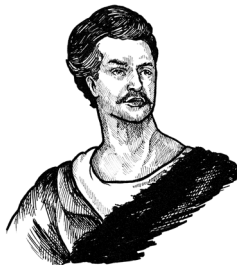




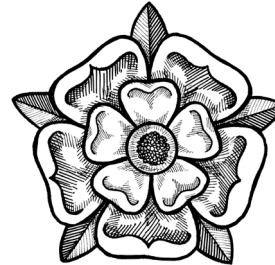
European Renaissance

1300s-1600 A.D. A transition period that ended the Middle Ages. Originating in Italy, it is noted for revival of the arts, literature, and architecture.



William Tell

14th century A.D. Swiss, heroic patriot and archer. According to legend, he was forced by an Austrian governor to shoot an apple off of his son's head with his crossbow.



Wars of the Roses

1455-1487 A.D. A series of civil conflicts between the houses of York and Lancaster, and their supporters. It ended with the Lancastrians as victors, the death of Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field, and the accession of Henry VII to the throne.



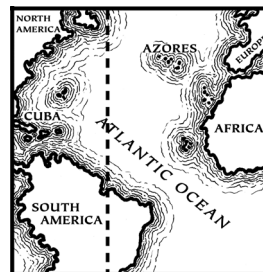
Babar

1483-1530 A.D. Originally Zahir ud-Din Mohammed, this Mongol conqueror led raids on India and established the Mogul Dynasty.



Margaret of Anjou

1430-1482 A.D. Queen of England and France by marriage to Henry VI, she was a key figure and leader of the Lancastrians in the Wars of the Roses.



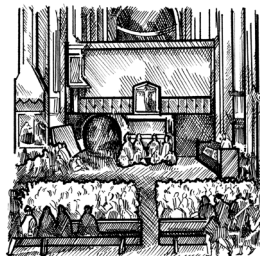
Line of Demarcation

May 4, 1493 A.D. Set by Pope Alexander, the boundary ran from pole to pole, 100 leagues west of the Azores and Cape Verde Islands, dividing the New World between the Portuguese to the east and the Spanish to the west.



Esteban's Wanderings

1528-1536 A.D. Driven by stories of wealth in the New World, Esteban, a North African slave from Morocco, along with Spanish explorers, set out to find the Seven Cities of Cibola. The expedition prompted further exploration of southwestern North America.



Council of Trent Convenes

December 13, 1545 A.D. A gathering of the 19th Roman Catholic ecumenical council, it reinforced the doctrines of the church in response to the Protestant Reformation, and removed numerous internal abuses, thus strengthening the papacy.



Jesuit Father Matteo Ricci

1552-1610 A.D. Italian Scientist, theologian, philosopher, and evangelist, his travels to China in 1583 provided a bridge of cultural relations between China and the West.