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Charlton Heston

75 languages

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|  |
| --- |
| **Charlton Heston** |
| Charlton Heston Civil Rights March 1963.jpgHeston at the March on Washington in 1963 |
| **Born** | John Charles Carter[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-eliot-1)October 4, 1923[Wilmette, Illinois](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilmette%2C_Illinois), U.S. |
| **Died** | April 5, 2008 (aged 84)[Beverly Hills, California](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beverly_Hills%2C_California), U.S. |
| **Resting place** | Saint Matthew's Episcopal Church Columbarium[Pacific Palisades, California](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Palisades%2C_Los_Angeles), U.S. |
| **Alma mater** | [Northwestern University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northwestern_University) |
| **Occupations** | * Actor
* activist
 |
| **Years active** | 1941–2003 |
| **Works** | [Filmography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston_filmography) |
| **Political party** | * [Republican](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_%28United_States%29) (after 1987)
* [Democratic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Party_%28United_States%29) (before 1987)
 |
| **Spouse** | [Lydia Clarke](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lydia_Clarke) ​(m. 1944)​ |
| **Children** | 2, including [Fraser Clarke Heston](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fraser_Clarke_Heston) |
|  |
|  |
| [**56th President of the National Rifle Association**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_presidents_of_the_National_Rifle_Association) |
| **In office**1998–2003 |
| **Preceded by** | [Marion P. Hammer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marion_Hammer) |
| **Succeeded by** | Kayne Robinson |
| **16th**[**President**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_%28corporate_title%29)**of the**[**Screen Actors Guild**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screen_Actors_Guild) |
| **In office**1965–1971 |
| **Preceded by** | [Dana Andrews](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dana_Andrews) |
| **Succeeded by** | [John Gavin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gavin) |
|  |
|  |
| **Military career** |
| **Allegiance** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) |
| **Service/branch** | US Army Air Corps Hap Arnold Wings.svg [United States Army Air Corps](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Army_Air_Corps) |
| **Years of service** | 1944–1946 |
| **Rank** | Army-USA-OR-06.svg [Staff Sergeant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Staff_Sergeant#United_States) |
| **Unit** | [77th Bombardment Squadron](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/77th_Bombardment_Squadron) |
| **Battles/wars** | [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II) |

**Charlton Heston**[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston%22%20%5Cl%20%22cite_note-eliot-1)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-2) (born **John Charles Carter**; October 4, 1923 – April 5, 2008) was an American actor and political activist.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-3) As a Hollywood star, he appeared in almost 100 films over the course of 60 years. He played [Moses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moses) in the [epic film](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epic_film) [*The Ten Commandments*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Ten_Commandments_%281956_film%29) (1956), for which he received his first nomination for the [Golden Globe Award for Best Actor – Motion Picture Drama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Globe_Award_for_Best_Actor_%E2%80%93_Motion_Picture_Drama),[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-4) and the title role in [*Ben-Hur*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ben-Hur_%281959_film%29) (1959), for which he won the [Academy Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academy_Awards) for [Best Actor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academy_Award_for_Best_Actor).[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-5) He also starred in [*The Greatest Show on Earth*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Greatest_Show_on_Earth_%28film%29) (1952), [*Secret of the Incas*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secret_of_the_Incas) (1954), [*Touch of Evil*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Touch_of_Evil) (1958) with [Orson Welles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orson_Welles), [*The Big Country*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Big_Country) (1958), [*El Cid*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Cid_%28film%29) (1961), [*The Greatest Story Ever Told*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Greatest_Story_Ever_Told) (1965), [*Khartoum*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khartoum_%281966_film%29) (1966), [*Planet of the Apes*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planet_of_the_Apes_%281968_film%29) (1968), [*The Omega Man*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Omega_Man) (1971) and [*Soylent Green*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soylent_Green) (1973).[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-6)

In the 1950s and 1960s, he was one of a handful of Hollywood actors to speak openly against racism and was an active supporter of the [civil rights movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_rights_movement). Heston left the [Democratic Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Party_%28United_States%29) in 1987 to become a [Republican](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_%28United_States%29), founding a [conservative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservatism_in_the_United_States) [political action committee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_action_committee) and supporting [Ronald Reagan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ronald_Reagan). Heston was a five-term president of the [National Rifle Association of America](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Rifle_Association_of_America) (NRA), from 1998 to 2003. After announcing he had [Alzheimer's disease](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alzheimer%27s_disease) in 2002, he retired from both acting and the NRA presidency.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-7)

Early life[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charlton_Heston&action=edit&section=1" \o "Edit section: Early life)]

John Charles Carter[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-eliot-1) was born on October 4, 1923, in [Wilmette, Illinois](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilmette%2C_Illinois), to Lilla ([*née*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Given_name) Baines; 1899–1994) and Russell Whitford Carter (1897–1966), a [sawmill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sawmill) operator. Many sources indicate he was born in [Evanston, Illinois](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evanston%2C_Illinois).[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-8)[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-9)[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-10) Heston's autobiography stated otherwise.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-Arena-11)

Heston said in a 1995 interview that he was not very good at remembering addresses or his early childhood.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-12) Heston was partially of [Scottish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish_people) descent, including from the Clan Fraser, but the majority of his ancestry was [English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_people). His earliest immigrant ancestors arrived in America from England in the 1600s.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-13)[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-14)[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-15)[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-16)[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-17) His maternal great-grandparents and namesakes were Englishman William Charlton from [Sunderland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunderland) and Scotswoman Mary Drysdale Charlton. They emigrated to Canada, where his grandmother, Marian Emily Charlton, was born in 1872.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-ReferenceA-18)

In his autobiography, Heston refers to his father participating in his family's construction business. When Heston was an infant, his father's work moved the family to [St. Helen, Michigan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Helen%2C_Michigan).[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-19) It was a rural, heavily forested part of the state, and Heston lived an isolated yet idyllic existence, spending much time hunting and fishing in the backwoods of the area.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-Arena-11)

When Heston was 10 years old, his parents divorced after having three children. Shortly thereafter, his mother remarried and Charlton, his younger sister Lilla, and brother Alan moved to Wilmette, Illinois. Heston and his siblings took the surname of his mother’s new husband; they attended [New Trier High School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Trier_High_School).[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-20) He recalled living there:

All kids play pretend games, but I did it more than most. Even when we moved to Chicago, I was more or less a loner. We lived in a North Shore suburb, where I was a skinny hick from the woods, and all the other kids seemed to be rich and know about girls.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-Heston2-21): xii

Contradictions on paper and in an interview surround when "Charlton" became Heston's first name. The [1930 United States Census](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1930_United_States_Census) record for [Richfield, Michigan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richfield_Township%2C_Roscommon_County%2C_Michigan), in [Roscommon County](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roscommon_County%2C_Michigan), shows his name as being Charlton J. Carter at age six. Later accounts and movie studio biographies say he was born John Charles Carter. When Russell Carter died in 1966, Charlton's brother and sister changed their legal surname to Heston the following year; Charlton did not.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-eliot-1)

Charlton was his maternal grandmother Marian's maiden name,[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston%22%20%5Cl%20%22cite_note-ReferenceA-18) not his mother Lilla's. This is contrary to how 20th-century references read and what Heston said. When Heston's maternal grandmother and his true maternal grandfather Charles Baines[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston%22%20%5Cl%20%22cite_note-22) separated or divorced in the early 1900s, Marian ([*née*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Given_name) Charlton) Baines married William Henry Lawton in 1907.[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-23) Charlton Heston's mother, Lilla, and her sister May were adopted by their grandfather and changed their last name to Charlton in order to distance themselves from their biological father, Mr. Baines, who was an undesirable father figure.[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-24)[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-25) The Carters divorced in 1933 and Lilla Carter married Chester Heston. The newly married Mrs. Heston preferred her children use the same last name as hers.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-26) It was thus as Charlton Heston that he appeared in his first film with younger brother Alan Carter (small role), an adaptation of [Henrik Ibsen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henrik_Ibsen)'s [*Peer Gynt*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peer_Gynt) (1941).[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-27) His nickname was always Chuck.

Heston was an [Episcopalian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Episcopal_Church_%28United_States%29), and has been described as "a spiritual man" with an "earthy flair", who "respected religious traditions" and "particularly enjoyed the historical aspects of the Christian faith".[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-28)

Career[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charlton_Heston&action=edit&section=2" \o "Edit section: Career)]

Heston frequently recounted that while growing up in [northern Michigan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Michigan) in a sparsely populated area, he often wandered in the forest, "acting" out characters from books he had read.[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-29) Later, in high school, he enrolled in New Trier's drama program, playing the lead role in the amateur silent [16 mm film](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/16_mm_film) adaptation of [*Peer Gynt*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peer_Gynt), from the [Ibsen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henrik_Ibsen) [play](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peer_Gynt), by future film activist [David Bradley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Bradley_%28director%29) released in 1941.

From the Winnetka Community Theatre (or the Winnetka Dramatist's Guild, as it was then known) in which he was active, he earned a drama scholarship to [Northwestern University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northwestern_University).[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-Krause-30)[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-31) He attended college from 1941 to 1943 and among his acting teachers was [Alvina Krause](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alvina_Krause%22%20%5Co%20%22Alvina%20Krause).[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-Krause-30) Several years later, Heston teamed up with Bradley to produce the first sound version of [William Shakespeare](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Shakespeare)'s [*Julius Caesar*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius_Caesar_%281950_film%29), in which Heston played [Mark Antony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mark_Antony).[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-32)

**World War II service**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charlton_Heston&action=edit&section=3" \o "Edit section: World War II service)]

In March 1944 Heston married [Northwestern University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northwestern_University) student [Lydia Marie Clarke](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lydia_Clarke) at Grace Methodist Church in downtown [Greensboro, North Carolina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greensboro%2C_North_Carolina). That same year, he joined the military. Heston enlisted in the [United States Army Air Forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Army_Air_Forces) and served for two years as a [radio operator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radio_operator) and [aerial gunner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air_gunner) aboard a [B-25 Mitchell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B-25_Mitchell) medium bomber stationed in the [Alaskan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alaska) [Aleutian Islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aleutian_Islands) with the [77th Bombardment Squadron](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/77th_Bombardment_Squadron) of the [Eleventh Air Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eleventh_Air_Force).[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-33)[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-34) He reached the rank of [staff sergeant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Staff_Sergeant#United_States).

After his rise to fame, Heston narrated for highly [classified](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classified_information) [U.S. Armed Forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Armed_Forces) and [Department of Energy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Department_of_Energy) instructional films, particularly relating to [nuclear weapons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_weapon), and "for six years Heston [held] the nation's highest security clearance" or [Q clearance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Q_clearance). The Q clearance is similar to a [DoD](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Department_of_Defense) or [DIA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defense_Intelligence_Agency) clearance of [top secret](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Security_clearance#Top_Secret).[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-35)

**New York**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charlton_Heston&action=edit&section=4" \o "Edit section: New York)]



Heston as [Mark Antony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mark_Antony) in [*Julius Caesar*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius_Caesar_%281950_film%29) (1950)

After the war, the Hestons lived in [Hell's Kitchen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hell%27s_Kitchen%2C_Manhattan), [New York City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_City), where they worked as artists' models. Seeking a way to make it in theatre, they decided to manage a playhouse in [Asheville, North Carolina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asheville%2C_North_Carolina), in 1947, making $100 a week.

In 1948, they returned to New York, where Heston was offered a supporting role in a [Broadway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broadway_theatre) revival of Shakespeare's [*Antony and Cleopatra*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antony_and_Cleopatra), starring [Katharine Cornell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katharine_Cornell). In television, Heston played a number of roles in [CBS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CBS)'s [*Studio One*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Studio_One_%28anthology_series%29), one of the most popular [anthology dramas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthology_series) of the 1950s.

In 1949 Heston played [Mark Antony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mark_Antony) in an independent film adaptation of [*Julius Caesar*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius_Caesar_%281950_film%29) (1950).

Film producer [Hal B. Wallis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hal_B._Wallis) spotted Heston in a 1950 television production of [*Wuthering Heights*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wuthering_Heights) and offered him a contract. When his wife reminded Heston they had decided to pursue theater and television, he replied, "Well, maybe just for one film to see what it's like."

**Hollywood**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charlton_Heston&action=edit&section=5" \o "Edit section: Hollywood)]



Heston with [Katy Jurado](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katy_Jurado) in [*Arrowhead*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arrowhead_%281953_film%29) (1953)

Heston's first professional movie appearance was the leading role at age 26 in [*Dark City*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dark_City_%281950_film%29), a 1950 [film noir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Film_noir) produced by Hal Wallis. His breakthrough came when [Cecil B. DeMille](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cecil_B._DeMille) cast him as a circus manager in [*The Greatest Show on Earth*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Greatest_Show_on_Earth_%28film%29), which was named by the Motion Picture Academy as the Best Picture of 1952. It was also the most popular movie of that year.

[King Vidor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Vidor) used Heston in a melodrama with [Jennifer Jones](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jennifer_Jones), [*Ruby Gentry*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruby_Gentry) (1952). He followed it with a Western at Paramount, [*The Savage*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Savage_%281952_film%29) (1952), playing a white man raised by Indians. [20th Century Fox](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/20th_Century_Fox) used him to play [Andrew Jackson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Jackson) in [*The President's Lady*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_President%27s_Lady) (1953) opposite [Susan Hayward](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Susan_Hayward). Back at Paramount he was [Buffalo Bill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buffalo_Bill) in [*Pony Express*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pony_Express_%28film%29) (1953). He followed this with another Western, [*Arrowhead*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arrowhead_%281953_film%29) (1953).

In 1953, Heston was [Billy Wilder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Billy_Wilder)'s first choice to play Sefton in *[Stalag 17](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stalag_17%22%20%5Co%20%22Stalag%2017)*. However, the role was given to [William Holden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Holden), who won an [Oscar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academy_Award_for_Best_Actor) for it. Hal Wallis reunited Heston with [Lizabeth Scott](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lizabeth_Scott) in a melodrama [*Bad for Each Other*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bad_for_Each_Other) (1953).

In 1954, he made two adventure films for [Paramount Pictures](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paramount_Pictures). [*The Naked Jungle*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Naked_Jungle) had him battle a plague of killer ants. He played the lead in [*Secret of the Incas*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secret_of_the_Incas), which was shot on location at the archeological site [Machu Picchu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machu_Picchu) and has numerous similarities to [*Raiders of the Lost Ark*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raiders_of_the_Lost_Ark), which appeared a quarter of a century later.

Heston played [William Clark](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Clark), the explorer, in [*The Far Horizons*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Far_Horizons) (1955) alongside [Fred MacMurray](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fred_MacMurray) as [Meriwether Lewis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meriwether_Lewis). He tried a comedy [*The Private War of Major Benson*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Private_War_of_Major_Benson) (1955) at Universal, then supported [Jane Wyman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jane_Wyman) in a drama [*Lucy Gallant*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lucy_Gallant) (1955).

***The Ten Commandments***[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charlton_Heston&action=edit&section=6" \o "Edit section: The Ten Commandments)]



Heston as [Moses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moses) in [Cecil B. DeMille](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cecil_B._DeMille)'s [*The Ten Commandments*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Ten_Commandments_%281956_film%29) (1956)



[Orson Welles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orson_Welles), [Victor Millan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victor_Millan), [Joseph Calleia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Calleia) and Heston in [*Touch of Evil*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Touch_of_Evil) (1958)

Heston became an icon for playing [Moses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moses) in the hugely successful biblical epic [*The Ten Commandments*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Ten_Commandments_%281956_film%29) (1956), selected by director Cecil B. DeMille, who thought Heston bore an uncanny resemblance to [Michelangelo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michelangelo)'s [statue of Moses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moses_%28Michelangelo%29).[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-36) DeMille cast Heston's three-month-old son, [Fraser Clarke Heston](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fraser_Clarke_Heston), as the infant Moses. *The Ten Commandments* became one of the greatest box office successes of all time and is [the eighth highest-grossing film adjusted for inflation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_highest-grossing_films#Highest-grossing_films_adjusted_for_inflation). His portrayal of the Hebrew prophet and deliverer was praised by film critics. [*The Hollywood Reporter*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Hollywood_Reporter) described him as "splendid, handsome and princely (and human) in the scenes dealing with him as a young man, and majestic and terrible as his role demands it".[[37]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-37) The [*New York Daily News*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_Daily_News) wrote that he "is remarkably effective as both the young, princely Moses and as the Patriarchal savior of his people".[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-38) His performance as Moses earned him his first nomination for the [Golden Globe Award for Best Actor – Motion Picture Drama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Globe_Award_for_Best_Actor_%E2%80%93_Motion_Picture_Drama) and [Spain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francoist_Spain)'s [Fotogramas de Plata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fotogramas_de_Plata%22%20%5Co%20%22Fotogramas%20de%20Plata) Award for Best Foreign Performer. When the Egyptian Theater reopened in December 1998, it screened Cecil B. DeMille's 1923 original [*The Ten Commandments*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Ten_Commandments_%281923_film%29), which had premiered there 75 years earlier. Charlton and Lydia Heston were honored guests at this opening showing and were seated with their longtime friends, brothers Charles Elias Disney and Daniel H. Disney.

Heston went back to Westerns with [*Three Violent People*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three_Violent_People) (1957). Universal tried to interest him in a thriller starring [Orson Welles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orson_Welles), [*Touch of Evil*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Touch_of_Evil); Heston agreed to be in it if Welles directed. The film has come to be regarded as a classic masterpiece. He also played a rare supporting role in [William Wyler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Wyler)'s [*The Big Country*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Big_Country) opposite [Gregory Peck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregory_Peck) and [Burl Ives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burl_Ives).

Heston got another chance to play [Andrew Jackson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Jackson) in [*The Buccaneer*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Buccaneer_%281958_film%29) (1958), produced by De Mille and starring [Yul Brynner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yul_Brynner).

***Ben-Hur***[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charlton_Heston&action=edit&section=7" \o "Edit section: Ben-Hur)]



Heston in [*Ben-Hur*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ben-Hur_%281959_film%29) (1959)

After [Marlon Brando](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marlon_Brando), [Burt Lancaster](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burt_Lancaster), and [Rock Hudson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rock_Hudson)[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-bobthomas-39) turned down the title role in [*Ben-Hur*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ben-Hur_%281959_film%29) (1959), Heston accepted the role, winning the [Academy Award for Best Actor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academy_Award_for_Best_Actor), one of the unprecedented 11 Oscars the film earned. After Moses and *Ben-Hur*, Heston became more identified with Biblical epics than any other actor. He later voiced Ben-Hur in an [animated television production](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ben_Hur_%282003_film%29) of the [Lew Wallace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lew_Wallace) [novel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ben-Hur%3A_A_Tale_of_the_Christ) in 2003.

Heston followed it with [*The Wreck of the Mary Deare*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Wreck_of_the_Mary_Deare_%28film%29) (1959) co-starring [Gary Cooper](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gary_Cooper), which was a box office disappointment.

Heston turned down the lead opposite [Marilyn Monroe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marilyn_Monroe) in [*Let's Make Love*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Let%27s_Make_Love) to appear in [Benn W. Levy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benn_W._Levy)'s play *The Tumbler*, directed by [Laurence Olivier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurence_Olivier).[[40]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-40) Called a "harrowingly pretentious verse drama" by [*Time*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_%28magazine%29),[[41]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston%22%20%5Cl%20%22cite_note-41) the production went through a troubled out-of-town tryout period in Boston and closed after five performances on Broadway in February 1960.[[42]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-42) Heston, a great admirer of Olivier the actor, took on the play to work with him as a director. After the play flopped, Heston told columnist [Joe Hyams](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joe_Hyams), "I feel I am the only one who came out with a profit. ... I got out of it precisely what I went in for – a chance to work with Olivier. I learned from him in six weeks things I never would have learned otherwise. I think I've ended up a better actor."[[43]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-43)

Heston enjoyed acting on stage, believing it revivified him as an actor. He never returned to Broadway but acted in regional theatres. His most frequent stage roles included the title role in [*Macbeth*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macbeth), and Mark Antony in both *Julius Caesar* and *Antony and Cleopatra*.[[44]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-44) Heston considered himself to be a Shakespearean actor and collected significant works by and about [William Shakespeare](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Shakespeare).[[45]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-45)

He played Sir [Thomas More](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_More) in [*A Man for All Seasons*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Man_for_All_Seasons_%28play%29) in several regional productions in the 1970s and 1980s, eventually playing it in [London's West End](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London%27s_West_End). The play was a success and the West End production was taken to [Aberdeen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aberdeen), Scotland, for a week, where it was staged at [His Majesty's Theatre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/His_Majesty%27s_Theatre%2C_Aberdeen).[*[citation needed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed%22%20%5Co%20%22Wikipedia%3ACitation%20needed)*]

[Samuel Bronston](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Bronston) pursued Heston to play the title role in an epic shot in Spain, [*El Cid*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Cid_%28film%29) (1961), which was a big success. He was in a war film for Paramount, [*The Pigeon That Took Rome*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Pigeon_That_Took_Rome) (1962), and a melodrama shot in Hawaii, [*Diamond Head*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diamond_Head_%28film%29) (1963). Bronston wanted him for another epic and the result was [*55 Days at Peking*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/55_Days_at_Peking) (1963), which was a box office disappointment.

Heston focused on epics: he was [John the Baptist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_the_Baptist) in [*The Greatest Story Ever Told*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Greatest_Story_Ever_Told) (1965); [Michelangelo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michelangelo) in [*The Agony and the Ecstasy*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Agony_and_the_Ecstasy_%28film%29) (1965) opposite [Rex Harrison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rex_Harrison); the title role in [*Major Dundee*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Major_Dundee) (1965), directed by [Sam Peckinpah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sam_Peckinpah). [*The War Lord*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_War_Lord) (1965), directed by [Franklin J. Schaffner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin_J._Schaffner), was on a smaller scale and critically acclaimed, though commercially it fared poorly. In [*Khartoum*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khartoum_%28film%29) (1966) Heston played [General Charles Gordon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Charles_Gordon).

From 1965 until 1971, Heston served as president of the [Screen Actors Guild](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screen_Actors_Guild). The Guild had been created in 1933 for the benefit of actors, who had different interests from the producers and directors who controlled the [Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academy_of_Motion_Pictures_Arts_and_Sciences). He was more conservative than most actors and publicly clashed with outspoken liberal actors such as [Ed Asner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ed_Asner).[[46]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-46)

[*Counterpoint*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counterpoint_%281968_film%29) (1968) was a war film that was not particularly successful at the box office. Neither was the Western [*Will Penny*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Will_Penny) (1968), directed by [Tom Gries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tom_Gries); however, Heston received excellent reviews and it was one of his favorite films.

***Planet of the Apes***[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charlton_Heston&action=edit&section=8" \o "Edit section: Planet of the Apes)]

Heston had not been in a big hit for a number of years but in 1968 he starred in [*Planet of the Apes*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planet_of_the_Apes_%281968_film%29), directed by Schaffner, which was hugely popular. Less so was a football drama, [*Number One*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Number_One_%281969_film%29) (1969) directed by Gries. Heston had a smaller supporting role in [*Beneath the Planet of the Apes*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beneath_the_Planet_of_the_Apes) (1970), which was popular. However, [*The Hawaiians*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Hawaiians_%28film%29) (1970), directed by Gries, was not.

In 1970, he portrayed Mark Antony again in another [film version](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius_Caesar_%281970_film%29) of Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*. His co-stars included [Jason Robards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jason_Robards) as [Brutus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcus_Junius_Brutus), [Richard Chamberlain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Chamberlain) as [Octavius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustus), [Robert Vaughn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Vaughn) as [Casca](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Publius_Servilius_Casca%22%20%5Co%20%22Publius%20Servilius%20Casca), and English actors [Richard Johnson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Johnson_%28actor%29) as [Cassius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaius_Cassius_Longinus), [John Gielgud](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gielgud) as [Caesar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius_Caesar), and [Diana Rigg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diana_Rigg) as [Portia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Porcia_%28wife_of_Brutus%29).



Drawing of Heston after he won an Oscar for *Ben-Hur* in 1959 (artist: [Nicholas Volpe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_Volpe))

**1970s action star**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charlton_Heston&action=edit&section=9" \o "Edit section: 1970s action star)]

In 1971, he starred in the post-apocalyptic science-fiction film [*The Omega Man*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Omega_Man), which has received mixed critical reviews but was popular. During this time he became a gun rights advocate.[[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-47)

In 1972, Heston made his directorial debut and starred as Mark Antony in an adaptation of the William Shakespeare play he had performed earlier in his theater career, [*Antony and Cleopatra*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antony_and_Cleopatra_%281972_film%29). [Hildegarde Neil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegarde_Neil) was Cleopatra and English actor [Eric Porter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eric_Porter) was [Ahenobarbus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gnaeus_Domitius_Ahenobarbus_%28consul_32_BC%29%22%20%5Co%20%22Gnaeus%20Domitius%20Ahenobarbus%20%28consul%2032%20BC%29). After receiving scathing reviews, the film was never released to theaters and is rarely seen on television.

His next film, [*Skyjacked*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skyjacked_%28film%29) (1972) was a hit.[[48]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-48) However [*The Call of the Wild*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Call_of_the_Wild_%281972_film%29) (1972) was a flop, one of Heston's least favorite films. He quickly recovered with a string of hits: [*Soylent Green*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soylent_Green) (1973), another science fiction story; [*The Three Musketeers*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Three_Musketeers_%281973_live-action_film%29) (1973), playing [Cardinal Richelieu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cardinal_Richelieu) in an all-star cast; [*Earthquake*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earthquake_%281974_film%29) (1974), a disaster film; [*Airport 1975*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airport_1975) (1974), another disaster film; [*Midway*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midway_%281976_film%29) (1976) a war film.

Heston's good run at the box office ended with [*Two-Minute Warning*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Two-Minute_Warning) (1976), a disaster film, and [*The Last Hard Men*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Last_Hard_Men_%28film%29) (1976), a Western. He played [King Henry VIII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Henry_VIII) for [*The Prince and the Pauper*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Prince_and_the_Pauper_%281977_film%29) (1977), from the *Musketeers* team, then starred in a disaster film, [*Gray Lady Down*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gray_Lady_Down) (1978).

Heston was in a Western written by his son, [*The Mountain Men*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Mountain_Men) (1980), and a horror film, [*The Awakening*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Awakening_%281980_film%29) (1980). He made his second film as a director [*Mother Lode*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mother_Lode_%28film%29) (1982) also written by his son; it was a commercial disappointment.

**Later career**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charlton_Heston&action=edit&section=10" \o "Edit section: Later career)]

From 1985 until 1987, he starred in his only prime time stint on a television series in the soap, [*The Colbys*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Colbys). With his son Fraser, he produced and starred in several TV movies, including remakes of [*Treasure Island*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treasure_Island_%281990_film%29) and [*A Man For All Seasons*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Man_for_All_Seasons_%281988_film%29). In 1992, Heston appeared on the [A&E cable network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A%26E_%28TV_channel%29) in a short series of videos, *Charlton Heston Presents the*[*Bible*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bible), reading passages from the [King James version](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Authorized_Version).

In 1993, Heston teamed up with [John Anthony West](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Anthony_West) and [Robert M. Schoch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_M._Schoch) in an [Emmy Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emmy_Award)-winning [NBC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NBC) special, [*The Mystery of the Sphinx*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Mystery_of_the_Sphinx). West and Schoch had proposed a much earlier date for the construction of the [Great Sphinx](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Sphinx) than the one which is generally accepted. They had suggested that the main type of [weathering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weathering) evident on the Great Sphinx and surrounding enclosure walls could only have been caused by prolonged and extensive rainfall and that the whole structure was carved out of [limestone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limestone) bedrock by an ancient advanced culture (such as the [Heavy Neolithic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heavy_Neolithic) [Qaraoun culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qaraoun_culture%22%20%5Co%20%22Qaraoun%20culture)).[[49]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-Schoch_(1992)-49)

Never taking himself too seriously, he also made a few appearances as "Chuck" in [Dame Edna Everage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dame_Edna_Everage)'s shows, both on stage and on television. Heston appeared in 1993 in a cameo role in [*Wayne's World 2*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayne%27s_World_2), in a scene where Wayne Campbell ([Mike Myers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mike_Myers)) requests casting a better actor for a small role. After the scene is reshot with Heston, Campbell weeps in awe. That same year, Heston hosted [*Saturday Night Live*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saturday_Night_Live). He had cameos in the films [*Hamlet*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamlet_%281996_film%29), [*Tombstone*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tombstone_%28film%29), and [*True Lies*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/True_Lies).

He starred in many theatre productions at the [Los Angeles Music Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Los_Angeles_Music_Center), where he appeared in [*Detective Story*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Detective_Story_%28play%29) and [*The Caine Mutiny Court-Martial*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Caine_Mutiny_Court-Martial), and as [Sherlock Holmes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sherlock_Holmes) in [*The Crucifer of Blood*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Crucifer_of_Blood), opposite [Richard Johnson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Johnson_%28actor%29) as [Dr. Watson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dr._Watson). In 2001, he made a cameo appearance as an elderly, dying chimpanzee in [Tim Burton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tim_Burton)'s [remake of *Planet of the Apes*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planet_of_the_Apes_%282001_film%29). His last film role was as [Josef Mengele](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josef_Mengele) in *[Rua Alguem 5555: My Father](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rua_Alguem_5555%3A_My_Father%22%20%5Co%20%22Rua%20Alguem%205555%3A%20My%20Father)*, which had limited release (mainly to festivals) in 2003.[[50]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-50)

Heston's distinctive voice landed him roles as a film narrator, including the opening scenes of [*Armageddon*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armageddon_%281998_film%29) and [Disney](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disney)'s [*Hercules*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hercules_%281997_film%29). He played the title role in [*Mister Roberts*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mister_Roberts_%28play%29) three times and cited it as one of his favorite roles. In the early 1990s, he tried unsuccessfully to revive and direct the show with [Tom Selleck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tom_Selleck) in the title role.[[51]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-51) In 1998, Heston had a cameo role playing himself in the American television series [*Friends*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friends), in the episode "[The One with Joey's Dirty Day](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_One_with_Joey%27s_Dirty_Day)". In 2000, he played Chief Justice Haden Wainwright in [*The Outer Limits*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Outer_Limits_%281995_TV_series%29) episode "Final Appeal".

Political activism: from liberalism to conservatism[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charlton_Heston&action=edit&section=11" \o "Edit section: Political activism: from liberalism to conservatism)]



Heston at a congressional hearing in 1961

Heston's political activism had four stages.[[52]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-52)

1. In the **first** stage, 1955–61, he endorsed liberal [Democratic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Democratic_Party_%28United_States%29) candidates for president and signed on to petitions for [liberal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_liberalism_in_the_United_States) political causes.
2. From 1961 until 1972, the **second** stage, he continued to endorse Democratic candidates for president. Moving beyond [Hollywood](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hollywood_%28film_industry%29), he became nationally visible in 1963 in support of the [Civil Rights Act of 1964](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_Rights_Act_of_1964). From 1965 until 1971, he served as the elected President of the [Screen Actors Guild](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screen_Actors_Guild) and clashed with his liberal rival [Ed Asner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ed_Asner). In 1968, he helped publicize [gun control](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gun_control) measures when he joined fellow Hollywood stars in support of the Gun Control Act of 1968.[[53]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-53)
3. The **third** stage began in 1972. Heston rejected the liberalism of [George McGovern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_McGovern) and supported [Republican](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Republican_Party_%28United_States%29) [Richard Nixon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nixon) in 1972 for president.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed)] In the 1980s, he gave strong support to [Ronald Reagan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ronald_Reagan) during his [conservative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservatism_in_the_United_States) presidency.
4. In 1995, Heston entered his **fourth** stage by establishing his own political action fund-raising committee and jumped into the internal politics of **the National Rifle Association**. He gave numerous [culture wars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_war) speeches and interviews upholding the conservative position, blaming media and academia for imposing [affirmative action](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Affirmative_action), which he saw as unfair [reverse discrimination](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reverse_discrimination).[[54]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-54)



Charlton Heston (left) with [James Baldwin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Baldwin_%28writer%29), [Marlon Brando](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marlon_Brando), and [Harry Belafonte](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Belafonte) at the Civil Rights [March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_on_Washington_for_Jobs_and_Freedom) 1963: [Sidney Poitier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sidney_Poitier) is in the background.



Heston at the 1963 [Civil Rights March on Washington, DC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_on_Washington_for_Jobs_and_Freedom) with [Sidney Poitier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sidney_Poitier) (left) and [Harry Belafonte](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Belafonte)

Heston campaigned for presidential candidate [Adlai Stevenson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adlai_Stevenson_II) in [1956](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1956_United_States_presidential_election), although he was unable to campaign for [John F. Kennedy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_F._Kennedy) in [1960](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1960_United_States_presidential_election) due to filming on *El Cid* in Spain.[[55]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-Stevenson_and_Kennedy-55) Reportedly, when in 1961 a [segregated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation_in_the_United_States) [Oklahoma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oklahoma) movie theater was showing his movie *El Cid* for the first time, he joined a picket line outside.[[56]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-56) Heston made no reference to this in his autobiography but describes traveling to [Oklahoma City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oklahoma_City) to picket segregated restaurants, to the chagrin of the producers of *El Cid*, [Allied Artists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allied_Artists_Pictures_Corporation).[[57]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-57) During the [March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_on_Washington_for_Jobs_and_Freedom) held in [Washington, DC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington%2C_D.C.), in 1963, he accompanied [Martin Luther King Jr.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Luther_King_Jr.) In later speeches, he said he helped the civil rights cause "long before Hollywood found it fashionable".[[58]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-58)

In the [1964 election](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1964_United_States_presidential_election), he endorsed [Lyndon B. Johnson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyndon_B._Johnson), who had masterminded the passage of the [Civil Rights Act of 1964](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_Rights_Act_of_1964) through Congress over the vociferous opposition of [southern Democrats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Democrats). That year, Heston publicly opposed [California Proposition 14](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California_Proposition_14_%281964%29) that rolled back the state's fair housing law, the [Rumford Fair Housing Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rumford_Fair_Housing_Act).[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed)]

In his 1995 autobiography, *In the Arena*, written after he became a conservative Republican, Heston wrote that while driving back from the set of *The War Lord*, he saw a "[Barry Goldwater](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barry_Goldwater) for President" billboard with his campaign slogan "In Your Heart You Know He's Right" and thought to himself, "Son of a bitch, he *is* right."[[59]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-59) Heston later said that his support for Goldwater was the event that helped turn him against gun control laws.[[60]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-60) Following the [assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assassination_of_Robert_F._Kennedy) in 1968, Heston, [Gregory Peck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregory_Peck), [Kirk Douglas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kirk_Douglas), and [James Stewart](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Stewart) issued a statement in support of President Johnson's [Gun Control Act of 1968](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gun_Control_Act_of_1968).[[61]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-61)[[62]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-62) The Johnson White House had solicited Heston's support.[[63]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-63) He endorsed [Hubert Humphrey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hubert_Humphrey) in the [1968 Presidential election](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1968_United_States_presidential_election).[[64]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-64)

Heston opposed the [Vietnam War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_War) during its course (though he changed his opinion in the years following the war)[[65]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-65) and in 1969 was approached by the Democratic Party to run for the [U.S. Senate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Senate) against incumbent [George Murphy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Murphy). He agonized over the decision but ultimately determined he could never give up acting.[[66]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-66) He is reported to have voted for [Richard Nixon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nixon) in [1972](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1972_United_States_presidential_election), though Nixon is not mentioned in his autobiography.[[67]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-67)

By the 1980s, Heston supported [gun rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gun_politics_in_the_United_States) and changed his political affiliation from Democratic to Republican. When asked why he changed political alliances, Heston replied "I didn't change. The Democratic Party changed."[[68]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-68) In 1987, he first registered as a Republican.[[69]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-69) He campaigned for Republicans and Republican presidents Ronald Reagan,[[70]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston%22%20%5Cl%20%22cite_note-Reagan-70) [George H. W. Bush](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_H._W._Bush), and [George W. Bush](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_W._Bush).[[71]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-71)

Heston resigned in protest from [Actors Equity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Actors_Equity), saying the union's refusal to allow [a white actor to play a Eurasian role](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racebending) in [*Miss Saigon*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miss_Saigon) was "obscenely racist".[[72]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-72)[[73]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-73)

Heston charged that [CNN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CNN)'s telecasts from [Baghdad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baghdad) were "sowing doubts" about the allied effort in the 1990–91 [Gulf War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_War).[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-bobthomas-39)

At a [Time Warner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_Warner) stockholders' meeting, Heston castigated the company for releasing an [Ice-T](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ice-T) album which included a song "[Cop Killer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cop_Killer_%28song%29)" about killing police officers. While filming [*The Savage*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Savage_%281952_film%29), Heston was initiated by blood into the [Miniconjou](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miniconjou) [Lakota Nation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lakota_people), saying that he had no natural [American Indian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Native_Americans_in_the_United_States) heritage, but elected to be "Native American" to salvage the term from exclusively referring to American Indians.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-Arena-11)

In a 1997 speech called "Fighting the Culture War in America", Heston rhetorically deplored a [culture war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_war) he said was being conducted by a generation of media people, educators, entertainers, and politicians against:

the God-fearing, law-abiding, [Caucasian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_people), [middle-class](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle-class) [Protestant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestant) – or even worse, [evangelical Christian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evangelical_Christian), [Midwestern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midwestern) or [Southern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_United_States) – or even worse, [rural](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rural), apparently straight – or even worse, admitted [heterosexuals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heterosexuals), gun owning – or even worse, NRA-card-carrying, average working stiff – or even worse, male working stiff – because, not only don't you count, you are a down-right obstacle to [social progress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_progress). Your voice deserves a lower [decibel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decibel#Acoustics) level, your opinion is less enlightened, your media access is insignificant; and frankly, mister, you need to wake up, wise up, and learn a little something from your new America; and until you do, would you mind shutting up?[[74]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-74)

He went on to say:

The [Constitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Constitution) was handed down to guide us by a bunch of wise old dead white guys who invented our country! Now some flinch when I say that. Why! It's true ... they were white guys! So were most of the guys that died in [Lincoln](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham_Lincoln)'s name [opposing slavery in the 1860s](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abolitionism_in_the_United_States#American_Civil_War). So why should I be ashamed of white guys? Why is "Hispanic Pride" or "[Black Pride](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Pride)" a good thing, while "[White Pride](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_Pride)" conjures [shaven heads](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skinhead) and [white hoods](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KKK)? Why was the [Million Man March](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Million_Man_March) on Washington celebrated by many as progress, while the [Promise Keepers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Promise_Keepers) March on Washington was greeted with suspicion and ridicule? I'll tell you why: Cultural warfare!

In an address to students at [Harvard Law School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_Law_School) entitled "Winning the Cultural War", Heston said, "If Americans believed in [political correctness](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_correctness), we'd still be [King George](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_III_of_the_United_Kingdom)'s boys – subjects bound to the British crown."[[75]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-75)



Heston with President Ronald Reagan during a meeting for the Presidential Task Force on the Arts and Humanities in the White House Cabinet Room in 1981

He said to the students:

You are the best and the brightest. You, here in this fertile cradle of American academia, here in the castle of learning on the [Charles River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_River). You are the cream. But I submit that you and your counterparts across the land are the most socially conformed and politically silenced generation since [Concord Bridge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_North_Bridge#%22Concord_Fight%22). And as long as you validate that and abide it, you are, by your grandfathers' standards, [cowards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cowards).[[76]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-Winning_the_Cultural_War-76)

During a speech at [Brandeis University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brandeis_University), he stated, "Political correctness is tyranny with manners".[[77]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-77) In a speech to the [National Press Club](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Press_Club_%28United_States%29) in 1997, Heston said, "Now, I doubt any of you would prefer a rolled up newspaper as a weapon against a dictator or a criminal intruder."[[78]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-78)

Heston was the president (a largely ceremonial position) and spokesman of the NRA from 1998 until he resigned in 2003. At the 2000 NRA convention, he raised a rifle over his head and declared that a potential [Al Gore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al_Gore) administration would take away his [Second Amendment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution) rights "[from my cold, dead hands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/From_my_cold%2C_dead_hands)".[[79]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-79)[[80]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-80) In announcing his resignation in 2003, he again raised a rifle over his head, repeating the five famous words of his 2000 speech. Heston became an honorary life member.[*[citation needed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed%22%20%5Co%20%22Wikipedia%3ACitation%20needed)*]

In the 2002 film [*Bowling for Columbine*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bowling_for_Columbine), [Michael Moore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Moore) interviewed Heston at Heston's home, asking him about an April 1999 meeting the NRA held in [Denver](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denver), Colorado, shortly after the [Columbine High School massacre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Columbine_High_School_massacre). Moore criticized Heston for the perceived thoughtlessness in the timing and location of the meeting. When Moore asked Heston for his thoughts on why gun-related homicide is so much higher in the United States than in other countries, Heston said it was because, "we have probably more mixed ethnicity" and/or that "we have a history of violence, perhaps more than most countries".[[81]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-81) Heston subsequently, on-camera, excused himself and walked away. Moore was later criticized for having conducted the interview in what some viewed as an [ambush](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journalism_genres#Ambush_journalism).[[82]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-82)[[83]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-Ebert-83)[[84]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-84) The interview was conducted early in 2001, before Heston publicly announced his [Alzheimer's](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alzheimer%27s) diagnosis, but the film was released afterward, causing some to say that Moore should have cut the interview from the final film.[[85]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-85)

In April 2003, he sent a message of support to the American forces in the [Iraq War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq_War), attacking opponents of the war as "pretend patriots".[[86]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-86)

Heston opposed [abortion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abortion) and introduced [Bernard Nathanson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernard_Nathanson)'s 1987 [anti-abortion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-abortion) documentary, [*Eclipse of Reason*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eclipse_of_Reason), which focuses on late-term abortions. Heston served on the advisory board of [Accuracy in Media](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accuracy_in_Media), a conservative media watchdog group founded by [Reed Irvine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reed_Irvine).[[87]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-87)

Illness and death[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charlton_Heston&action=edit&section=12" \o "Edit section: Illness and death)]

In 1996, Heston had a [hip replacement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hip_replacement). He was diagnosed with [prostate cancer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prostate_cancer) in 1998. Following a course of [radiation treatment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radiation_therapy), the cancer went into [remission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Remission_%28medicine%29). In 2000, he publicly disclosed that he had been treated for [alcoholism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alcoholism) at a Utah clinic in May–June of that year.[[88]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-88)



Heston in 2001



Heston is presented the [Presidential Medal of Freedom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidential_Medal_of_Freedom) by [President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) [George W. Bush](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_W._Bush) in 2003

On August 9, 2002, he publicly announced (via a taped message) that he had been diagnosed with symptoms consistent with Alzheimer's disease.[[89]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-89) In July 2003, in his final public appearance, Heston received the [Presidential Medal of Freedom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidential_Medal_of_Freedom) at the [White House](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_House) from President George W. Bush. In March 2005, various newspapers reported that family and friends were shocked by the progression of his illness and that he was sometimes unable to get out of bed.[[90]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-90)

Heston died on the morning of April 5, 2008, at his home in [Beverly Hills, California](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beverly_Hills%2C_California), with Lydia, his wife of 64 years, by his side. He was also survived by their son, [Fraser Clarke Heston](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fraser_Clarke_Heston), and daughter, Holly Ann Heston. The cause of death was not disclosed by the family.[[91]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-91)[[92]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-fox-92) A month later, media outlets reported his death was due to [pneumonia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pneumonia).[[93]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-93)

Early tributes came in from leading figures; President George W. Bush called Heston "a man of character and integrity, with a big heart ... He served his country during World War II, marched in the civil rights movement, led a labor union and vigorously defended Americans' Second Amendment rights." Former First Lady [Nancy Reagan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nancy_Reagan) said that she was "heartbroken" over Heston's death and released a statement, reading, "I will never forget Chuck as a hero on the big screen in the roles he played, but more importantly I considered him a hero in life for the many times that he stepped up to support [Ronnie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ronald_Reagan) in whatever he was doing."[[94]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-times-death-94)

Heston's funeral was held a week later on April 12, 2008, in a ceremony which was attended by 250 people including Nancy Reagan and Hollywood stars such as California Governor [Arnold Schwarzenegger](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arnold_Schwarzenegger), [Olivia de Havilland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olivia_de_Havilland), [Keith Carradine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keith_Carradine), [Pat Boone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pat_Boone), [Tom Selleck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tom_Selleck), [Oliver Stone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver_Stone) (who had cast Heston in his 1999 movie [*Any Given Sunday*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Any_Given_Sunday)), [Rob Reiner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rob_Reiner), and [Christian Bale](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_Bale).[[95]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-95)[[96]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-96)[[97]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-97)

The funeral was held at Episcopal Parish of St. Matthew's Church in [Pacific Palisades](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Palisades%2C_Los_Angeles), the church where Heston had regularly worshipped and attended Sunday services since the early 1980s.[[98]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-98)[[99]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-99) He was cremated and his ashes were given to his family.[[100]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-100)

Legacy[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charlton_Heston&action=edit&section=13" \o "Edit section: Legacy)]



The handprints of Charlton Heston in front of [The Great Movie Ride](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Great_Movie_Ride) at [Walt Disney World](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walt_Disney_World)'s [Disney's Hollywood Studios](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disney%27s_Hollywood_Studios) theme park



Heston's handprints and footprints at [Grauman's Chinese Theatre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grauman%27s_Chinese_Theatre%22%20%5Co%20%22Grauman%27s%20Chinese%20Theatre)

[Richard Corliss](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Corliss) wrote in [*Time*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_%28magazine%29) magazine, "From start to finish, Heston was a grand, ornery anachronism, the sinewy symbol of a time when Hollywood took itself seriously, when heroes came from history books, not comic books. Epics like [*Ben-Hur*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ben-Hur_%281959_film%29) or [*El Cid*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Cid_%28film%29) simply couldn't be made today, in part because popular culture has changed as much as political fashion. But mainly because there's no one remotely like Charlton Heston to infuse the form with his stature, fire, and guts."[[101]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-101)

In his obituary for the actor, film critic [Roger Ebert](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roger_Ebert) noted, "Heston made at least three movies that almost everybody eventually sees: *Ben-Hur*, *The Ten Commandments* and *Planet of the Apes*."[[102]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-102)

Heston's cinematic legacy was the subject of *Cinematic Atlas: The Triumphs of Charlton Heston*, an 11-film retrospective by the [Film Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Film_Society_of_Lincoln_Center) of the [Lincoln Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lincoln_Center) that was shown at the [Walter Reade Theatre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Film_Society_of_Lincoln_Center) from August 29 to September 4, 2008.[[103]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-103)

On April 17, 2010, Heston was inducted into the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum's Hall of Great Western Performers.[[104]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-104)

In his childhood hometown of [St. Helen, Michigan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Helen%2C_Michigan), a [charter (independent) school](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charter_school), Charlton Heston Academy, opened on September 4, 2012. It is housed in the former St. Helen Elementary School. Enrollment on the first day was 220 students in grades kindergarten through eighth.[[105]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-105)[[106]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-106)

Charlton Heston was commemorated on a [United States postage stamp](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postage_stamps_and_postal_history_of_the_United_States) issued on April 11, 2014.[[107]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-107)

Charlton Heston was inducted as a Laureate of [the Lincoln Academy of Illinois](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Lincoln_Academy_of_Illinois) and awarded the Order of Lincoln (the State's highest honor) by Illinois Governor [James R. Thompson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_R._Thompson) in 1977 in the area of Performing Arts.[[108]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston#cite_note-108)

Accolades[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charlton_Heston&action=edit&section=14" \o "Edit section: Accolades)]

| **Year** | **Title** | **Association** | **Category** | **Results** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1952 | [*Studio One in Hollywood*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Studio_One_%28U.S._TV_series%29) | [Primetime Emmy Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primetime_Emmy_Award) | [Outstanding Lead Actor in a Drama Series](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primetime_Emmy_Award_for_Outstanding_Lead_Actor_in_a_Drama_Series) | Nominated |
| 1953 | Nominated |
| 1956 | — | [Golden Apple Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Apple_Award) | [Most Cooperative Actor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Apple_Award) | Won |
| 1957 | [*The Ten Commandments*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Ten_Commandments_%281956_film%29) | [Golden Globe Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Globe_Award) | [Best Actor – Drama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Globe_Award_for_Best_Actor_%E2%80%93_Motion_Picture_Drama) | Nominated |
| 1960 | [*Ben-Hur*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ben-Hur_%281959_film%29) | [Academy Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academy_Awards) | [Best Actor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academy_Award_for_Best_Actor) | Won |
| [*The Ten Commandments*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Ten_Commandments_%281956_film%29) | Fotogramas de Plata Award | Best Foreign Performer | Won |
| [*Ben-Hur*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ben-Hur_%281959_film%29) | [Golden Globe Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Globe_Award) | [Best Actor – Drama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Globe_Award_for_Best_Actor_%E2%80%93_Motion_Picture_Drama) | Nominated |
| [Laurel Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurel_Awards) | [Top Male Dramatic Performance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurel_Awards) | Nominated |
| — | [Walk of Fame Star](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hollywood_Walk_of_Fame) | [1628 Hollywood, Blvd. – Motion Picture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_stars_on_the_Hollywood_Walk_of_Fame) | Won |
| 1961 | [*Ben-Hur*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ben-Hur_%281959_film%29) | [Bambi Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bambi_Award) | [Best Actor – International](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bambi_Award) | Nominated |
| [David di Donatello Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_di_Donatello) | [Best Foreign Actor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_di_Donatello_for_Best_Foreign_Actor) | Won |
| 1962 | [*El Cid*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Cid_%28film%29) | [Bambi Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bambi_Award) | [Best Actor – International](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bambi_Award) | Nominated |
|  | [Golden Globe Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Globe_Award) | [Henrietta Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Globe_Award) | Won |
| — | [Laurel Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurel_Awards) | [Top Male Star](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurel_Awards) | Nominated |
| 1963 | [*The Pigeon That Took Rome*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Pigeon_That_Took_Rome) | [Bambi Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bambi_Award) | [Best Actor – International](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bambi_Award) | Won |
| — | [Golden Apple Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Apple_Award) | [Most Cooperative Actor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Apple_Award) | Nominated |
| [*The Pigeon That Took Rome*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Pigeon_That_Took_Rome) | [Golden Globe Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Globe_Award) | [Best Actor – Comedy or Musical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Globe_Award_for_Best_Actor_%E2%80%93_Motion_Picture_Musical_or_Comedy) | Nominated |
| — | [Laurel Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurel_Awards) | [Top Male Star](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurel_Awards) | Nominated |
| 1964 | [*55 Days at Peking*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/55_Days_at_Peking) | [Top Action Performance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurel_Awards) | Nominated |
| 1965 | — | [Male Star](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurel_Awards) | Nominated |
| 1967 | — | [Golden Globe Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Globe_Award) | [Cecil B. DeMille Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Globe_Cecil_B._DeMille_Award) | Won |
| 1968 | — | [Laurel Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurel_Awards) | [Male Star](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurel_Awards) | Nominated |
| 1969 | [*Will Penny*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Will_Penny) | [Western Heritage Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Cowboy_%26_Western_Heritage_Museum) | [Theatrical Motion Picture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Cowboy_%26_Western_Heritage_Museum) | Won |
| 1972 | — | [Screen Actors Guild Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screen_Actors_Guild_Award) | Life Achievement Award | Won |
| 1975 | — | [Saturn Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saturn_Award) | Special Award | Won |
| 1978 | — | [Academy Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academy_Awards) | [Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean_Hersholt_Humanitarian_Award) | Won |
| 1982 | — | [Golden Apple Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Apple_Award) | [Sour Apple](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Apple_Award) | Nominated |
| 1984 | — | [ShoWest Convention Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Association_of_Theatre_Owners) | [Lifetime Achievement Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Association_of_Theatre_Owners) | Won |
| 1986 | [*The Colbys*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Colbys) | [Soap Opera Digest Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soap_Opera_Digest_Awards) | [Outstanding Lead Actor in a Prime Time Serial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soap_Opera_Digest_Awards) | Nominated |
| 1988 | Nominated |
| 1996 | *Andersonville Diaries* | [Primetime Emmy Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primetime_Emmy_Award) | [Outstanding Informational Special](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primetime_Emmy_Award_for_Outstanding_Informational_Series_or_Special) | Nominated |
| 2002 | [*Cats & Dogs*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cats_%26_Dogs)[*Planet of the Apes*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planet_of_the_Apes_%282001_film%29)[*Town & Country*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Town_%26_Country_%28film%29) | [Golden Raspberry Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Raspberry_Awards) | [Worst Supporting Actor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Raspberry_Award_for_Worst_Supporting_Actor) | Won |
| [*Planet of the Apes*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planet_of_the_Apes_%282001_film%29) | [MTV Movie + TV Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MTV_Movie_%26_TV_Awards) | [Best Cameo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MTV_Movie_Award_for_Best_Cameo) | Nominated |
| 2003 | — | [Long Beach International Film Festival Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long_Beach_International_Film_Festival) | [Lifetime Achievement Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long_Beach_International_Film_Festival) | Won |

Filmography[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charlton_Heston&action=edit&section=15" \o "Edit section: Filmography)]

*Main article:*[*Charlton Heston filmography*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton_Heston_filmography)

Radio appearances[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charlton_Heston&action=edit&section=16" \o "Edit section: Radio appearances)]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Program** | **Episode** | **Co Star** |
| 1952 | [*Lux Radio Theatre*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lux_Radio_Theatre) | "Viva Zapata" | w/ Jean Peters |
| 1953 | "Captain Carey, USA" | w/ Wanda Hendrix |
| 1953 | "The President's Lady" | w/ Joan Fontaine |
| 1954 | "The Naked Jungle" | w/ Donna Reed |
| 1954 | "Secret of the Incas" | w/ Nichole Moray |

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* [*Beijing Diary*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Beijing_Diary&action=edit&redlink=1) (1990); [ISBN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISBN_%28identifier%29) [0-671-68706-9](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special%3ABookSources/0-671-68706-9)
* [*In the Arena: An Autobiography*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=In_the_Arena:_An_Autobiography&action=edit&redlink=1) (1995); [ISBN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISBN_%28identifier%29) [1-57297-267-X](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special%3ABookSources/1-57297-267-X)
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Further reading[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charlton_Heston&action=edit&section=19" \o "Edit section: Further reading)]

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* *Ross, Steven J. (2011). Hollywood Left and Right: How Movie Stars Shaped American Politics. Oxford University Press USA.*[*ISBN*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISBN_%28identifier%29)[*978-0199911431*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special%3ABookSources/978-0199911431)*.* Chapter 7 is on Charlton Heston