



Rutherford Birchard Hayes
1822-1893 A.D. The 19th president of the United States (1877-1881). Having won his presidency by one electoral vote, he ended reconstruction in the South and upheld the welfare of minority groups, predicating civil-service reform.



James Longstreet
1821-1904 A.D. American Confederate general who General Lee referred to as his "work horse." He was dependable and an excellent tactician, however his delay in following orders at Gettysburg contributed to the Confederate defeat in the battle.



Monroe Doctrine
December 2, 1823 A.D. A policy established in the United States under the administration of President James Monroe, calling for a termination of European influence in the Americas.



Ulysses Simpson Grant
1822-1885 A.D. The 18th president of the United States (1869-1877) and Union general during the War Between the States. His victory at Vicksburg led to his promotion to Commander in Chief. He accepted Lee's surrender at Appomattox at the close of the war.



Clarissa Harlowe "Clara" Barton
1821-1912 A.D. An American administrator whose service on the battlefields of the War Between the States earned her the title, "Angel of the Battlefield." She founded the American Red Cross in 1881.



Susan Brownell Anthony & Elizabeth Cady Stanton
1820-1906 & 1815-1902 A.D. American suffragists and social reform leaders whose combined efforts laid the path for women's rights, such as the right to vote. They co-founded the National Woman Suffrage Association in 1869 and Stanton organized the first U.S. women's rights convention in 1848.



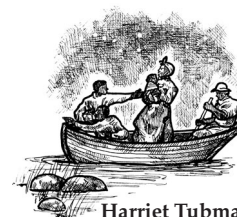
Thomas Jonathan Jackson "Stonewall Jackson"
1824-1863 A.D. A Christian, American Confederate general, and foremost lieutenant to Robert E. Lee during the War Between the States. Mortally wounded by his own men when in his finest hour, his arm was amputated. Before his death Lee commented, "He has lost his left arm, but I have lost my right arm."



George Brinton McClellan
1826-1885 A.D. An American Union General during the early years of the War Between the States. Nicknamed "The Young Napoleon," his excessive caution led to his release from duty by President Lincoln.



Elizabeth Blackwell
1821-1910 A.D. British-born American physician. She was honored as the first woman awarded a medical doctorate in modern times (1849). She established a medical facility in New York City for women and children which she left for her sister, Emily Blackwell, to direct. Returning to England, she founded the London School of Medicine for Women.



Harriet Tubman
c. 1820-1913 A.D. An American teacher, preacher, and abolitionist whose escape from slavery to freedom began her journey as the most renowned conductor of the Underground Railroad. She helped over 300 other fugitive slaves escape to the northern states and Canada. She is referred to as the "Moses of her people."