



Maurice Ravel

1875-1937 A.D. French impressionistic composer of ballets, operas, and orchestral works. Among them were *Bolero* and *La Valse*, as well as a concerto for the left hand alone.



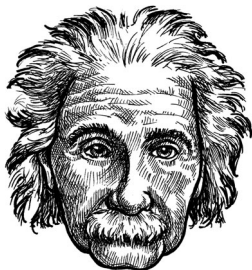
Albert Schweitzer

1875-1965 A.D. Alsatian-born theologian, musician, 1952 Nobel Peace Prize recipient, and missionary physician who established and practiced in a missionary hospital at the jungle village of Lambaréné in present-day Gabon. Among his authored works is *The Quest of the Historical Jesus*.



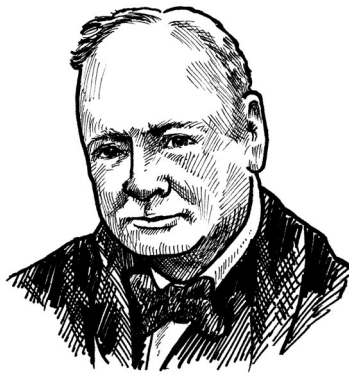
Konrad Adenauer

1876-1967 A.D. German statesman and chancellor of the Federal Republic (1949-1963), he was imprisoned by the Nazi government in 1934 & 1944. As chancellor he was influential in foreign policy, architecting the West German recovery.



Albert Einstein

1879-1955 A.D. German-born theoretical physicist who became a U.S. citizen at age 61. He revolutionized modern ideas with his theories of relativity and won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921 for contributions in photoelectric law and theoretical physics.



Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill

1874-1965 A.D. British author and statesman, he served in the 2nd Boer War and in France during WWI. During WWII he became first lord of the admiralty and prime minister of the coalition government. His spoken and written words were highly influential and he was awarded the 1953 Nobel Prize for Literature.



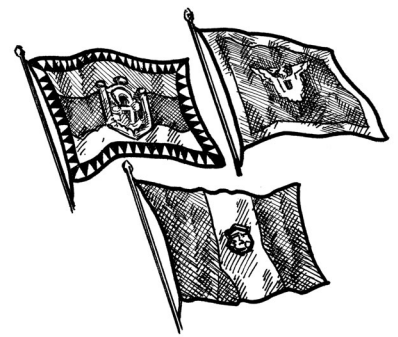
Battle at Isandhlwana

1879 A.D. Cetshwayo (c. 1826-1884), King of the Zulus, led the Zulu army in a decisive victory over the British army, but was later defeated at Ulundi and captured. He was restored to central Zululand in 1883.



Rees Howells

1879-1950 A.D. Welsh-born missionary who was strongly moved by the Welsh Revival of 1904. His missionary work took him to Africa and his intercessory prayers had global consequences, especially during WWII.



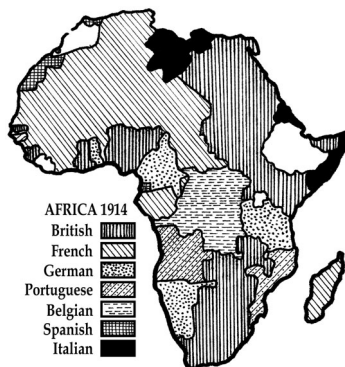
Serbia/Romania/Montenegro Gain Independence

1878 A.D. At the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish War (1877-78), the Treaty of Berlin confirmed the independence of Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania, as well as the autonomy of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Bulgaria, thus redefining the Balkan political boundaries.



Leon Lev Bronstein Trotsky

1879-1940 A.D. Russian Marxist theorist and leader of the Bolshevik Revolution in October of 1917. Expelled from the Communist Party and banished from the Soviet Union for his opposition to Stalin's authoritarianism, he was eventually murdered in Mexico, presumably at Stalin's request. His writings include his autobiography, *My Life*.



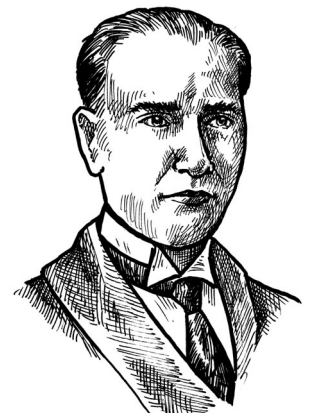
Scramble for Africa

1877-1914 A.D. A rivalry of European powers to rapidly colonize Africa. Led by Britain and France, it included Belgium, Germany, and Italy.



Joseph Stalin

1879-1953 A.D. Soviet politician, a Marxist in the 1890s, Lenin's successor, general secretary of the Communist Party (1922-1953), and premier of the U.S.S.R. (1941-1953). In his post-WWI years, as his dictatorship heightened, his hostility towards noncommunist countries intensified. When he died, the Soviet regime condemned several of his policies.



Kemal Atatürk

1881-1938 A.D. Turkish statesman, founder of modern Turkey, and administrator of the Turkish Nationalist Party, he served as president of the Turkish Republic after a civil war. Originally Mustafa Kemal, he took on the surname Atatürk, meaning, "Father of the Turks."