



Buddha

563-483 B.C. Originally Siddhartha Gautama, this Indian philosopher and founder of Buddhism began preaching of supreme enlightenment at age 35. He is known for formulating and teaching the doctrine of "four noble truths," "chain of causation," "Eightfold Path," and "nirvana."



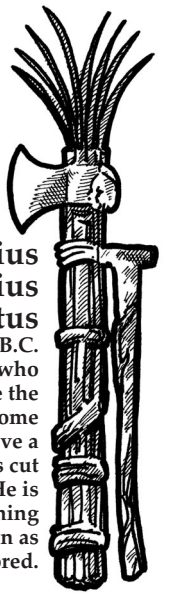
Confucius

551-479 B.C. Chinese philosopher and teacher whose teachings became known as "Confucianism." After his death, his disciples collected and compiled his sayings and dialogues into a book called *Analects*.



Darius I

522-485 B.C. Known as "Darius the Great," King of Persia noted for his great building projects and administrative intellect. In hopes of conquering Greece, he invaded twice, both ending in failure. The second defeat was at Marathon in 490 B.C..



Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus

519-439 B.C.

Roman statesman who was called to assume the dictatorship of Rome in order to help save a Roman army that was cut off and surrounded. He is most famous for resigning the dictatorship as soon as peace was restored.



Return of the Jews

c. 537 B.C. Zerubbabel, appointed by Cyrus the Great as governor of Judah, led in the Jews' return to their homeland.



Horatius Cocles

c. 509 B.C. A Roman soldier who, with only two other men, Spurius Lartius and Titus Herminius, held off the invading Etruscan army of Porsena, three at a time, until the Sublician Bridge could be cut down. Upon its destruction, Horatius fell with the bridge into the Tiber River, only to come out to cheers from both river banks.



Temple Rebuilt

c. 520 B.C. Zerubbabel's first priority upon returning to Jerusalem, after building an offering to God, was to instruct the rebuilding of the Temple. Cyrus gave back 5,400 articles to the Jews that had been stolen. When King Darius I was reigning, he made a decree that the Jews could finish the building and helped finance it.



Haggai c. 520 B.C. A prophet used by God in the rebuilding of the temple. Due to the neglect and slothfulness of the people in getting started, the Lord used Haggai to exhort His people to action.

Zechariah c. 520 B.C. Both prophet and priest, he prophesied of seven visions revealing God's love for His people and the promise of a coming Messiah.



Roman Republic

c. 509 B.C. Driving Tarquin the Proud off the throne, the Roman people formed a republic to avoid single-ruler domination and allow the people to vote. The Romans also elected two rulers (consuls) and appointed men to a Senate that represented the people and advised the consuls.



Junius Brutus

c. 510 B.C. Nephew of Tarquin the Proud, he sought to rid Rome of the wicked Tarquins after a tragic occurrence resulting in the death of Lucretia, banishing them back to Etruria. Elected consul in 509 B.C., he was made aware of a plot to kill him. Among the traitors put to death were his two sons. Brutus died at battle against the Etruscans and Tarquin, who fled when they failed to conquer Rome.