



Frédéric François Chopin

1810-1849 A.D. Polish-born French pianist and composer whose many compositions during the Romantic era included concertos, waltzes, sonatas, nocturnes, studies, polonaises, and preludes. He died of tuberculosis.



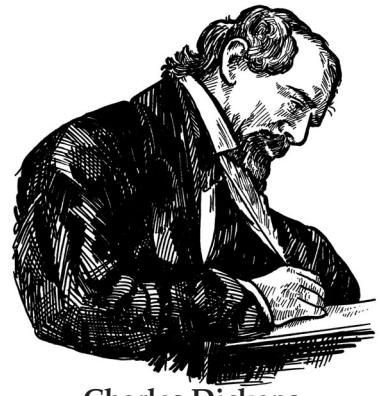
Robert Schumann

1810-1856 A.D. German composer and leading romanticist remembered for his symphonies, piano compositions, and song cycles. He also influenced and inspired other composers, such as Brahms and Chopin.



Franz Liszt

1811-1886 A.D. Hungarian composer, conductor, and piano virtuoso popular for his compositions, *Dante Symphony* and the *Faust Symphony*, among others.



Charles Dickens

1812-1870 A.D. British novelist known for his Victorian tales, such as *Oliver Twist*, *Great Expectations*, and *David Copperfield*. His protests of the evils of industrial England and its education system were evident in his writings.



David Livingstone

1813-1873 A.D. Scottish missionary and African explorer who, with Sir Henry Morton Stanley, sought to discover the source of the Nile. Although his body lies in Westminster Abbey, his heart was buried in the Ilala District (Zambia), where he died.



Giuseppe Verdi

1813-1901 A.D. Italian composer whose operas include *Otello*, *Falstaff*, *La Traviata*, and *Macbeth*, based on Shakespeare's play.



Battle of Waterloo

June 18, 1815 A.D. The final conflict in which the British, Belgian, German, and Dutch forces under Wellington's command and Marshal von Blücher's Prussian army defeated Napoleon, bringing about his second and final abdication.



Italian Risorgimento

1815-1870 A.D. Fragmented since the fall of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century, and inspired by the 19th-century period of intense nationalism, Italy sought unification and independence. Primarily a movement of the middle class and the nobility, it achieved the political unification of Italy and the renewal of Italian society.



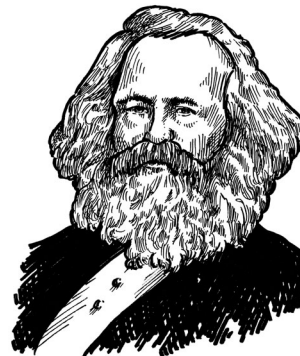
Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck

1815-1898 A.D. Prussian and German statesman known as "the Iron Chancellor," he was critical in the formation of the German Empire. His chancellorship of Germany was marked by sweeping social reform.



Czar Alexander II of Russia

1818-1881 A.D. Russian Emperor whose reign was marked by the end of the Crimean War, emancipation of the serfs (1861) and social and political reformation. Victorious in war with Turkey, his reign ended with an increase of radical opposition and his murder.



Karl Heinrich Marx

1818-1883 A.D. German revolutionary, economist, and philosopher, he is known as the founder of modern communism. His profoundly influential writings, *The Communist Manifesto* and *Das Kapital*, formed the basis of communist theory.



Queen Victoria

1819-1901 A.D. Queen of Great Britain and Ireland (1837-1901) and empress of India (1876-1901) whose disciplined moral ethics and responsibility to duty affected the fundamental values of British society in the 19th century, giving rise to the term "Victorian England."