**REVIEW EXERCISE: FAMOUS PEOPLE**

**Directions:** Identify the people being described in each of the following groups.

**Group 1: Exploration, Colonization, and the Revolution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Group 1</th>
<th>Group 2</th>
<th>Group 3</th>
<th>Group 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Adams</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Revolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Bradford</td>
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<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Revolution</td>
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<td>Bartolomeu Dias</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Revolution</td>
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<td>Vasco da Gama</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
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<td>Thomas Jefferson</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
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<td>Ferdinand Magellan</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
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<td>Pontiac</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Revolution</td>
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<td>John Smith</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
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<td>Benedict Arnold</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
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<td>Revolution</td>
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<td>John Cabot</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
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<td>Leif Ericson</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
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<td>George III</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Paul Jones</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
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<td>Thomas Paine</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
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<td>Sir Walter Raleigh</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
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<td>Paul Revere</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Revolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vasco Nunez de Balboa</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Revolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christopher Columbus</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Revolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ferdinand and Isabella</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Revolution</td>
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<td>Nathan Hale</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
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<td>Marquis de Lafayette</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Revolution</td>
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<td>Marquette and Joliet</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Revolution</td>
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<td>George Washington</td>
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<td>Roger Williams</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
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<td>Lord Baltimore</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Revolution</td>
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<td>Hernando Cortes</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Revolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benjamin Franklin</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Revolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patrick Henry</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Revolution</td>
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<td>Ponce de Leon</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
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<td>Revolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Penn</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Revolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Betsy Ross</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Revolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Peter Zenger</td>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td>Colonization</td>
<td>Revolution</td>
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1. Portuguese explorer who reached the Cape of Good Hope
2. sent settlers to Roanoke Island, where they mysteriously disappeared; this settlement came to be known as the “Lost Colony”
3. left the Massachusetts Bay Colony and founded Providence, Rhode Island; the settlers enjoyed freedom of religion and government
4. persuaded the French to help the colonists during the Revolutionary War; wrote Poor Richard’s Almanac
5. he and William Dawes warned the minutemen that the British were coming
6. commanded the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War; defeated Cornwallis in the final battle of the war at Yorktown
7. was killed in the Philippines during the first voyage around the world
8. wrote the Declaration of Independence
9. led tribes in the Old Northwest territory against the British following the French and Indian War
10. during the American Revolution, committed treason by attempting to give West Point to the British
11. proprietor of the Quaker colony at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; granted the settlers freedom of religion and government
12. helped organize the Sons of Liberty and the Committees of Correspondence
13. wrote Common Sense, urging the colonists to break from England; during the Revolution, his pamphlet The Crisis encouraged the Americans to fight on by saying: “These are the times that try men’s souls.”
14. British king during the Revolutionary War Period
15. proprietor of the Maryland colony; the Toleration Act allowed religious freedom
16. Spaniard who crossed the Isthmus of Panama and discovered the “South Sea” (Pacific Ocean)
17. governor of the Pilgrim colony at Plymouth, Massachusetts
18. is said to have made the first United States flag
19. explorer who claimed the east coast of North America for England
(20) during the Revolutionary War, this Frenchman helped General George Washington defeat Cornwallis at Yorktown.

(21) first explorer to sail west in search of Asia; claimed the West Indies for Spain.

(22) American patriot who said: “Give me liberty or give me death!”

(23) explorers who claimed the upper Mississippi River Valley for France.

(24) Portuguese explorer who found an all-water route to India.

(25) Spaniard who searched for the “Fountain of Youth” in Florida.

(26) during the American Revolution, he was hanged by the British for spying.

(27) Viking who reached North America about the year 1000.

(28) Spanish rulers who sent Christopher Columbus westward in search of Asia.

(29) American naval hero during the Revolutionary War; when asked to surrender during a battle, he replied: “I have not yet begun to fight!”; his Bonhomme Richard defeated the British ship Serapis.

(30) leader of the Jamestown, Virginia, settlement, who helped the colonists through the “starving time”.

(31) Spanish conquistador who defeated Montezuma and the Aztecs in Mexico.

(32) colonial newspaper editor who was accused of committing libel against the British governor; since his newspaper printed the truth, he was found “not guilty”; this established the principle of freedom of the press.

Group 2: The Nation Grows Stronger

Daniel Boone    Francis Scott Key    Robert Fulton    John Jay
Sam Houston     Andrew Jackson     Alexander Hamilton John Sutter
Dorothea Dix    Lewis and Clark   James Madison      Horace Mann
John Marshall   Samuel F. B. Morse   James Monroe      Dorothea Dix
Joseph Smith    Elizabeth Cady Stanton Thomas Jefferson
Brigham Young   George Washington  Samuel Slater      

(1) worked for better treatment of criminals and the mentally ill.

(2) served as the Secretary of State in George Washington’s Cabinet; founded the Democratic-Republican Party, one of the first two political parties in the United States; as President, purchased the Louisiana Territory from France.

(3) invented the first successful steamboat, the Clermont.

(4) established the first U.S. public school system in Massachusetts; his ideas influenced other states to set up public schools.

(5) served as President during the Era of Good Feelings; acquired Florida from Spain; his Monroe Doctrine warned Europe to stay out of Latin America.

(6) immigrant from England who started the first American textile mill.

(7) hero of the War of 1812 who defeated the British in the Battle of New Orleans; became the first Democratic President, as well as the first President from the West; used the spoils system to give government jobs to friends and loyal supporters.
(8) __________________________________ wrote *The Star-Spangled Banner* after witnessing the British bombardment of Fort McHenry during the War of 1812.

(9) __________________________________ commander of the Continental Army during the American Revolution; president of the Constitutional Convention; while serving as U.S. President, he enforced federal laws by sending troops into Pennsylvania to end the Whiskey Rebellion; his Farewell Address warned that the United States should not become involved in European affairs.

(10) __________________________________ blazed the Wilderness Road through the Appalachian Mountains, and led the first settlers into Kentucky.

(11) __________________________________ helped organize the Seneca Falls Convention, which called for women's rights; later founded the National Woman Suffrage Association.

(12) __________________________________ believed that the national government should have more power than the individual state governments; served in President George Washington's Cabinet as the Secretary of the Treasury; founded the Federalist Party.

(13) __________________________________ defeated Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto; served as president of the Lone Star Republic during the years prior to Texas becoming a state.

(14) __________________________________ first chief justice of the Supreme Court.

(15) __________________________________ explored the Louisiana Territory after its purchase from France.

(16) __________________________________ gold was found on his land by James Marshall; this discovery set off the California gold rush.

(17) __________________________________ invented the telegraph, which sent messages using a series of dots and dashes; the first message was: "What hath God wrought!"

(18) __________________________________ founded the Mormon Church; took his followers into the Midwest, where he was killed by a mob.

(19) __________________________________ succeeded Joseph Smith; took the Mormons to the Great Salt Lake region in Utah.

(20) __________________________________ chief justice who established the Supreme Court's power of judicial review.

(21) __________________________________ known as the "Father of the Constitution"; many of his ideas, which became part of the U.S. Constitution, strengthened the national government.

**Group 3: The Civil War and Reconstruction**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Wilkes Booth</th>
<th>John C. Calhoun</th>
<th>Henry Clay</th>
<th>William Lloyd Garrison</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Douglass</td>
<td>Jefferson Davis</td>
<td>Harriet Tubman</td>
<td>William T. Sherman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Lincoln</td>
<td>Dred Scott</td>
<td>Robert E. Lee</td>
<td>Harriet Beecher Stowe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulysses S. Grant</td>
<td>Nat Turner</td>
<td>Eli Whitney</td>
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</table>

(1) __________________________________ President of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War.

(2) __________________________________ former slave who became a leading abolitionist writer and speaker.

(3) __________________________________ Union commander who defeated the Confederates at the Battle of Vicksburg; accepted General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, ending the Civil War.

(4) __________________________________ slave who was denied his freedom by the Supreme Court; the court's decision had the effect of opening the northern part of the Louisiana Territory to slavery.
(5) __________________ led a rebellion of slaves which resulted in the killing of many whites, spreading fear in the South.

(6) __________________ senator from South Carolina who spoke out in favor of the South's desire for states' rights.

(7) __________________ opposed the extension of slavery into U.S. territories; served as President during the Civil War; issued the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing the slaves in states that were fighting against federal troops.

(8) __________________ invented the cotton gin; developed the idea of "interchangeable parts".

(9) __________________ was nicknamed the "Great Compromiser"; three times he got the North and South to reach an agreement which temporarily solved their differences in the years prior to the outbreak of the Civil War.

(10) __________________ abolitionist who published The Liberator.

(11) __________________ wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin, a book which aroused antislavery emotions in the North.

(12) __________________ assassinated Abraham Lincoln at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C.

(13) __________________ during the Civil War, he led the destructive Union "march to the sea" from Atlanta to Savannah.

(14) __________________ leader of the Confederate Army during the Civil War; surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, ending the war.

(15) __________________ escaped slave who became the most famous conductor on the Underground Railroad.

Group 4: Modern America Takes Shape

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Susan B. Anthony</th>
<th>Alexander Graham Bell</th>
<th>Sitting Bull</th>
<th>Jane Addams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Carnegie</td>
<td>George Washington Carver</td>
<td>John Deere</td>
<td>George Custer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel L. Clemens</td>
<td>Thomas Edison</td>
<td>Henry Ford</td>
<td>Samuel Gompers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Goodyear</td>
<td>William H. Seward</td>
<td>Carl Schurz</td>
<td>Upton Sinclair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John D. Rockefeller</td>
<td>Orville and Wilbur Wright</td>
<td>Walter Reed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew C. Perry</td>
<td>Booker T. Washington</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(1) __________________ with Chief Crazy Horse, he fought the white man's advance across the West; won the Battle of Little Bighorn.

(2) __________________ discovered the process of vulcanization of rubber, which gives it practical use.

(3) __________________ his Standard Oil Company monopolized the U.S. oil refining industry.

(4) __________________ was captured after a daring march toward Canada, and put on a reservation.

(5) __________________ founded Hull House, a community center for the poor in Chicago.

(6) __________________ his more than one thousand inventions included the phonograph and light bulb; nicknamed the "Wizard of Menlo Park."

(7) __________________ Cabinet official during the 1870s who devised the civil service system.

(8) __________________ campaigned for women's rights, especially the right to vote.

(9) __________________ forced the Japanese to begin trading with the United States, ending Japan's isolation from the West.

(10) __________________ wrote Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer; his pen name was Mark Twain.
invented the telephone; his first message was: “Mr. Watson, come here, I want you.”

U.S. Army doctor in Cuba who found that mosquitoes spread yellow fever

the Sioux and Cheyenne wiped out his cavalry at Little Bighorn River

founded the American Federation of Labor, a national union of skilled workers by craft

former slave who taught new farming methods in the South; developed more than three hundred uses for the peanut

Secretary of State who bought Alaska from Russia for $7,200,000

had a monopoly in the steel industry; gave away millions of dollars, including monies to build some 2,800 libraries in the United States

muckraker who wrote The Jungle, exposing abuses in the meat-packing industry

set up an assembly line to mass produce affordable Model T automobiles

Negro educator and reformer who founded Tuskegee Institute

invented the steel-blade plow to cut through the tough Midwest prairie soil

made the first successful airplane flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina

first black Supreme Court justice

Fascist dictator of Italy during the World War II period

Mexican-American who started the United Farm Workers union in the 1960s

led the Communists to victory over Chiang Kai-shek’s Nationalists in a civil war in China

first American astronaut to orbit the earth

Rough Rider who helped capture San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War; as President, he earned the nickname “trust-buster” for his opposition to business monopolies; followed a “Big Stick Policy” toward Latin America; supported conservation measures

President at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba; pressured the Soviets to remove their missiles from Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis; established the Peace Corps

to fight the Great Depression, he created many jobs as part of his New Deal program; led the United States during the World War II period; elected President four times
made the decision to drop atomic bombs on Japan; supported the founding of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; the Marshall Plan appropriated money to help rebuild Europe after World War II

founded the National Organization for Women, which worked for social, economic, and political opportunities for American women

As President, he supported Progressive reform; after World War I, he tried but failed to convince the Senate to support U.S. membership in the League of Nations

during the 1950s, this senator accused many Americans of being Communists; censured by the Senate for making false accusations

general who led American forces in the Pacific region during World War II; during the Korean War, he was removed as commander of U.S. forces by President Harry S. Truman

seized power in Cuba in 1959; was a Communist dictator and ally of the Soviet Union

black woman who refused to give up her seat to a white rider on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus; her arrest brought about the Montgomery bus boycott, and led to the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s

prime minister of Great Britain during World War II; following the war, he observed that the Soviet Union had set up an “Iron Curtain” around Eastern Europe

first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean; later disappeared while flying across the Pacific

Allied commander in Europe during World War II; carried out the D-Day invasion of northern France against the Germans

his visit to China helped improve relations between the Americans and Chinese; Cold War tensions between the U.S. and Soviet Union eased during the period of detente; resigned from office as a result of the Watergate scandal

dictator of Nazi Germany during the World War II period; carried out the Holocaust

first woman Supreme Court justice

Communist leader of North Vietnam who opposed the United States in the Vietnam War

became involved in the Montgomery bus boycott; was a civil rights leader who advocated nonviolence; delivered the “I Have a Dream” speech during the March on Washington

in 1927, made the first flight across the Atlantic in the Spirit of St. Louis

American astronaut who became the first man to walk on the moon; he said: “That’s one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind.”