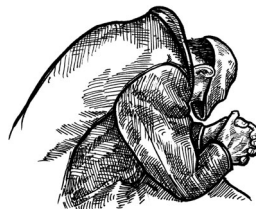




Francis Ferdinand
1863-1914 A.D. Austrian archduke and heir to the Austro-Hungarian empire, his assassination at Sarajevo by a Serbian nationalist led to WWI.



Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec
1864-1901 A.D. French artist whose works reflected his avant-garde life among the cafes and music halls of Montmartre.



John Hyde
1865-1912 A.D. Known as "Praying Hyde," his missionary calling to India often led him to month-long intercessory prayer sessions. He established the annual Sialkot Conferences, an inspiring time of recharging for native workers and missionaries who returned renewed for sharing the Gospel with India.



Start of the China Inland Mission

June 25, 1865 A.D. By the death of its founder, J. Hudson Taylor, the mission, which ministered to millions of Chinese, was comprised of 205 mission stations equipped with 849 English missionaries and 125,000 Chinese Christians eager to share the gospel.



Rudyard Kipling
1865-1936 A.D. British author and poet known for works such as *Jungle Book* and *Kim*. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1907.



Amy Carmichael
1867-1951 A.D. Irish writer and missionary to India for 56 years without a single furlough. One of her primary missions was rescuing more than a thousand children that had been dedicated by their families to temple prostitution.



Erich Ludendorff
1865-1937 A.D. German politician and general during WWI. Chief of staff under Hindenburg, he was highly influential in the German triumph at Tannenberg.



Sun Yat-sen
1866-1925 A.D. Chinese politician, revolutionary, and a hero of Chinese governments, he founded the Alliance Society in Japan in 1905, led an unsuccessful revolution against Yuan Shi Kai, and reorganized the Nationalist People's Party (Guomindang) in China. He cooperated with the communists and formulated the Three Principles of the People: nationalism, democracy and social reform.



Herbert George (H.G.) Wells
1866-1946 A.D. British writer and member of the Fabian Society. He was popular for his works of science fiction, such as *The War of the Worlds* and *The Time Machine*.



British North America Act

1867 A.D. An act in which British parliament established the self-governing Dominion of Canada, uniting Canada East and West (now Quebec and Ontario), New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The federation was later joined by territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.



Marie Curie
1867-1934 A.D. Originally Manja Skodowska, a Polish-born chemist who married French physicist Pierre Curie. She and her husband won the Nobel Prize in 1903 for their research on radioactivity. She won a second time in 1911 for her studies and discovery of radium and polonium.



George V
1865-1936 A.D. King of Great Britain and Ireland, and emperor of India, he gave up all German titles during WWI, changing the name of the royal house from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Windsor.