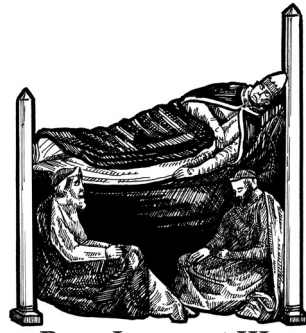




The Shoguns of Japan

1192-1867 A.D. The military commanders of the Japanese army who held their title by heredity.

Acting as rulers of Japan with nominal leadership of the emperor, the shoguns also authorized a strict class system, incorporating an order of samurai warriors, farmers, artisans, and merchants.



Pope Innocent III

1161-1216 A.D. His reign as pope was defined by the Fourth Crusade and brought papal power to its highest point in European political decisions.



Louis IX

1214-1270 A.D. Known as "Saint Louis," king of France and considered the ideal ruler due to his fairness. A deeply religious man, he led the Seventh Crusade and met his demise in a subsequent crusade to Tunisia.



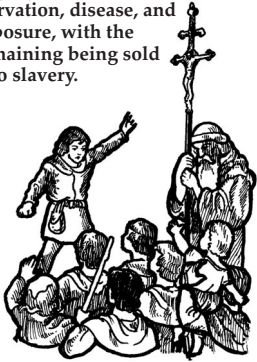
The Crusades

11th, 12th, & 13th centuries A.D.

A variety of military pilgrimages attempted by European Christians (including children) to reclaim the Holy Land from the Muslims.

Children's Crusade

1212 A.D. During the many crusades undertaken during the Middle Ages in hopes of recapturing Jerusalem, one consisted of 50,000 French and German children who believed they would succeed due to their innocence and purity. It ended in tragedy as several died of starvation, disease, and exposure, with the remaining being sold into slavery.



Frederick II

1194-1250 A.D. King of Sicily as Frederick I and Holy Roman Emperor, he led the Sixth Crusade and captured Jerusalem. He opposed the papacy, however, resulting in his excommunication three times.



Francis of Assisi

1182-1226 A.D. Founder of the Franciscan order and order of Poor Clares, this Italian friar led movements to reform the church and inspired followers with his dedication to his faith, simplicity, and love of nature. He was declared a saint in 1228.



King John

1167-1216 A.D. Also called John Lackland, king of England and the youngest son of Henry II. Given to a violent temper, he plotted against both his father and his brother Richard I.

While reigning, he lost the English-ruled lands in France, causing the barons to rise against him. He was forced at Runnymede to put his seal to the *Magna Charta*, a charter guaranteeing English liberties.



Philip II

1165-1223 A.D. Known as "Philip Augustus," one of the greatest of the Capetian kings. His reign was made prominent by significant charge over feudal lords and an increase of territories, making France a power in Europe.



Genghis Khan

1162-1227 A.D. Originally "Temujin," Mongolian conqueror who unified the nomadic Mongol tribes and in 1206 changed his name to Genghis Khan, meaning "supreme conqueror." He created an empire occupying from China to Europe's Adriatic Sea.



Roger Bacon

1214-1292 A.D. Known as "the Admirable Doctor," an English friar, scientist, mathematician, and philosopher who, through his writing *Opus Majus*, made a plea for the reform of education and asserted that the study of Christianity should incorporate the sciences.



Saint Dominic

1170-1221 A.D. Spanish-born priest and founder of the Dominican order of friars, he adopted absolute poverty and preached to the Albigenses in Southern France.