



Florence Nightingale

1820-1910 A.D. A British nurse who organized and oversaw a unit of field nurses during the Crimean War, becoming known as "the Lady with the Lamp." Considered the founder of modern nursing, she established the Nightingale School for Nurses in London.



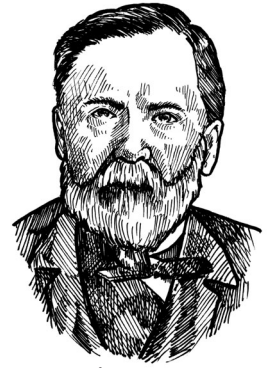
Fanny Crosby

1820-1915 A.D. Prolific hymnist, composing over 8,000 hymns. Blinded since infancy she claimed, "It seemed intended by the blessed providence of God that I should be blind all my life, and I thank him for the dispensation. If perfect earthly sight were offered me tomorrow I would not accept it. I might not have sung hymns to the praise of God if I had been distracted by the beautiful and interesting things about me."



Greek Independence

1821-1832 A.D. A war where Greek independence from the Ottoman Empire was established. Aided by the U.K., Russia, and France, and the support of Greek sympathizers such as Lord Byron, a Greek monarchy was established in 1832.



Louis Pasteur

1822-1895 A.D. French chemist and microbiologist whose discoveries of the effects of microorganisms led to his invention of pasteurization. He also developed vaccines for anthrax, chicken cholera, and rabies.



John Gibson Paton

1824-1907 A.D. Scottish missionary called to the cannibalistic New Hebrides Islands of the South Pacific. Losing his wife and infant son to a tropical fever and living in constant danger, he remained to preach. On the island of Aniwa he set up a mission headquarters, church, schoolhouse, and two orphanages. Before his death, the whole island professed to Christianity, and his translation of the New Testament to the Aniwa dialect reached 25 of the 30 islands.



Jules Verne

1828-1905 A.D. French novelist regarded as the father of modern science fiction, his works include *Journey to the Center of the Earth* and *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*.



Leo Graf Tolstoy

1828-1910 A.D. Prolific Russian novelist whose famous work, *War and Peace*, concerned the Napoleonic invasion of 1812. His writings, such as *Anna Karenina*, were examples of his reflective psychological insights.



Andrew Murray

1828-1917 A.D. Born in Graaff Reinet, South Africa, his Scottish family had emigrated to Africa, where his father pastored a church. Becoming a pastor himself, his prayers for revival were answered in 1860 with a physical manifestation of the Holy Spirit and many conversions.



William & Catherine Booth

1829-1912 A.D. & 1829-1890 A.D. English Methodist minister and founders of the "Christian Mission" in Whitechapel, London, in 1865, it was later reorganized throughout England as The Salvation Army in 1878.



Emily Dickinson

1830-1886 A.D. American poet and a recluse in her early life, her writings totaled over 1700 poems and many letters full of strong emotional themes. Of them only seven were published.



Johann Strauss II (the younger)

1825-1899 A.D. Austrian composer, conductor, and violinist who is known as "the waltz king" for his more than 150 waltz compositions, such as *The Blue Danube*. He also wrote polkas, marches, and operettas.



Emperor Francis Joseph

1830-1916 A.D. Austrian Emperor and Hungarian King whose reign saw the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary due to national strain in the empire. He was defeated in the Austro-Prussian War (1866), later allying with Italy and the German Empire, completing the Triple Alliance.