



Cleomenes III

236-220 B.C. King of Sparta and son of Leonidas, he married Agiatis, widow of Agis, who was murdered by Leonidas. Together they carried out the wishes of Agis, to return to the old ways of living, as Sparta had become weak. A just and true man, he was admired for strengthening Sparta again.



Hipparchus

190 B.C. Greek astronomer who created the earliest known chart of 850 stars' positions, invented trigonometry, longitude and latitude, and developed precession of equinoxes. His studies of the universe were the foundation for Ptolemy's geocentric cosmology.



Cato the Censor

234-149 B.C. Known as "the Elder," Roman statesman and general who was an influential author and orator, writing the first history of Rome. He endorsed a policy against Carthage, inducing the Third Punic War.

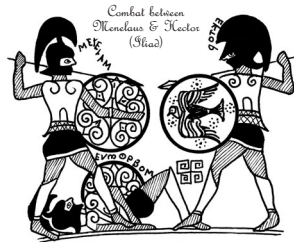


Scipio Africanus

c. 234-183 B.C. Roman general who, after invading Northern Africa and conquering Carthage, defeated Hannibal at Zama, bringing the Second Punic War to an end.

The Qin Dynasty

221-206 B.C. Chinese dynasty during which much of the Great Wall of China was built. The first centralized imperial government was instituted at this time. Qin (pronounced "chin") named himself "Shi Huang Ti," meaning "First Emperor of China," and gave the name "China" to the country.



Aristarchus

217-145 B.C. Greek grammarian and critic remembered as the first to assemble the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* into 24 books.



The Han Dynasty

202 B.C. - 220 A.D. A Chinese dynasty consisting of 93 percent of the population and noted for its centralized control through an appointive system of government and for the permeation of Buddhism.



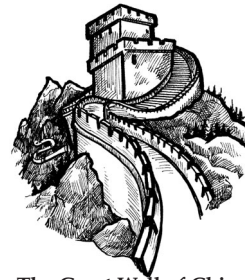
Publius Cornelius Scipio

185-129 B.C. Roman politician and general remembered for his command over the destruction of Carthage, bringing about the end of the Third Punic War.



The Rosetta Stone

196 B.C. A basalt slab found by Napoleon's troops in the Egyptian village of Rosette in 1799. It contained a decree of the priests of Memphis in honor of Ptolemaios V. Due to the inscription being written in three languages, hieroglyphs, Demotic, and Greek, it enabled both Thomas Young and Jean Francois Champollion to decipher the hieroglyphs in 1822, opening up a new understanding of Egyptian history through their writings.



The Great Wall of China

c. 221+ B.C. Built mainly during the Qin dynasty under Shi Huang Ti, the Great Wall is one of the largest building constructions, winding north and northwest of Beijing and across the mountains of northern China.

Ranging to 25' tall and 15-30' thick, it connected old fortification walls and was used in defense against the Huns. Later renovation during the Han and Ming dynasties enlarged it to 4,000 miles.