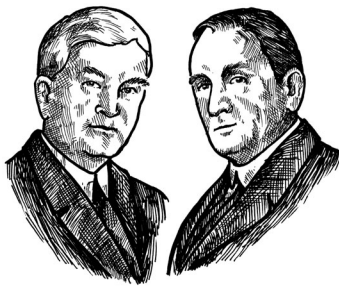




George Washington Carver

c. 1864-1943 A.D. American educator and botanist who introduced new, soil-enriching crops to the South, including peanuts and sweet potatoes, along with hundreds of new uses for them, such as peanut butter.



William James & Charles Horace Mayo

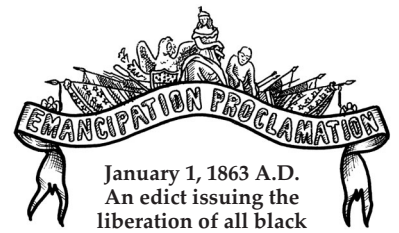
1861-1939 & 1865-1939 A.D. American surgeons and co-founders of the Mayo Clinic, located in Rochester, Minnesota.

They pioneered modern procedures in neurosurgery as well as abdomen and kidney surgery, among others.



13th Amendment Ratified

December, 1865 A.D. Following Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, the Amendment, officially abolishing slavery in the United States, was added to the Constitution.



January 1, 1863 A.D. An edict issuing the liberation of all black slaves in the Confederate states. This was followed by the 13th Amendment in 1865, which lawfully confirmed the abolishment of slavery.



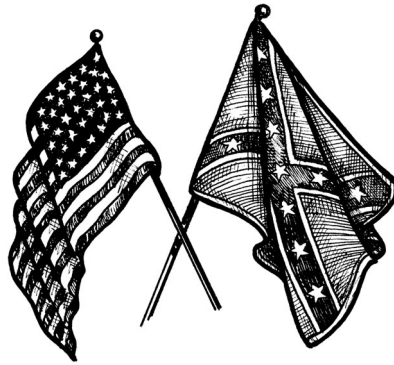
William Ashley Sunday "Billy Sunday"

1862-1935 A.D. American evangelist who, although originally a professional baseball player, became a Presbyterian minister known for his exuberant style of preaching.



The Battle at Gettysburg

July 1-3, 1863 A.D. The War Between the States had been dominated by Confederate victories until the decisive battle that turned the tide of the war. Lincoln returned to the location on November 19 of the same year to give his renowned "Gettysburg Address."



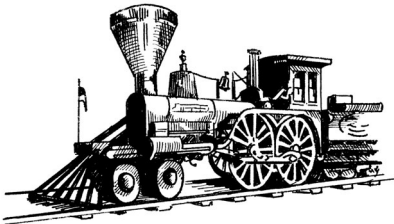
The War Between the States

April 1861-April 1865 A.D. Also called "The Civil War," "The War Across Five Aprils," and "The War of Northern Aggression," the conflict between the Northern Union states, and the Southern Confederate states marked a height of hostility due to states' rights, differences over slavery, and the election of Abraham Lincoln as President. It pit brother against brother until its end, with the Union preserved and slavery abolished.



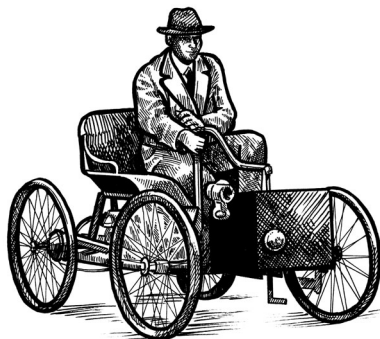
Homestead Act

1862 A.D. An act turning over ample quantities of public land to U.S. citizens for free. The only stipulations were that a head-of-house must be 21 years old to claim a 160-acre parcel. He must live on the land, build a home, and work the land for five years, thus "proving up" and making him eligible for ownership.



The Transcontinental Railroad

1862-1869 A.D. Lincoln signed the Pacific Railroad Act on July 1, 1862, commissioning two companies, the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, to construct 1,175 miles of railroad and telegraph line that would span the continent. Workers included war veterans and Chinese emigrants for the back-breaking work, with the final spike driven being made of gold.



Henry Ford

1863-1947 A.D. Born in Dearborn, Michigan, this philanthropist established the Ford Motor Co. in 1903. He revolutionized the automobile industry with the assembly-line method for production of the Model T Ford in 1913. He also introduced the Model A in 1928 and the V8 engine in 1932.



Frederic Remington

1861-1909 A.D. American journalist and artist whose depiction of the American West is evident in his sculptures and paintings.