

RHS Mrs. Osborn

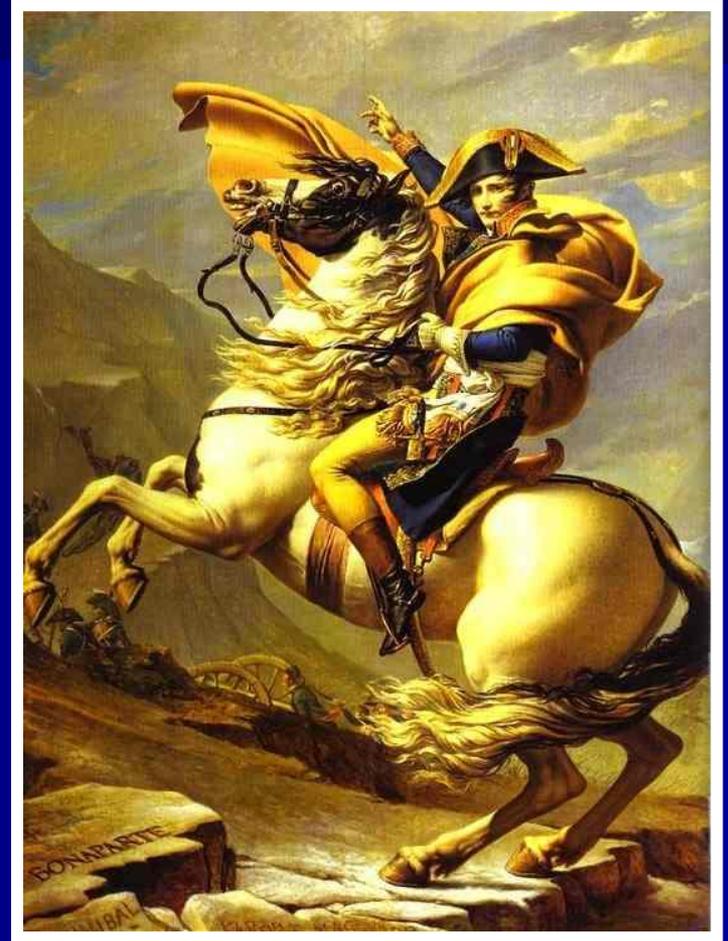


FAMOUS

LEADERS

# Napoleon Bonaparte

- 1799 - Napoleon took over France in a coup.
- He brought democracy to France but lost to the British at the battle of Waterloo.
- His accomplishments – the Napoleonic Code of Laws, his abilities as a general.



*Napoleon in battle*

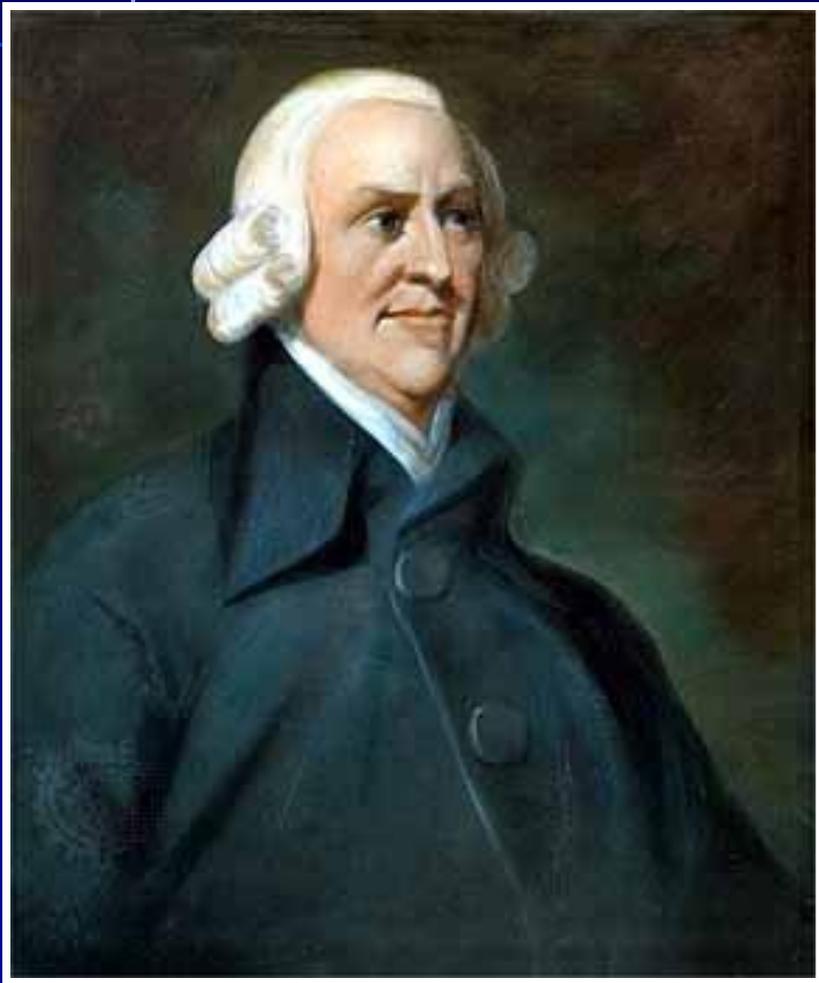
# Simon Bolivar

- Called the “Liberator,” Simon Bolivar led military campaigns to liberate and unite Central and South American nations.
- He brought Enlightenment ideals to the region.



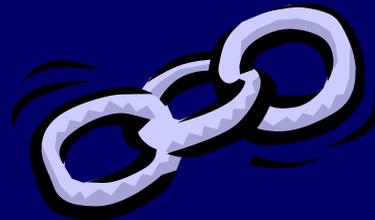
*Simon Bolivar above*

# Adam Smith



- Founder of economics, capitalism and free trade.
- Proposed laissez faire – non-intervention of government in the affairs of businesses.
- The U.S. adopted his ideas about economics.

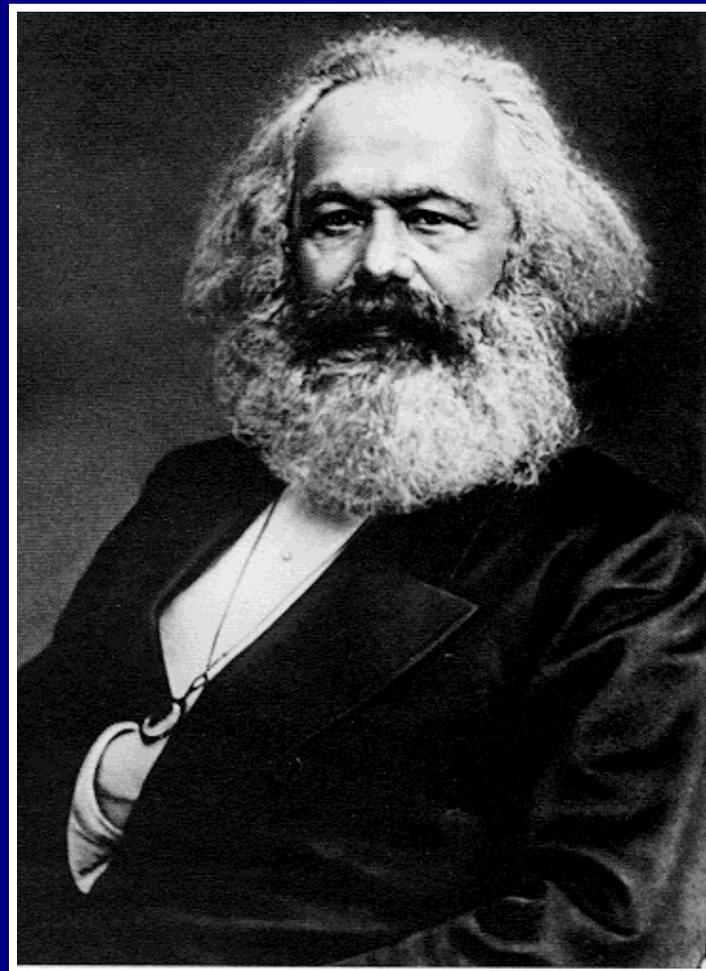
# Karl Marx



- Wrote the Communist Manifesto

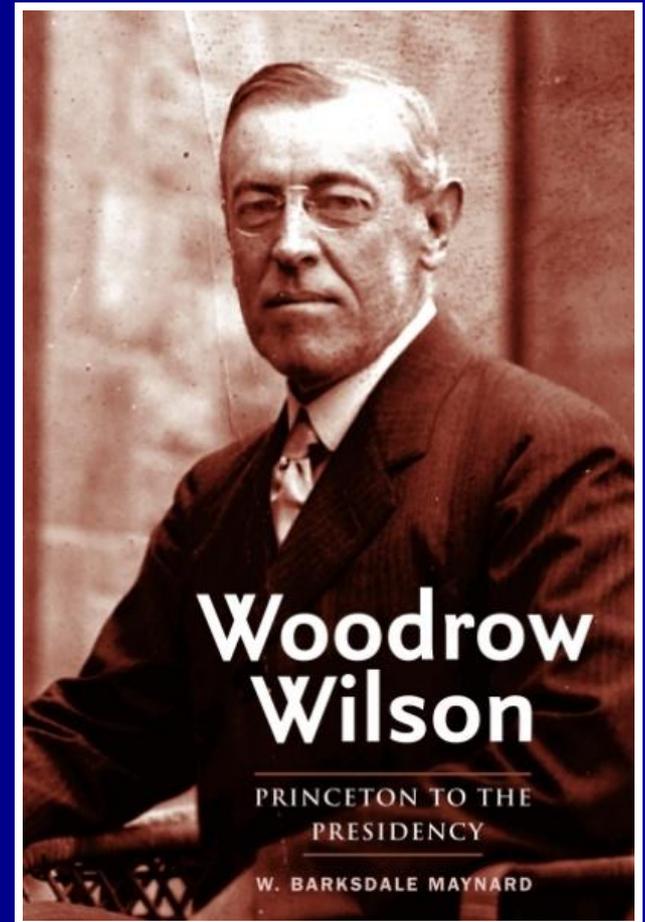
- Rich Industrialists –  
Factory owners, exploited  
their workers.

- Believed means of production –  
all land, mines, factories,  
railroads, and businesses, would  
be owned by the workers.



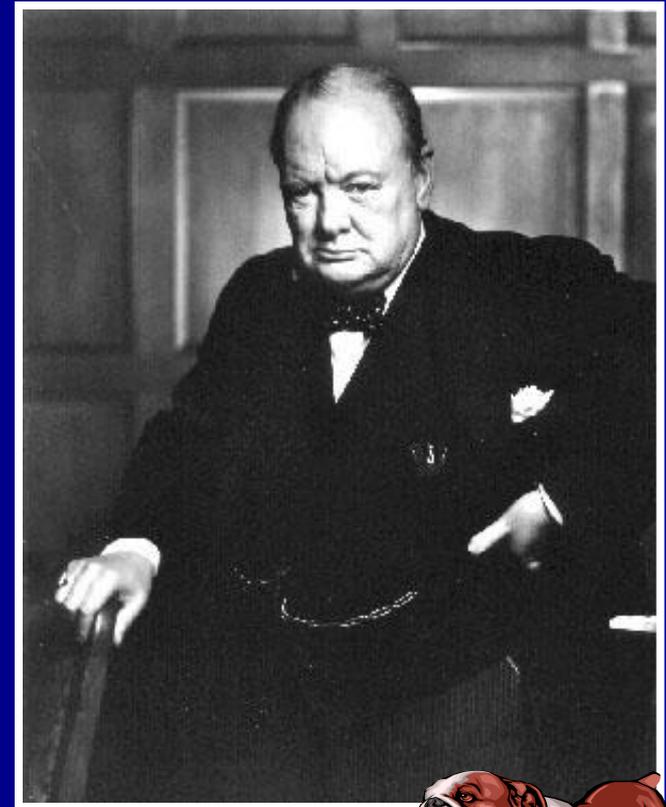
# President Woodrow Wilson

- President of the USA during World War I.
- Winner – Nobel Peace Prize for his plan for peace, the 14 Points.
- He believed peace was possible if all nations joined a League of Nations.



# Prime Minister, Winston Churchill

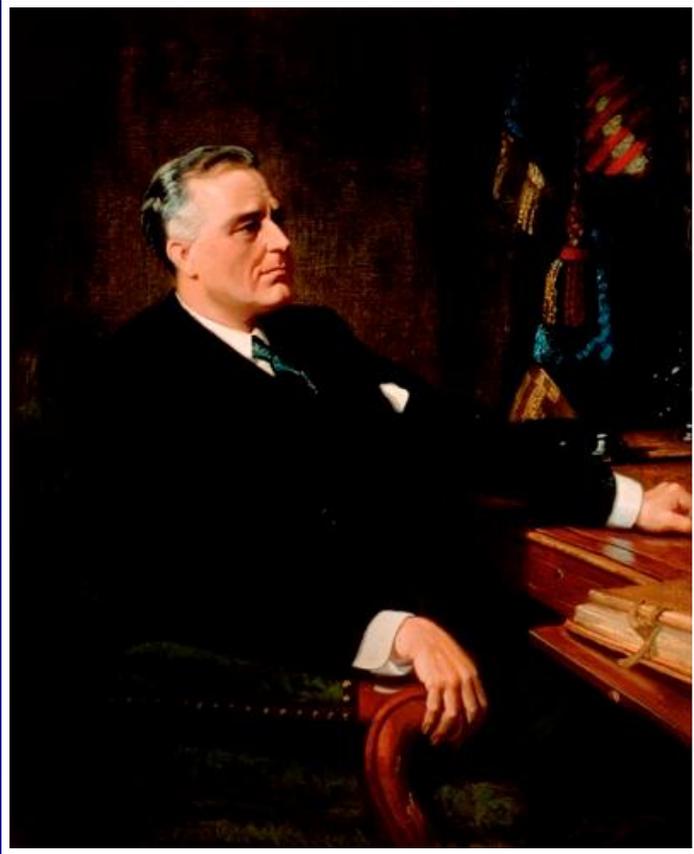
- Elected Prime Minister, he rallied the people of Great Britain during the War.
- Noble Prize winning writer and public speaker.
- Worked closely with Roosevelt to defeat the Axis powers.



*Prime Minister  
Winston Churchill  
above.*



# U.S. President, Franklin Roosevelt

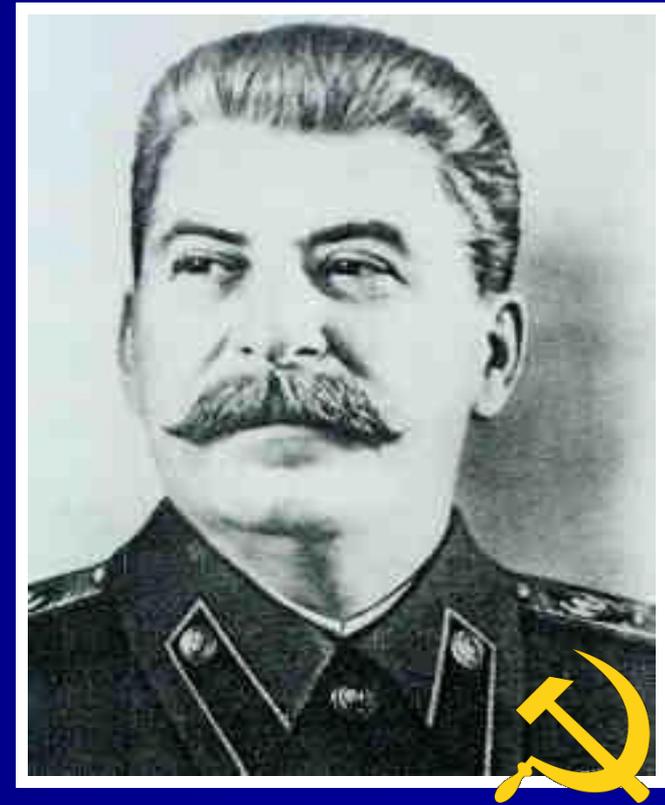


*FDR above.*

- Elected President 4 times, he was the most elected president in US history.
- President during the Depression and WWII.
- During his final term in office, he died.

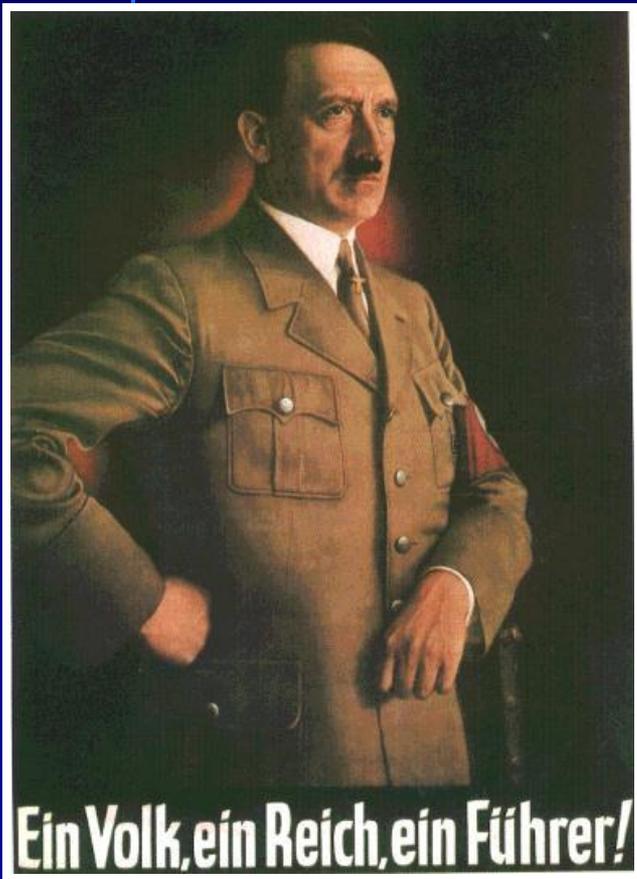
# Soviet Premiere, Joseph Stalin

- Brutal dictator and leader who killed 14 million Soviets in purges.
- Distrusted the democratic countries he was allied with.
- At the war's end, he created the "*Iron Curtain*" dividing democratic nations from communist nations.



*Soviet Premiere, Joseph Stalin above.*

# German Dictator, Adolph Hitler



- He is primarily responsible for starting World War II.
- Led the NSDAP, National Socialist German Workers' Party, or the Nazis.
- Hitler ordered the deaths of 12 million people, half of whom were Jewish.

# Dictator of Italy, Benito Mussolini

- Called “Il Duce” Mussolini was the fascist dictator of Italy who joined Hitler, and the Axis powers.

- Mussolini was deposed and executed by his own people.



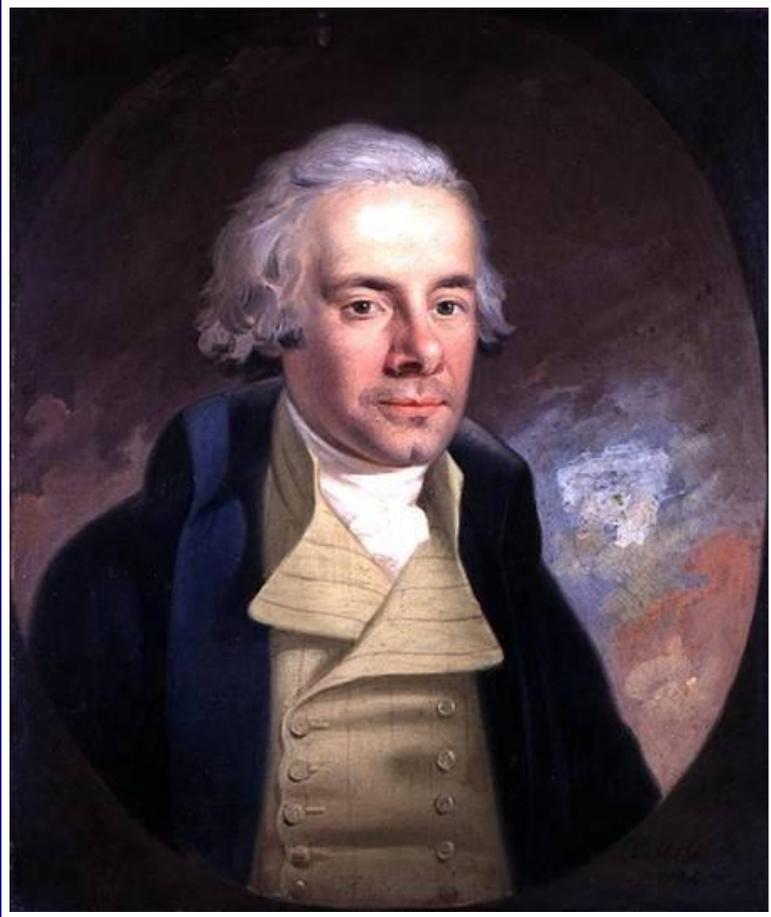
*Mussolini and Hitler riding in a car above.*

# Japanese General Hideki Tojo



- Prime Minister of Japan and General of the Imperial Japanese Army.
- He wanted to establish a “New Order” in Japan.
- He was militant, nationalistic and strongly imperialistic.
- His goals defined the path taken by Japan in WW2.

# William Wilberforce

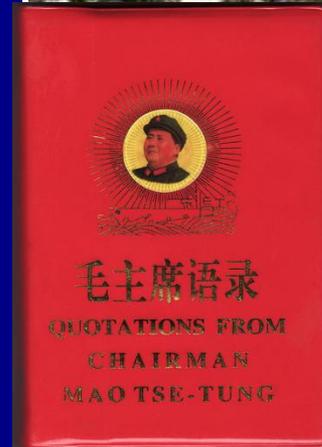
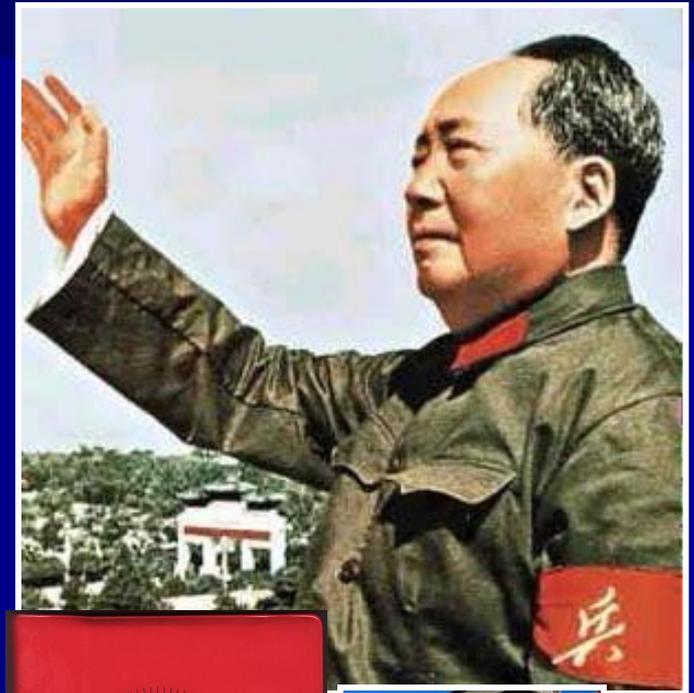


• For 26 years, Wilberforce headed up the movement to end the British slave trade.

• The *Slave Trade Act* of 1807 was passed and the complete abolition of slavery was achieved in 1833 due to his efforts.

# Communist China - Mao Zedong

- 1949 - Mao took over China and turned it into a communist power, leading as its dictator.
- His *Great Leap Forward* caused the deaths of 15-45 million people.
- His Cultural Revolution is responsible for the deaths of millions as well.



# Ronald Reagan

- Seen as a strong president. Made many people “proud to be an American.”
- Outspent the Soviets – some have argued that this caused the Soviets to collapse, winning the Cold War for the US.



# Poland Leads the Way



- With the backing Pope John Paul II, labor leader, Lech Wałęsa was elected President of Poland.

- Wałęsa was the 1st non-communist to win the position.

- Poland pushed for independence, and other satellite nations followed.

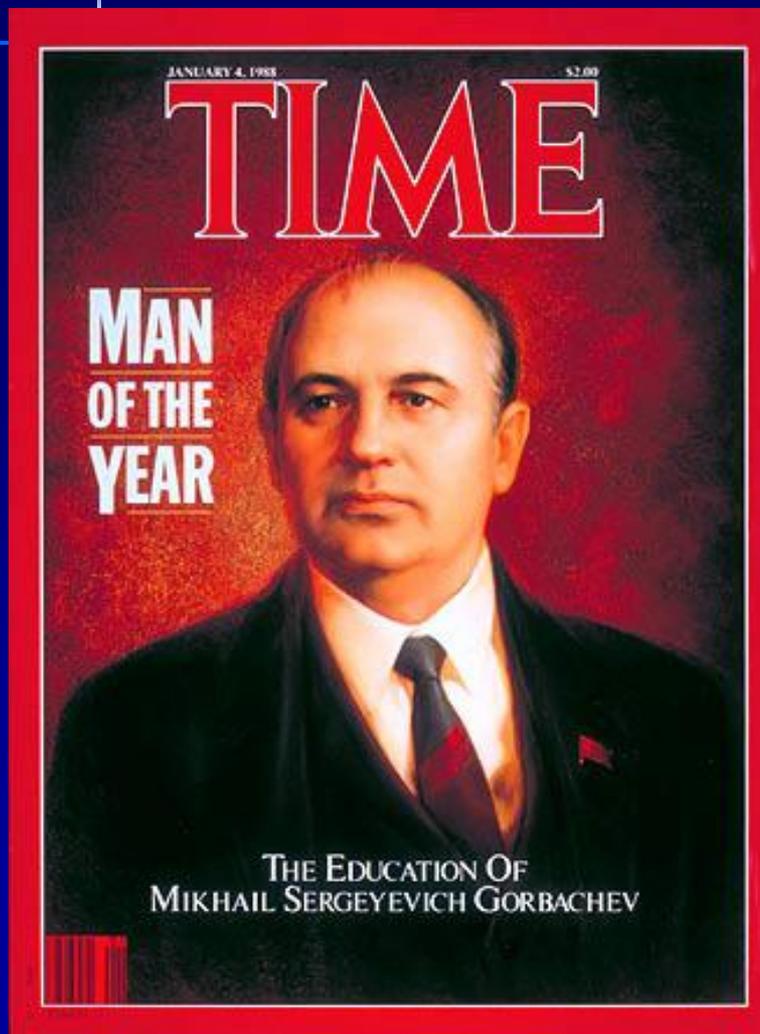


# Mikhail Gorbachev

• Soviet Premiere Mikhail Gorbachev pushed for reforms and better relations with the US.

Reforms included:  
perestroika – economic reforms.

glasnost – free speech and free expression.



# Nelson Mandela



- S. African leader who served 27 years in jail for his efforts to end apartheid.
- Released from prison in 1990, he won a Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.
- Served as President of S. Africa from 1994-99.

*"Mandiba" or Nelson Mandela.*

# Mother Teresa



*Mother Teresa with one of the many orphans she cared for.*

- Catholic nun started the *Missions of Charity*.
- She won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979 for her work caring for the poor of Calcutta, India.
- After her death, the church declared her a saint.

# Tiananmen Square



*Tanks are sent in to put down protestors.*

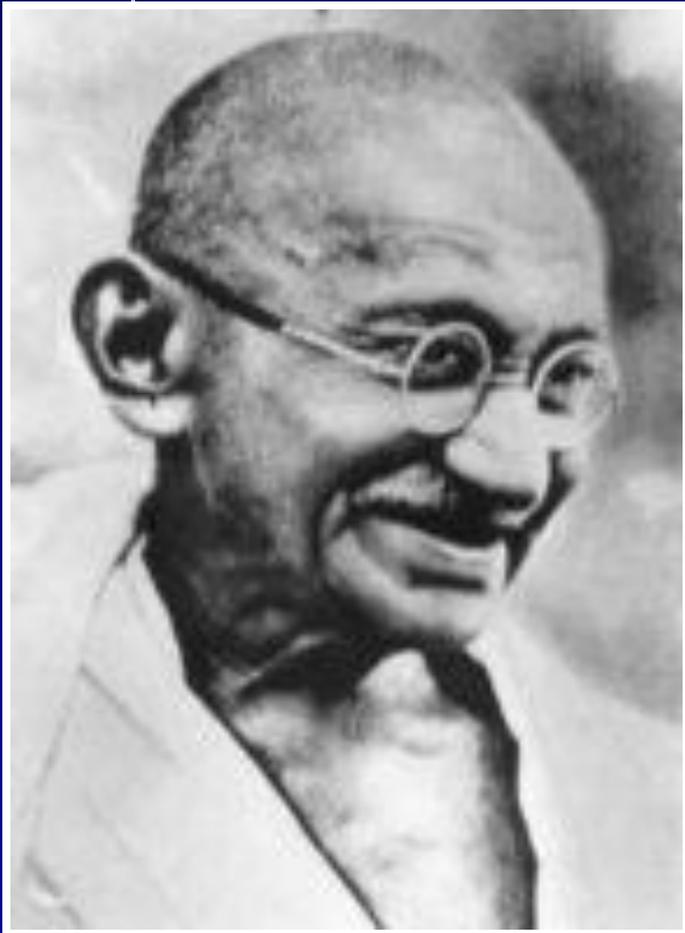
# Tiananmen Square



• In 1989, Chinese students demonstrated for democratic government reforms.

• They wanted freedom of speech, press, and religion.

# Mohandas Gandhi



- Called “Mahatma” or “Great Soul,” Gandhi led a movement based on non-violent or non-cooperation.
- His goals: to improve the lives of the poor, promote tolerance between Hindus and Muslims.
- Get the British to leave and grant independence to India.