**Nelson Mandela** lived from July 18, 1918 until December 5, 2013. He was a South African politician and served as the **President** of **South Africa** from 1994 to 1999.

He was the first black President of South Africa and he fought against racism, poverty, and Social Inequality, during his life. He is without any doubt an icon for humanity.

He loved African history as a child and attended a Methodist school. He then joined a college to get a Bachelors degree. But due to a situation he was suspended and left without getting a degree. After that he moved to Johannesburg and worked as a night guard.

He completed his Bachelor’s degree in 1943 and later started his law studies. Soon after that he was fighting against racism in South Africa. He was accused of treason and arrested in 1956 and the trial for the case ended with the Verdict of Not Guilty. He was arrested again in 1962, put in prison and was moved from one prison to another. He was released in 1990 from prison and was able to complete his LLB degree while there.

He lived a simple life and donated one third of his annual income to Nelson Mandela Children’s Fund.

Nelson Mandela was married three times and had 6 children and 17 grandchildren. He was friends with **Michael Jackson** and **Queen Elizabeth** and known to have a good sense of humor.

One of his quotes: "I never lose - I win or I learn"

**Kamala Harris** – She was born on October 20, 1964 and is an American politician and attorney who is the 49th and current Vice President of the United States.

She is the first female vice president and the highest-ranking female official in U.S. history, as well as the first African American and first Asian American vice president.

A member of the Democratic Party, she served as a United States senator from California from 2017 to 2021, and as the attorney general of California from 2011 to 2017.

Born in Oakland, California, Harris graduated from Howard University and the University of California, Hastings College of the Law.

She was elected Attorney General of California in 2010 and re-elected in 2014.

As a senator, she advocated for healthcare reform, federal de-scheduling of cannabis, a path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants, the DREAM Act, a ban on assault weapons, and progressive tax reform.
President Joe Biden selected her as his running mate in August 2020, and their ticket went on to win the general election in November. She assumed office as Vice President of the United States on January 20, 2021.

**Theodore Roosevelt Jr.** lived from October 27, 1858 to January 6, 1919, was often referred to as Teddy, and was an American statesman, conservationist, naturalist, historian, and writer, who served as the 26th president of the United States from 1901 to 1909.

He emerged as a leader of the Republican Party and became a driving force for anti-trust and Progressive policies.

He was a sickly child with debilitating asthma but partly overcame his health problems by embracing a strenuous lifestyle. He integrated his exuberant personality, a vast range of interests and achievements into a "cowboy" persona defined by robust masculinity.

Roosevelt took office as vice president in 1901 and assumed the presidency at age 42 after McKinley was assassinated the following September.

He remains the youngest person to become President of the United States.

Taking a keen interest in the Spanish-American War, Roosevelt left his government post to organize a volunteer cavalry known as the Rough Riders, which he led in a bold charge up San Juan Hill in the Battle of San Juan Heights, in 1898. A war hero, and nominated for the Medal of Honor, Roosevelt was elected governor of New York in 1898.
He prioritized conservation and established national parks, forests, and monuments intended to preserve the nation’s natural resources. In foreign policy, he focused on Central America where he began construction of the Panama Canal.

His successful efforts to broker the end of the Russo-Japanese War won him the 1906 Nobel Peace Prize.

He is generally ranked in polls of historians and political scientists as one of the five best presidents.

Margaret Thatcher (1925-2013) was Britain’s first female prime minister for over 10 years, from 1979 to 1990), putting emphasis on individual responsibility and a belief in free markets.

She was known for her tough uncompromising, conservative political views, and became dubbed as ‘The Iron Lady’.

On the UK domestic front, she instituted many free market reforms, implemented the controversial poll tax and reduced the power of trades unions.

In international affairs, she cultivated a close relationship with American President Ronald Reagan and also developed a working relationship with Russian leader Mikhail Gorbachev as the Cold War drew to a close.

After graduating, she moved to Colchester, where she worked as a research chemist for BX Plastics. She married Denis Thatcher in 1951. In 1953, she gave birth to two twins Carol and Mark.

Her popularity in her first years in office waned amid recession and rising unemployment, until victory in the 1982 Falklands War and the recovering economy brought a resurgence of support, resulting in her landslide re-election in 1983.
WILLIAM WILBERFORCE lived from August 24th, 1759 to July 29th, 1833 and was born into a wealthy family in Hull, England.

He was one of Britain’s great social reformers involved in campaigns against slavery, the promotion of education, strict morality, and animal welfare.

At the age of 18, William went to St John’s College, Cambridge University. As a student he lived a carefree life, his early religious intensity had diminished, and he was an active participant in the social life of University.

As his time at university was drawing to a close, William decided to run for parliament. Spending £8,000 he was able to win the seat in his native Hull, entering parliament at the age of 21. He decided to be an independent, although he would lean towards the reform element of the Tory party.

In 1786, he was invited to take an active role in the abolitionist movement. The Leading figures in the anti-slavery campaign (such as Thomas Clarkson) wished Wilberforce to be their figurehead for passing legislation through parliament and after deliberation, he decided to take the campaign on.

In 1807, both the Lords and the Commons finally passed the Slave Trade Act; Wilberforce was able to command an unexpectedly large margin of 283 votes to 16.

INDIRA GANDHI - Born on November 19, 1917, in Allahabad, India, she was the only child of Kamala and Jawaharlal Nehru.

As a member of the Indian National Congress, Nehru had been influenced by party leader Mahatma Gandhi, and dedicated himself to India’s fight for independence.

The struggle resulted in years of imprisonment for Jawaharlal and a lonely childhood for Indira, who attended a Swiss boarding school for a few years, and later studied history at Somerville College, Oxford, in England.

First appointed prime minister in 1966, she garnered widespread public support for agricultural improvements that led to India’s self-sufficiency in food grain production as well as for her success in the Pakistan war, which resulted in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971.

After serving three terms, Gandhi was voted out of office for her increasingly authoritarian policies, including a 21-month state of emergency in which Indians’ constitutional rights were restricted.

In 1980, however, she was reelected to a fourth term. Following a deadly confrontation at the Sikh’s holiest temple in Punjab four years later, Gandhi was assassinated by two of her bodyguards on October 31, 1984, ushering her son Rajiv into power and igniting extensive anti-Sikh riots.
Barack Obama, born on August 4th, 1961, in Hawaii and was raised there. He is the son of parents from Kenya and Kansas.

He graduated from Columbia University and Harvard Law School, where he was president of the Harvard Law Review. After serving on the Illinois State Senate, he was elected a U.S. senator representing Illinois in 2004. He and wife Michelle Obama have two daughters, Malia and Sasha.

He was the 44th president of the United States, the first African American president, and was elected over Senator John McCain of Arizona on November 4, 2008. He served two terms, in 2008 and 2012.

A former senator from Illinois whose campaign’s slogan was “Change we can believe in” and “Yes we can,” he was subsequently elected to a second term over Massachusetts governor Mitt Romney.

A winner of the 2009 Nobel Peace Prize, Obama’s presidency was marked by the passage of the Affordable Care Act, or “Obamacare”; the killing of Osama bin Laden by Seal Team Six; the Iran Nuclear Deal and the legalization of gay marriage by the Supreme Court.

He also has a good sense of humor.

Patsy Mink was born on December 6, 1927 and grew up on the Hawaiian island of Maui. Both sets of her grandparents had left Japan to work on sugar plantations in Hawaii, making Mink a third-generation Japanese American.

She grew up in Hawaii, experienced racial and gender discrimination throughout her life, and witnessed segregation between white plantation bosses and Japanese American and native Hawaiian workers.

Her initial career goal was to become a physician. She applied to multiple medical schools, but none would admit her. After that disappointment, she decided to become a lawyer. She enrolled in the University of Chicago’s law school, becoming one of two women in her class; her admission may have happened because the university had mistakenly considered her a foreign student and she received her degree in 1951.

No Chicago law firm would hire her, so she and her family relocated to Hawaii. In 1953 she became the first Japanese American admitted to the Hawaii bar; she was also the first woman to be licensed as an attorney in Hawaii.

Unfortunately, she still encountered discrimination in her job search, with firms unwilling to hire a woman, a mother, or objecting to Mink’s interracial marriage (her husband was white). Instead, she started her own private practice.

In 1956, Mink was elected to Hawaii’s territorial House of Representatives. Two years later, she won election to the territorial senate. After Hawaii became a state in 1959, Mink unsuccessfully ran for Congress. She then won a seat in the Hawaii state senate in 1962.

In 1964, she was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. When she was sworn in, she became the first Asian American woman, the first woman of color, and the second woman from Hawaii, to serve in Congress.
She used her position in government to create legislation aimed at eliminating barriers for the generations that followed her.

**Cedric Richmond** was born on September 13, 1973 and was raised in New Orleans, Louisiana. Enduring the death of his father when he was just 7 years old, he credits his mother, Maple, and the recreational coaches at a local playground with providing firm guidance.

He became a multi-sport star at Benjamin Franklin High School and continued playing baseball at Morehouse College, earning his B.A. in 1995.

He went on to attend Tulane University School of Law and complete the Harvard University Executive Education Program at the John F. Kennedy School of Government.

He was elected to the state legislature at age 26 and moved on to a U.S. congressional seat in 2011, eventually joining the House Judiciary and Ways and Means committees and becoming chair of the Congressional Black Caucus.

His accomplishments including the creation of the State New Markets Tax Credit program that brought more than $250 million to areas devastated by Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

After co-chairing Joe Biden’s successful 2020 presidential campaign, he was appointed senior adviser to the president-elect and director of the White House Office of Public Engagement.

**Hillary Diane Rodham** was born on October 26, 1947, at Edgewater Hospital in Chicago, Illinois. She was raised in a United Methodist family, first in Chicago and then, from the age of 3, in suburban Park Ridge, Illinois.

Her father, Hugh Ellsworth Rodham (1911–1993), was of Welsh and English descent. He managed a successful small business in the textile industry. Her parents built a stable middle class life. Hillary attended public schools and was a Brownie and a Girl Scout.

She graduated from Wellesley College and then went attained a J.D. degree at Yale Law School, where she was one of just 27 women in her graduating class. She met her husband Bill Clinton at Yale and on October 11, 1975, she married him in a small ceremony in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

She served as the Secretary of State of the United States of America from 2009-2013 and is also a former Democratic member of the U.S. Senate from the state of New York. Clinton served in the Senate from 2001-2009. She was the first former first lady to serve in the U.S. Senate and in a president's cabinet.

She ran for president of the United States in 2016, receiving the Democratic nomination at the 2016 Democratic National Convention on July 26, 2016. She was defeated by Donald Trump in the election on November 8, 2016.

**David Dinkins** was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1927. His parents separated when he was 6 and Dinkins briefly lived with his mother in the Harlem section of New York City before returning to New Jersey with his dad and stepmother, Lottie.
After graduating from Trenton Central High School, Dinkins attempted to enlist in the U.S. Marine Corps but was rebuffed due to his race.

He was finally admitted in the summer of 1945, as one of the groundbreaking African American Montford Point Marines. Although the war ended while he was still in boot camp, he was able to use his service time to attend Howard University on the G.I. Bill.

He attended Howard University and Brooklyn Law School. He began his career in New York City politics in the 1960s, ascending to city clerk and Manhattan borough president, before becoming the Big Apple's first African American mayor in 1989.

While Dinkins took key steps towards revitalizing the city's economy and increasing community development, his accomplishments were offset by a recession, rising homicide rates and flaring racial tensions. In 1993, Dinkins lost his bid for reelection to Rudy Giuliani, and he later became a professor at Columbia University. He died of natural causes on November 23, 2020.

BELLA ABZUG - Born Bella Savitsky on July 24, 1920, in New York City, she was the daughter of Russian immigrants and grew up in the Bronx, New York, where her father ran a butcher shop.

She spent much of her life fighting social and political change. Bold and outspoken, she was a leading liberal activist and politician in the 1960s and 1970s, especially known for her work for women’s rights.

She decided at an early age that she wanted to be a lawyer. At Hunter College, Abzug demonstrated her natural leadership abilities as the president of the student council there. She went on to earn her law degree from Columbia University in 1947. Abzug had applied to the Harvard Law School, but she was rejected because of her gender.

She started in labor law and then moved on to tackling civil rights cases. In the 1960s, she became involved in the anti-nuclear and peace movements and helped organize the Women Strike for Peace in 1961.

To promote women’s issues and to lobby for reform, she helped establish the National Women’s Political Caucus with Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem, and to have a greater impact on the political process, she served in the House of Representatives from 1971 to 1977.

Abzug also defended many people who had been accused of communist activities by Senator Joseph McCarthy.

Shinzo Abe was born on September 21, 1954, in Tokyo, Japan.

After receiving his political science degree at Tokyo's Seikei University in 1977, he matriculated to the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, to further his political studies.
His father, Shintaro Abe, was a foreign minister. Following his father's death in 1991, Abe ran for and won his seat in the Diet in 1993.

He served as Japan's prime minister from September 2006 to September 2007 and became prime minister again in 2012 with a promise to fix Japan's ailing economy (following policies that were dubbed "Abenomics").

He was the country's youngest prime minister since World War II and the first to be born after the war. He'd been a member of the legislature since 1993, though he'd only joined the cabinet in 2005.

He is a right-wing politician from a family with deep political roots who belongs to Japan's Liberal Democratic Party. In his book Toward a Beautiful Country, Abe shared details about his life and vision for Japan; one long-standing goal is to amend Japan's pacifist constitution.

Wearing a Super Mario costume, he appeared at the Olympic closing ceremonies in Rio de Janeiro to herald the Olympic Games being hosted by Tokyo in 2020.

In August 2020, he announced his resignation due to health reasons.

Kim Yo-jong was born on September 26, 1987. She spent her early years at her mother's Ch'angkwang Hill residence in central Pyongyang with her two older brothers. According to family chef Kenji Fujimoto, the family would celebrate her birthdays at another home in Wonsan.

In 1996, Kim was sent to Switzerland to continue her education. She began attending Liebefeld Hessgut public school and later was joined by her brother, Kim Jong-un at Liebefeld-Steinhölzli public school, the two enrolled under pseudonyms.

Although they lived with an aunt and uncle and were served by a staff of housekeepers and bodyguards, the time abroad was said to be an isolating experience that drew the siblings closer together.

Virtually nothing is known about Kim Yo-jong's activities in the years that followed her return to North Korea in 2000 or 2001, though she reportedly graduated from Pyongyang's Kim Il-sung University in 2007 with a computer science degree.

She is a high-ranking official of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK), joining it in 2007. She eventually served as secretariat to her father, Kim Jong-II, until his death in 2011.

She continued to ascend her party's ranks under her brother's rule, taking control of his image as first vice-department director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department and later becoming an alternate member of the WPK's powerful politburo.

After making a highly publicized appearance at the 2018 Winter Olympics, Kim joined her brother for his denuclearization summits with U.S. President Donald Trump.

When reports of Kim Jong-un's poor health surfaced in April 2020, the media focused on her as a possible successor. Some analysts suggested that she is the most likely choice to follow her
brother, given her ties to the "Paektu" bloodline that the family claims for divine ruling rights, while others argued that the male-dominated WPK would prefer a collective leadership.

**Julián Castro** was born on September 16, 1974, in San Antonio, Texas, one minute before his twin brother, Joaquin. His mother, Rosie, was a Chicana activist of the 1960s and 1970s who raised her two sons and took them to political meetings.

He attended Stanford University in 1996, majoring in political science and communications, and then matriculated to Harvard University, where he received his law degree three years later. After graduating, the twins worked at the same law firm together before establishing their own in 2005.

He began his political career in 2001 when he became a member of the San Antonio City Council, making history as the youngest council member at age 26. In 2005, he set his eyes on the mayorship of San Antonio but was defeated. He tried again in 2009 and was successful. He was re-elected twice.

Castro's political star was rising not only in Texas but nationally. In 2012, he became the first Latino at a Democratic National Convention to serve as the keynote speaker.

He was President Barack Obama's Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Secretary from 2014-2017. During his tenure, he helped minorities gain more access to fair housing rights, aided communities struck by natural disasters and launched a program that increased broadband connectivity to young people across the nation.

His twin brother, Joaquin, serves in the U.S. House of Representatives for the state of Texas.

**Amy Jean Klobuchar** was born on May 25, 1960, in Plymouth, Minnesota. Her mother was an elementary school teacher, while her father was a sportswriter for the *Star Tribune*. She has a younger sister.

Excelling in academics, Klobuchar was valedictorian of her high school and went on to study political science at Yale, graduating in 1982. After receiving her B.A., she was accepted at the University of Chicago to study law and graduated in 1985.

After law school, Klobuchar went to work as a county prosecutor and later became a partner at two different Minnesota law firms in the Minneapolis area.

Her interest in politics came about when she gave birth to her daughter, who was discovered to have swallowing issues. Despite her daughter's condition, the hospital demanded Klobuchar leave since her 24-hour window of admission had expired.

Tired by her experience, she lobbied her state legislature, demanding hospital stay be extended to 48 hours for all new mothers and their newborns. She was successful at turning her advocacy into state law, and President Bill Clinton later signed it into federal law.
Known for her pragmatism and for successfully reaching across the aisle, U.S. Senator Amy Klobuchar, who started out as a corporate lawyer, has been re-elected to her Senate seat multiple times since her first election in 2006.

The controversial SCOTUS nomination of Brett Kavanaugh in 2018 pushed Klobuchar into the national spotlight when, as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, she was seen as cool-headed and fair-minded, as she questioned the nominee.

Having explained her own experience living with an alcoholic father, Klobuchar proceeded to ask Kavanaugh if he had ever blacked out from excessive drinking. Offended and irate, Kavanaugh threw the question back at her. He later apologized for his reactionary response towards her.

**Beto O'Rourke** was born on September 26, 1972, in El Paso, Texas.

A fourth-generation Irish American, O'Rourke is the oldest child of Pat and Melissa O'Rourke and has two younger sisters, Charlotte and Erin.

His Dad was a successful businessman, building his fortune in real estate and manufacturing enterprises, and also served as a local Democratic politician, serving on municipal boards, commissions and as a county judge.

He attended a private school in Virginia before attending Columbia University, where he majored in English Literature. Identifying as bi-national, as he is fluent in Spanish.

After graduation, he stayed in New York City for a brief time, taking on miscellaneous jobs, before becoming a proofreader at the book publishing company H.W. Wilson Company. However, his life in New York City eventually lost its charm and he returned to El Paso.

After returning to El Paso, he won a seat in the city council. In 2012, he won a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives for Texas' 16th district. While serving out multiple terms, he was a member of both the Veterans' Affairs and Armed Services Committees.

He was a former Texas congressman who represented the state's 16th district in the U.S. House of Representatives from 2013 to 2019. In 2018, he ran for a U.S. Senate seat against incumbent Republican Senator Ted Cruz. Although he lost by a narrow margin, O'Rourke made Texas history by earning the most votes ever won by a Democrat.

**Tulsi Gabbard** was born on April 12, 1981, in American Samoa, on the main island of Tutuila.

Her parents, Mike and Carol Gabbard, moved the family to Hawaii when Gabbard was 2. Hailing from a multi-racial background, Gabbard is a mix of Polynesian, Asian and European ancestry. She has four other siblings and is second to the youngest.

Influenced by her father, Mike, who is a Democratic state politician, Gabbard was initially against gay rights, but she later changed her stance after her military experience and now advocates for the LGBTQ community.

For most of her high school years, Gabbard was home-schooled. She then studied business administration at Hawaii Pacific University and graduated with her bachelor's degree in 2009.
In 2002, Gabbard enlisted in the Hawaii Army National Guard. At the same time, she served in the Hawaii State Legislature as its youngest member at age 21. In 2004, she was deployed to Iraq, where she worked in a combat zone as a specialist in a medical unit.

After her first tour in Iraq, she worked for Hawaii Democrat Senator Daniel Akaka as a legislative aide and furthered her military training by graduating from Alabama Military Academy's Accelerated Officer Candidate School in 2007. In 2008, Gabbard volunteered for her second overseas deployment — this time, to Kuwait, where she trained soldiers of the Kuwait National Guard.

Having been deployed to Iraq (2004-2005) and Kuwait (2008-2009) as part of the Hawaii Army National Guard, Gabbard is one of the first female combat veterans and the first Hindu to be elected to Congress.

She is known for her vehement stance against U.S. military interventionism and a champion of veterans' rights.

Douglas Emhoff was born on October 13, 1964, in Brooklyn, New York, to parents Barbara and Mike, the latter a women's shoe designer.

He is known for his marriage to vice president Kamala Harris, which made him the first husband and Jewish spouse of a U.S. vice president.

The future lawyer spent much of his formative years in New Jersey with his older sister, Jamie, and younger brother, Andy, before moving with his family to California at age 17. He graduated from Agoura High School in 1982, the yearbook noting his contributions to the school paper and his participation in activities like tennis and skiing.

He went on to college at Cal State Northridge, earning a B.A. in communication studies, and completed his J.D. at the USC Gould School of Law in 1990.

He began his legal career in 1990 as an associate at Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw. Moving on to Belin Rawlings & Badal at the end of the decade, the young attorney achieved the rank of partner and enjoyed his first extensive taste of entertainment law through his work with Hollywood Video and the industry's studios.

He teamed with two colleagues to launch Whitwell Jacoby Emhoff in 2000, eventually convincing them to incorporate their commercial litigation practice into the larger firm of Venable LLP. After helping to found Venable's San Francisco branch, he was named managing director of the firm's West Coast operations in 2015.

In 2017, Emhoff became a partner at DLA Piper with a focus on intellectual property in its media, sport and entertainment division until August 20th, 2021 when he left to head off any potential conflicts of interest, during his wife Harris', vice-presidential campaign.

Sarah Huckabee Sanders was born on August 13, 1982, in Hope, Arkansas, the youngest of three children of Janet and Mike Huckabee. She earned an early introduction to politics by campaigning for her dad, who became Arkansas governor in 1996.
Building on her political upbringing, Sanders joined the mock trial and debate clubs at Arkansas' Little Rock Central High School, also serving as secretary of the state's Federation of Teenage Republicans during this time.

She then followed in her father's footsteps by enrolling at Ouachita Baptist University in Arkadelphia, Arkansas, becoming a member of the Student Senate while pursuing a major in political science and a minor in mass communications, before graduating with her Bachelor of Arts in 2004.

By the time her father was elected to his first full term as Arkansas governor in 1998, the 16-year-old she was a seasoned campaign veteran.

After serving as a field coordinator for the George W. Bush reelection campaign in 2004, she spent the next few years with the U.S. Department of Education in Washington, D.C.

Recognizing her talents, Arkansas Congressman John Boozman tapped Sanders to manage his successful Senate campaign in 2010.

Noting the similarities between her father's and Trump's anti-establishment campaigns, Sanders joined the Trump team in February 2016 as a senior adviser.

Named the administration's deputy press secretary just before Trump took office in January 2017, Sanders was relegated to the background while the media trained its focus on Spicer.

However, she showed what she could do when thrown into the fire on May 10, 2017, the day after President Trump fired FBI Director James Comey. With Spicer away for Navy Reserve duty, Sanders calmly led the White House press briefing, noting that it was her daughter's birthday before answering for the president's headline-grabbing actions.

Following the sudden resignation of Sean Spicer, she was announced as the new White House press secretary on July 21, 2017, making her just the third woman to hold the position, which she held until June, 2019.

Her first formal briefing, marked by her reading a letter to President Donald Trump from a boy nicknamed "Pickle," set the tone for a tenure marked by folksy anecdotes and an ability to sidestep controversial issues in a way that eluded her combative predecessor.

Michael C. Donilon was born on December 25, 1958, and grew up in the Elmwood section of Providence, Rhode Island. His parents, Ed and Theresa, were both involved in local politics, the former serving as head of the Providence School Board.

After matriculating at Providence's La Salle Academy, he attended Georgetown University, where he roomed with fellow future political insider Mark Salter. He later earned his J.D. from the Georgetown University Law Center in 1991.

As a political consultant and adviser, he began working for Delaware Senator Joe Biden in 1981 and rose to prominence by contributing to the historic election of Virginia Governor Douglas Wilder in 1989.

After helping Bill Clinton reach the White House in 1992, he consulted on winning Senate campaigns for John Edwards and Bernie Sanders and aided presidential candidates in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia.
He rejoined Biden as chief strategist for the Democrat’s successful 2020 U.S. presidential campaign before becoming senior adviser to the president-elect.

He has worked with Biden since 1981 when the Democratic politician was in his third term as a U.S. Senator from Delaware.

By the time Biden formally launched his 2020 campaign in April 2019, Donilon was by his side as chief strategist with oversight of television advertising, speechwriting, polling and research.

Tasked with shaping the campaign's messaging, he pushed a strategy which contrasted Biden's persona as an empathetic everyman with that of the combative president, Donald Trump, and framed the election as a fight for the soul of the nation.

After Biden and his running mate, Kamala Harris, were declared winners of the election by most major media outlets on November 7, 2020, he was named senior adviser to the president on November 17.

Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez was born to a working-class Puerto Rican family in the Bronx, New York on October 13, 1989.

She graduated from Boston University, majoring in economics and international relations, and worked for Senator Ted Kennedy's office where she focused on immigration issues while in college.

After graduation, she returned home and became a community organizer. However, with the recession taking hold, along with the financial issues her family faced after her father's death in 2008 from cancer, Ocasio-Cortez took multiple low-wage restaurant jobs, to help keep them afloat.

On June 26, 2018, she made history when she thoroughly defeated 10-term Congressman Joe Crowley, the fourth most powerful Democrat in the House, in New York's 14th congressional district in the state's Democratic primary.

On November 6, less than a month after her 29th birthday, she emerged victorious in the general election to become the youngest woman ever elected to Congress. It was her first time running for office, and as a Democratic Socialist of Puerto Rican descent, her stunning triumph was a boon to the progressive hopes of her liberal supporters.

"This is not an end, this is the beginning," she said during her primary victory speech. "This is the beginning because the message that we sent the world tonight is that it's not OK to put donors before your community."

Ocasio-Cortez went on to dispatch her Republican opponent, Anthony Pappas, in November to become the youngest female ever elected to Congress. She was sworn in by House Speaker Nancy Pelosi on January 3, 2019.
Ronald A. Klain was born on August 8, 1961, in Indianapolis, Indiana, to Stanley, a building contractor, and Sarann, a travel agent.

His interest in politics was sparked by an early meeting with Robert Kennedy. He interned for Colorado Senator Floyd Haskell at age 15 and was voted president of the North Central High School graduating class of 1979.

He went on to work for Senators Edward Kennedy (Massachusetts) and Birch Bayh (Indiana) while majoring in government at Georgetown University, becoming the first member of his family to finish college when he graduated summa cum laude in 1983.


A fast-rising star in the Beltway, Klain clerked for Supreme Court Justice Byron White during the 1987-88 term and assisted with Delaware Senator Biden's run for president in 1988. He then advised Biden as chief counsel for the Senate Judiciary Committee from 1989 to 1992, a period marked by the controversial Supreme Court confirmation hearings of Clarence Thomas in 1991.

Klain joined Clinton's 1992 presidential campaign as an adviser and debate coach, the latter a duty he would fulfill for generations of Democratic candidates to come.

He became associate counsel to President Clinton, where he was tasked with judicial selections like the nomination of Ruth Bader Ginsburg to the Supreme Court, and then chief of staff to Attorney General Janet Reno.

After spending the better part of a decade in the private sector, Klain returned to the federal government as Vice President Biden's chief of staff from 2009 into early 2011.

Pete Buttigieg is the only child born to parents Joseph and Jennifer Buttigieg, he was born on January 19, 1982, and raised in South Bend, Indiana.

His father immigrated from Malta while in college, and although he studied to be a Jesuit priest, Joseph ended up becoming a literature professor at the University of Notre Dame for nearly three decades.

His mother is a linguist and hails from Indiana. Like her husband, she taught at the University of Notre Dame as a professor, for almost three decades.

He was his high school's valedictorian and also matriculated to Harvard University as a history and literature major. After graduating in 2004, he became a Rhodes Scholar at the University of Oxford and graduated with a B.A. in philosophy, politics and economics.

Besides his native English, Buttigieg has fluency in seven additional languages: Italian, Maltese, Spanish, Dari Persian, Arabic, French and Norwegian (the last being self-taught).

During his college years, he got involved in politics on the state level and was later employed as a director by a consulting firm in Washington, D.C.

As a supporter and volunteer of Barack Obama's presidential bid, he was inspired to enlist in the military in 2007. Two years later, he became a U.S. Navy Reserve officer, and while serving his first term as the mayor of South Bend in 2014, was deployed to Kabul, Afghanistan, where he took part in the Afghanistan Threat Finance Cell (ATFC), which aimed to disrupt the financial systems of terrorist organizations.

After winning the mayoral election in South Bend, Indiana, then just 29 years old, he took office in January 2012 and became the youngest mayor to serve a U.S. city with over 100,000 residents.

Despite accruing some controversies, Buttigieg also helped transform the city. He created programs to repair and clean up abandoned buildings, assisted low-income housing and promoted urban development projects.

**Cori Bush** was born on July 21, 1976, in St. Louis, Missouri.

She is a registered nurse, pastor, and Black Lives Matter activist, serving as the U.S. Representative for Missouri's 1st congressional district, which includes all of the city of St. Louis.

She became the first Black woman and first nurse to represent Missouri, as well as the first woman to represent her district.

The single mother of two is a Black Lives Matter activist, who played an active role in the Ferguson uprising following the 2014 killing of 18-year-old Michael Brown Jr. by a white police officer. Brown has candidly discussed experiencing homelessness, as well as surviving sexual assault, and various forms of violence, over the course of her life.

After 18-year-old Michael Brown Jr. was shot and killed by a White police officer in nearby Ferguson, Missouri in 2014, Bush spent 400 days protesting for justice, leading the “Ferguson Frontline” as a nurse and pastor. “I’m like, ‘I’m a nurse, so I could be a medic. I’m clergy so I can pray with people,’” she explained to The Washington Post in December 2020.

While marching for justice, Bush says she became the victim of police brutality, later describing being “stomped” and “kicked like a rag doll” by six to eight police officers while trying to help a woman who appeared to be having a heart attack.

"I didn't set out to become an activist. That wasn't even a thing back then," Bush told ABC News in December 2020. "I was watching my community in rage. I was watching my community just look away and feel a way that I was unfamiliar with."

**Thomas Jefferson** lived from April 13, 1743 to July 4, 1826.

He was an American statesman, diplomat, lawyer, architect, musician, philosopher, and Founding Father who served as the third president of the United States from 1801 to 1809.

He had previously served as the second vice president of the United States under John Adams between 1797 and 1801, and as the first United States secretary of state under George Washington between 1790 to 1793.

The principal author of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson was a proponent of democracy, republicanism, and individual rights for certain categories of people, motivating
American colonists to break from the Kingdom of Great Britain and form a new nation; he produced formative documents and decisions at both the state and national levels.

During the American Revolution, Jefferson represented Virginia in the Continental Congress that adopted the Declaration of Independence.

As a Virginia legislator, he drafted a state law for religious freedom and served as the second Governor of Virginia from 1779 to 1781, during the American Revolutionary War.

In 1785, he was appointed the United States Minister to France, and subsequently, the nation's first Secretary of State, under President George Washington from 1790 to 1793.

During his lifetime, he owned over 600 slaves, who were kept in his household and on his plantations. Since Jefferson's time, controversy has revolved around his relationship with Sally Hemings, a mixed-race enslaved woman, and his late wife's half-sister.

According to DNA evidence from surviving descendants and oral history, Jefferson fathered at least six children with Hemings, including 4 that survived to adulthood.

**Bernard ("Bernie") Sanders** was born on September 8, 1941. He is an American politician, activist, and political scientist who has served as the junior United States senator from Vermont since 2007 and as U.S. Representative for the state's at-large congressional district from 1991 to 2007.

He is the longest-serving independent in U.S. congressional history, although he has a close relationship with the Democratic Party, having caucused with House and Senate Democrats for most of his congressional career.

He unsuccessfully sought the Democratic Party nomination for president of the United States in 2016 and 2020, finishing in second place in both campaigns. Before his election to Congress, he was mayor of Burlington, Vermont.

He also achieved entertaining Internet fame when his sleeping image at the Inauguration of President Joe Biden, wearing heavy mittens and the theme was put onto all kinds of funny postings.