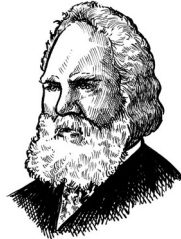




Peter Fabergé
1846-1920 A.D. A Russian goldsmith and jeweler for the Czars of Russia, his Easter eggs encrusted with fine jewels and gold are on exhibition in museums to this day.



Alexander Graham Bell
1847-1922 A.D. Scottish-born American inventor and scientist. A professor at Boston University in vocal physiology, he invented and patented the telephone and established Bell Telephone Company in 1877.

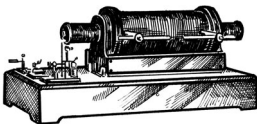


Thomas Alva Edison
1847-1931 A.D. American inventor who patented over a thousand inventions, including the microphone (1877), the phonograph (1878), and the incandescent electric lamp (1879).



Taiping Rebellion

1851-1864 A.D. A peasant uprising in China begun by a Hakka peasant, Hong Xiu Quan, who, claiming he was "a brother of Christ," sought to rescue the Chinese people from the Qing rulers. Marches on Nanjing and Beijing eventually failed, devastating 17 provinces, with Hong and his supporters ending their lives by mass suicide.



Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen
1845-1923 A.D. German physicist whose discovery of radiation coming from cathode-ray tubes was named "X-ray," a ray that could pass through mass quickly. This advanced the medical field tremendously and he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1901.



Paul von Beneckendorff und von Hindenburg
1847-1934 A.D. German politician and general who served as president of the Weimar Republic, thereby appointing Adolf Hitler as chancellor.



Mary Slessor
1848-1915 A.D. Scottish missionary whose calling led her to the Calabar coast of Africa and eventually to the Okoyong tribe, where she brought many to faith and drew them out of isolation.



Mutsuhito (Meiji)

1852-1912 A.D. Japanese emperor (1867-1912). With the last shogun, Tokugawa Yoshinobu, restoring political authority to the throne in 1867 and ending seven centuries of feudal Japan, Meiji led the transformation of Japan into a modernized state.



Crimean War
1853-1856 A.D. A conflict between Russia and a group of nations which included Britain, France, Sardinia, and the Ottoman Empire. Caused by Russia's wishes to institute a protectorate over Orthodox Christians in the Ottoman Empire, its occupation of Moldavia and Walachia led to Turkey declaring war. With over 650,000 lives lost, hostilities ended with the Treaty of Paris.



Vincent Van Gogh
1853-1890 A.D. Dutch post-impressionist, self-taught painter whose famous works include *Starry Night*, *Sunflowers*, *The Potato Eaters*, and *Self-portrait*, each painted with bold strokes and vivid colors. He led a life of mental anguish and depression, and even painted the mental asylum, Saint-Rémy, where he was staying.



Lilias Trotter
1853-1928 A.D. English missionary to Muslims in Algiers, leaving her successful life as an artist to enter the mission field. Her life inspired the hymn, *Turn Your Eyes Upon Jesus*.



Paul Gauguin

1848-1903 A.D. French post-impressionist artist and the developer of "synthetism," his works are noted for the use of bold color and simplified forms. Many of his works are evidence of the primitive inspiration he received while living in Tahiti.