



John Calvin

1509-1564 A.D. French-born, Swiss theologian and Protestant reformer whose writings and politics influenced the development of his theology throughout Europe, known today as Calvinism.



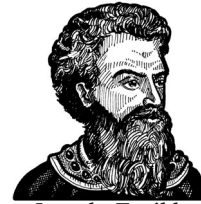
Jacques Cartier

1491-1557 A.D. Explorer and navigator of France who voyaged up the St. Lawrence River to Montreal, laying French claim to the territory.



John Knox

1514-1572 A.D. A strong-willed and austere Scottish reformer who influenced greatly the Protestant movements in Europe. Mary Queen of Scots (a Catholic) had him exiled. However, when she was forced to abdicate the throne, Presbyterianism was again established.



Ivan the Terrible

1530-1584 A.D. First Russian ruler to assume the title of czar, he conquered territories only to relinquish them due to defeat by the Polish king. Waging a campaign of terror against the boyars, his tyrannical reign spiraled, always suspicious of conspiracy and given to fits of rage. During one of those fits, he killed his son and heir.



William Tyndale

1494-1536 A.D. English reformer, translator, and martyr. His determination to translate the New Testament into English later became the basis of the King James Bible. His own writings defended the principles of the Reformation with *The Practice of Prelates*, reprimanding the marital actions of Henry VIII, bringing about his death at the stake.



Elizabeth I

1533-1603 A.D. Queen of England and Ireland and daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, she reestablished Protestantism in England. Her reign, although riddled with plots to overthrow her, advanced England in politics, domestic affluence, and literary accomplishment, and is remembered by her execution of Mary Queen of Scots and her defeat of the Spanish Armada.



William I,

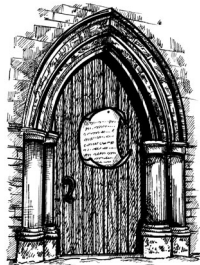
Prince of Orange

1533-1584 A.D. Known as "William the Silent," Dutch stadtholder and founder of Dutch Republic. He was an active leader in the revolt against Spain prompted by the persecution of Protestants.



Francis Xavier

1506-1552 A.D. Spanish Jesuit missionary. With Ignatius of Loyola, he founded the Jesuit order, establishing missionaries in Japan, Goa, Ceylon, and India.



The 95 Theses

October 31, 1517 A.D. Martin Luther protested the sale of indulgences (written contracts where a person could purchase pardon from a sin). When Johann Tetzel, a greedy friar, came advertising indulgences, Luther was infuriated, driving him to formulate the historic 95 Theses. He nailed his document to the doors of the church in the city of Wittenberg. Luther's theses, discrediting indulgences and proclaiming Christ's death on the Cross the only pardon for sin, were widely distributed and stirred the spark of Reformation.



Mary I (Mary Tudor)

1516-1558 A.D. Queen of England and Ireland who briefly reinstituted Catholicism in England, but not without many persecutions of Protestants, earning her the nickname, "Bloody Mary."



Philip II

1527-1598 A.D. King of Spain, Naples, Sicily, and Portugal (as Philip II), he encouraged the Inquisition. In an attempt to invade England in 1588, he launched the Spanish Armada, only to meet with naval defeat.



Charles V

1500-1558 A.D. Holy Roman emperor and king of Spain as Charles I. Although summoning various councils and treaties (Diet of Worms, Council of Trent, Peace of Augsburg) he failed in his purpose to return the Protestants to the Roman Catholic Church.