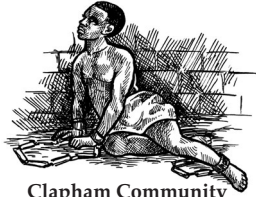




Adoniram Judson

1788-1850 A.D. American Baptist missionary who helped establish the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1810. As missionaries, he and his wife were refused entry into India, so they settled in Burma, where he was imprisoned. He translated the Bible into Burmese, claiming, "I will not leave Burma until the cross is planted here forever."



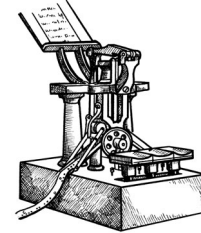
Clapham Community

c. 1790-1830 A.D. A sect in London, England, comprised of influential and affluent men who supported evangelistic missions and other humanitarian efforts, such as the abolishment of slavery. Among the well known members of this group was William Wilberforce.



Michael Faraday

1791-1867 A.D. British physicist and chemist best remembered for his discovery of electromagnetic induction in 1831. In 1845, he went on to discover the "Faraday effect," the laws that govern electrolysis.



Samuel Finley Breese Morse

1791-1872 A.D. American inventor and artist whose portrait subjects included Lafayette. He pioneered and patented the electric telegraph, and is known for his invention of Morse code. His first telegraph message was, "What hath God wrought," sent on May 24, 1844.



Charles Grandison Finney

1792-1875 A.D. American educator, self-made theologian, and "father of modern day revivalism," his evangelism and revivals swept through New York and much of New England, paving the way for future evangelists.



Matthew Calbraith Perry

1794-1858 A.D. American commodore who led a naval expedition that forced contact between Japan and Western powers. A treaty granted the U.S. trade rights and diplomatic relations with Japan.



Wilhelm I (William I)

1797-1888 A.D. King of Prussia and German emperor whose reign saw both the Austrian and Franco-Prussian Wars, and was governed by the reforms of Bismarck, his prime minister.



Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th Earl of Shaftesbury (Lord Shaftesbury)

1801-1885 A.D. English statesman, philanthropist, and prominent evangelical Christian, whose work for factory reform achieved the ten-hour work day. Other achievements included the Coal Mines Act (1842), banning employment of women and children in the mines, and the Climbing Boys Act (1840), prohibiting the employment of children as chimney sweeps.



Helmuth von Moltke

1800-1891 A.D. Prussian field marshal whose military organizational skills led to victories over Denmark, Austria, and during the Franco-Prussian War.



Acts of Union

1801 A.D. An act uniting Great Britain, consisting of England, Wales, and Scotland, with Ireland to form the United Kingdom. This gave the Irish the right of representation in parliament.



The Australian Aborigines

c. early 1800s A.D. With the settlement of the British in Australia in the early 19th century, the native Aborigines were nearly led to extinction as they were forced out of homes, killed, or confined to harsh climates, with the whole population of Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) wiped out.



Victor Marie Hugo

1802-1885 A.D. French dramatist, poet, novelist, and national literary figure known for such works as *Les Misérables* and *Notre Dame de Paris*. He was considered the greatest 19th-century French poet.