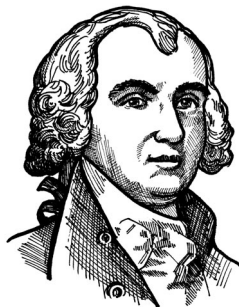




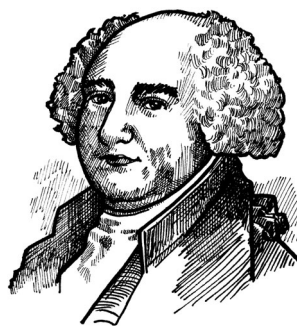
George Washington
1732-1799 A.D.

The 1st president of the United States (1789-1797). An exceptional military leader and Revolutionary hero, his Christian character molded him to be one of the greatest figures in American history and an inspiration to men of influence in later years. He became known as the "father of his country."



James Madison
1751-1836 A.D.

The 4th president of the United States (1809-1817). A member of the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention, Madison was known as the "father of the Constitution." His contributions to *The Federalist Papers* promoted the effectiveness of the document. He also sponsored the Bill of Rights. His term was marked by the War of 1812.



John Adams
1735-1826 A.D.

The 2nd president of the United States (1797-1801) and 1st vice-president to George Washington, Adams was a prominent figure in the Revolutionary War, the drafting of the Declaration of Independence, and the formulation of the Constitution. Due to his skills as a diplomat, he helped Benjamin Franklin and John Jay negotiate a peace treaty with Great Britain.



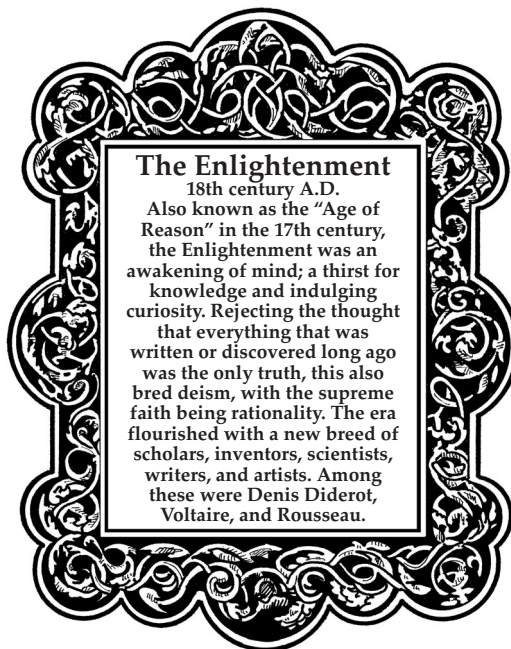
Thomas Paine
1737-1809 A.D.

British-born American politician, philosopher, and author whose writings, such as the pamphlet *Common Sense*, advanced the cause of the American Revolution. He later defended the French Revolution in his writing, *The Rights of Man*.



Patrick Henry
1736-1799 A.D.

American statesman, Revolutionary leader, orator, governor of Virginia, and member of the House of Burgesses and the Continental Congress. Known as "the trumpet of the Revolution," his words, "Give me liberty or give me death!" sparked a fire of colonial opposition to British tyranny, causing the rising up of a Virginia militia.



The Enlightenment

18th century A.D.
Also known as the "Age of Reason" in the 17th century, the Enlightenment was an awakening of mind; a thirst for knowledge and indulging curiosity. Rejecting the thought that everything that was written or discovered long ago was the only truth, this also bred deism, with the supreme faith being rationality. The era flourished with a new breed of scholars, inventors, scientists, writers, and artists. Among these were Denis Diderot, Voltaire, and Rousseau.



Robert Raikes
1735-1811 A.D.

English evangelical and proponent of religious education, he pioneered the Sunday school movement in the 1780s.



The Great Awakening

mid 18th century A.D.

A series of religious revivals that swept across the devoutly dry colonies of America. Led by a variety of enthusiastic preachers such as Jonathan Edwards, Gilbert Tennent, and George Whitefield, it culminated in changes of doctrine and political and social thought. The movement also erupted with missionary activity and led to the establishment of several colleges and academies.



Catherine II

1729-1796 A.D. Known as "Catherine the Great," empress of Russia after the treacherous death of her husband, Peter III. Through conquests, she advanced the territories of her empire and convinced her subjects to embrace the culture and politics of Europe.



Thomas Jefferson
1743-1826 A.D.

The 3rd president of the United States (1801-1809). A political philosopher, statesman, and educator, Jefferson was the chief author of the Declaration of Independence. His term was marked by the Tripolitan War, the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, and the commissioning of a scouting trip of the region by Lewis and Clark. He banned the importation of slaves. Also an architect, Jefferson designed his own home of Monticello as well as several buildings for the University of Virginia.