



Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velázquez (Juan de Pareja)

1599-1660 A.D. Spanish painter, celebrated for his portraits and mastery of light in his painting. His works include *Christ on the Cross* and *Surrender of Breda*.



Village of Jamestown

May, 1607 A.D. The first permanent English settlement, established in southeast Virginia. Named after King James I, it was nearly annihilated during Bacon's Rebellion in 1676.



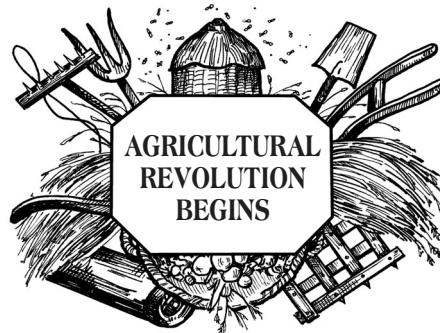
Robert Boyle

1627-1691 A.D. Irish physicist, chemist, and formulator of "Boyle's Law," his studies and definitions of chemical reactions and elements fostered the distinction between chemistry and alchemy.



Sir Christopher Wren

1632-1723 A.D. English architect who designed over 50 of London's churches, among them St. Paul's Cathedral.



AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION BEGINS

c. 1716 A.D. With the invention of the plow, human society transformed, allowing large-scale agricultural production and the formation of agrarian societies. The revolution consisted of four key changes in practice: enclosure, mechanization, crop rotation, and selective breeding.



Edmund Burke

1729-1797 A.D. Irish-born British politician, orator, and author, he represented the cause of American colonists in Parliament. His speeches and writings were instrumental in advocating wise and liberal measures.



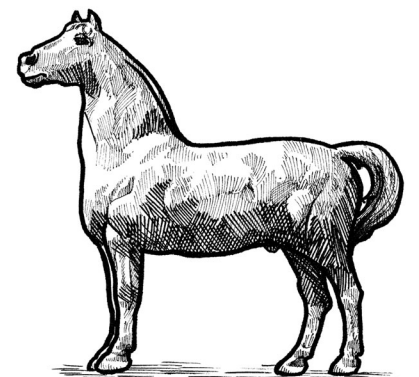
Jose and Jacques Montgolfier

1740-1810/1745-1799 A.D. French aeronautic inventors and pioneers of hot-air ballooning, they ascended on their first flight in 1783.



Francisco Jose Goya

1746-1828 A.D. Spanish painter and etcher, he is considered the "Father of Modern Art." Best known for his satires of Spanish culture and portraits, his works include *The Bullfight* and *The Parasol*.



Justin Morgan

1748-1798 A.D. Owner of the foundation sire of the Justin Morgan breed of horses, an undersized horse of tremendous endurance, used for various work. Originally named "Figure," the stallion was later named after its owner.