



Battle of Trafalgar

October 21, 1805 A.D. A naval battle during the Napoleonic Wars in which Admiral Nelson died while leading the British in a major victory over the French, thus ending the threat of a French invasion. Not one British vessel was lost, 450 British were killed, and 1200 wounded, compared to the 17 French and Spanish ships captured and 7000 casualties.



Battle of Austerlitz

December 2, 1805 A.D. A decisive battle in which Napoleon's army of 68,000 bested the Russian and Austrian army of 90,000. This resulted in the Russian army's retreat to Russia and the Treaty of Pressburg, which forced peace between France and Austria.



George Müller

1805-1898 A.D. A Prussian-born philanthropist and preacher. His ministry eventually brought him to Bristol, England, where he was remembered primarily for the orphanages he founded.



Elizabeth Barrett Browning

1806-1861 A.D. British poet whose greatest collection of poems, *Sonnets from the Portuguese*, were written to her husband, Robert Browning, with whom she eloped.



Benito Pablo Juárez

1806-1872 A.D. Mexican politician and first Indian president of Mexico (1861-65 & 1867-72), he contributed to the overthrow of Santa Anna and led an opposition defeating a French invasion that desired to establish a Mexican empire.



Giuseppe Garibaldi

1807-1882 A.D. Italian general and hero of the Risorgimento, a movement for Italian unification. His Expedition of a Thousand in 1860 led to the conquest of Sicily and Naples, forming the kingdom of Italy in 1861.



Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (Napoleon III)

1808-1873 A.D. French emperor and nephew of Napoleon I. His successes as emperor included reform and the rebuilding of Paris, however his failed Mexican campaign and eventual defeat during the Franco-Prussian War led to his exile.



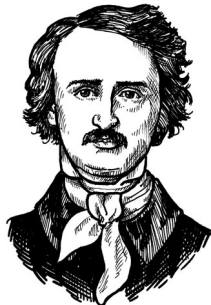
Jakob Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy

1809-1847 A.D. German child-prodigy, pianist, composer, and conductor whose classical works include the Italian and Scotch symphonies and such oratorios as *Elijah* and *St. Paul*.



Charles Robert Darwin

1809-1882 A.D. British naturalist and scientist whose theory of evolution is described in his *Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*. Rendering the Biblical Creation unnecessary, his theory became popular despite the lack of clear evidence. Recent discoveries in microbiology have renewed support for the design argument as a better explanation for the origins of life.



Edgar Allan Poe

1809-1849 A.D. American short-story author, poet, and critic. Among his gruesome tales of horror are *The Bells*, *The Fall of the House of Usher*, *The Cask of Amontillado*, and *The Raven*.



Alfred, Lord Tennyson

1809-1892 A.D. British poet whose Victorian-style works include *The Charge of the Light Brigade* and *In Memoriam*.



Revolt in Latin America

1810-1830 A.D. Due to a period of confusion during Napoleon's invasion of Spain, South American colonies took advantage to claim their independence from Spain: Argentina (1810), Paraguay (1811), Peru and Mexico (1821), Venezuela (1830), and Brazil from Portugal (1822).