

Yitzhak rabin

[Countries](#), [United States](#)



Yitzhak Rabin Was an Israeli politician, statesman and general. Served two terms in office until his assassination in 1995. Before his assassination he won the Nobel peace prize. He was assassinated by his right-wing Israeli radical Yigal Amir, who was opposed to Rabin's signing of the Oslo Accords. Rabin was the first native born prime minister of Israel, the only prime minister to be assassinated and the second to die in office. The assassination of Yitzhak Rabin was a shock for most of the Israeli public, which held rallies and memorials near the place of the assassination, his home, the Knesset and the home of the assassin. Today, Rabin is remembered by most as Israel's great man of peace, despite his military career. After his untimely death, Rabin was turned into a national symbol, especially for the Israeli left. There is some disagreement on the relation between his untimely death and the ensuing halt to the peace process and rise of the Israeli Right.

Abraham Lincoln Was the 16th President of the United States, serving from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865. He led his country through its greatest constitutional, military and moral crisis. The American Civil War, preserving the union and beginning the process Emancipation Proclamation which would eventually lead to the ending slavery, promoting economic and financial modernization. He came from a poor family on the western frontier and was self-educated. He is also remembered for his character and leadership, his speeches and letters, and as a man of humble origins whose determination and perseverance led him to the nation's highest office. He became a country lawyer, a Whig party member, Illinois state legislator in 1830, and a one-term member of the United States House of Representatives in the 1840s. Lincoln's death had an electrifying effect on the people of both the Northern

and the Southern States. His death intensified the hatred and the vengeful attitudes of the North towards the South which gave reasons for the extreme Radical Republicans of Congress to push their bills that would punish the seceded States. Malcolm X Czar Nicholas II of Russia Julius Caesar Julius Caesar's main accomplishment was enlarging the Roman empire by his military conquests in Gaul. He was also the only man in Roman history to have been made a perpetual dictator. Perhaps his most lasting accomplishment was the establishment of the Julian Calendar How they got to office, what they achieved while in office, their assassination, who, when, where and how. The effect of their deaths and what they had in common with each other.