



Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington

1769-1852 A.D.

British statesman, prime minister, and general. Responsible for victories over the French in the Peninsular War and Battle of Waterloo, he became known as the "Iron Duke."



Ludwig van Beethoven

1770-1827 A.D. German composer and child prodigy whose bouts of temper and gradual deafness did not hinder his desire to compose. Among his 600 surviving works are 9 symphonies, 6 concertos, and 42 sonatas.



Hans Nielsen Hauge

1771-1824 A.D. Norwegian missionary whose assurance of salvation led him to carry the message of "the living faith" to Norway and Denmark. He wrote many books and was imprisoned many times for preaching.



Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar von Metternich

1773-1859 A.D. Austrian politician and foreign minister who sought to diplomatically preserve the European balance of power. He assisted in the development of the Quadruple Alliance, which eventually crushed Napoleon I.



Jane Austen

1775-1817 A.D. British novelist whose writings reflected middle-class principles and etiquette in such works as *Sense and Sensibility*, *Pride and Prejudice*, *Emma*, and others.



Alexander I

1777-1825 A.D. Russian Czar whose aim to liberalize Russia was hindered by Napoleon's failed invasion in 1812. His desire for a new Christian order led to a Holy Alliance with Prussia and Austria in 1815. He died mysteriously, some say faking his death to live in seclusion as a monk.



Sir Humphry Davy

1778-1829 A.D. British chemist who invented the miner's safety lamp in 1815, called the "Davy lamp." As a pioneer of electrochemistry, he discovered many new metallic elements as well as the importance of nitrous oxide as an anesthetic.



Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm (The Brothers Grimm)

1785-1863 & 1786-1859 A.D. German philologists and folklorists who published their collection of German folktales in 1812-14 as *Kinder- und Hausmärchen*, or *Grimm's Fairy Tales*. Jakob formulated *Grimm's Law*, the foundation for much of contemporary comparative linguistics.



George Stephenson

1781-1848 A.D. British engineer and railway pioneer, he built the "Blucher," the first practical steam locomotive, in 1814, followed by the first passenger railway in 1825. His son, Robert, constructed even more advanced locomotives, as well as important railway bridges.



Simón Bolívar

1783-1830 A.D. South American statesman and revolutionary leader, known as "the Liberator." His life was devoted to the liberation of Latin America from Spain, resulting in the independence of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, and Bolivia.



Elizabeth Fry

1780-1845 A.D. A British Quaker minister who strove to improve conditions in the women's prisons in Britain and Europe. In addition, she reformed hospitals, mental asylums, and founded hostels for the homeless.



Shaka

c.1787-1828 A.D. Zulu warrior-king, he unified many tribes in southern Africa and introduced ruthless reforms including the assimilation of conquered tribes to his own royal army. He met his brutal death at the hands of his own half-brothers.