



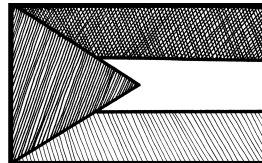
Brother Andrew

1928- A.D. Dutch missionary, Andy van der Bijl, whose desire to reach the people of the communist bloc countries behind the Iron Curtain and the Bamboo Curtain with the Word of God led him to secretly distribute Bibles, earning him the name "God's Smuggler."



The Stock Market Crash and The Great Depression

1929-1930s A.D. On Tuesday, October 29, 1929, the New York Stock Exchange collapsed, dubbing it "Black Tuesday," and leading America and much of the economic world into several years of unemployment and bankruptcy.



Yasser Arafat

1929-2004 A.D. Leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Due to his recognition of Israel as a state and his renouncement of terrorism, he signed a peace agreement with Israel and was jointly awarded the 1994 Nobel Peace Prize with Rabin and Peres. He became the president of the New Palestinian Nation Authority.



Luis Palau

1934- A.D. Argentine-born evangelist whose zeal to reach the world with the Good News of the Gospel earned him the title "the Billy Graham of Latin America." His 35-year ministry has brought him to nearly 70 countries, preaching at close to 400 crusades.



Holocaust

1935-1945 A.D. During WWII the Nazis tried to exterminate all European Jews in an attempt to achieve a superior Aryan race. The first of the two-phase genocide operation was deprivation of their civil rights under the Nuremberg Laws of 1935, resulting in mass emigration. The second phase was systemized extermination of over 6 million Jews through shootings, brutal massacre, and concentration camps.



Don Richardson

1935-2018 A.D. Missionary who in 1962 was led with his wife, Carol, to live among the Savi people, a tribe of violent, cannibalistic head-hunters in New Guinea who considered treachery their highest virtue. After witnessing the chief of the tribe offer up his infant son to an enemy tribe as an offer of peace, a door was opened for the Richardsons to share the gospel of Jesus as God's "Peace Child."



Spanish Civil War

1936-1939 A.D. Provoked by a military revolt in Morocco on July 18, 1936, led by the Nationalist General Francisco Franco against Azaña's Republican Government. After many bloody battles, the Nationalists eventually broke the Republican front in 1939, capturing Barcelona, Valencia, and Madrid.



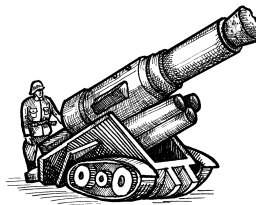
Munich Agreement of 1938

Settlement reached on September 29, 1938, between Germany, Britain, France, and Italy, in which much of Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland was surrendered to Nazi Germany to avert war. The agreement was later revoked when Hitler annexed the rest of Czechoslovakia.



World War II

1939-1945 A.D. A war between Allies (Great Britain, France, the U.S., the Soviet Union, China, and others) and Axis Powers (Germany, Japan, and Italy) that began with Hitler's invasion of Poland, and was riddled with Nazi influence, such as the Holocaust. Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 triggered U.S. involvement. Hitler's suicide and the invasion of Germany ended the war in Europe in 1944, with Japan surrendering in 1945.



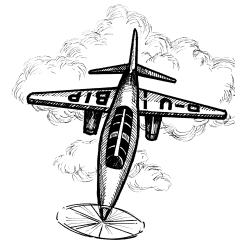
The Phony War

September 1939-May 1940 A.D. The relative inaction between Germany and the Allies before full-scale hostilities broke out. The "Phony War" came to a sudden end on May 10, 1940, with the rapid invasion of France known as the Blitzkrieg.



Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass)

November 9, 1938 A.D. The night in which Nazi brownshirts (Sturm Abteilung) led a coordinated attack on Austrian and German towns, vandalizing and burning Jewish synagogues, homes, and shops. This foreshadow of the upcoming holocaust led many Jews to flee Germany.



The Blitzkrieg

May 14, 1940 A.D. A German lightning war of swift surprise attacks employing mobile land forces and aerial bombardment, the Germans broke through the French line, splitting the Allied armies in two. By June 22, Germany and France agreed to an armistice.