



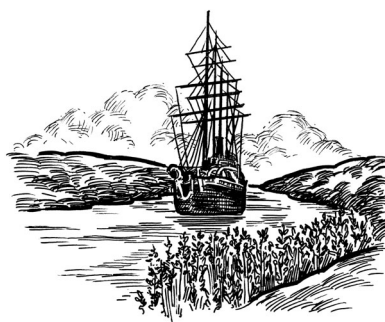
Beginning of Japanese Modernization

1868 A.D. Following civil war, Japan entered a "modern era," defending against Western imperialism through loyalty to their nation, military reform, and efficient administration of a modern government.



Nicholas II

1868-1918 A.D. The last emperor of Russia, his reign was noted by his unpopular defeat in the Russo-Japanese War and the 1905 Revolution. With outbreak of revolution again in 1917 due to involvement in WWI and governmental ineptitude, he was executed by the Bolsheviks along with his family.



The Suez Canal Built in 1869 A.D.

A ship canal in Egypt linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Gulf of Suez, and then to the Red Sea. Designed and built by French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps, it was under British control from 1875 until 1956, when Egyptian President Nasser nationalized it. In connection with the Six-Day War, Egypt blocked the canal in 1967, forcing its shut-down until 1975.



Arthur Neville Chamberlain

1869-1940 A.D. British statesman and prime minister. Although striving for peaceful negotiations with Hitler and Mussolini, the appeasement policy was abandoned when Germany invaded Poland. Britain declared war on September 3, 1939. Chamberlain resigned in 1940 and Winston Churchill was named prime minister.



Mohandas Karamchand "Mahatma" Gandhi

1869-1948 A.D. Indian spiritual and nationalist leader whose patient practice of passive noncooperation compelled Great Britain to concede India's independence in 1947. Imprisoned many times, he took to "fasting unto death." He was assassinated by a Hindu fanatic.



Henri Matisse

1869-1954 A.D. French sculptor, painter, and leading fauvist. His collages, consisting of a balance of simple shapes and solid color, influenced modern art.



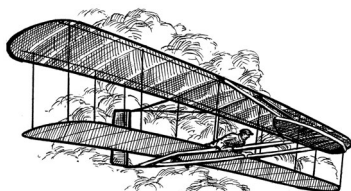
Franco-Prussian War

1870-1871 A.D. France declared war on Prussia due to Prussia's influence over the kingship of Spain. With France's defeat at Sedan, Napoleon III's deposition, and the Third Republic established, Paris was besieged and France surrendered, ceding Alsace and Lorraine to a new German Empire according to The Treaty of Frankfurt.



Vladimir Ilich Ulyanov Lenin

1870-1924 A.D. Russian revolutionary, Marxist, and first leader of communist Russia, he led the Bolshevik army to victory during their revolution in 1917.



Wilbur & Orville Wright

1867-1912 & 1871-1948 A.D. American brothers and pioneers in aviation, resulting in their invention of the airplane. Their first controlled, power-sustained flight took place at Kitty Hawk on December 17, 1903.



Sergei Vassilievich Rachmaninov

1873-1943 A.D. Russian pianist, composer, and conductor whose compositions include three symphonies, four operas, and four piano concertos, including *Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini*.



Samuel Morris

1872-1893 A.D. Born in Liberia as Prince Kaboo of the Kru tribe, he was surrendered to the Grebos to pay for "war taxes." While being tortured, a blinding light from heaven told him to "Rise up and run." He was led to missionaries who shared the gospel with him. He studied the Bible at Taylor University in the U.S. and revival spread wherever he shared his testimony.



Chaim Azriel Weizmann

1874-1952 A.D. Russian-born Israeli statesman and chemist, and the first president of Israel (1948-1952).