Jim Thorpe, also known as Wa-Tho-Huk, which means "Bright Path," was born on May 28, 1888, near Prague, Oklahoma. He was a member of the Sac and Fox Nation and his Native American name was given to him by his mother. Thorpe was a multi-sport athlete and excelled in football, baseball, and track and field. He is considered one of the greatest athletes of all time and was often referred to as the "world's greatest athlete." In 1912, Thorpe represented the United States at the Olympic Games in Stockholm, Sweden. He won gold medals in both the pentathlon and decathlon, setting a world record in the latter event. After his Olympic success, Thorpe played professional football, baseball, and basketball. He was one of the early pioneers of professional sports and helped popularize American football. In 1950, Thorpe was named the "Greatest Football Player of the Half-Century" by the Associated Press. He was known for his exceptional speed, strength, and versatility on the football field. Despite his athletic achievements, Thorpe faced discrimination and financial struggles throughout his life. He was often exploited by sports promoters and struggled to support his family. After retiring from professional sports, Thorpe struggled with alcoholism and health issues. He passed away on March 28, 1953, at the age of 65. In 1982, the International Olympic Committee posthumously restored Thorpe's amateur status and returned his Olympic medals. This decision was made in recognition of his exceptional athletic abilities and the unjust treatment he faced during his lifetime. Today, Jim Thorpe is remembered as a trailblazer for Native American athletes and a symbol of perseverance in the face of adversity. His legacy continues to inspire athletes and sports enthusiasts around the world. In honor of his legacy, the town of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, was renamed Jim Thorpe in 1954. It serves as a memorial to his athletic achievements and contributions to the world of sports.