

9. Health and Human Services (1953)
10. Housing and Urban Development (1966)
11. Department of Transportation (1966)
  - Coast Guard
12. Energy Department (1977)
13. Education Department (1979)
14. Veterans Affairs Department (1989)

## Order of Presidential Succession

1. Vice President
2. Speaker of The House
3. Senate President Pro Tem
4. Secretary of the State Department

## States that seceded from the Union in the 1860's

- |       |       |       |        |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. SC | 4. AL | 7. TX | 10. NC |
| 2. MS | 5. GA | 8. VA | 11. TN |
| 3. FL | 6. LA | 9. AR |        |

## British History

### People and events

Queen Anne	Queen of Great Britain (1702-14); the daughter of James II and the last Stuart sovereign.
Alfred the Great	Saxon king of England (871-99); Resisted Danish invaders and helped build a strong monarchy
Anne of Denmark	Wife of James I of England (James VI of Scotland)
Becket, Thomas a	Archbishop of Canterbury that was assassinated in Canterbury cathedral because of differences with Henry II
Blackstone, William	Wrote "Commentaries on the Laws of England" which was the 1 <sup>st</sup> comprehensive description of the principals of English law.
Chamberlain., Neville	British Prime Minister who negotiated the Munich Pact with Germany in 1938 in hopes to avoid war; Claimed the the pact had secured "peace for our time"; Political enemies call his tactics "appeasement"
Charles I	King of Great Britain (1625-49); executed for treason in 1649
Churchhill, Winston	British Prime Minister (1940-5, 1951-5) including WWII; Said, "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears, and sweat." and coined the phrase "Iron Curtain"
Cromwell, Oliver	English political leader who led the Parliament army to victory over King Charles I in the English Civil War, and emerged as ruler of the ruler of the nation; Held title Lord Protector of the Commonwealth; The restoration of the king occurred after his death.
Elizabeth I	Queen of England (1558-1603); daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn; called the "virgin queen" because she was never married
Elizabeth II	Present Queen of Britain (1952-)
George III	King of Britain during the American Revolutionary War
Gladstone, William	Four-time Prime Minister (1868-94)
Glorious Revolution	British revolution in 1688 in which King James II was deposed, and the crown was given jointly to William II and his wife Mary II
Henry VIII	Made himself head of the English Church after being Excommunicated by the Pope (1535)

King John	Succeeded Richard the Lionhearted in 1199; was forced to sign the Magna Carta in 1215 at Runnymede. The Magna Carta limited royal power
Lloyd George, David	British Prime Minister (1916-22) who attended the conference that produced the Treaty of Versailles; Opposed president Wilson and wanted to severely punish Germany for her actions in WWI
Montgomery, Bernard	British General who led British forces in WWII; defeated Rommel's German forces in N Africa
Richard the Lionhearted	12th century English king who fought in the crusades; succeeded by King John
Thatcher, Margaret	Became Britain's first woman Prime Minister in 1979
Victoria	Queen of Britain (1837-1901); was married to Prince Albert; Longest reign of any British King or Queen
Walpole, Robert	1st Prime Minister of Britain (1721-42)
William and Mary	William III and Mary II ruled jointly after the glorious revolution of 1688
William the Conqueror	Duke of Normandy who led the Norman conquest of England in 1066 at the Battle of Hastings; King of England (1066-87)

#### Henry VIII's wives

1. Catherine of Aragon
2. Anne Boleyn
3. Jane Seymore
4. Anne of Cleves
5. Catherine Howard
6. Catherine Parr

## German History

### People

Adenauer, Konrad	First Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (1949-63)
Augsburg, Peace of	(1555) A compromise between Protestant and Catholic representatives stating that the prince of the region has the right to determine their subjects faith and enforce religious uniformity.
Auschwitz	Largest Nazi concentration camp during WWII
Bismark, Otto von	First Chancellor of the German Empire (1871-90); Known as the "Iron Chancellor"
Brandt, Willy	Chancellor of West Germany (1969-74)
Goebbels, Joseph	Nazi propaganda minister during WWII
Goering, Hermann	Leader of the Nazi Luftwaffe Air Force during WWII
Himmler, Heinrich	Organizer of the Nazi elite forces (SS) and the secret police (Gestapo)
Hitler, Adolf	Austrian-born German political leader and founder of the Nazi party; title: der Fuhrer ; Supervised the murder of more than 6 million Jews during the Holocaust; Hitler began WWII by invading Poland in 1939; Hitler's autobiography <i>Mein Kampf</i> (My struggle)
Luther, Martin	Posted his 95 theses (1517) detailing church abuses on the door of a church in Wittenberg; this started the Reformation in Germany; was excommunicated in 1520 by Pope Leo X
Marx, Karl	Founder of Marxism which is the fundamental theory of communism; Wrote the <i>Communist Manifesto</i> with Friedrich Engels; also wrote <i>Das Capital</i>
Rommel, Erwin	German military commander who was known as the "Desert Fox"
Speer, Albert	Nazi minister of architecture during WWII