



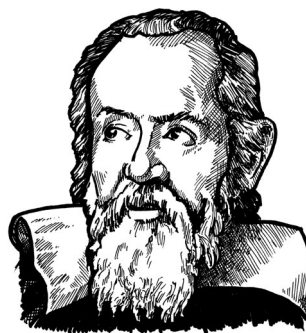
John Smythe

1554-1612 A.D. British separatist who helped lead a group of religious followers from the persecution taking place in England in 1607. Settling in Holland, the group championed "Believers' Baptism Only," rejecting the practice of infant baptism. Considered by some the origin of the Baptist faith, followers strove to restore New Testament practices and beliefs, organizing a church upon their return to England in 1612. After issuing a pamphlet of Baptist beliefs and principles, King James I had them persecuted.



Johannes Kepler

1571-1630 A.D.
German mathematician and astronomer, he founded "Kepler's laws," clarifying the theory of planetary motion around the sun.



Galileo Galilei

1564-1642 A.D. Italian astronomer, mathematician, and physicist, and the first to construct astronomical telescopes. A supporter of Copernicus's theory that the sun is the center of the universe, his beliefs resulted in his imprisonment and persecution by the Inquisition.



William Shakespeare

1564-1616 A.D.
English dramatist, poet, and playwright of comedies and tragedies whose masterful works, often celebrating historic figures and events, are considered the most remarkable in English Literature. Many of his plays were performed at the Globe Theatre in London.



Sir Francis Drake

1540-1596 A.D. Explorer and naval hero, the first English commander to circumnavigate the world while attempting to find a Northwest Passage. He was involved in the destruction of the Spanish Armada.



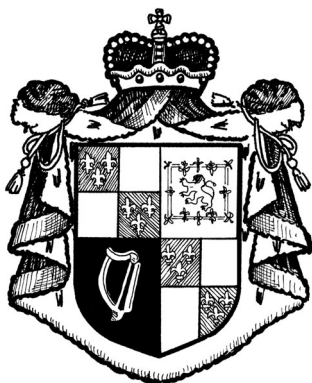
The Dutch Revolt

1567-1648 A.D.
The Duke of Alba, governor of the Netherlands, was ordered by Philip II of Spain to crush any Protestant threat to the Catholic Church. Executing two leaders of the opposition, this caused the Dutch to revolt, led by William of Orange. Alba's ruthlessness caused the hostility to spread, resulting in public executions, pillaging, and massacres. Although the rebellion ended with the southern provinces back under Spain's control, seven northern provinces claimed independence, calling themselves the Republic of the United Netherlands.



Sir Walter Raleigh

1552-1618 A.D.
English courtier, navigator, historian, colonizer of "Virginia," and writer, regarded with special favor by Queen Elizabeth I. After several failed attempts to colonize the American coast, among which was the Lost Colony at Roanoke Island, he was convicted of treason by James I and executed after another failed expedition.



James I

1566-1625 A.D.
Son of Mary Queen of Scots, King of Scotland (as James VI), and first Stuart King of England. Claiming the English throne after the demise of the heirless Elizabeth I, his attempts to protect peace with Spain cultivated indignation in Parliament, leading to the English Civil War. Also commissioned the King James Bible during his reign.



Guy Fawkes

1570-1606 A.D. English conspirator whose vengeful involvement in the Gunpowder plot, an attempt to blow up the House of Parliament and kill James I due to his laws persecuting Roman Catholics, led to his execution.



Samuel de Champlain

1567-1635 A.D.
French navigator who explored the Great Lakes, Northern New York, Ottawa River, and Saint Lawrence River, founding Port Royal in Nova Scotia, and establishing a settlement in the territory that is now Quebec.



Tycho Brahe

1546-1601 A.D.
Danish astronomer who substantiated that a nova was a star. His astronomical observations laid the foundation for Kepler's laws of planetary motion.