

Ottoman Empire

14th-20th centuries A.D. A Turkish Muslim empire founded by Osman I that ruled over southwest Asia, southeast Europe, and northeast Africa, with Istanbul as its capital.



Johann Sebastian Bach

1685-1750 A.D. German composer and organist of the baroque period. He wrote over 200 cantatas among other compositions and is remembered for works such as the *St. Matthew Passion*.



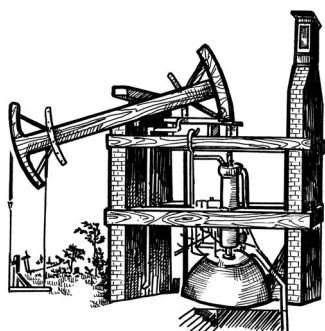
James Watt

1736-1819 A.D. British inventor and engineer who perfected and manufactured steam engines. The unit of power, a "watt," is named after him.



François Dominique Toussaint

L'Ouverture
c. 1743-1803 A.D. Haitian slave who established a free society in Haiti. He was forced to retire by the French, who imprisoned him for leading a slave rebellion.



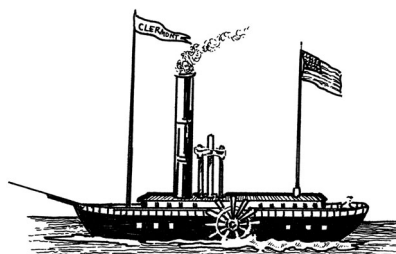
Industrial Revolution Begins

c. 1750 A.D. Beginning in Britain, this was a time of new technology, processes, and machinery, which was accompanied by vast political, economic, and social transformations. Recognized by the surge in factory work, it initiated a move from agriculture to industrial towns and was notorious for creating hardships for the working class.



Horatio Nelson (Lord Nelson)

1758-1805 A.D. A British admiral whose successes included the defeat of French naval forces during the Battle of the Nile, and the defeat of both Spanish and French fleets at the Battle of Trafalgar, where he lost his life.



Robert Fulton

1765-1815 A.D. American inventor and engineer. During the Napoleonic Wars, he constructed a steam-propelled diving boat (submarine) which was called the Nautilus. He is best remembered for the development of the steamboat, the *Clermont*, which was commercially successful.



William Wilberforce

1759-1833 A.D. British politician and leader of the Clapham Sect whose long years of fighting against the slave trade in England culminated in the total emancipation of slaves three days before his death.



William Carey

1761-1834 A.D. British Baptist pastor and missionary who spent forty-one years ministering in India, translating the scriptures, and founding a college in Serampore.



Francis II

1768-1835 A.D. The last Holy Roman emperor and emperor of Austria as Francis I. Due to Napoleon's termination of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806, he gave up his title and governed Austria, joining to defeat Napoleon in 1813.



Robert and James Haldane

1768-1851 / 1764-1842 A.D. Scottish missionary brothers whose calling to share the gospel prompted them to lead revival in their homeland. Robert continued to evangelize in Switzerland and France, leading a spiritual awakening or "revival" throughout the countries.



Napoleon Bonaparte

1769-1821 A.D. Corsican-born French artillery officer, military genius, and emperor of France. He commissioned the "Code Napoleon," a unification of French civil law. Extending his power into most of Europe, he was stopped in the disastrous invasion of Russia (1812). After the Duke of Wellington defeated him at Waterloo (1815) he was exiled to St. Helena.