



The Thirty Years War

1618-1648 A.D. Rooted in the ever present religious struggle between Protestant and Catholic, the European war took place mainly on German soil. The Holy Roman Empire, represented by the Hapsburgs, joined with the Catholic princes, while the Protestant nobles of Bohemia recruited "Protectors" and revolted against the Catholic King Ferdinand. Beginning with the Defenestration of Prague, it ended with incredible suffering of the German peasantry and an end to the religious conflicts, advancing tolerance.



The Pilgrim Voyage on the Mayflower

September 6 - December 21, 1620 A.D. During the time of the Reformation, the Pilgrim Separatists broke away from the Church of England with hopes to escape persecution for their faith. After an unsuccessful attempt to settle in Amsterdam, they emigrated to America. Voyaging on the Mayflower, the small, overcrowded ship harbored at Plymouth Rock, becoming the first permanent European settlement.



The Puritan Revolution

1642-1649 A.D. The contention between King Charles I and England's subjects who supported Parliament (also called Roundheads) that climaxed after England's Civil War with the subjugation and execution of the king and the establishment of a republican commonwealth.



George Fox

1624-1691 A.D. English religious leader and founder of the "Society of Friends," also known as "Quakers."



Louis XIV

1638-1715 A.D.

Known as "Louis the Great" and "the Sun King," he held the longest reign as king of France. His reputable authority increased French influence in Europe and was distinguished by a magnificent court. He waged three wars during his rule: the Dutch War, the War of the Grand Alliance, and the War of the Spanish Succession.



Philipp Jakob Spener

1635-1705 A.D. German theologian and founder of Pietism. Criticizing the austere orthodoxy of the Lutheran church, he initiated gatherings for Bible study and fellowship. Despite resentment of the clergy, this led to a revival in Germany and the spread of his ideas throughout Europe.



Blaise Pascal

1623-1662 A.D.

French philosopher and mathematician. Developed the modern theory of probability, founded Pascal's law of pressure and principle of the hydraulic press, and authored *Pensées* (Thoughts), a collection of his inspiring writings that reflected his religious devotion and beliefs.



John Bunyan

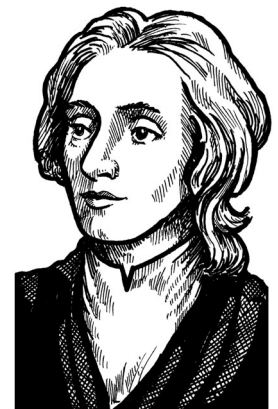
1628-1688 A.D.

English preacher and author best known for the popular, classic allegory, *Pilgrim's Progress*. He was suspected of anti-anglicanism and imprisoned for preaching. He utilized the time to write many of his works.



The Defenestration of Prague

May 23, 1618 A.D. *Defenestration* is derived from the Latin words *de*, meaning "down from," and *fenestra*, "window." Due to intense dissent between Catholics and Protestants in Bohemia and suspicious of deceitful actions by the royal officials, citizens of Prague expressed their dissatisfaction of Hapsburg rule by flinging two of the offending regents out a window, thereby sparking the Thirty Years War.



John Locke

1632-1704 A.D.

English philosopher and proponent of empiricism, he authored *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*. His liberal, political work, *Two Treatises on Government*, influenced the *Declaration of Independence*.