SOL Key People
Abraham
Abraham

• Founder of Judaism
• Important to Christianity, Islam, and Judaism
Moses
Moses

- Led the Jews out of Egypt
- Muslims also believe he was a prophet
Siddhartha Gautama
Siddhartha Gautama

- Founder of Buddhism
- 4 noble truths
- 8 fold path
- nirvana
Jesus
Jesus

- Founder of Christianity
- Christians believe Jesus is the son of God, and call him the Messiah
- Muslims believe Jesus was a prophet
Zheng He
Zheng He (Cheng Ho)

- Chinese Muslim Eunuch
- China’s most famous maritime explorer
- Led 7 great maritime expeditions of treasure ships over 400 feet long during the Ming Dynasty
- He visited over thirty countries in both Asia and Africa
- Sailed from 1405-1433, 80 years before Columbus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Navigator</th>
<th>Number of Ships</th>
<th>Number of Crew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zheng He (1405 - 1433)</td>
<td>48 to 317</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus (1492)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Da Gama (1498)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ca. 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magellan (1521)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tokugawa Ieyasu
Tokugawa Ieyasu

- Founder and first shogun of the Tokugawa Shogunate of Japan
- The Tokugawa Shogunate ruled Japan from the Battle of Sekigahara in 1600 until the Meiji Restoration in 1868
Michelangelo
Michelangelo

- Sistine Chapel
- Statue of David
- St. Peter’s Basilica
Desiderius Erasmus
Desiderius Erasmus

- Christian Humanist
- Wrote “Praise of Folly”
William Shakespeare
William Shakespeare

- English playwright and writer of sonnets
Turks
• Rulers of Ottoman Empire
• Muslims from Asia Minor
• conquered Constantinople and renamed it Istanbul
• Traded coffee and ceramics
• Spread Islam to Middle East, North Africa, and Balkan Peninsula
Leonardo da Vinci
Leonardo da Vinci

- Mona Lisa
- Last Supper
Raphael
Raphael

- Madonna and Child
- School of Athens
Pope
Pope

• Head of the Roman Catholic Church
John Huss
John Huss (Jan Hus)

- Czech priest, philosopher, and theologian
- One of the 1st Church reformers prior to Martin Luther
- Burned at the stake for heresy against the doctrines of the Catholic Church
- Hussite forces defeated 5 consecutive papal crusades against the followers of Hus (known as the Hussite Wars)
- A century later, about 90% of Czechs were non-Catholic and followed the teachings of Hus and his successors
John Wycliffe
John Wycliffe

- English Scholastic Philosopher, Lay Preacher and Theologian
- Was one of the earliest opponents of papal authority influencing secular power.
- An **early advocate of the translation of the Bible into vernacular English**
- **Wycliffe’s Bible** was completed by 1384
- His followers were known as **Lollards**.
- The Lollard movement was a **precursor to the Protestant Reformation**.
- For this reason Wycliffe is sometimes called “The Morning Star of the Reformation.”
Johannes Gutenberg
Johannes Gutenberg

• Invented the **printing press**
• Helped spread Renaissance and Reformation
• First printed Bible called the “**Gutenberg Bible**”
Martin Luther
Martin Luther

- First to break away from the Catholic Church
- German monk who wrote the **95 Theses**
- Opposed the sale of indulgences
- Believed you can gain salvation by faith alone (justification by faith)
John Calvin
John Calvin

- Believed in “predestination” (God decides before you are born if you are going to heaven or hell.)
- Founder of Calvinism
Jesuits
Jesuits

• Male Catholic order of priests that proselytized all over the world for the Catholic church
• Sent out to convert more people to Catholicism
• Reaction to the protestant reformation
• Part of the Catholic Counter Reformation
• Founded by Ignatius of Loyola
Henry VIII
Henry VIII

- King of England
- Broke away from the Roman Catholic Church, because he wanted divorce
- Began Protestantism in England
- Founder of the Anglican Church (Church of England)
Huguenots
Huguenots

- Members of the **Protestant Reformed Church of France** in the 16\(^{\text{th}}\) – 17\(^{\text{th}}\) centuries
- Inspired by John Calvin
- **Suffered from religious persecution**
- Over 200,000 were driven from France by the end of the 17\(^{\text{th}}\) century
The Hapsburg Family
Hapsburg Family

From 1438-1740, all of the formally elected Holy Roman Emperors, Austrian Emperors, and Spanish Emperors came from the Hapsburg family.
The Romanov Dynasty
Romanov Dynasty

- The 2\textsuperscript{nd} and Last Imperial Dynasty to rule over Russia (1613-1917)
- The February Revolution abolished the dynasty during World War I in 1917
Cardinal Richelieu
Cardinal Richelieu

• 1585-1642
• Turned the focus of the Thirty Years’ War from a religious to a political conflict
• French statesman
• Considered one of the greatest politicians in French history
• Considered the world’s first prime minister
• Attacked the Huguenots, reformed the navy and army, crushed rebellions, and advanced royal absolutism
Council of Trent
Council of Trent

• Met from 1545 – 1563 in response to the Protestant Reformation
• Reaffirmed most Church doctrine and practices
Elizabeth I
Elizabeth I

- Queen of England
- Combined Catholicism and Protestantism to come up with the Anglican Church in England
- **Made the Anglican Church a national church throughout the British Isles**
Prince Henry the Navigator
Prince Henry the Navigator

• From Portugal
• Founded a **school of navigation**
Ferdinand Magellan
Ferdinand Magellan

- First to **circumnavigate** the globe
Sir Francis Drake
Sir Francis Drake

- English
- 2nd person to circumnavigate the globe
Christopher Columbus
Christopher Columbus

• Tried to reach Asia by sailing west
• Landed in the Caribbean
• Thought he was in India
Hernan Cortez
Hernan Cortez

- Spanish Conquistador
- Conquered the Aztecs
Francisco Pizarro
Francisco Pizarro

- Spanish conquistador
- Conquered the Incas
Jaques Cartier
Jaques Cartier

- French Explorer
- Claimed **Quebec** for France
- Tried to find a northwest passage
Vasco da Gama
Vasco da Gama

- Portuguese
- Sailed around Africa and reached India
- Found an all-water route to Asia
Mughals
- Muslims
- Ruled India
- Built Taj Majal
- Gunpowder empire

Mughals

![Taj Mahal](image1.jpg)

![Mughal Empire Map](image2.jpg)

![Mughal Emperor](image3.jpg)
Ottomans
Ottomans

- Muslims
- Asia Minor/Turkey
- Traded coffee and ceramics
- Empire spread across three continents (Africa, Asia, and Europe)
- Gunpowder Empire
Incas
• Native American Civilization
• Peru
• South America
• Andes Mountains
• Built roads and bridges
Aztecs
Aztecs

• Native American civilization
• Southern Mexico
• Grew corn
Mayans
Mayans

• Native American civilization
• Yucatan Peninsula
• Built pyramids
Louis XIV
Louis XIV

- Absolute monarch of France
- Built Palace of Versailles
- Known as the “Sun King”
- Famous Quote: “I am the state.”
Frederick the Great
Frederick the Great

- Absolute monarch of Prussia
Peter the Great
Peter the Great

- Absolute monarch of Russia
- Wanted to westernize Russia
- St. Petersburg
Nicolaus Copernicus
Nicolaus Copernicus

- Heliocentric Theory
- Feared the church
- Polish
Johannes Kepler
Johannes Kepler

- German
- Planets move in elliptical orbits

Kepler’s Laws of Planetary Motion

These laws allow us to calculate astronomical events like eclipses, comets, spacecraft rendezvous, and satellite action.

The Law of Ellipses:
The orbits of planets are ellipses with the sun at one focus.
Galileo Galilei
Galileo Galilei

- Italian
- **Telescope** – proved Copernicus correct
- Declared a **heretic**
- Put under house arrest
William Harvey
William Harvey

- Circulation of the Blood
- English
Issac Newton
Issac Newton

- English
- Law of gravity
- calculus
Montesquieu
Montesquieu

• French enlightenment philosopher
• Wrote “The Spirit of Laws”
• Believed in separation of power
• Checks and balances
Johann Sebastian Bach
Johann Sebastian Bach

- German
- **Baroque** composer
- 1685-1750
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

- Austrian
- **Classical** composer
- Began composing at age 5
- Composed over 600 works
- 1756-1791
François-Marie Arouet Voltaire
François-Marie Arouet Voltaire

- French enlightenment philosopher
- Believed in **freedom of religion** and separation of church and state
Jean-Jaques Rousseau
Jean-Jaques Rousseau

- French enlightenment philosopher
- Wrote the “Social Contract”
- Famous Quote: "Man was born free, and he is everywhere in chains. One man thinks himself the master of others, but remains more of a slave than they."

Believed that all men were equal; therefore, there should be NO Titles of Nobility.
Thomas Hobbes
Thomas Hobbes

• English enlightenment philosopher
• Believed people were selfish, evil, and wicked
• Best form of government was an absolute monarchy (so that people could be controlled)
• Wrote “Leviathan”
John Locke
John Locke

- English enlightenment philosopher
- Believed in **self-government** (also called a republican form of government, representative government or democracy)
- Wrote “**Two Treatises on Government**”
- Believe people were generally good
- Influenced Thomas Jefferson
- Government had a responsibility to protect the rights of the people
Thomas Jefferson
Thomas Jefferson

- American
- Wrote the Declaration of Independence
- Was influenced by John Locke
Eugene Delacroix
Eugene Delacroix

- French Romantic School Painter
- His work shaped the work of impressionists
- Liberty Leading the People
- Nature Scenes
Miguel de Cervantes
Miguel de Cervantes

- Spanish Novelist
- Wrote “Don Quixote”
William and Mary
William and Mary
- Became monarchs after the **Glorious Revolution**
- Signed the **English Bill of Rights**
- Monarch now had less power than parliament
- England became a **constitutional monarchy**
Napoleon Bonaparte
Napoleon Bonaparte

- French Dictator/Emperor
- Conquered most of Europe
- Known for Napoleonic Code (Codification of Law)
Klemens von Metternich
Klemens von Metternich

- Austrian prince
- **Congress of Vienna**
- Restored balance of power in Europe
- Restored monarchs to throne
Charles I
Charles I

- King of England
- Wanted to be an absolute monarch
- Executed after English Civil War
Oliver Cromwell
Oliver Cromwell

- Puritan
- Dictator of England after the English Civil War
Charles II
Charles II

- Invited to return to Britain after the death of Oliver Cromwell
- Known as the Restoration
Louis XVI
Louis XVI (16\textsuperscript{th})

- French King during French Revolution
- Executed during the reign of terror
- His wife was Marie Antoinette
Toussaint L’Ouverture
• Led slave revolt in Haiti
• He was inspired by the French Revolution
Simon Bolivar
Simon Bolivar

• Led revolutions in Spanish Latin America
Father Miguel Hidalgo
Father Miguel Hidalgo

- Mexican Priest and a leader of peasants in the Mexican War of Independence
- Considered the Father of Mexico
Count Camillo Benso di Cavour
Count Camillo Benso di Cavour

- Advisor to the King of Sardinia
- United Northern Italy
Giuseppe Garibaldi
Giuseppe Garibaldi

- United Southern Italy with Northern Italy
- Used guerilla warfare
Otto von Bismarck
Otto von Bismarck

- Prussian who united/created Germany
- Known for the politics of “blood and iron” or realpolitik
Kaiser Wilhelm II
Kaiser Wilhelm II

• Last German Emperor and King of Prussia from 1889 – 1918.
• Grandson of Queen Victoria
Eli Whitney
Eli Whitney

- Invented the cotton gin
James Watt
James Watt

- Invented the **steam engine**
Henry Bessemer
Henry Bessemer

- Invented a **process for making steel**
James Hargreaves
James Hargreaves

Spinning Jenny
Adam Smith
Adam Smith

- Wrote “The Wealth of Nations”
- Believed profit motivates people to work
- Capitalism
- Laissez-faire economics
Edward Jenner
Edward Jenner

- Discovered a vaccine for small pox
Louis Pasteur
Louis Pasteur

- Discovered germs/bacteria which led to the **pasteurization** of milk.
Commodore Matthew Perry
Commodore Matthew Perry

- Used U.S. Navy to get Japan to open up to trade with the West
Karl Marx
Karl Marx

• Wrote “The Communist Manifesto”
• Believed the proletariat (workers) would revolt and create an egalitarian society
Friedrich Engels
Friedrich Engels

Wrote “The Communist Manifesto” with Karl Marx
Archduke Franz Ferdinand
Archduke Franz Ferdinand

- Prince of Austria-Hungary
- Assassinated by Gavrilo Princip
- His assassination was the spark that began World War I
Tsar (Czar) Nicholas II
Tsar (Czar) Nicholas II

- Last Tsar of Russia
- Ruler of Russia during World War I
- Incompetent
- Overthrown by the Bolsheviks
- Assassinated
Bolsheviks
Bolsheviks

- **Radical socialists** led by Vladimir Lenin
- Revolted during **World War I**
- Withdrew Russia from World War I
- **Started communism** in Russia
Vladimir Lenin
Vladimir Lenin

- Russian socialist
- Wanted to spread socialism all over the world
- Led the Bolsheviks
- Took over Russia in a coup d’état
Woodrow Wilson
Woodrow Wilson

- President of the United States during World War I
- Fourteen points
Adolf Hitler
Adolf Hitler

- Totalitarian leader of Germany
- Nazi
- Responsible for Holocaust
- Invaded Poland which began World War II
Benito Mussolini
Benito Mussolini

- Totalitarian leader of Italy
- Invaded Ethiopia
Joseph Stalin
Joseph Stalin

- Totalitarian leader of the **Soviet Union**
- Responsible for the **Great Purge**
Hideki Tojo
Hideki Tojo

• Totalitarian leader of Japan
FDR (Franklin Delano Roosevelt)
FDR (Franklin Delano Roosevelt)

- President of the U.S. during **World War II** and at Yalta Conference
- Elected to 4 terms
- Died on April 12, 1945
Harry S Truman
Harry S Truman

- Became president after FDR’s death
- Ordered the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- Said the U.S. would lead the fight against communism
- U.S. policy of “containment”
Douglas MacArthur
Douglas MacArthur

- US general of Pacific troops during World War II
- Led the effort to rebuild Japan
- Fought in the Korean War
Dwight D. Eisenhower
Dwight D. Eisenhower

- US General
- Supreme Commander of Allied forces in Europe
- In charge of D-Day invasion of Normandy, France
- Became the president of the U.S. (1953-1961)
General George C. Marshall
General George C. Marshall

• Came up with a plan to rebuild Europe after World War II called the “Marshall Plan”
• U.S. gave European countries $13 billion to rebuild and prevent dictators from rising to power
Winston Churchill
Winston Churchill

- British Prime Minister
- Yalta Conference
- Hated Appeasement
- Famous for his “iron curtain” quote

“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states ... lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in many cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow.”
Pol Pot
Pol Pot

- Leader of the **Khmer Rouge** from 1963-1981
- Communist leader of **Cambodia**
- Imposed **agrarian socialism** which resulted in the death of 21% of the Cambodian population
Tutsi
Tutsi

- 2nd largest population group in Rwanda and Burundi
- Tutsi was more a denotation of class
- There is little difference between the cultures of the Hutu and Tutsi (they both speak the same language)
- In 1994, 800,000 people (mostly Tutsi) were killed by Hutu militia in a period of 100 days
Hutu
Hutu

- Largest of the 3 population groups in Burundi and Rwanda
- 1959, Hutu took power in Rwanda
- In 1972, 100,000 Hutus were killed in a campaign of genocide
- In 1994, Hutus killed an estimated 800,000 Tutsis in an act of genocide
Fidel Castro
Fidel Castro

- Communist dictator of Cuba
- Allowed the USSR to put missiles there
- Cuban Missile Crisis
John F. Kennedy
John F. Kennedy

(1961-1963) President of the U.S. during the Cuban Missile Crisis
Nikita Krushchev
Nikita Krushchev  

Leader of the Soviet Union during the Cold War
Ronald Reagan
Ronald Reagan

- Helped end the Cold War by building up the U.S. military
Mikhail Gorbachev
Mikhail Gorbachev

• Helped end the Cold War by letting his people see the west
• Known for policies “glasnost” (means “openness” giving people greater freedoms like the freedom of speech) and “perestroika” (means “restructuring” making reforms to the Soviet political and economic systems.)
Mao Ze Dong
Mao Ze Dong

• Led communists in China
• Won the Chinese Civil War
Chiang Kai Sheik
Chiang Kai Sheik

- Led nationalists in China
- Lost the Chinese Civil War
- Fled to Taiwan after losing to Mao Ze Dong and the communists
Ho Chi Minh
Ho Chi Minh

- Led communists in Vietnam
Deng Xiaoping
Deng Xiaoping

• Communist ruler of China
• Reformed communist economy to a market economy which led to the rapid growth of the Chinese economy
Margaret Thatcher
Margaret Thatcher

- British Prime Minister
- She favored free trade and less government regulation of business
- She oversaw a close relationship between the US and US foreign policy
- Asserted the United Kingdom’s military power
Jawaharlal Nehru
Jawaharlal Nehru

- Was a close associate of Mohandas Gandhi
- Supported western style industrialization
- 1950 constitution sought to prohibit caste discrimination
- Was a principal leader in India’s independence movement
- Was independent India’s first prime minister
- Known for neutralist foreign policy (one of the founders of the international Non-Aligned Movement)
- Father of Indira Gandhi
Indira Gandhi
Indira Gandhi

- She oversaw a closer relationship between India and the Soviet Union during the Cold War
- She developed a **nuclear** program in India
Mohandas Gandhi
Mohandas Gandhi

- Leader of nationalism in British ruled India
- Led non-violent civil disobedience against British India
- Inspired non-violent civil rights movements across the world
Gamal Abdul Nasser
Gamal Abdul Nasser

- President of Egypt
- Nationalized the Suez Canal
- Established a relationship with the Soviet Union
- Built the Aswan High Dam
Golda Meir
Golda Meir

- Prime Minister of **Israel**
- Led Israel to victory in the **Yom Kippur War**
- Sought the support of the US
Jomo Kenyatta
Jomo Kenyatta

- **Led fight** against the British for Independence in Kenya
- He was put in prison, because he was accused of being involved in the Mau Mau rebellion
Kwame Nkrumah
Kwame Nkrumah

- Led the independence movement from Britain in the Gold Coast
- The Gold Coast was renamed Ghana after independence
- Advocated Pan-Africanism (movement which seeks to unify native Africans and those of African heritage into a "global African community - Pan-Africanism calls for a politically united Africa")
Nelson Mandela
Nelson Mandela

• Led Black South Africa’s struggle against **apartheid**
• Became the **first black president of the Republic of South Africa**