



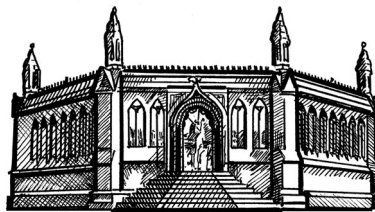
Thomas Woodrow Wilson

1856-1924 A.D. The 28th president of the United States (1913-1921). His term saw all of World War I and the beginning of the prohibition. He was an advocate for the League of Nations and a recipient of the 1919 Nobel Peace Prize.



Sigmund Freud

1856-1939 A.D. Austrian physician and pioneer of psychoanalysis whose controversial theories influenced 20th-century thinking.



India-Rebellion

1857-1858 A.D. Due to the economic and religious westernization of India, mutineers spread revolt, capturing Europeans and massacring them. European troops regained control and the rebellion led to the passing of the India Act in 1858, which transferred the territories, armies, and administration of the East India Company to the British crown.



Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

1859-1930 A.D. British author whose popularity was largely due to his Sherlock Holmes detective series, including *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. The works he valued most, however, included historical fiction novels, such as *The White Company*.



Georges Seurat

1859-1891 A.D. French painter and founder of neoimpressionism, his studies led him to paint in a composition of colored dots, called pointillism. His works include *Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte* and *Le Cirque*.



Theodore Roosevelt

1858-1919 A.D. The 26th president of the United States (1901-1909). Legendary for his charge with the Rough Riders during the Spanish-American War, his term was marked by the building of the Panama Canal and the regulation of trusts. Popular for his motto, "Speak softly and carry a big stick," he exercised mediation in the Russo-Japanese War, winning him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906.



Jonathan Goforth

1859-1936 A.D. Canadian missionary whose study of Hudson Taylor's life inspired him and his wife to labor in Honan, China. Ministering during the Boxer Rebellion of 1900, the couple were severely wounded as their dangerous escape nearly took their lives. They later served in Korea, China, and Manchuria.



Wilhelm II

1859-1941 A.D. King of Prussia and emperor of Germany. A dominant force among the Central Powers of WWI, he tried to quell the conflict in the Balkans before it would escalate to war. He abdicated after Germany's defeat.



Charles Thomas (C.T.) Studd

1860-1931 A.D. English missionary whose service took him to China, India, and Africa, staking his career, fortune, and life to follow the call of God.



John Joseph Pershing

1860-1948 A.D. American general known as "Black Jack," he served as commander of the American Expeditionary Force in France during WWI, and as army chief of staff from 1921-1924.



The American War Between the States

April 1861-April 1865 A.D. Also called "The Civil War," "The War Across Five Aprils," and "The War of Northern Aggression," the conflict between the Northern Union states, and the Southern Confederate states marked a height of hostility due to states' rights, differences over slavery, and the election of Abraham Lincoln as President. It pit brother against brother until its end, with the Union preserved and slavery abolished.



Claude Achille Debussy

1862-1918 A.D. French composer believed to be the primary originator of musical impressionism. Among his most well known compositions are *L'Après-midi d'un Faune* and *Pelléas et Mélisande*.