



John Wesley
1703-1791 A.D.
British evangelist who, with his brother, Charles Wesley, founded Methodism.



Benjamin Franklin
1706-1790 A.D.
American philosopher, statesman, inventor, printer, scientist, and writer, authoring *Poor Richard's Almanac*. His head for negotiations and politics made him a major influence in the American Revolution. He helped draft and sign the Declaration of Independence, as well as signing the Treaty of Paris and the Constitution. His numerous inventions include bifocal spectacles, the Franklin stove, and the lightning rod.



James Cook
1728-1779 A.D.
Known as "Captain Cook," British explorer and navigator whose voyages of discovery included Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, the coasts of Canada, and the coast of North America from the Antarctic region to the Bering Strait.



Maria Theresa
1717-1780 A.D. Archduchess of Austria and queen of Bohemia and Hungary, her rule was made prominent by the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years War.



Charles Wesley
1707-1788 A.D. British hymn writer, brother of John Wesley, and co-founder of Methodism. Included among his thousands of hymns are *Hark, the Herald Angels Sing* and *Christ the Lord is Risen Today*.



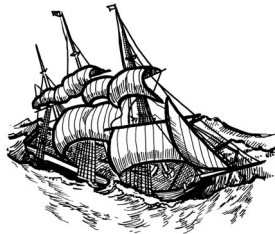
George Whitefield
1714-1770 A.D.
British Methodist, revivalist, and follower of John Wesley, he was a key figure in the spread of Methodism among the colonies in America during the Great Awakening of Protestantism. He inspired the establishment of over 50 universities and colleges in the U.S..



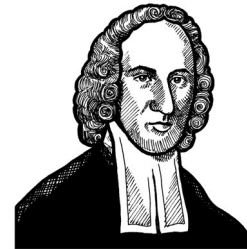
Frederick II
1712-1786 A.D. Known as "Frederick the Great," king of Prussia, and a victor in the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years War. He not only brought military honor to Prussia with his improved army, but was a skillful social and political administrator.



Jean Jacques Rousseau
1712-1778 A.D. French writer and philosopher whose works generally reflect that although humanity is inherently good, it is depraved by society.



John Newton
1725-1807 A.D. English hymn writer. His abandonment of God led to his command of an African slave ship. Having recently been struggling with his convictions, he faced his apparent death during a storm at sea. Abandoning his occupation, he recommitted his life to the Lord. He is best known for the hymn *Amazing Grace*.



Jonathan Edwards
1703-1758 A.D. American philosopher and considered the greatest theologian of American Puritanism, his powerful sermons inspired the Great Awakening, sparking revival in America.