

Chapter 16

Alabama's Sons and Daughters

Chapter Preview

TERMS

convict-leasing, provost,
cabinet, paraplegic,
prosecutor, entrepreneur,
profession, arthritis,
sociobiology, record



M

any outstanding people have lived in Alabama. They have done heroic things, brilliant things, and kind things. Some of these people lived during very hard times, but they did not let hardships stop them. We are proud of the past and present people of Alabama. They have worked to make Alabama and the world better places.

Some of the men and women here may belong in more than one section. For instance, Julia Tutwiler was an educator, a social worker, and a writer. You read about some of these people earlier in your textbook. Many of Alabama's distinguished members of the military were covered in other chapters. There is more information throughout your textbook on Alabama's sons and daughters.

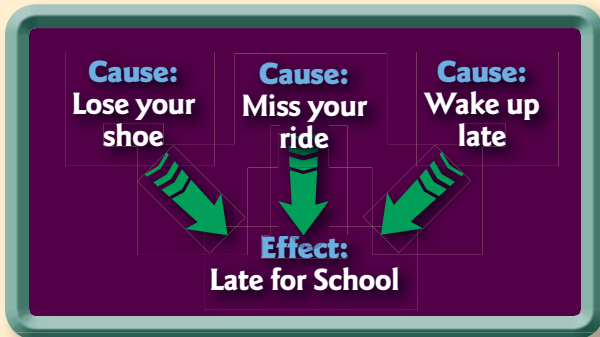
Above: Fans of the country music group Alabama can see exhibits about their career at the band's museum in Fort Payne.

Focus on Reading Skills

Cause and Effect

Learning

For everything that occurs, something makes it happen. The occurrence is the *effect*. Whatever makes the thing happen is the *cause*.



There may be many causes for one effect. Suppose that one day you wake up late, lose your shoe, and miss your ride. The effect is you are late for school.

Sometimes, one cause may have several effects. Suppose that one day your shoestring comes untied. The effects are you trip, knock a vase into the TV, and break the screen.

In all of your reading, you will find cause and effect.

Practicing

Use a separate sheet of paper for these exercises.

1. Draw a diagram showing cause and effect for the example below. Label the “cause” and draw a circle around it. Then draw lines to the “effect(s)” and label each one.

What war (the effect) started after all the causes listed below happened?

- Settlers moving in
- Treaties broken in Alabama
- Disagreement among tribes
- Fighting between Indians and settlers

2. Answer the question below.

What action (cause) had all the following effects?

- Many people killed
- Homeland Security started
- Twin Towers in New York City destroyed by planes
- U.S. military searches for Osama bin Laden

Can you think of another effect of the cause you named in question two? It may help to draw a diagram.

Section I

Political Leaders, Lawmakers, and Jurists

As you read, look for

- the governor who received the most votes ever;
- two people who tried to end convict-leasing;
- the first female national security advisor;
- the governor who supported segregation;
- the lawyer who served 35 years as a U.S. Supreme Court justice;
- terms: **convict-leasing, provost, cabinet, paraplegic, prosecutor.**

Alabama has a rich past and present of distinguished political leaders, lawmakers, and jurists. These men and women are well known and respected for their knowledge and skills. They come from all areas of the state and from different backgrounds. Jurists are people such as judges who are skilled in the law. Judges are very important to our state and nation.

We will first take a brief look at some of these important figures. Then there will be a list of other key people that your teacher may want you to research.

Political Leaders

James Elisha Folsom was elected governor twice. He served from 1947 to 1951 and again from 1955 to 1959. He was born in 1908 in Coffee County and moved to Cullman as a young man.

Below: Six-foot-eight-inch “Big” Jim Folsom served two terms as governor. Here he is getting to “know the folks.”



“Big Jim” (he was six feet, eight inches tall) made friends with the common people in the state. Folsom said that he learned to “know the folks.” He found out what they liked and did not like about state government.

In the 1946 election, Folsom received more votes than anyone who had ever run for governor of Alabama. Governor Folsom’s many achievements included the paving of over 3,000 miles of rural roads. He also increased the school term to 9 months and had over 300 new schools built. The governor raised teachers’ salaries and increased old-age pensions.

Pattie Ruffner Jacobs was born in 1875. She moved to Birmingham when she was training to become a teacher. Jacobs was deeply interested in improving the lives of people. She lived in a time when women rarely gave speeches or had any public role. But she became active in politics to fight for the causes she believed in.

In Birmingham, Jacobs led a women’s suffrage group, the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association. She went to Washington, D.C., to lobby the U.S. Congress for an amendment to the U.S. Constitution. In 1920, the 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote. Jacobs was the first woman to represent the Alabama Democratic Party on a national committee.

After her success with women’s suffrage, Jacobs worked to abolish child labor and convict-leasing. (**Convict-leasing** was the practice of selling prisoners’ labor to a factory or mine owner.) The convict laborers were often treated very badly.

Thomas Erby Kilby was born in 1865 at the end of the Civil War. He moved to Alabama as a young man and was successful in business. Kilby also served in many public offices including mayor and state senator. He was elected governor in 1919. Kilby’s tax plan helped pay the state’s debts and doubled funding for education.

With the increase in revenue from taxes, the state built a new prison. It included a dairy, a hog farm, and a spinning mill. The prisoners learned job skills by working at these farms and the mill. Governor Kilby insisted on better living conditions for prisoners. He also pushed to end convict-leasing.



Above: *Pattie Ruffner Jacobs was a social reformer. She fought for the vote for women and an end to child labor and convict-leasing.*



Above: *Thomas E. Kilby (seated at desk, left) was a reformer as governor. He reduced the state's debt and increased funding for education.*

Condoleezza Rice was born in 1954 in Birmingham. She trained to become a concert pianist. Rice entered the University of Denver at age 15 and became very interested in foreign policy. She earned her doctorate (PhD degree) and became a professor at Stanford University. At age 38, she became the university's youngest **provost** (the chief officer of a college).

In 2001, Rice joined President George W. Bush's staff as national security advisor. Rice is the first woman to fill this key government post. In President Bush's second term, he appointed her U.S. secretary of state. This is a very important position in the president's cabinet. (The **cabinet** is the president's highest level of advisors.) Her job was to meet with leaders of foreign countries. She then worked with the president to solve problems.

George Corley Wallace is remembered as the "Four-Term Governor." He was born in 1919 in Clio. He grew up on a farm and played guitar for square dances. Wallace played high school football and boxed. At age 16, he was chosen to be a page (a youth who runs errands) in the Alabama senate.



Above: *Condoleezza Rice from Birmingham was the first African American secretary of state.*



Above: *George Wallace dominated Alabama politics in three decades, serving four terms as governor. He also ran for president. When he could not run for governor again after his first term, his wife Lurleen (opposite page, above) ran in his place.*

In 1964, Governor Wallace entered the presidential primaries in three states but later withdrew. In the presidential election of 1968, Wallace won the electoral votes of five southern states.

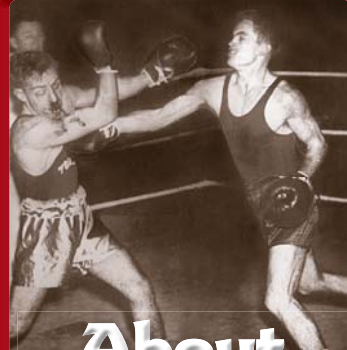
Wallace was elected to a second term as governor in 1970, but he continued to seek the office of U.S. president. He was shot while campaigning in Maryland in 1972. The injuries the governor received left him a **paraplegic** (paralyzed in both legs).

In 1974, George C. Wallace became the first governor in Alabama's history to be elected to three terms. After serving this term, he was replaced. But Wallace returned to the

Wallace was assistant attorney general in 1946. He then served six years representing Barbour County in the state house of representatives. In 1952, he was elected circuit judge of Barbour and Bullock Counties. He was called the "Fighting Judge."

When George Wallace was inaugurated as Alabama's 48th governor in January 1963, he said, "I draw the line in the dust and toss the gauntlet before the feet of tyranny, and I say: segregation now—segregation tomorrow—segregation forever."

While he was in the legislature, a Wallace bill established trade schools in the state. As governor, he began the state's junior college system. His efforts raised \$100 million for building and improving roads and bridges. Under Wallace, free textbooks were made available to every public school student.



About Alabama

George C. Wallace was elected governor of Alabama four times. But when just a teenager in 1936 and 1937, he was the state's "Golden Gloves" boxing champion.

office four years later to serve a fourth term as governor.

Lurleen Burns Wallace, the wife of George C. Wallace, became the first female governor of Alabama in 1967. One of her campaign slogans was “Vote for Lurleen but Let George Do It.” One of Mrs. Wallace’s main interests was improving care for the mentally ill. Governor Lurleen Wallace died of cancer in 1968 at the age of 41. She was only in office for 16 months.

Lawmakers

The Bankheads were three members of a family from Jasper who served in the United States Congress. John Hollis Bankhead Sr. was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate from 1886 until his death in 1920. He authored the Federal Highway Act of 1916. That act was the beginning of the interstate highway system.

Bankhead’s first son, John Jr., was a lawyer in Jasper and Birmingham. He became a U.S. senator in 1931. Bankhead’s second son, William Brockman Bankhead, served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1917 to 1940. He was the only Alabamian ever elected Speaker of the House.



Above: John H. Bankhead Sr. served in Congress for 34 years. **Left:** The Bankhead brothers: Speaker of the House of Representatives William B. Bankhead (seated left) and Senator John H. Bankhead Jr.



About Alabama

Bevill State Community College in Dora is named for U.S. Representative Tom Bevill. The school's courses include training programs for miners. The campus has a simulated (pretend) coal mine to make the experience realistic.

Right: *Lister Hill stands on the steps of the U.S. Capitol as a newly elected congressman in 1923. He would serve Alabama in the U.S. House of Representatives until 1938, and then as a U.S. senator until 1969.*

Tom Bevill was born in 1921 in Townley. In 1966, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Bevill served there for 30 years—longer than any other Alabamian in history. He led the drive to build the Tenn-Tom Waterway and interstate I-22 (Corridor X). He was honored in the 2010 Alabama Men's Hall of Fame.

J. Lister Hill was born in Montgomery in 1894. He attended the University of Alabama at age 16 and graduated with a law degree.

Hill was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1923. He served as chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs. Then, in 1938, Hill was elected as a U.S. senator for Alabama. A Democrat, he served over five terms in the U.S. Senate.

Senator Hill introduced bills on public health that became landmark laws. There are hospitals all over the country that were built with funds from the Hill-Burton Act. The Hill-Harris Act gave help to build hospitals for people who were mentally challenged or mentally ill. Hill also sponsored the TVA Act, the Rural Telephone Act, the Rural Housing Act, the Vocational Education Act, and the National Defense Education Act.



John J. Sparkman was born near Hartselle and graduated from the University of Alabama. He practiced law in Huntsville from 1925 to 1936 when he was elected to Congress.

When World War II began, Sparkman encouraged the U.S. Army to locate a chemical munitions plant near Huntsville. It was named Redstone Arsenal. Later that year, the Army built the Redstone Ordnance Plant nearby. Sparkman fought for the two plants and their employees throughout the war. He played a key role later in moving all missile and rocket research to Redstone. The Arsenal honored the senator by naming an office complex the “John J. Sparkman Center.”

Senator Sparkman wrote three of the main laws that benefit military service people and veterans. He wrote the GI Bill of Rights, the Korean Veterans Act, and the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act. Maybe someone in your family has benefited from one of these acts.

Jurists

Oscar W. Adams Jr. was born in 1925 in Birmingham. He was the first black Alabama Supreme Court justice. In 1982, he became the first black person elected to statewide office in Alabama. Judge Adams was a graduate of Talladega College and earned a law degree from Howard University. His law firm represented Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. during the civil rights movement.

Hugo L. Black was born in 1886 in a log cabin in Harlan, Alabama. He graduated from law school at age 20. Not many people hired the new lawyer because he was so young. He moved to Birmingham and served as city judge and county prosecutor. (A **prosecutor** is a person who presents a legal case against the accused). Black was a member of the Ku Klux Klan for a short time in 1926. The Klan helped him get elected to the U.S. Senate.

Black was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1937. When people learned he had been a member of the KKK, they wanted

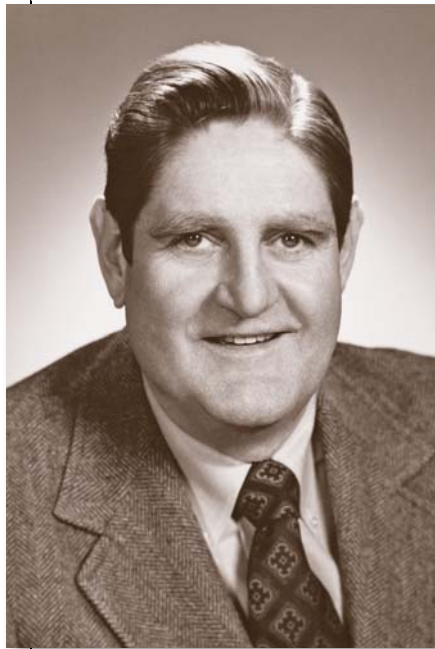


Top: Senator John Sparkman was the Democratic Party candidate for vice president in 1952. **Above:** Oscar W. Adams Jr. was the first black justice on the Alabama Supreme Court.



him to leave the Court. Justice Black refused. He served on the Court for 35 years. His work showed that he had no prejudice against any race or religion.

Howell T. Heflin was born in 1921 and served in the Marine Corps in World War II. He was chief justice of the Alabama Supreme Court from 1971 to 1977. Heflin modernized the state's judicial system and supported civil rights for blacks. He was a U.S. senator for Alabama from 1979 to 1997.



Top: Senator Hugo Black poses for news cameras after being appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court. **Top:** Howell Heflin was chief justice of the Alabama Supreme Court before being elected U.S. senator.

More Political Leaders and Lawmakers of Note

- Albert P. Brewer, governor (1968-1971)
- Jeremiah Denton Jr., U.S. senator (1981-1987)
- John Tyler Morgan, U.S. senator (1876-1907)
- Bob Riley, governor (2003-2011)
- Jeff Sessions, U.S. senator (1996-)
- Richard C. Shelby, U.S. senator (1986-)

Think It Through!

1. Why do you think Governor “Big Jim” Folsom got so many votes?
2. While in office, Governor Kilby was unable to end the practice of convict-leasing. Can you think of something that you tried to do but failed? Is there a reason to keep trying?
3. Who was the only Alabamian elected Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives?
4. Why do you think Pattie Ruffner Jacobs was against child labor and convict-leasing?

Section 2

Businesspeople, Educators, and Scientists

As you read, look for

- the builder of the moon-rocket launchpad;
- the founder of a bank for African Americans;
- the person who helped prisoners;
- the creator of the world's first atom smasher;
- terms: **entrepreneur**, **profession**, **arthritis**, **sociobiology**.

People with ties to Alabama have given much to our society.

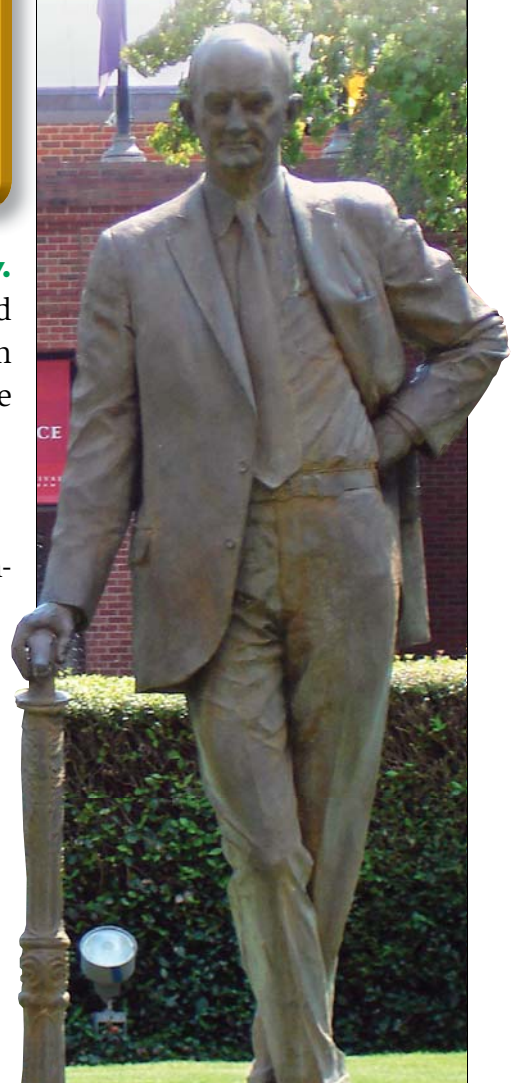
Some started businesses that provided jobs. Those jobs helped the economy. Others had a passion for teaching. Their work in education changed many lives. Alabamians in the sciences have made great progress in their fields of study.

Businesspeople

Quite a number of Alabamians have become successful entrepreneurs. (An **entrepreneur** is a person who operates and assumes the risk of a business.) Some began life very poor but worked hard to become successful. These entrepreneurs sometimes tap into the natural resources of the state. Their businesses may involve forests, coal, iron, or farming. They may be a part of the fast-growing service industry. Only a few of Alabama's entrepreneurs are mentioned here. You may know about others who have been highly successful in business.

Winton "Red" Blount was born in 1921. He and his brother started a construction company after World War II. They began by digging catfish ponds and went on to huge projects. Their

Below: This statue of Winton Blount stands in front of the Alabama Shakespeare Festival. Blount donated the money to build the theater complex.



About Alabama

Winton “Red” Blount, of Union Springs, was the U.S. postmaster general from 1969 to 1972. His term was the last time that the position was part of the president’s cabinet.



Above: A. G. Gaston was Birmingham’s most successful African American businessman despite segregation.

work includes the Cape Canaveral moon-rocket launchpad in Florida and Louisiana’s New Orleans Superdome. Blount Construction also built the \$2 billion King Saud University in Saudi Arabia. Blount has given millions of dollars for education and the arts. His donations include the \$22 million Alabama Shakespeare Festival (a theater complex) in Montgomery.

Emory O. Cunningham, of Carbon Hill, was a navy pilot in World War II. He then worked for *Progressive Farmer* magazine for 20 years. Cunningham thought of a new kind of magazine about the South. He went on to publish the very successful *Southern Living* magazine and cookbooks.

John H. “Red” Dove began his career working for his father during the Great Depression. His job was to haul logs using teams of mules. In 1932, Dove moved to Dothan and formed two trucking companies. The family-owned business is called AAA Cooper Transportation. Today, it is one of the most successful trucking companies in the country.

Arthur G. Gaston was born in Demopolis in 1892. Even though Gaston was black in a segregated society, he became very successful. He found that blacks had a hard time buying insurance. So Gaston formed the Booker T. Washington Insurance Company. He later started two radio stations, two cemeteries, and Citizens Federal Savings and Loan.

Reverend William R. Pettiford was born in North Carolina in 1847 to parents who were free blacks. At age 22, he moved to Alabama to work and attend the State Normal School at Marion (now Alabama State University).

Pettiford decided that African Americans in Birmingham needed their own bank. The Alabama Penny Savings opened its doors in 1890. It became the largest and strongest African American-owned bank in the United States.

Mark C. Smith, from Birmingham, was interested in science at a young age. He attended Woodlawn High School in Birmingham. A teacher suggested that Mark enter his project in the science fair. He won and his prize was a trip to Huntsville and a visit with rocket pioneer, Dr. Werner von Braun. Young Mark asked the scientist for a summer job. The next year, Mark was offered a job at Cape Canaveral.

Smith attended the Georgia Institute of Technology and earned a degree in electrical engineering. He was honored by the 2010 Alabama Men's Hall of Fame. He founded two very successful companies: Universal Data Systems (UDS) and ADTRAN of Huntsville.

E. B. Stephens, of Clio, began in the business world by selling newspapers, sandwiches, and magazines. In 1944, he formed his own business called EBSCO. EBSCO Industries grew to become an international company. Today, it has over 40 different businesses.

Diane Weston, from Huntsville, worked in the Apollo-Saturn program. In 1985, Weston began a business she named "Uwohali." The word means "eagle" in Cherokee. She chose the name to honor her American Indian heritage. The company does technological research for NASA and businesses.



Educators

Each school in Alabama has a story about a teacher who really made a difference in students' lives. There are many wonderful educators in Alabama's past and present. Perhaps you would like to one day become a teacher and help students.

Marva Collins grew up in Atmore in the time of segregation. She later taught school in Alabama and Chicago, Illinois.

Dissatisfied with public and private schools, she opened a school in her home. In 1975, she founded the Westside Preparatory School in Chicago. Many of the students there had trouble learning at other schools. However, each child did great work in the first year at Westside.

The word spread about the new school that was teaching students who had not learned before. The school was featured on TV shows. There was also a movie called *The Marva Collins Story*.

Collins has been awarded many honors including the National Humanities Medal from President George W. Bush in 2004. But the main thing she is known for is the students she graduated. Before her help, they could not pass their classes. These students went on to top colleges like Harvard and Yale. They entered many professions including law, medicine, and education. (A **profession** is a job that requires special training and education.)

Above: After working for NASA, Diane Weston founded her own company to do technological research for NASA and other companies.



About Alabama

Between 1965 and 1967, Dr. Billy Graham (right) led integrated worship services in several Alabama cities. Easter service in Birmingham drew 35,000 black and white Alabamians to Legion Field. These worshippers were a part of the “civil rights movement through faith.”

Above right: *Julia Strudwick Tutwiler is important in the history of several universities, including the University of West Alabama, the University of Montevallo, and the University of Alabama. Opposite page, above:* *Dr. Percy Julian did important research on plants that led to new medicines. Opposite page, below:* *Dr. Robert Van der Graaff built the Van der Graaff generator, the world’s first atom smasher.*



Julia Strudwick Tutwiler was born in Tuscaloosa in 1841. She first went to school at her father’s Greene Springs School for Boys. Education for girls at that time was unusual. Julia went to college in New York and later in Europe.

Tutwiler taught at her father’s school and at Tuscaloosa Female College. In 1881, she and her uncle served as co-principals of the school that became Livingston University (now the University of West Alabama). She was president of the school from 1890 until 1910.

In 1887, Tutwiler began a night school for prisoners. In 1893, she got the University of Alabama to admit women students. Tutwiler began a preschool in 1896 at Livingston. It was the first kindergarten in the state.

Tutwiler believed women should be trained to work outside the home. She gave some training of this kind at Livingston. In 1896, she established a state technical school for women in Montevallo.

Julia Tutwiler was called “The Angel of the Prisons” because she worked for humane treatment of prisoners. She found out that the jails and prisons had no heat in the winter or fresh drinking water. There is a story about her asking the state legislature for funds. She wanted money to improve the conditions for prisoners. Julia was told that she would lose the vote for the money. As she waited in the balcony, she dropped to her knees in prayer. When one lawmaker saw her on her knees, he changed his vote. The bill passed by one vote.

Scientists

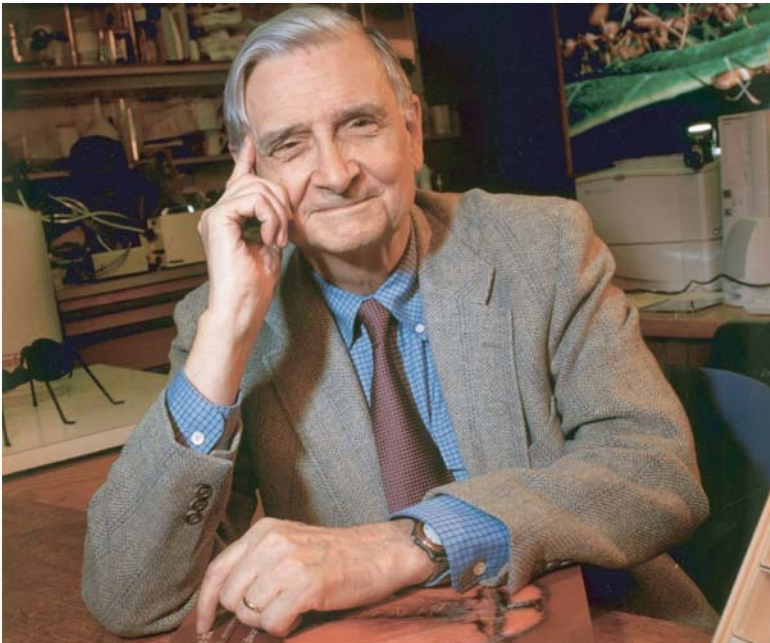
Alabama has been home to many well-known scientists. They have made major strides in all areas of science--medicine, space, plants, animals, atoms, and many other studies.

Dr. Percy Julian was born in Montgomery in 1899 and became a scientist. He received his doctorate (PhD) in chemistry from the University of Vienna in Austria. Dr. Julian then taught and did research at several colleges. He formed his own research company and made new products from soybeans. He also learned how to make the drug cortisone. It is used to treat rheumatoid **arthritis** (a joint disorder) and many other medical problems.

Dr. Robert Van de Graaff was born in Tuscaloosa in 1901. His parents were from Holland. He graduated from the University of Alabama and studied in Europe. In 1929, he built the world’s first atom smasher. This machine, called the Van de Graaff generator, splits atoms for scientific study.

Dr. Edward O. Wilson is a famous biologist and a professor at Harvard. He was born in Birmingham in 1929 and raised in Mobile. Dr. Wilson learned in his research that ants are so successful because they communicate. He has won many honors including the Clarence Cason Writing Award and the Crafoord Prize (similar to the Nobel Prize). Wilson was also awarded two Pulitzer Prizes for nonfiction writing. He helped found the science of so-





ciobiology. (**Sociobiology** is the study of biology through social systems like those of ants and bees.)

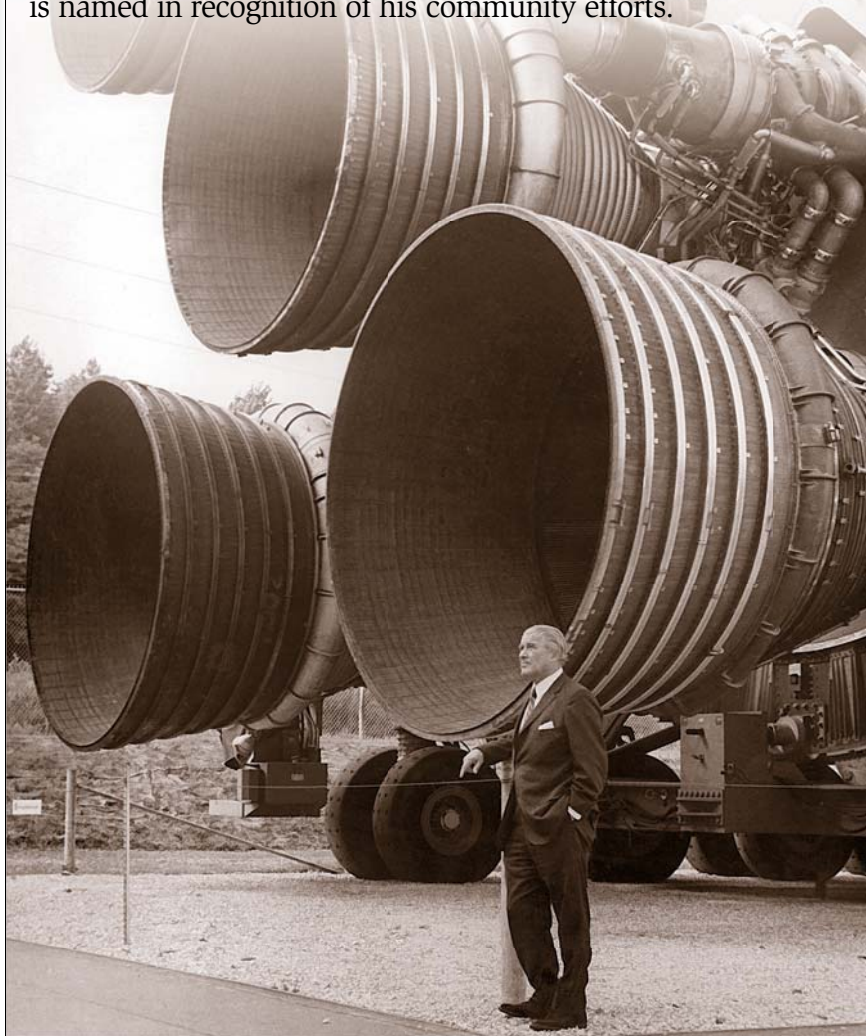
Dr. Werner von Braun and Alabama have played key roles in the space program since its early days. Dr. von Braun's leadership helped America reach many of the goals for its space program. But his role in Alabama was larger than just the space program. While at Redstone Arsenal and Marshall Space Flight Center, Dr. von Braun supported the community. His leadership led to the establishment of the University of Alabama

at Huntsville. The school has worked closely with Marshall on space-related projects. The Von Braun Civic Center in Huntsville is named in recognition of his community efforts.

About Alabama

Dr. Edward O. Wilson (above) is the only American to have received both the Pulitzer Prize and the National Medal of Science.

Right: *Dr. Werner von Braun looks small beside these Saturn V rocket engines. As director of the Marshall Space Flight Center, he guided our space program for almost twenty years.*



Astronauts from Alabama have served as mission specialists and commanders. Their backgrounds include work as physicians, researchers, engineers, and Peace Corps volunteers.

- Charles R. Chappel—Montgomery
- Dr. Larry J. DeLucas—Birmingham
- Kathryn P. Hire—Mobile
- Mae Jemison—Decatur
- Kathryn Thornton—Montgomery
- James Shelton Voss—Cordova
- Henry Warren—Birmingham
- Clifton Curtis Williams Jr.—Mobile

Surgeons General Alabama has provided four surgeons general to our country's service.

- Dr. William Crawford Gorgas, surgeon general of the U.S. Army (1914-1918)
- Dr. Luther L. Terry, surgeon general of the United States (1961-1965)
- Dr. David Satcher, surgeon general of the United States (1998-2002)
- Dr. Regina M. Benjamin, surgeon general of the United States (2009-)

More Outstanding Alabamians

- John Harbert III, founder of Harbert Construction Corporation
- Dr. F. David Mathews, youngest president of the University of Alabama
- Dr. James Marion Sims, known worldwide for the study of women's health

Think It Through!

1. One Alabamian gained inspiration by watching ants. He founded a whole new science called sociobiology. Who is he?
2. Why did Arthur Gaston start an insurance company?
3. What did Julia Tutwiler do to help prepare women to work outside the home?



Above: Kathryn Thornton was a crew member on four space shuttle missions, including the one to repair the Hubble Space Telescope.

About Alabama

Dr. Regina Benjamin is a Mobile native. The president appointed her surgeon general of the United States in 2009. She is the first physician under age 40 to be elected to the American Medical Association Board of Trustees. Dr. Benjamin is also the first African American woman to have that honor.

Alabama Portrait

Dr. George Washington Carver, Educator and Scientist



Tuskegee Institute's George Washington Carver was known all over the world. He was born a slave in southwestern Missouri in about 1860. Baby George and his mother were stolen from the farm where they lived. The master found the thieves and traded them a racehorse

valued at \$300 for the baby. The baby's mother was never found.

Young George grew up on the plantation of George and Susan Carver in Missouri. He was a weak child but worked at several different jobs on the plantation. He was allowed to attend a small,



Above: Dr. George Washington Carver at work in his laboratory. **Opposite page:** Dr. Carver (front row, center) with his staff at Tuskegee.

one-room school about eight miles from the plantation. Later, he finished high school in Kansas.

Carver wanted to learn as much as he could about plants. He wanted to go to college but did not have the money. George earned the money he needed by cooking, cleaning, and taking in laundry. As a student, he worked and studied long hours each day.

After graduating from Iowa State College in 1894, Dr. Carver taught there. In 1896, Dr. Booker T. Washington asked the young plant scientist to come and work at Tuskegee Institute. He moved to Tuskegee and stayed there for the rest of his life.

Carver began his work as head of the Department of Agriculture. He also directed the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. Carver taught chemistry and biology. He tested his ideas for plants and found new uses for several farm crops. He made more than 300 products from peanuts. The items included soap, candy, ink, cheese, face powder, shoe polish, and breakfast foods. He also made dozens of products from sweet potatoes.

Dr. Carver proved to Alabama farmers that scientific farming could help them make a profit. He became known all over the world for his work and received many honors. He also received many offers of jobs. But the scientist did not want to leave Tuskegee. He remained humble about the value of his work.

In addition to being a scientist and a teacher, Dr. Carver was an artist and a musician. He played the piano and several other musical instruments. He enjoyed such crafts as knitting, crocheting, and weaving. He even made the needles and looms he used to crochet and weave. His work is on exhibit at a museum named in his honor at Tuskegee.

George W. Carver died January 5, 1943, at Tuskegee and was buried near the grave of Booker T. Washington. He never married and left no known family.

A few years before his death, he set up the George Washington Carver Foundation. He used his life savings so that the foundation could carry on his work. Just a few months after his death, Dr. Carver received another honor. His birthplace in Missouri is now the George Washington Carver National Monument.

Section 3

Entertainers, Sports Stars, and Writers

Below: You can see life-sized bronze sculptures of the popular country music group Alabama at Union Park in their hometown of Fort Payne.

As you read, look for

- who was the leading jazz pianist in the world;
- the two Alabamians who won on TV's *American Idol*;
- who was the leading scorer in NCAA women's soccer;
- the storyteller who wrote a book about Julia Tutwiler;
- term: **record**.



Entertainers

Do you like to go to the movies, watch television, or listen to music? If so, you probably know about some of the stars in this book. This is only a sample of the many talented people from Alabama.

Alabama is one of the state's most successful country music groups. When they sing "My Home's in Alabama," listeners across the nation

applaud. In 1989, the Academy of Country Music named them Artists of the Decade. Fort Payne is their home.

Jimmy Buffett grew up in Mobile and has had a long career in music. Buffett has entertained millions of people and has a

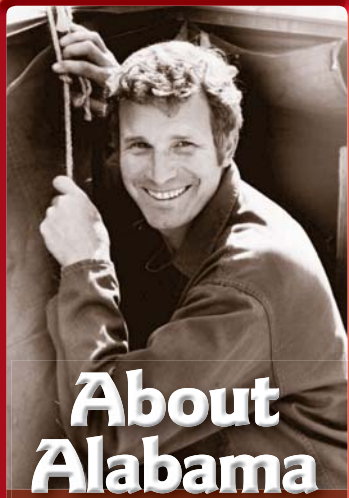
loyal group of fans called “Parrotheads.” He has recorded many Top Ten hits including “Cheeseburger in Paradise.”

Jimmy Buffett and his band performed in Gulf Shores in the summer of 2010. This concert brought nearly 50,000 people to the beach. Why is that unusual? Because 2010 was the summer of the BP oil spill and tourism was way down. Visitors had not come to vacation in Gulf Shores. Restaurants and hotels were nearly out of business. Buffett held the concert so people would see that the beaches were still great.

Nat “King” Cole was born Nathaniel Adams Coles in 1919 in Montgomery. As a child, he and his family moved to Chicago, Illinois. Young Nat learned to play the organ from his mother. He and his brothers formed a band and made a record in 1936. (A **record** is a way of hearing music such as a CD or digital tunes.)



Above: Jimmy Buffett’s most loyal fans are called “Parrotheads.” **Left:** Nat “King” Cole was one of the most popular entertainers of the 1940s and 1950s. When he returned to Birmingham, he had to schedule separate concerts for black and white audiences.



Wayne Rogers, from Birmingham, switched from acting to business and finance. He co-starred as “Trapper” John in the hit TV show *M*A*S*H*. Rogers later opened an investment (financial) company. He is also the author of *Make Your Own Rules: A Renegade Guide to Unconventional Success*.

Cole moved to Los Angeles, California, and formed the Nat “King” Cole Trio. During this time, he was the leading jazz pianist in the world. The trio had their first success with “Straighten Up and Fly Right.”

Cole lived and entertained during the time of segregation. In the South, he could not stay in the white hotels or play for mixed-race audiences. While performing in Birmingham, someone tried to injure him. After that, he refused to tour again in the South. In 1948, he bought a house in an all-white neighborhood in Los Angeles. The Ku Klux Klan burned a cross on his lawn.

In 1956, Cole was the first African American to host a network television variety show, *The Nat King Cole Show*. He also acted in many movies. Cole received many awards and honors including a Grammy for Lifetime Achievement in 1990.

Taylor Hicks was born in Birmingham. At age 16, he bought a harmonica for \$2.00 and taught himself to play the “blues harp.” He taught himself to play the guitar at 19. Hicks played and sang at clubs, parties, and the Talladega Superspeedway.

In 2006, Hicks competed in the TV show, *American Idol*, and won. His song, “Do I Make You Proud?,” went gold and was on the Billboard Hot 100. Hicks recorded albums that went platinum. Recordings that go gold and platinum have sold over a million copies. He wrote a book titled *Heart Full of Soul: An Inspirational Memoir About Finding Your Voice and Finding Your Way*.

His loyal fans are called the “Soul Patrol.” Governor Riley declared a “Taylor Hicks Day.”

Lionel Richie grew up in Tuskegee. He played saxophone and was lead singer with a group of college musicians called The Commodores. The group had four gold and three platinum records. Richie wrote some of the group’s songs. In 1986, he won an Oscar for his song “Say You, Say Me.” Richie is a three-time Grammy award winner. He appears regularly on TV playing the piano and singing.

Ruben Studdard, or the “Velvet Teddy Bear,” is from Birmingham. “Go Ruben” was heard all over the nation as he sang on TV’s *American Idol*. He wore a shirt bearing 205 to show his area code. Studdard thrilled the state’s residents by singing “Sweet Home Alabama.” He won the competition in 2003 singing “Flying without Wings.” Governor Riley declared a “Ruben Studdard Day.” The rising star toured the nation in concert after recording an album.

Tammy Wynette was born to a very poor Mississippi farm family in 1942. She later moved to Birmingham. Wynette taught herself how to play the guitar and piano. She sang on local TV shows and went to Nashville, Tennessee. She became a country music star with 20 number-one hit songs.

Sports Stars

Sports are very popular in Alabama, and the state has produced many great athletes. There are sports of all kinds and teams at all levels. What is your favorite sport?

Henry “Hank” Aaron was born in 1934 in Mobile where he attended Central High School. In 1952, Aaron joined the Indianapolis Clowns of the Negro National Baseball League. He played baseball for the Milwaukee Braves. Aaron was named the National League’s Most Valuable Player in 1954 and 1957.

Aaron later played for the Atlanta Braves. In 1974, he broke Babe Ruth’s home run record when he hit his 715th home run. Hank Aaron went on to set a new world record of 755 home runs before retiring.

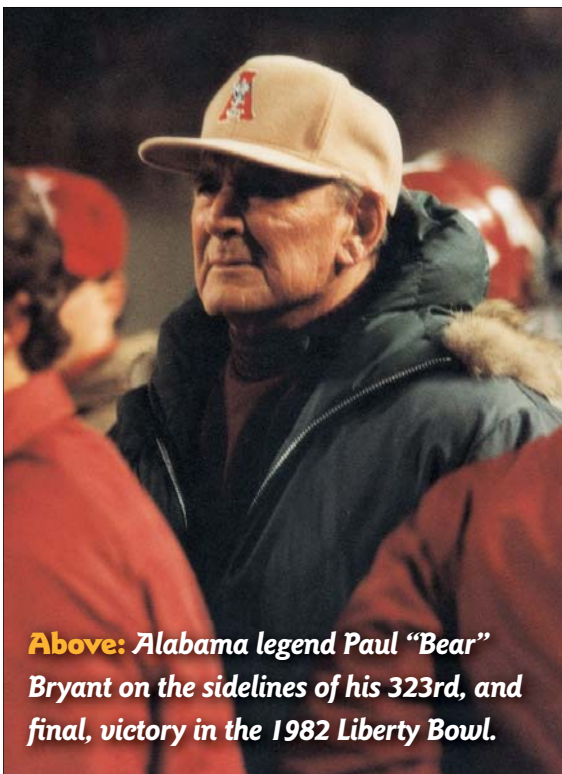
Charles Barkley, a native of Leeds, was a star basketball player at Auburn University. Fans called him the “Round Mound of Rebound” because of his size, strength, and unusual ability. He played professional basketball with three teams in his career. Barkley was a star member of the United States Dream Team in two Olympics. He and the team won gold medals at the Barcelona and Atlanta games. Barkley is also the author of several books including *I May Be Wrong, but I Doubt It*.

Paul “Bear” Bryant was born in Arkansas in 1913, but he spent most of his life in Tuscaloosa. He attended the University of Alabama (UA) and played for the Crimson Tide football team. Bear Bryant coached at other colleges before returning to UA.

The Crimson Tide became national football champions 6 times under Coach Bryant’s leadership. He expected the best from his players both on and off the football field. In 1981, with



Top: American Idol winner Taylor Hicks enjoys a parade at DisneyWorld. **Above:** Former Auburn and NBA star Charles Barkley is a respected basketball commentator on television.



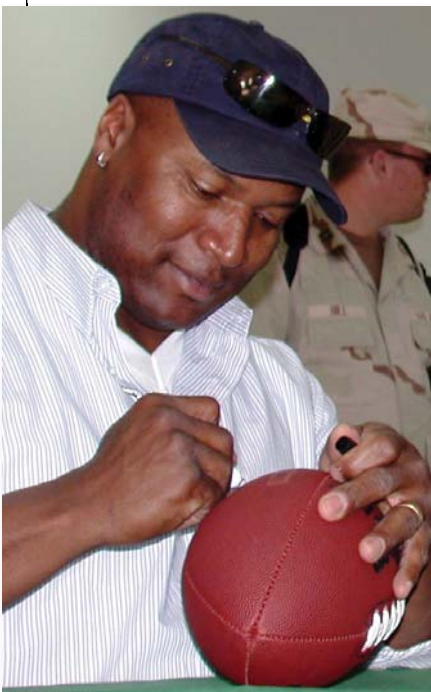
Above: Alabama legend Paul "Bear" Bryant on the sidelines of his 323rd, and final, victory in the 1982 Liberty Bowl.

315 wins, Bryant held the record for all-time victories by a major college football coach.

Vonetta Jeffery Flowers was the first African American to win a gold medal at any Winter Olympics. Her victory was in the two-person bobsleigh at the 2002 games in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mia Hamm, of Selma, is the leading scorer in NCAA women's soccer history. She is a three-time, first-team All-American and three-time National Player of the Year. Hamm and the U.S. women's soccer team won gold medals at the 1996 and 2004 Olympics.

Bo Jackson was born in 1962 in Bessemer. He is an excellent example of a multisport athlete. At Auburn University, Jackson won the Heisman Trophy for football. He also played professional baseball and football.



Above: Bo Jackson signs autographs for American troops overseas. **Right:** Vonetta Flowers (left) and teammate Jill Bakken begin their gold medal bobsleigh run in 2002.





Above: Joe Louis defeated German boxer Max Schmeling in the first round. **Right:** Chambers County has honored Louis with a statue.



Joe Louis, the “Brown Bomber,” was born in Chambers County in 1914. Between 1937 and 1949, he was the heavyweight boxing champion of the world. There was an important fight in 1938. Adolf Hitler saw the match as a way to prove that Germans were better than other people. He expected Germany’s Max Schmeling to win. But Louis defeated Schmeling in the first round. Hitler was angry when Louis scored a knockout in just over two minutes.

Louis felt he was representing the United States and democracy in the fight. His win made him a hero in America and a special role model for African Americans. His success in boxing helped other blacks break down segregation barriers. Joe Louis died in 1981. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors. A statue of Joe Louis stands before the Chambers County Courthouse in LaFayette. The area citizens raised the money for the monument to honor their hero.

Willie Mays was born near Birmingham in 1931. As a teenager, he played baseball for the Birmingham Black Barons. In 1950, Mays signed a contract with the New York Giants. He was named Most Valuable Player twice. Mays held many records in major league baseball.

Ozzie Newsome, or “The Wizard of Oz,” is from Leighton. He was a star receiver for the Crimson Tide under Coach Bear Bryant at the University of Alabama. He played for the Cleveland Browns for 13 seasons. In 2002, Newsome was named the Baltimore Ravens’ general manager and executive vice president. He is the first black person in National Football League history to hold the position of general manager.

About Alabama

Willie Mays’s first major league manager was Leo Durocher. He said Mays “could do the five things you have to do to be a superstar: hit, hit with power, run, throw, and field. And he had that other ingredient that turns a superstar into a super superstar. He lit up the room when he came in. He was a joy to be around.”



Above: *Jesse Owens won 4 gold medals at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin: the 100-meter and 200-meter sprints, the 4 x 100-meter relay, and the long jump. Below right:* *In 2007, President George W. Bush presented Harper Lee with the Presidential Medal of Freedom.*

About Alabama

A free kick by Cat Whitehill against Sweden is thought to be the longest goal in U.S. soccer history.

Jesse Owens was born in 1913 in Lawrence County. As a boy, he moved to Cleveland, Ohio. He was a track star at Ohio State University. At the 1936 Berlin Olympics, Owens won four gold medals. Many people in Hitler's Nazi Germany thought Owens could not win because he was black. His wins broke Olympic records. Jesse Owens was featured on a Wheaties cereal box in 2003.

Catherine "Cat" Reddick Whitehill, of Birmingham, played on the U.S. women's soccer team. In 2004, she and the team won the gold medal in the Olympic Games in Athens, Greece.

Writers

Alabama writers have kept people spellbound for hundreds of years. Below are just a few of the talented people who tell us about the laughs and lives of our Alabama home. They can take us away to explore the world in our thoughts.

Fannie Flagg, a native of Birmingham, is the author of many books including *Fried Green Tomatoes at the Whistle Stop Café*. Many people believe that the book was set in Irondale, Alabama. Flagg is also a popular TV personality and actress.

Harper Lee is known all over the world for one particular book: *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Millions of readers have enjoyed the book, the movie, and the play. The book won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 1961. Lee still lives and works in her hometown of Monroeville.



Heather Whitestone McCallum, author of *Listening with My Heart*, could not hear the announcement when she won Miss America in 1995. She was the first woman with a disability to win the crown. McCallum was born in Dothan. She lost her hearing when she was 18 months old.

Kathryn Tucker Windham, a native of Selma, was a journalist, author, storyteller, and radio personality. Her book, *Alabama, One Big Front Porch*, won the Alabama Public Library Award for nonfiction. She performed a one-woman show acting as Julia Tutwiler and authored the book *My Name is Julia*.

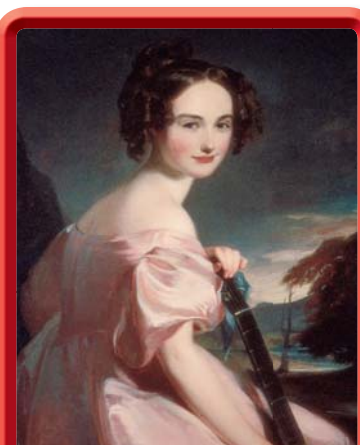
More Outstanding Alabamians

- Winston Groom, author of *Forrest Gump*
- Howard Hill, archer
- George Lindsey, entertainer
- Jim Nabors, entertainer
- Dr. Paul Obert, physician and mountain climber
- Satchel Paige, baseball player
- Ray Scott, founder of Bass Anglers Sportsman Society (B.A.S.S.)
- Cynthia Tucker, newspaper columnist and editorial writer

These are just a few of the many Alabamians who have influenced the world in their own special way. You have special talents too. We are watching you make your wonderful mark on the world. Will you be a scientist, a teacher, an attorney, an athlete, an astronaut, a builder, or a lawmaker? There are so many wonderful ways to fulfill your dream. Go for it!

Think It Through!

1. Why did Nat “King” Cole stop performing in the South? What would you have done?
2. What do you think were some of the reasons for Coach Bear Bryant’s success?
3. What was special about Vonetta Jeffery Flowers’s Olympic win?
4. Who wrote the book *To Kill a Mockingbird*, an American classic?



About Alabama

Octavia Walton Le Vert was born in 1810 and later lived in Mobile. She was an author and a social leader. Washington Irving, the great American author, said of her, “She is such a woman as occurs but once in the course of an empire.”

Chapter Review

Chapter Summary

Some Alabamians have affected both our state and nation. The improvement of roads and education made a big difference in the state. Those projects made it possible to attract industry and business to Alabama. Others have served in national positions. Some of these people have worked on laws or programs that help all Americans.

Many successful Alabama businesspeople began with very little money or help. They proved that hard work and a good plan can lead to success. Some Alabama educators, sports figures, entertainers, and writers are known far beyond the borders of our state.

All Alabama leaders, whether they are mentioned here or not, would encourage you to begin now to prepare for your future.



Remember

Using a separate sheet of paper, number from 1 to 4. Write the term from the list of words that could *replace the underlined words* in the statements that follow. You will have one word left over.

Arthritis Paraplegic Prosecutor
Cabinet Profession

1. Our president's highest level of advisors works closely with him in Washington, D.C.
2. The drug cortisone treats many medical problems including joint disorders.
3. The practice of medicine (being a doctor) is a job that requires special training and education.

4. A person who presents a legal case against someone accused of a crime has an important job.



Reviewing the Facts

1. Which governor had 3,000 miles of rural roads paved?
2. Which governor served four terms?
3. Who was the only Alabamian to be elected Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives?
4. Which Alabamian became a justice of the U.S. Supreme Court?
5. Which Alabama researcher developed cortisone?
6. Who broke Babe Ruth's home run record?
7. Which Alabamian won four gold medals in the 1936 Olympics?
8. What woman worked to gain women the right to vote?



Using Critical Thinking Skills

1. Select a person mentioned in this chapter. List at least three words to describe that person.
2. If you were making a movie about a famous person in this chapter, whom would you choose? Why?



Making Decisions

1. If you were governor, what would you consider important to do? Make a list of at least four things and

put a star by the most important one.

- Hugo Black said that poor people should have lawyers to defend them. What do you think?
- What things should you think about when you decide what kind of work you want to do?



Projects

- Select one of the personalities listed in this chapter. Learn some facts about the person that are not in the chapter. Tell these to your class.
- Draw a picture of three of the personalities in this chapter. Show the pictures to your classmates as you tell them about each person.
- Listen to songs of three of the Alabama music artists covered in this chapter. Compare the styles. Which do you like best? Why?



Writing

- Ask your parents or grandparents what they remember about one of the political leaders, lawmakers, or jurists listed in Section 1. Write their memories and share them with your class.
- Write a play about some famous citizens of Alabama.



Preparing for Tests

Multiple Choice—These questions are like those you may see on tests.

Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

- The effect was that he received more votes for governor than anyone had before. What was the cause?
 - “Big Jim” Folsom learned to know the people.

- “Big Jim” Folsom was very tall.
- “Big Jim” Folsom had 3,000 miles of rural roads paved.
- “Big Jim” Folsom was born in Coffee County.

- The cause was Julia S. Tutwiler wanted women to have an education and job skills. What was the effect?

- Julia S. Tutwiler began a night school for prisoners working in the mines.
- Julia S. Tutwiler established a state technical school for women.
- Julia S. Tutwiler went to school at her father’s school for boys.
- Julia S. Tutwiler was president of Livingston University for 20 years.



Using Technology

You are going to use the Internet to find out more about some of the famous Alabamians in this chapter. Choose one of the halls of fame listed below.

- The Alabama Music Hall of Fame at alamhof.org/
- The Alabama Sports Hall of Fame at ashof.org/
- The Alabama Motor Sports Hall of Fame at motorsportshalloffame.com/
- The Country Music Hall of Fame at countrymusichalloffame.org/
- The Alabama Men’s Hall of Fame at 4.samford.edu/groups/amhf/
- The Alabama Women’s Hall of Fame at awhf.org/tutwiler.html

Go to the website and select a person *not* in the textbook. Read about that person. Share with your class why you think the hall of fame chose this person. What did he or she do that was important or different?