1934 after starring in four films. She later moved on to politics, becoming the U.S. ambassador to Ghana in 1974 and Czechoslovakia in 1989

201. Jeanette Rankin: She was the first female member of Congress, serving in the House of Representatives from 1916-1918 and 1940-1942. She was a strong supporter of the women's suffrage movement and opposed the declaration of war in World War I and World War II.

202. John L. Lewis: A U.S. labor leader, Lewis was the president of The United Mine Workers Union from 1920 to 1960, as well as an organizer of the American Federation of Labor (AFL). He worked to introduce unions to unorganized industries.

203. Philo Farnsworth: Considered the inventor of the television, Farnsworth transmitted the first image by electronic means in 1927. He also invented equipment related to the television and held 165 patents.

204. Charles Lindbergh: In a 33-hour trip, Lindbergh made the first solo trans-Atlantic airplane flight from New York to Paris in 1927. His airplane was named "The Spirit of St. Louis."

205. Frank Lloyd Wright: One of the most influential architects of the 20th century, Wright developed "organic architecture," an idea that buildings should be in harmony with their environments. His most popular designs include Falling Water and the Guggenheim Museum.

206. Walt Disney: In the 1920s, Disney and his brother created Mickey Mouse. He developed Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, the first full-length animated cartoon, in 1937. He received 26 Academy Awards during his career.

207. Ike Sims: A proud father from Atlanta, Georgia, Sims had eleven sons in the army during World War I. His family became an inspirational symbol of the patriotism and willingness of African Americans to fight for their country.

208. Amelia Earhart: She was the first female aviator to cross the Atlantic alone. While she was attempting to fly around the world in 1937, her plane disappeared over the Pacific Ocean and was never found.

209. Dwight D. Eisenhower: As the 34th president of the United States, Eisenhower ended the Korean War in 1953. Before his presidency, he was the supreme commander of the Allies in Europe during World War II.

210. Douglas MacArthur: He was the commander of the Allied troops in the Pacific during World War II. When he was removed from command in Korea, he said, "Old soldiers never die, they just fade away."

211. Chester Nimitz: After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Nimitz was made commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. He was the U.S. representative who signed the Japanese surrender agreement in 1945, aboard the U.S.S. Missouri. The Nimitz-class aircraft carrier is named after him.

212. Tuskegee Airmen: The first African American unit of fighter pilots who trained at the Tuskegee Institute made major contributions in World War II. They flew 1,578 missions and earned 850 medals.

213. Matthew Ridgeway: Before succeeding Douglas MacArthur as commander of the Korean War, Ridgeway led the 8th Army in Korea. Under Ridgeway, the United Nations forces drove the North Koreans from Seoul and marched into the capital unopposed.

214. James Jabara: As America's first jet ace, Jabara was a veteran of World War II, Korea and Vietnam. Born to Lebanese immigrants, he flew more than 100 missions in World War II and 163 missions in Korea.

215. Clare Boothe Luce: After serving as the editor of Vogue and Vanity Fair, Luce represented Connecticut in the House of Representatives from 1943 to 1947. She became the first American woman to be ambassador to a major country when President Dwight Eisenhower appointed her to Italy in 1953.

216. Dr. Jonas Salk: In 1952, Salk and his colleagues developed a vaccine against polio. After widespread distribution of the vaccine, the disease rapidly declined in America.

217. Cesar Chavez: He formed the National Farm Workers Association, which was later called the United Farm Workers.

Chavez and the UFW organized the field workers and raised public awareness of the hardships facing immigrant farm workers.

218. Y. A. Tittle: A professional football quarterback, Tittle threw for the most touchdowns in a game and in a season. Nicknamed the "Bald Eagle," he was inducted to the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1971.

219. William Faulkner: Among the most influential writers of the 20th century, Faulkner wrote several novels about the conflicts between the old and new South. His first novel was *The Sound and the Fury*. In 1949, he won the Nobel Prize for Literature.

220. Robert Frost: One of America's favorite poets, Frost closely observed rural life in his poetry. He spent most of his life on farms in New England. His works helped link 19th-century and 20th-century poetry together.

221. Groucho Marx: Beginning his career with his four brothers and his mother in a Vaudeville act, Marx became a popular comedian of the movies and television from the 1920s to the 1970s. He was known for his cigar and mustache.

222. Elliot Ness: Hired to break up the bootlegging network run by Al Capone, Ness sent Capone to prison in 1931 for income tax evasion. After Prohibition ended, he led the alcohol-tax unit of the U.S. Treasury Department.

223. Elizabeth Eckford: After the Supreme Court ended segregation in schools, Eckford, a black student, attempted to enter Little Rock Central High School. She was turned away from the school by the National Guard.

224. Robert Peary: An American explorer, Peary discovered that Greenland was an island rather than a continent. He is credited as the first man to reach the North Pole in 1909. His credo was, "I shall find a way or make one."

225. Matthew A. Henson: Accompanying Robert Peary on many of his expeditions, Henson assisted in the discovery of the North Pole. His skills as a navigator and translator with the Inuit natives were invaluable.

226. Aaron Copland: Known as America's national composer, Copland composed "Appalachian Spring," "Rodeo" and "Fanfare for the Common Man." He also wrote musical scores for film.

227. George Gershwin: By combining classical and jazz elements, Gershwin became a popular songwriter for Broadway and film. His works include Rhapsody in Blue and Porgy and Bess.

228. Louis Armstrong: After overcoming poverty, Armstrong became one of the most influential jazz musicians of his time. Nicknamed "Satchmo," he sang and played trumpet, among other instruments, and became an international star.

229. Edward Teller: He was a nuclear physicist who worked on the Manhattan Project, a government project that produced the first atomic bomb. Teller later led the development of the hydrogen bomb, known as the H-bomb.

230. John Wayne: With an acting career that spanned almost five decades, Wayne was best known for his popular westerns. He filmed more than 250 movies and won an Academy Award for True Grit in 1969.

231. Andy Warhol: The father of the Pop Art movement, Warhol was an artist, motion-picture director, and producer, as well as a publisher. He produced popular silk-screened pieces of everyday items such as a Campbell's Soup can.

232. John F. Kennedy: The 35th president of the United States, Kennedy was the youngest person to be elected president. He was assassinated in office on November 22, 1963, during a parade in Dallas, Texas.

233-234. Eleanor and Franklin D. Roosevelt: As the 32nd president of the United States, Roosevelt introduced the New Deal during the Depression, leading America out of that dark period. He served through World War II until he died in office just before the war's end. Eleanor was highly admired and respected for her integrity and devotion to social justice.

235. Audie Murphy: Murphy became the most decorated soldier of World War II after receiving every honor for valor that America had to offer. In 1954, he received the Congressional Medal of Honor. After the war, he became an actor.

236. Billy Graham: As a Southern Baptist clergyman, Graham led a major evangelistic crusade for decades. He became fundamentalism's leading spokesman through his rallies, radio programs and television shows.

237. Jackie Robinson: Breaking the color line in Major League Baseball, Robinson was the first black athlete to play the game professionally. He was a star for the Brooklyn Dodgers and won the Rookie of the Year award in 1947.

238. Neil Armstrong: An early United States astronaut, Armstrong became the first man to step on the moon's surface in 1969. From the moon, he said, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

239. Harry Truman: As the 33rd president of the United States, Truman gave the order to drop the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which in effect ended World War II. Under Truman, the United States became a charter member of the United Nations.

240. Robert Oppenheimer: He led the Manhattan Project that developed the atomic bomb. Oppenheimer later opposed the development of the hydrogen bomb after he saw the effect bombs had on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

241. Jacqueline Kennedy: She gained great popularity as first lady to John F. Kennedy. Her courage after her husband's assassination won America's admiration, which continued throughout her life.

242. Robert Kennedy: While serving as U.S. attorney general during his brother's administration, Kennedy led a drive against organized crime, which resulted in the conviction of Jimmy Hoffa. He then served as a U.S. Senator until he was assassinated during his campaign for the presidency in 1968.

243. Francis Gary Powers: The pilot of a spy plane, Powers was shot down over Russia in 1962. He was imprisoned by the Soviets for two years until the U.S. government exchanged a Soviet prisoner to obtain his release.

244. Walter Cronkite: He established a reputation as the most trusted news anchor in broadcasting from 1962 to 1981. As anchor of the CBS Evening News, Cronkite ended each broadcast by saying, "And that's the way it is."

245. Lyndon B. Johnson: He became the 36th president of the United States just hours after the assassination of John F. Kennedy. The unpopularity of the Vietnam War caused Johnson not to run for re-election.

246-248. M.I.A. and his parents: He was a soldier in Vietnam who went missing in action. His remains were found 32 years later and identified by DNA testing.

249. Elie Wiesel: After surviving Nazi concentration camps Auschwitz and Buchenwald, Wiesel became a citizen of the United States in 1963. In 1986, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his writing.

250. Bob Hope: As a strong supporter of American servicemen, Hope, a star of stage and screen, took his show overseas to entertain soldiers beginning in World War II. He was an immigrant from England.

251. Joan Baez: A professional folksinger, Baez used her music to promote civil rights and protest war in the 1960s and 1970s. She popularized traditional songs with her soprano voice.

252. Muhammad Ali: Taking up boxing at age 12, Ali became the heavyweight champion of the world in 1964. When he retired in 1979, he had lost only three of 59 fights.

253. Martin Luther King, Jr.: A prominent advocate of nonviolent protest, King led the equal-rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s. He delivered his most famous speech, "I Have a Dream," at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom in 1963. King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 and was assassinated in 1968.

254-255. Vietnamese mother and child (Names unknown): Rescued from war-torn Vietnam, this mother and child found safety in America.

256. Colonel Oliver North: A controversial figure during the Iran-Contra scandal of the 1980s, North was a decorated marine platoon commander in Vietnam and candidate for the U.S. Senate. He is currently a news commentator and talk show host.

257. Army Medic (Name unknown): Medics in Vietnam, such as this one, risked their lives to save others.

258. Alexander Solzhenitsyn: Solzhenitsyn was a Russian author who served eight years in prison for anti-Stalinist remarks. He received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1970 and later immigrated to the United States.



259. Andrew Wyeth: He was an American artist famous for his portrayal of his native Maine. Wyeth was the first painter ever awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal.

260-261. Eskimo couple (Names unknown): In 1959, the Eskimos became America's newest citizens as Alaska entered the Union.

262. Vince Lombardi: As head coach of the Green Bay Packers, Lombardi led his team to victories in the first two Super Bowls. He became one of the most successful coaches in football history.

263. Rosa Parks: A black civil rights activist, Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a public bus in Montgomery, Alabama. The event resulted in a boycott of the city's bus system.

264. Hula Dancer (Name unknown): Hawaii entered the Union in 1959, bringing new cultures and traditions to the United States.

265. Peggy Fleming: An American figure skater, Fleming won a gold medal in the 1968 Winter Olympics. She retired from skating after winning the 1968 World Championships.

266. Samuel Barber: Seen as one of the most talented composers of the 20. century, Barber was most famous for his "Adagio for Strings." He also won Pulitzer Prizes for two of his compositions, the opera Vanessa and Piano Concerto No. 1.

267. J. Edgar Hoover: In 1924, Hoover was named director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), where he remained until his death in 1972. While director, he publicized the FBI's success in capturing well-known criminals.

268. Van Cliburn: After becoming the first American to win the Tchaikovsky piano competition in Moscow, Cliburn established the Van Cliburn International Competition in Fort Worth, Texas, in 1962.

269-270. Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz: The real-life husband and wife acting and producing team brought "I Love Lucy" to early television. After their divorce in 1960, Ball continued to be successful in television, winning several Emmy Awards.

271. Duke Ellington: Considered one of the greatest composers in the history of jazz, Ellington was a famous bandleader and pianist. He composed about 2,000 works and his band had a brilliant professional and artistic reputation.

272. Arthur Ashe: As the first black tennis player on the U.S. Davis Cup team, Ashe and his teammates won five championships. After claiming championships at both the U.S. Open and Wimbledon, he became a favorite among tennis fans.

273. Billie Jean King: She was a great female tennis player who became one of the most successful players at Wimbledon.

An advocate for equal treatment of women in sports, King established the Women's Sports Foundation.

274. Henry Kissinger: An immigrant from Germany, Kissinger was influential in establishing the U.S. foreign policy, which resulted in an agreement establishing a cease-fire in the Vietnam War. President Richard Nixon later appointed him secretary of state.

275. Thurgood Marshall: Before becoming the first African American Supreme Court justice, Marshall was the chief counsel for the NAACP. He fought to bring equality to African Americans in housing, voting, employment, and education.

276. Elvis Presley: Known as the "King of Rock and Roll," Presley began his recording career in 1954 and helped launch a new musical style. He also appeared in many motion pictures and television programs.

277. Chuck Yeager: After enlisting in the U.S. Army Air Corps, Yeager served as a flight officer during World War II and flew 64 missions. In 1947, he became the first person to break the sound barrier.

278-279. Margaret and Daniel Inouye: After being decorated for his bravery in World War II, Inouye became the first Congressional representative from Hawaii and the first Japanese-American congressman. He later was elected to the Senate.

280. Alex Haley: A Pulitzer Prize winner, Haley authored books that depicted the struggles of blacks in America. His most famous book, *Roots: The Saga of an*

American Family, written in 1976, became one of the most popular television miniseries in American history.

281. Barbara Jordan: She was a black congresswoman whose articulate speech brought her national attention. As the first black woman in the Texas Senate, Jordan authored the minimum-wage bill and pushed for civil rights.

282. Norman Rockwell: He was a popular illustrator whose work graced the cover of the Saturday Evening Post. Rockwell produced 317 covers from 1916 to 1963, usually depicting family life and small-town scenes.

283. Minoru Yamasaki: He was the architect who designed the World Trade Center in New York, which was completed in 1973. On September 11, 2001, two airliners hijacked by terrorists crashed into the sides of the buildings, causing them to collapse.

284. Roberto Clemente: At the height of his career, Clemente, an all-time great Pittsburgh Pirate outfielder, died in an airplane crash as he was taking disaster relief supplies to earthquake-stricken Nicaragua.

285. George Balanchine: In 1925, Balanchine left the Soviet Union to join Les Ballets Russes, a ballet company in Paris. He later moved to the United States, where his New York City Ballet was considered by critics to be ahead of its time.

286. Sam Walton: The founder of Wal-Mart, Walton opened his first store in Arkansas in 1962. There were more than 1,700 Wal-Mart stores at the time of his death. The Walton family became the richest family in the United States.

287. Sculptor from Afghanistan (Name unknown): This sculptor, a refugee from the Russian occupation of his country,

288. Dr. Michael DeBakey: An American surgeon who studied the heart and cardiovascular system, DeBakey developed the artificial heart. He performed the first coronary bypass and was the first to insert a mechanical device into a heart patient.

289. Dr. Sally Ride: Participating in the seventh space shuttle flight in 1983, Ride was the first American woman in space. She became the director of the California Space Institute at UC-San Diego.

290. Maggie Kuhn: An activist for the elderly, Kuhn helped establish the Grey Panthers, an organization that supported the rights and welfare of senior citizens.

291. Sandra Day O'Connor: Nominated by President Reagan, O'Connor became the first female Supreme Court justice. She graduated first in her law school class at Stanford University.

292. Christa McAuliffe: She was a schoolteacher chosen by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to be the first private citizen to enter space. McAuliffe died when the Challenger space shuttle exploded in flight in 1986.

293. Richard Nixon: As the 37th president of the United States, Nixon ended the Vietnam conflict and opened Chinese relations to the United States. He was forced to resign after the Watergate scandal.

294. Ronald Reagan: The 40th president of the United States, Reagan was committed to winning the Cold War and scaling down government. He was known as the "Great Communicator."

295-296. George H. W. and Barbara Pierce Bush: Under Bush's leadership as the 41st president of the United States, the Cold War ended and the iron Curtain fell. His wife, Barbara, was a strong advocate for literacy and was one of the most popular first ladies.

297-298. George W. and Laura Bush: During Bush's first year as the 43rd president of the United States, the September 11th terrorist attacks occurred. The war on terrorism became the focus of his presidency. His wife, Laura, was dedicated to advancing education in America.

299-305. New American citizens (Names unknown): With their right arms raised at a swearing-in ceremony, these people became some of America's newest citizens in the year 2000.

306. John F. Kennedy Jr.: When he was only three years old, Kennedy's father, President John F. Kennedy, was assassinated while in office. The young Kennedy

was pictured saluting the passing of his father's coffin. He later died in a tragic airplane accident in 1999.

307-308. William J. and Hillary Rodham Clinton: The 42nd president of the United States, Clinton led the country during a period of peace and prosperity. Hillary Rodham Clinton was elected to the U.S. Senate from New York In 2002.

309. Colin Powell: He was appointed chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff during the Gulf War. Powell later became U.S. secretary of state in the first George W. Bush administration.

310. Pfc. Jessica Lynch: An American servicewoman during Operation Iraqi Freedom, Lynch was captured by the Iraqis. After nine days in Iraqi custody, she was rescued by American Special Forces.

311. Lori Piestewa: Piestewa was the first Native American servicewoman killed in combat in Iraq. She belonged to the same unit as Jessica Lynch, the 507th Maintenance.

312. Charlton Heston: After serving in the United States Air Force, Heston became a popular actor who earned an Academy Award for the film Ben Hur in 1959. He was president of the National Rifle Association for three terms, ending in 2003.

313. Colonel Ray C. Allen: He was a commander of a battalion in the 101st Airborne in World War II. Allen was the world's oldest living glider man in 1994 and he passed away at 100 years of age.

314. Maya Angelou: A famous black poet and author, Angelou focused her writing on courage, self-acceptance, and reaching one's full potential. Her works often presented a strong female role model.

315. Jerry Yang: A leading force in the media industry, Yang was the co-founder of Yahoo! Inc. in 1995. Yahoo! began as Yang's hobby when he was a student and grew into a worldwide company.

316. Oprah Winfrey: Born into a troubled childhood, Winfrey overcame her surroundings and won a full scholarship to Tennessee State University. In 1985,

she became the talk-show host of The Oprah Winfrey Show and has appeared in several motion pictures.

317. Michael Jordan: He is considered one of the all-time great basketball players of the National Basketball Association (NBA). As shooting guard for the Chicago Bulls, Jordan led his team to six championships.

318. Maya Ying Lin: As the architect who designed the Vietnam Veterans Memorial In Washington D.C., Lin wanted to create a place where veterans would be remembered. She was still a student at Yale in 1980 when she won the competition for the memorial's design.

319. Alan Page: Before becoming a member of the Minnesota Supreme Court, Page was an All-Pro defensive tackle for the Minnesota Vikings. He was the first defensive lineman to win the MVP Award in 1971.

320. Henry "Hank" Aaron: He surpassed Babe Ruth's lifetime home run record in 1974 and ended his career with 755 home runs. Aaron is known as one of the greatest hitters in Major League Baseball.

321. Rock Hudson: One of the leading male actors of the 1950s and 1960s, Hudson often starred with actress Doris Day. H died of AIDS in 1985, raising awareness of the disease.

322. Alex Barazendeh: He was a Persian immigrant who went undercover during the American hostage crisis in Iran.

323. Steven Spielberg: He is one of the most successful moviemakers of all time. Spielberg's movies, including Jaws, E.T. - The Extra-Terrestrial, Jurassic Park, and Schindler's List, are known for their special effects.

324. Ali Al Abssi: He was an immigrant from Yemen and a successful merchant.

325. Dr. C. Everett Koop: Appointed by President Reagan, Koop became the deputy assistant secretary for health in 1981 and later became the U.S. surgeon general. Koop was an advocate for public health issues.

326. Joya Kempler: She was a Chinese immigrant who found success in America during a very turbulent time.

327. Kenneth Turner: A great American success story, Turner became an inspirational artist.

328-329. Benito and Lupita Albarran: The Albarrans were naturalized American citizens from Mexico.

330. Anita Vance: She was a mentally handicapped American who showed a strong will to succeed.

331-332. Jeremy and Emerson Glick: One of the passengers who died on September 11, 2001, on Flight 93, Jeremy Glick helped prevent the aircraft from reaching the terrorist's destination. He was survived by his 12-week-old daughter, Emerson.

333. George Howard: He was a New York Port Authority police officer who died trying to save others on September 11, 2001. Howard was killed when the second World Trade Center tower collapsed.

334-337. Todd, Lisa and Andrew Beamer: Todd Beamer, one of the heroes on Flight 93, which crashed in Pennsylvania on September 11, 2001, proclaimed, "Let's roll!" before helping to take over the hijacked plane. He was survived by his wife, Lisa, and his sons, David and Andrew.

338-339. Illegal immigrants (Names unknown): While not officially citizens of the United States, these immigrants attempt to contribute to society every day, with the hope that America will become their new home.

340. Arnold Schwarzenegger: An immigrant from Austria, Schwarzenegger became famous as an actor in action movies. He was elected governor of California in 2004.

341. Tiger Woods: Dominating the world of professional golf, Woods became the first golfer to hold all four major championships at the same time. He joined the PGA Tour in 1996.

342. Clarence Thomas: He underwent great public pressure while securing his seat on the Supreme Court after being nominated by President George H.W. Bush in 1991. Thomas replaced Justice Thurgood Marshall.

343. Bill Gates: While at Harvard, Gates developed a version of the programming language BASIC for the first microcomputer - the MITS Altair. At age 19, he dropped out of Harvard and co-founded Microsoft Corp. with his childhood friend Paul Allen. Microsoft has revolutionized computer software and technology, making Gates the richest man in the world.

344. J. C. Watts: Elected to the House of Representatives in 1994, Watts was a black congressman from Oklahoma. He became one of the most visible members of Congress.

345. Rudolph W. Giuliani: A former U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Giuliani was elected mayor of New York in 1993. During his second term, he led the recovery efforts after the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

346. Father Mychal Judge: Judge was the New York City Fire Department Catholic Priest who died administering the last rites after the World Trade Center attack on September 11, 2001.

347. Condoleezza Rice: As the national security advisor under President George W. Bush, Rice has defended the Bush administration's reactions to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. She was the first female to hold the position.

348-412. Children (Names unknown): From various places of origin, these children symbolize the future of America.