

HISTORICAL EVENTS COMPOSED BY K M HIGGS

FR	TO	GRP	PERSON	HISTORICAL EVENT
1509	1547	Crown	Henry V I I I	Born 28 Jan 1491 in Greenwich. He has six wives: Catherine of Aragon (m.1509), Anne Boleyn (m.1536), Jane Seymour (m.1537), Anne of Clevees (m. 1546), Catherine Howard (m. 1546), Catherine Parr. He brings about the dissolution of the monasteries, and appoints himself Head of the Church of England in the 1530's. The Navy expands from 5 to 53 ships under Henry.
1547	1553	Crown	Edward V I	Born at Hampton Court on 12 Oct 1537. Last male ruler from the House of Tudor. Son of Henry V I I I and Jane Seymour. The first Book of Common Prayer was imposed in 1549. The Bible is issued as an English translation of the Latin text. The king contracted tuberculosis and was tricked into signing away his half sisters succession rights (later Elizabeth I and Mary I) in favour of Lady Jane Grey by John Dudley. He died in Greenwich on 6 Jul 1553.
1553	1553	Crown	Lady Jane Grey	On 10 Jul 1553 age 16 she was crowned Queen of England by John Dudley the Lord High Chamberlain. She reigned until 19 July 1553. The country supported Mary Tudor, and she was beheaded at the Tower of London.
1553	1558	Crown	Mary I	Born in London on 18 Feb 1516, the first daughter of Henry V I I I and Catherine of Aragon. Known as Mary Tudor and Bloody Mary she swept aside her father's religious reforms and turned England back to Catholicism. In 1554 her marriage to Philip I I of Spain caused a rebellion in England. She had 300 condemned and executed for heresy, hence Bloody Mary. She died in London on 17 Nov 1558.
1558	1603	Crown	Elizabeth I	Born on 7 September 1533 at Greenwich, she was the daughter of Henry V I I I and Anne Boleyn. Younger sister of Mary I. Returned England to Protestantism. A very successful monarch. Last of the Tudor line. She fought off a challenge to her throne from Mary Queen of Scots. She died unwed and childless.
1603	1625	Crown	James I	Born in Edinburgh Castle on 19 Jun 1566, the only son of Mary Queen of Scots and Great Great Grandson of Henry V I I. First of the House of Stuart, he was already James V I of Scotland from 1567. In 1582 he was kidnapped by Protestant nobles. In 1603 Elizabeth I died childless, making him king. His oppression of Catholics made him the target of the Gunpowder Plot of 1605. He died at the Theobalds in Herts on 27 Mar 1625.
1625	1649	Crown	Charles I	Son of James I born in Dunfermline in 1600. Became Prince of Wales in 1616 after the death of his brother. Lost the English Civil War which began at Edgehill on 23 Oct 1642. Oliver Cromwell compelled Parliament to try him for treason. He was captured and publicly beheaded in Whitehall as a tyrant, murderer and enemy of the nation.
1653	1658	Crown	O. Cromwell	Oliver Cromwell. Born 25 Apr 1599 in Huntingdon. In 1644 he was made a lieutenant general, and in 1645 he was made cavalry commander. Defeated and executed Charles I in the English Civil wars. He dissolved parliament on 19 Apr 1653 and became Lord Protector. (He refused to use the name King). He died on 3 Sep 1658 and was interred in Westminster Abbey. Later his body was dug up, hanged as a traitor, his head put on a pole and his body reburied near the gallows.
1658	1659	Crown	R. Cromwell	Richard Cromwell. Born in Huntingdon, 1626. He becomes Lord Protector in 1658 after his father Oliver Cromwell dies. Unable to cope with the army and parliament struggling for power, he abdicates after 9 months. Parliament is restored and the monarchy returns in 1660. Richard then went abroad until 1680.
1660	1685	Crown	Charles I I	Son of Charles I born in London on 29 May 1630. He took his seat in the House of Lords in 1641. He fled to The Hague from the Revolution. Crowned King of Scotland on 1 Jan 1651 he led an army which was routed by Cromwell at Worcester on 3 Sep 1651 and he fled to France. He was invited back from France by Parliament and proclaimed king on 8 May 1660. He was crowned on 23 Apr 1661. He died on 6 Feb 1685.
1685	1689	Crown	James I I	Born in London, the second surviving son of Charles I and younger brother of Charles I I. In 1660, he was made Lord High Admiral. In 1672 he converted to Catholicism and in 1687 he tried to turn England to Catholicism. He was deposed and exiled in the bloodless Glorious Revolution..
1689	1702	Crown	William I I I & Mary I I	House of Orange. Dutch protestants, both descended from Charles I. Named in Parliament as joint Sovereigns. Mary d.1694.
1702	1714	Crown	Anne	Born in London on 6 Feb 1665. Second daughter of James I I and younger sister of Mary I I, the last Stuart monarch. In 1683 she married Prince George of Denmark. England and Scotland were united in 1707. Parliament's power was further strengthened. She died in London on 1 Aug 1714 with no surviving children.
1714	1727	Crown	George I	Born in Osnabruck in 1660, he was the first of the House of Hanover (now in Germany). Great Grandson of James I and cousin of Queen Anne. He never learnt English and was unpopular. He spent many long periods in Hanover.
1727	1760	Crown	George I I	Born at Herrenhausen Palace, Hanover on 10 Nov 1683. The son of George I, he too was more interested in Hanover than Britain and spent a lot of time there. In 1743 he fought at the Battle of Dettingen in Bavaria, the last time a British monarch actively participated. He died at Kensington Palace on 25 Oct 1760.
1760	1820	Crown	George I I I	Born on 4 June 1738 in London, the Grandson of George I I and son of Frederick Louis, the prince of Wales. He inherited madness which surfaced in 1765 and became total in 1811. His son, later to become George I V, then acted as regent. He saw the loss of the American colonies in the War of Independence. He was the first Hanovarian born in England and speaking English. Napoleonic wars. He studied Science and Astronomy, some of his scientific instruments are in the science museum. In 1809 he became blind. He died at Windsor Castle on 29 January 1820
1820	1830	Crown	George I V	Born in London on 12 Aug 1762, eldest son of George I I I. He became regent in 1811 when his father went mad. The Catholic Emancipation Act was opposed by him. He was extravagant and disliked. He died at Windsor Palace on 26 Jun 1830.
1830	1837	Crown	William I V	Born in London on 21 Aug 1765, third son of George I I I and younger brother of George I V. He served in the navy from 1779 to 1787. The Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832, abolition of colonial slavery in 1833, reform of the poor laws in 1834 and the Municipal Reform Act of 1835 were the major events of his reign.
1837	1901	Crown	Victoria	Born Alexandrina Victoria, in Kensington Palace on 24 May 1819. The niece of William I V (who had no legitimate surviving children) she succeeded him on 20 Jun 1837. In 1840, she married her cousin Albert. In 1876, Disraeli secured for her the title Empress of India. Her golden jubilee in 1887 and diamond jubilee in 1897 were rejoiced by the public during a time of unprecedented prosperity. The Victorian age witnessed conservative morality, intense nationalism and the rise of the middle class.. She died on 22 Jan 1901, the longest reign in English history. She had 40 grandchildren who married into almost every European royal family.

HISTORICAL EVENTS COMPOSED BY K M HIGGS

FR	TO	GRP	PERSON	HISTORICAL EVENT
1901	1910	Crown	Edward V I I	Born at Buckingham Palace on 9 Nov 1841, eldest son of Queen Victoria. Christened Albert Edward. In 1863 he married Princess Alexandria of Denmark. He travelled extensively Known as Edward the Peacemaker after his involvement in various treaties between the major european powers. Kaiser Wilhelm II was his nephew. He died at Buckingham Palace on 6 May 1910
1910	1936	Crown	George V	Born in London on 3 June 1865, the second son of Edward V I I. His older brother died in 1892 and he was made Duke of York. After England declared war on Germany in 1914, he renounced all of his German titles and changed the name from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Windsor. He died at Sandringham House, Norfolk, on 20 Jan 1936.
1936	1936	Crown	Edward V I I I	Born at White Lodge, Richmond Park on 23 June 1894. The eldest son of George V. In January 1936, he was proclaimed King but abdicated on 11 Dec 1936 before being Crowned in order to marry Wallis Warfield Simpson, an American Catholic divorcee. He became the Duke of Windsor, married her in June 1937 and went to live abroad, mainly in America and France. He died on 28 May 1972 in Paris.
1936	1952	Crown	George V I	Born at Sandringham House on 14 dec 1895 the second son of George V. In 1923 he married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon. He was Crowned in 1937 after the abdication of his older brother Edward V I I I. He reigned throughout the second World War and died at Sandringham on 6 Feb 1952.
1952	----	Crown	Elizabeth I I	Elizabeth Alexandra Mary was born in London. Eldest daughter of George V I, she married Prince Philip of Greece in 1947. By the 1980's some 40 former colonies, protectorates and territories had been granted independence, changing the old Empire into a Commonwealth of Nations. In 1993, Buckingham Palace was opened to the public for the first time.
1600	----	Data		Population of England 4.1 million, Scotland+Ireland+Wales 1.9 million
1643	1644	Data		During the Civil War, approx. 150,000 men were at arms (1/8th of the adult male Population)
1650	----	Data		Population of England 5.3 million, Scotland+Ireland+Wales 2.4 million
1689	----	Data		England's Navy was now equal with the French and Dutch Navys.
1720	----	Data		A journey from London to York, Manchestor or Exeter took about 3 days.
1745	----	Data		A journey from London to Edinburgh took about 2 weeks.
1750	----	Data		Population of Europe 140 million, Asia 400 million.
1780	----	Data		A journey from London to York, Manchestor or Exeter took about 24 hours.
1796	----	Data		A journey from London to Edinburgh took about 2 1/2 days.
1800	----	Data		200 miles of railway track in various gauges and materials
1800	----	Data		Population of Europe 187 million.
1801	----	Data		Population of England and Wales 9.2 million
1830	----	Data		A journey from London to Edinburgh took about 36 hours.
1850	----	Data		Population of Europe 266 million, Asia 700 million.
1851	----	Data		Population of England and Wales 17.9 million
1851	----	Data		Census Data Total Pop. 17,927,609. Of which 5,292,551 Church of England. 4,536,265 Protestant Dissenters. 383,630 Roman Catholics.
1881	----	Data		Average life expectancy in England and Wales is 43.7 years for men and 47.2 years for women
1911	----	Data		Population of England and Wales 36.1 million
1930		Data		Approximately 1 in 20 British children die in youth.
1938	----	Data		Average life expectancy in England and Wales is 61.8 years for men and 65.8 years for women
1947		Data		In the late 1940's, there are 50,000 cases of Tuberculosis each year in the UK, of which 20,000 die. Streptomycin is discovered in the US which starts the terminal decline of this disease.
1948		Data		The first quadruplets known to survive are born this year into the NHS. All are girls: Francis, Jennifer, Bridget and Elizabeth. The fourth baby weighs 3 pounds and 14 ounces.
1976	----	Data		Concorde crosses the Atlantic in 3 hours 40 minutes (normally takes 8 hours).
1997		Data		The mortality rate in children has now fallen to 1 in 300 thanks to vaccination of children against a whole host of common illnesses which only 50 years ago were major killers.
1600	1874	Event		The East India Company is established by Queen Elizabeth on 31 Dec 1600, and 200 years of colonisation and trade expansion begins. A collection of merchants with a monopoly of trade in Asia, Africa and America and re-organised in 1657 by Cromwell with sovereign rights. In the battles of 1751 and 1757 Robert Clive made it the dominant power in India. In 1813 and 1833 it lost it's monopolies and was looted by the government. The Crown took on the government, dissolving the company on 1 Jan 1874. It's armed men were incorporated into the British army.
1600	----	Event		Colonel Blood, an Irish adventurer who fought for the roundheads. In May 1671, disguised as a clergyman, managed to steal the English Crown from the Tower of London. He was quickly captured, imprisoned and later pardoned by the King
1605	----	Event		Guy Fawkes born 1570. He is found and arrested under the House of Lords on the night of 4-5 November 1605, a ringleader with Thomas Winter in the Gunpowder Plot. A Catholic plot against anti-Roman Catholic laws, protestant King and Parliament.
1620	----	Event		The Pilgrim Fathers emigrated to America in the Mayflower. 13 British Colonies are founded along the East Coast of the United States..
1649	----	Event		The Monarchy and The House of Lords are abolished.
1657	----	Event		A new Upper House is created
1662	----	Event		The Royal Society is founded in London. Backed by the King's Royal Charter. Christopher Wren and Samuel Pepys were founder members.
1665	----	Event		The Great Plague: The Black Death. 68,000 died in London alone.
1666	----	Event		The Great Fire of London. In four days, two thirds of London burns down. 10 % of the Population lives there.
1689	----	Event		The Glorious Revolution (return of Protestantism).
1694	----	Event		The Foundation of the Bank of England (the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street), incorporated on 27 July 1694 as a private joint stock association capitalised at £1.2M, all lent to Government. A right to issue notes and a monopoly on corporate banking in England. Nationalised on 1 Mar 1946. Manages the national debt, issues notes and administers exchange.
1700	----	Event		The Agricultural Revolution began around the start of the 18th Century.

HISTORICAL EVENTS COMPOSED BY K M HIGGS

FR	TO	GRP	PERSON	HISTORICAL EVENT
1700	----	Event		Start of construction of a nationwide Turnpike (road) system, financed by a graduated system of tolls.
1707	----	Event		The Union of Scotland and England.
1711	----	Event		The South Sea Company is formed for investment and trading purposes
1750	----	Event		The Industrial Revolution... steam power, mechanisation, growth of towns.
1753	----	Event		The British Museum founded in 1753 from 3 private collections. It moved to Great Russell St., London in 1847.
1779	----	Event		The world's first iron bridge is built at Coalbrookdale, Shropshire,
1783	----	Event		Joseph Michel and Jacques Etienne Montgolfier (brothers) were the first humans to fly. In France they made the first manned flight in a hot air balloon, soaring to 1800 metres.
1801	----	Event		Britain unites with Ireland under the Prime Minister William Pitt.
1801	----	Event		The Nautilus, an early submarine, makes it's maiden voyage.
1820	----	Event		Macadam and Telford improve and cheapen road making
1825	----	Event		Stockton to Darlington public railway opens. Mainly goods with some passenger traffic.
1833	----	Event		The Factory Act bans children under 9 from factory work.
1848	----	Event		The Communist Manifesto is published by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. It was influential in the Russian revolution and others.
1851	----	Event		The Great Exhibition (of World Trade at Crystal Palace).
1857	----	Event		Divorce is formalised in law
1863	----	Event		The London Underground opens in January, the 1st in the World. The Metropolitan Railway operates from Paddington to the City.
1871	----	Event		H M Stanley finds Dr David Livingstone in Africa. The scramble for Africa begins.
1889	----	Event		Major Flu epidemic. Killed more people than died in the First World War.
1903	----	Event		Wilbur and Orville Wright make the first powered aircraft flight for 12 seconds at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, USA. Within a year they had a craft which could stay aloft, bank and turn.
1906	----	Event		The Labour Party formed from trade unions and socialist worker groups
1908	----	Event		Henry Ford builds the Ford Model T by mass production methods in factories from 1908 in Detroit,.
1909	----	Event		The General Electric Company introduces the electric toaster.
1912	----	Event		The White Star ocean liner Titanic hits an iceberg and sinks on her maiden voyage to New York on 15 Apr 1912. Captain Smith disappeared and 1513 out of 2224 died.
1918		Event		Flu epidemic. Especially bad for 21 to 29 year olds, in the European theatre of war some units had 80 % of their men killed by it. Escape from it was impossible and damp, unhygienic conditions amplified the problem. An estimated 40 million people were killed worldwide by it.
1919	----	Event		The Suffragettes gained the vote for women over 30. Age set to 21 in 1928, giving equality with men.
1921	----	Event		The Irish Free State is created, six provinces in the North remain British.
1923	----	Event		Two Swedish inventors design the first refrigerator.
1925	----	Event		Traffic lights are installed in London.
1930	----	Event		The Airship R101 built by the state owned Royal Airship Works at Cardington, crashes in Beauvais, France in the early morning of 5 Oct 1930 . It was on it's maiden voyage bound for Karachi. 50 were killed and 6 survived the crash. It's rival the R100, built by Vickers, had already made a round trip to Montreal but never flew again. It was broken up for scrap.
1936	----	Event		The BBC broadcasts television programmes from London
1936	----	Event		The Jarrow March of 300 miles to London during the Great Depression.
1937	----	Event		The German airship Hindenberg crashes at Lakehurst, USA on the 5th of May, 1937, killing 35 people.
1945	----	Event		Atomic Bombs dropped on Hiroshima (6 Aug) and Nagasaki (9 Aug), Japan. Hiroshima: 68% destroyed, 24% damaged, 70,000 killed, 60,000 injured, 177,000 made homeless. Nagasaki: 30% destroyed, 40,000 killed, 26,000 injured.
1946	----	Event		The Labour Government introduces the Welfare State.
1948	----	Event		The Labour Government introduces the National Health Service.
1949	----	Event		Europe is partitioned by the Iron Curtain. The Cold War begins between Nato and Warsaw pact.
1957	1961	Event		Russia launches the unmanned Sputnik 1 on 4 Oct 1957. It was the first artificial satellite to orbit the earth and weighed 83 kg. Sputnik 2 was launched on 3 Nov 1957, it weighed 508kg and carried the femail dog Laika. She lived for several days until her oxygen ran out. Sputnik 3 was launched on 15 May 1958 and weighed 1.3 metric tons. It carried the first space laboratory and used solar power for the first time. !0 Sputniks were launched up to 1961, some returned dogs back to earth. In response, president Eisenhower set up NASA in 1958.
1969	----	Event		Neil A. Armstrong was the first man to set foot on the moon on 20 (Encarta) or 21(?) July 1969. Edwin E. (Buzz) Aldrin, Jr. was 2nd. Mike Collins circled above in the Apollo 11 command module.
1973	----	Event		Britain joins the EEC, later changed to EU or EC.
1992	----	Event		On the 7th of February, 12 EU States signed the Maastricht Treaty, heralding closer ties within Europe.
1728	1779	Explorer		Captain James Cook, born in Marton, England, he enlisted in the navy in 1755. As a lieutenant in command of the Endeavour in 1768, he charts and claims Australia & New Zealand for Britain, landing at Botany Bay. Returning to England in 1771 he is made a commander and in 1772 the Resolution and Adventure set off to the South Pacific once more. He discovers any more islands and returns to England in Jul 1775, being made a fellow of the Royal Society. In Jul 1776 he again sailed to look for a Northwest passage, charting the West coast of the US up to the Bering strait where ice turned him back. He was killed in a skirmish in the sandwich islands over the theft of a boat.
1628	1688	Local		John Bunyan. Writer and Puritan minister born in November 1628 at Elstow. At 17, he fought in the Parliamentary army during the civil war. In 1655 he became a leading preacher of a congregation of Nonconformist worshipers. He was confined to Bedford gaol from 1660-1672 for this. Re imprisoned for six months in 1675 he wrote most of The Pilgrim's Progress. Second most widely read book of the time after the Bible. He died of pneumonia on 31 Aug 1688 in London.
1791	1878	Local		John Howard founded the Bedford Iron works in 1813
1859	----	Local		The New Kempston Barracks are opened, built by John Howard's two sons. Work started in 1857.

HISTORICAL EVENTS COMPOSED BY K M HIGGS

FR	TO	GRP	PERSON	HISTORICAL EVENT
1893	----	Local		W H Allen's move to Bedford. William Henry Allen started the company in Lambeth in 1880. They built the steam turbines and generators for the White Star Liner Titanic, sunk in 1912.
1899	----	Local		Bedford County Hospital (now South Wing) opens on 21/6/1899
1913	----	Local		The Meltis Chocolate factory is opened in Bedford by Peak Freans.
1685	1759	Music		George Frideric Handel, a German born composer. Messiah is probably his greatest work and is presented around the world at Christmas time.
1685	???	Music		Johann Sebastian Bach, a German composer who fathered 20 children, several of whom became accomplished musicians.
1756	1791	Music		Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, born in Salzburg, Austrian. One of the greatest composers of all time. He began composing age 5. By 13 he had written sonatas, operettas and symphonies. He died in poverty aged 35 and was buried in a paupers grave.
1770	???	Music		Ludwig van Beethoven, born in Bonn, Germany. One of the worlds greatest composers. Deaf by 1817. Check out the 9th symphony (1824), one of the best pieces ever.
1825	1899	Music		Johann Strauss, born in Vienna. He conducted his own orchestra aged 19, and merged it with his fathers when he died. He toured Europe many times, and the US once in 1876. He composed a lot of dance music, especially waltzes, his most famous piece being The Blue Danube. His father Johann (1804-1849) and brothers Josef (1827-1870) and Eduard (1835-1916) were also well known.
1833	1897	Music		Johannes Brahms, born in Hamburg on 7 May 1833. He studied violin and cello, becoming accomplished at the piano. In 1857 he became a conductor. He burnt all of his work up to the age of 19 and constantly re-worked pieces. His repertoire covered all but opera. He died in Vienna on 13 Apr 1897.
1840	1893	Music		Peter Tchaikovsky, born in Votkinsk, in the Urals. He studied law at St. Petersburg and attended music classes. In 1866 he became teacher of harmony at the Moscow Conservatory. In 1868 he wrote his first opera. From 1887 to 1891 he successfully toured the cities of Europe and America, conducting his own work. Swan Lake (1876) and The Nutcracker (1892) are probably the best known of many famous works. He died in St. Petersburg on 6 Nov 1893.
1857	1934	Music		Edward William Elgar, born near Worcester on 2 Jun 1857. He became organist at St. Georges RC Church, Worcester in 1885. In 1889 he resigned and devoted himself to composing. The Enigma Variations got him noticed, and he went on to produce many other pieces. His third symphony was unfinished when he died in Worcester on 23 Feb 1934.
1874	1934	Music		Gustav Theodore Holst, born in Cheltenham. He began as a trombonist and conductor while studying. From 1919 he taught at the Royal College of Music in London. He wrote The Planets in 1916, amongst many other various arrangements.
1875	1937	Music		Maurice Joseph Ravel, born in Ciboure, Basses-Pyrenees on 7 Mar 1875. From 1899 to 1905 he studied at the Paris Conservatoire. Composing throughout the rest of his life, his most famous piece Bolero, was written in 1928. He died of a neurological disorder in Paris on 28 Dec 1937.
1577	1640	Painter		Peter Paul Rubens. A Flemish painter considered the most important of the 17th Century. A mentor to Velazquez, knighted by Charles 1 of England for some of his work. Painted for many European Monarchs.
1599	1660	Painter		Diego Rodriguez de Silva y Velazquez. A baroque painter born in Seville, Spain. In 1623 became official painter to Philip I V of Spain.
1606	1669	Painter		Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn, born in Leiden, Holland on 15 Jul 1606. Studied art in Amsterdam and took his first pupils at age 22. He produced 600 paintings, including 60 self-portraits and 200 religious works, as well as drawings and etchings. He died in Amsterdam on 4 Oct 1669.
1632	1675	Painter		Jan Vermeer, a Dutch painter born in Delft. Specialised in interior scenes with silvery light and mathematical precision. He made a living as an art dealer and didn't sell his paintings, of which only 35 survive today. He only received attention in the late 19th Century, but is now considered one of the greatest Dutch painters. Little is known of the man.
1727	1788	Painter		Thomas Gainsborough born Suffolk. An English portrait and landscape painter. At age 15 he studied in London. In 1768 he was elected a founder member of The Royal Academy of Arts. Painted George III and consort by appointment and became wealthy painting portraits of the aristocracy. He exhibited 200 portraits and more than 300 other paintings.
1775	1851	Painter		Joseph Mallord William Turner. A London born English landscape painter who studied at The Royal Academy of Arts in London. First exhibited there age 15 and continued until 1850. An associate of the Academy in 1799, a full member in 1802, a professor in 1807 and deputy president in 1845.
1776	1837	Painter		John Constable born 11 June 1776 in Suffolk. A landscape painter who studied at the Royal Academy in London from 1799. He died in London on 31 Mar 1837.
1834	1903	Painter		James Abbott McNeill Whistler, born in Massachusettes on 10 Jul 1834. In 1855 he went to Paris to study painting and won recognition in 1858. A flamboyant, eccentric personality who lived in England and Italy too, he was a major artist when he died in London on 17 Jul 1903.
1839	1906	Painter		Paul Cezanne. Born Aix-en-Provence, France 19 Jan 1839. In 1886 he inherited his father's wealth becoming financially independent. Relatively unknown through most of his life, he was promoted heavily from 1895 and was legendary by the time he died in Aix on 22 Oct 1906.
1840	1926	Painter		Claude Oscar Monet. Born 14 Nov 1840 in Paris. By the mid 1880's he was the leader of the impressionist school and had achieved recognition and financial security. Died at Giverny on 5 Dec 1926.
1841	1919	Painter		Pierre Auguste Renoir, a French impressionist painter born in Limoges on 25 Feb 1841. As a child he painted designs on china, at 17 he copied paintings on fans, lampshades and blinds. From 1862 to 1863 he studied in Paris, In 1864 he exhibited and gained recognition in 1874 and culminated in a solo exhibition in Paris, 1883. Crippled with arthritis in 1899, he continued to paint with a brush strapped to his arm. He died at Cagnes on 3 Dec 1919.
1853	1890	Painter		Vincent Willem van Gogh. Born 30 Mar 1853 in Groot-Zundert, Holland. A Dutch postimpressionist painter who produced 750 paintings and 1600 drawings. He cut off part of his ear and suffered bouts of madness. He eventually shot himself on 27 Jul 1890 and died two days later.

HISTORICAL EVENTS COMPOSED BY K M HIGGS

FR	TO	GRP	PERSON	HISTORICAL EVENT
1881	1973	Painter		Pablo Ruiz y Picasso, born in Malaga on 25 Oct 1881. Aged 10, he produced his first paintings, at 15 he entered Barcelona's School of Fine Arts. He produced 20,000 pieces of art and sculpture in his lifetime. He had distinct style periods: Blue (1900 - 1904), Rose (1905 - 1906), Protocubism (1906 - 1907), Cubist (1908 -), Realist and Surrealist (1914 -). In 1971, the Louvre exhibited his work for his 90th birthday, the only living artist to have that honour. He died at Mougins on 8 Apr 1973.
1904	1989	Painter		Salvador Dali. A Spanish surrealist painter born in Figueras, Cateonia and educated at the School of Fine Arts, Madrid.
1632	1723	Person		Sir Christopher Wren. Born in Wiltshire on 20 Oct 1632. A prolific inventor in childhood, he went to Wadham College, Oxford age 14. In 1657 he became professor of astronomy at Gresham College, London and in 1660 a professor of astronomy at Oxford. At age 29 he developed his interest in architecture. Architect of St. Paul's Cathedral built from 1673 to 1711 and more than 50 of the new London Churches which had to be re-built after the Great Fire. He also built Trinity College library (1677-1692), Hampton Court Palace (1689-1694), Chelsea Hospital (1682), Greenwich Observatory (1675). He was knighted in 1673, and served as an MP for many years. He was a founder member of the Royal Society and became it's president in 1680. He died on 25 Feb 1723 and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.
1720	1788	Person		Charles Edward Stuart born 31 December, 1720. (AKA Bonnie Prince Charlie, The Young Pretender) Led the Scottish Highland army in the 1745 rebellion against George II. Grandson of James II. He got as far as Derby, before having to retreat. His army was routed in April 1746 at Culloden Moor. He was chased abroad and died in Rome on 31 Jan 1788.
1730	1795	Person		Josiah Wedgwood, born in Burslem, Staffs. Age 9 he worked in the family's pottery business. In 1759 he opens his own pottery factory and is appointed royal supplier in 1762. He builds a village called Etruria in 1768, and a new factory with equipment and ovens of his own design. He also builds canals to transport his goods and market them widely. He is the grandfather of Charles Darwin.
1815	1898	Person		Prince Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck, born on 1 Apr 1815 in Schonhausen. He studied law, entering government service in 1836 and resigning a year later to restore profitability to his family's run down estates. In 1847 he entered Prussian politics. The revolution of 1848 saw him in Berlin with the Kaiser. He was rewarded in 1851 with a seat in the Federation "diet" of 39 German states. In 1859 he was made Russian ambassador and in 1862 he went to France. In 1862 he was made minister-president. By 1871 through a series of wars and alliances he had brought into existence the German Empire, with the Prussian King as Emperor. As Imperial Chancellor he consolidated the unified state with oppression and restrictions. Dismissed by the next emperor in 1890, he retired to his estate in Friedrichsruh where he died on 30 Jul 1898.
1820	1910	Person		Florence Nightingale, in 1854 an English nurse organised 38 nurses to serve in the Crimean War. More soldiers were dying from disease than bullets. She improves food, hygiene, clean linen and health care and the death rate fell from 45% to 2%. In England she began a nursing school in 1860. In 1907 she became the first woman to receive the British Order of Merit. She is regarded as the founder of modern nursing.
1833	1885	Person		Charles George Gordon, born in Woolwich on 28 Jan 1833. He was commissioned a 2nd Lt. in 1852, fought in the Crimea from 1853 to 1856. He served in China from 1860 to 1864, suppressing a rebellion. The emperor declared him a mandarin first class. From 1864 to 1874 he worked in Europe. In 1874 he went to Egypt and Sudan then India, China and South Africa until he arrived in Khartoum in Feb 1884 to supervise evacuation in the face of rebellious forces. He defended Khartoum for 10 months but was killed when the city fell on 26 Jan 1885, just two days before the relief force arrived.
1846	1920	Person		Peter Carl Faberge. Born in St. Petersburg, educated in Western Europe he took control of the family jewelry business in 1870. Goldsmith and jeweller to Russian court and other Royal families. Peaked with 700 employees, ended at the revolution in 1918. Famous for his jewelled eggs.
1849	1930	Person		Alfred von Tirpitz, born in Kustrin, (now in Poland). He joined the Prussian navy in 1865 and from 1897 to 1916 was secretary of the German imperial navy. His efforts led to the worlds second largest navy. An advocate of unrestricted submarine warfare which led to the sinking of many neutral ships, the worldwide clamour following the sinking of the British Lusitania on 7 May 1915 led to his resignation. Inactive until 1924 he entered the Reichstag for the next four years.
1850	1916	Person		Horatio Herbert Kitchener, born in Ballylongford on 24 Jun 1850. Educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he was commissioned a 2nd Lt. in 1871. Promoted to Captain in 1883 he accompanied the attempted relief of General Gordon at Khartoum. Governor general of East Sudan from 1886 - 1888 and C in C Egyptian army in 1892, he invaded Sudan in 1895, taking Khartoum in 1898. A major-general in 1896 and a baron in 1898 he was C in C British forces in India from 1902 - 1909. Then he was made a field marsal, appointed consul general in Egypt in 1911 and made an earl in 1914. As war broke he was made secretary of state for war until he was lost at sea when the cruiser Hampshire struck a mine and sank. Appeared on war time posters "Your Country needs You".
1857	1941	Person		Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, born in London and educated at Charterhouse. In 1876, joined the 13th Hussars in India. He rose to Lieutenant-general in 1908 he was knighted in 1909, retiring in 1910. He founded the Boy Scouts in 1908 and the Girl Guides in 1910, writing many books on the movement. In WW1 he served in British Intelligence.
1861	1928	Person		Douglas Haig, born in Edinburgh and educated at Oxford and Sandhurst. Chief of Staff in India before the war, a lieutenant-general, he commanded the 1st Army Corps of the BEF in 1914. Promoted to full general that year, he commanded 1 of the 2 armies of the expanded BEF under John French. Heavy losses in 1915 saw him promoted to C in C of the BEF. He remained in charge for the rest of the war but was harshly criticized by Lloyd George, particularly over the Somme and Passchendaele battles. After the war he became C in C home forces. He was made an Earl in 1919 and Baron in 1921.

HISTORICAL EVENTS COMPOSED BY K M HIGGS

FR	TO	GRP	PERSON	HISTORICAL EVENT
1865	1937	Person		Erich von Ludendorff, born in Posen, Prussia. He joined the Army aged 18, and the general staff in 1894. In the first days of WW1 he took command of a brigade and captured Liege. He was then made chief of staff to Paul von Hindenburg on the Russian front. In 1914 a decisive victory at the Battle of Tannenberg altered the entire situation in the East. Advocating unrestricted submarine warfare led to the US entry into the war. Ludendorff opposed the unconditional surrender and was dismissed. He fled to Sweden but returned in 1919, joining Hitler in the Munich Putsch in Nov 1923. From 1924 to 1928 he was a member of the Reichstag, failing in 1925 to become President. In the late 1920s his pagan worship alienated him from the Nazi Party. In 1935, his book <i>The Nation at War</i> espoused total war.
1871	1936	Person		David Beatty, born in Ireland. Entered the navy in 1884, serving in Egyptian and Chinese waters before being made a rear admiral in 1910. During WW1, his ships fought at Helgoland Bight, Dogger Bank and Jutland. He was made C in C Grand Fleet in 1916, admiral of the fleet in 1919 and first sea lord of the admiralty from 1919 to 1927. Knighted in 1914, he was made an earl in 1919.
1883	1945	Person		Benito Mussolini, born in Predappio on 29 Jul 1883. Self taught, he became a teacher, then a newspaper editor. In Milan 1919 he founded the Fascist party with others. In Oct 1922 he was invited to form a coalition government which he soon dissolved, preferring dictatorship. He conquered Ethiopia in 1935 to 1936, and sent troops to aid Franco in Spain. Italy entered WW2 in Jun 1940, but after a succession of defeats he was dismissed by the King on 25 Jul 1943. The Germans rescued him to help their cause but he tried to flee to Switzerland with his mistress. They were captured by Italian partisans who shot them on 28 Apr 1945 near Lake Como.
1883	1946	Person		John Maynard Keynes, born in Cambridge and educated at Eton and Cambridge. In WW1 he worked in the Treasury, representing them at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. Opposed to the Treaty of Versailles, he resigned and wrote a book accurately predicting the consequences. During the next decade he made his fortune in currency speculation, taught at Cambridge and wrote economic books. In 1942 he was made a baron, and in 1944 led Great Britain at the UN Monetary Conference, promoting the Bank for Reconstruction and the IMF.
1900	1979	Person		Louis Mountbatten, born in Windsor, a great grandson of Queen Victoria, and educated at Osborne and Dartmouth Navy colleges and Cambridge. In 1913 he entered the navy as a cadet, rising in the ranks until in 1942 he became chief of commando operations. In 1943 he became Supreme allied commander, Southeast Asia. Made an earl in 1947 and viceroy of India then governor general until Jun 1948. NATO commander, Mediterranean from 1952 to 1954 and first sea lord 1955 to 1959. He was murdered by an IRA bomb in his boat in Donegal Bay.
1961	1997	Person		Lady Diana Frances Spencer, born into the aristocracy in Sandringham. A kindergarten teacher in London from 1979 to 1981. Becomes Princess Diana, Princess of Wales when she marries Prince Charles, heir to the throne in St. Paul's Cathedral in an internationally televised ceremony on 29 Jul 1981. Produces an heir and a spare, (William and Harry) and is divorced in Feb 1996. She is killed in a Paris tunnel car crash in August 1997.
1515	1529	Politics		Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, born in Ipswich and educated at Oxford. In 1498 he was ordained, in 1511 he was made a privy councillor and was Lord Chancellor to Henry VIII from 1515 to 1529, virtually controlling domestic and foreign affairs. He founded Christ Church College Oxford. He was charged with treason in 1529 and he died in Leicester Abbey while heading for London on 29 Nov 1530.
1545	1596	Politics		Sir Francis Drake. Knighted for sailing around the World with 5 ships, while plundering Spanish ships (1577- 3 Nov 1580). In 1587 he raids Cadiz, destroying supplies and stealing treasure. With Lord Howard Effingham, commander of the British Fleet, in July 1588, they harassed the Spanish Armada of 125 ships from a distance as they sailed up the English Channel. The Armada anchored at Calais, and by use of fire ships, the Armada were scattered and attacked by the British fleet. Deciding to sail around the top of Britain, they were chased into the North sea for 3 days. More ships were wrecked in heavy storms around Scotland and Ireland. 67 ships got back to Spain. England emerged as a major player in European politics.
1561	1626	Politics		Francis Bacon. Trained as a lawyer, became politician under Elizabeth I. In 1617 James I appointed him Lord Chancellor. In 1621 he was dismissed for taking bribes. An advocate of experimental method.
1585	1642	Politics		Cardinal Richelieu (Armand Jean du Plessis, Duc de Richelieu), born in Paris on 9 Sep 1585. In 1607 he was ordained a bishop. In 1616 he became secretary of state but was out of favour and office next year. In 1622 he was reconciled and made a cardinal. He was made chief minister of France in 1624 by Louis XIII, and by 1630 he was virtual ruler of France. He established France as the first military power of Europe. A liberal patron of literature and founder of the French Academy. He died in Paris on 4 Dec 1642.
1725	1774	Politics		Robert Clive, born near Market Drayton on 29 Sep 1725. In 1743, appointed writer (lowest clerical rank) in the East India Co., moving to Madras in 1744. Commissioned as an ensign in 1747. In further actions he helped defeat the French and Indian forces. In 1760 he bought a seat in parliament, became an Irish peer in 1762 and was knighted in 1764. In 1765 he became governor of India. After impeachment and acquittal in 1773, disgrace, opium addiction and continued illness led to suicide on 22 Nov 1774.
1732	1799	Politics		George Washington. First President of USA inaugurated 30 Apr 1789 and again on 4 Mar 1793. Born on 22 Feb 1732 in Virginia. A Major in Nov 1752, a Colonel in Aug 1755, and General & C in C US Army on 15 Jun 1775. He was succeeded by President John Adams on 4 Mar 1797. He died on 14 Dec 1799.
1743	1826	Politics		Thomas Jefferson. Third President of USA inaugurated 4 Mar 1801 and again on 4 Mar 1805. In 1776, US voted for separation from the Empire and he led the writing of the Declaration of Independence, formally adopted on 4 Jul 1776. He was succeeded by President James Madison in 1808. In 1825 he founded the University of Virginia. He died on 4 July 1826.
1809	1865	Politics		Abraham Lincoln, born 12 Feb 1809. Anti slavery campaigner. 16th US President from 4 Mar 1861-1865. Led the Union side against the Confederacy during the American Civil War which began on 12 April 1861. Assassinated after the war by John Wilkes Booth on Good Friday, April 14, 1865.
1833	xxx	Politics		William Wilberforce, born in Hull, in 1759. Educated at Cambridge University. In 1780 became an MP under Pitt the Younger. In 1807 he secured an Act prohibiting the slave trade. In 1823 was a founder member of the Anti-Slavery Society. Ill health forced retirement from Parliament in 1825. The Emancipation Bill banning slavery became law in 1833, one month after his death. The fight had been going on since the 16th Century. He died in 1833.

HISTORICAL EVENTS COMPOSED BY K M HIGGS

FR	TO	GRP	PERSON	HISTORICAL EVENT
1847	1934	Politics		Paul von Hindenburg, born 2 Oct 1847 in Posen, Poland. Entered Prussian army in 1866 advancing to general in 1905 and retiring in 1911. Aug 1914 he commanded the 8th army on the Russian border, his chief of staff was Ludendorff. A field marshal and chief of the German general staff in 1916. In Mar 1917 he established the Hindenburg line (of defensive trenches) but surrendered in Oct 1918. In 1925 he became 2nd president of the Weimar republic. Re-elected in 1932 he appointed Adolf Hitler chancellor on 30 Jan 1933, who quickly seized all powers of the state. He died on 2 Aug 1934.
1863	1914	Politics		Francis Ferdinand (Archduke of Austria). Born in Graz, nephew of Emperor Franz Joseph, he became his heir in 1896. Assassinated with his wife in Sarajevo, Bosnia on 28 Jun 1914 by a Serb nationalist. The incident provoked W W 1.
1868	1918	Politics		Tsar Nicholas Romanov II of Russia and his family were executed on July 16th 1918 during the Russian Revolution.
1879	1953	Politics		Joseph Stalin, born in Gori as Iosif Vissarionovich Dzhughashvili, he adopted the name Stalin (man of steel) in 1910. He joined a Marxist group in 1899. Between 1902 and 1913 he was arrested 8 times, exiled 7 times and escaped 6 times, the last exile lasting from 1913 to 1917. Editor of Pravda for a while, an expert on nationalism, he became secretary-general of the party in 1922. Lenin tried to thwart Stalin as successor before his own death, but failed. In a series of maneuvers he cemented his position as sole leader by 1929. In the mid 1930's purges, arrests and deportations killed millions. Collectivization displaced millions more. Industrialisation was successful and raised the backward USSR to a major power. His KGB secret police was everywhere. In Jan 1953 another purge was beginning when Stalin died.
1889	1945	Politics		Adolf Hitler, born in Braunau am Inn, Austria. Fought in WW I for Germany. In 1921 elected Nazi Party Chairman. In November 1923 he led an uprising in Munich. Sentenced to 5 years, served 9 months and wrote his autobiography Mein Kampf. Appointed Reichs Chancellor 30 January 1933. Started W W I I by invading Poland on 1 Sep 1939. Committed suicide in a Berlin bunker on 30 April 1945.
1900	1945	Politics		Heinrich Himmler. He joined the Nazi party in 1925 and was director of propaganda from 1926 to 1930. He became chief of the SS in 1929, head of the Gestapo in 1934, and won control of all security forces from 1936 to 1945. Minister of the Interior from 1943 and director of home-front operations in 1944. He had overall responsibility for the Jewish question and suppression of opposition. In April 1945 he was captured by the British but committed suicide before his trial as a war criminal at Nuremberg.
1917	1963	Politics	Not finished	John Fitzgerald Kennedy, born in Brookline, Mass. into a wealthy family with a history in politics. In 1935 he entered Princeton, but left ill. He resumed at Harvard. Frequently ill, he was a good athlete. In 1941 the army rejected him due to injury, but he passed the navy medical. Early in 1943 he commanded PT 109, destroyed in Aug 1943. He saved his men and was decorated for bravery, returning to the US for medical treatment. He became a Democratic Congressman age 29 and served 3 terms from 1945 to 1953. He then entered the Senate. On 20 Jan 1961 he was inaugurated 35th president.
1947	xxx	Politics		Mohandas Karamchand (Mahatma) Gandhi, born in Porbandar on 2 Oct 1869. Educated in Law at University College, London. In 1891 was admitted to the British bar. He spent 20 years in South Africa, and was imprisoned for disobedience many times. Organised an Ambulance Corps and Red Cross unit in the Boer War. Influenced by Tolstoy and Christ. He organised Satyagraha (civil disobedience), He led the Indian National Congress Party to Independence and partition in 1947. Muslims got Pakistan, Hindus got India. Gandhi was assassinated by Nathuram Godse, a Hindu fanatic, on 30 Jan 1948.
1676	1745	Prime Minister		Robert Walpole, Prime Minister Apr 1721-Feb 1741. Born in Norfolk on 26 Aug 1676 and educated at Cambridge. He entered parliament in 1701 as a Whig. Appointed secretary for war in 1708, navy treasurer in 1710 and imprisoned for corruption in 1712 by the Tories. Reappointed as chancellor in 1715 after George I arrived, and became the first Prime Minister from Apr 1721 - Feb 1741, although the title was not officially used until 1905. He remained politically active until his death in London on 18 Mar 1745.
1783	1801	Prime Minister		William Pitt the Younger, born in Hayes, Kent on 28 May 1759. Prime Minister Dec 1783-Mar 1801 & May 1804-Feb 1806. His India Act 1784 established control there. In 1788 he established a penal settlement colony in Australia. He opposed the spread of French power by attacking French trade and colonies. On 1 Jan 1801 he incorporated Ireland into the UK with the Act of Union. He is forced by King George III to resign over Catholics rights. He died at Putney on 23 Jan 1806.
1788	1850	Prime Minister		Sir Robert Peel, Prime Minister Dec 1834 - Apr 1835 & Aug 1841 - Jun 1846. Born 5 Feb 1788 near Bury, Lancs. Educated at Harrow School & Oxford University he became an MP in 1809 and a minister in 1811. Home Secretary in 1822, reforming the Police service in 1829. He introduced the Catholic Emancipation Act in 1829. From 1841 - 6 he established the modern Conservative Party. He introduced Income Tax and repealed the Corn Laws. He remained an MP until his death in London on 2 Jul 1850.
1804	1881	Prime Minister		Benjamin Disraeli (1st Earl of Beaconsfield), born in London in 1804. Educated in Blackheath and Walthamstow. Jewish until 1817, converted to Christianity. He wrote several novels, the first appeared in 1826. In 1837 he became a Conservative MP after four previous defeats. In 1852 he became chancellor of the Exchequer. He was a controversial Prime Minister from Feb 1868 - Dec 1868 & Feb 1874 - Apr 1880. He strengthened the British Empire and improved the conditions of the poor.
1809	1898	Prime Minister		William Ewart Gladstone, born in Liverpool in 1809. Educated at Eton and Oxford University. He married in 1839 and had 8 children. Elected to the Tory party in 1832. Became President of Board of Trade in 1843. In 1859 he became a Liberal and chancellor of the Exchequer. Prime Minister Dec 1868 - Feb 1874 & Apr 1880 - Jun 1885 & Feb 1886 - Jul 1886 & Aug 1892 - Mar 1894. In 1870 he introduced education for all children. He resigned as Prime Minister in 1894 and retired. He died of cancer aged 88 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.
1874	1965	Prime Minister		Winston Spencer Churchill, Prime Minister 10 May 1940 - 1945 & 1951 - 1955. Born 30 Nov 1874. Graduated from Sandhurst, resigning his commission in 1899. A Boer War correspondent who effected a daring escape. In 1900 elected as a Conservative MP, a Liberal in 1904 and held severa cabinet posts until 1915. A battalion commander in France until 1917 when he returned to the cabinet until 1922. Out until 1924 he came back as Chancellor until 1929. An MP out of favour until he became PM. A disastrous war led to the mortgaging of the country and the partition of Europe. He received the Nobel Prize for literature and a knighthood in 1953. He died on 24 Jan 1965. After a State funeral he was buried near Blenheim Palace.

HISTORICAL EVENTS COMPOSED BY K M HIGGS

FR	TO	GRP	PERSON	HISTORICAL EVENT
1979	1990	Prime Minister		Margaret Hilda Thatcher (nee Roberts), Prime Minister May 1979 - Nov 1990. Born in Grantham in 1925. Educated at Oxford in Chemistry she then studied for the bar, becoming a tax lawyer. Elected in 1959 she became education minister from 1970 to 1974. After defeat, she became party leader in 1975 and Britain's first woman Prime Minister.
1542	1587	Reign		Mary Queen of Scots, born in Linlithgow in Dec 1542. Queen of Scotland age under 1 week. She signed an abdication under duress after various murders and gunpowder explosions on 24 Jul 1567 in favour of her son (James V I). She was imprisoned, but escaped on 2 May 1568. She fought, was defeated, and fled Scotland to be imprisoned by Elizabeth I. An assassination attempt on Elizabeth was discovered and she was put on trial in Oct 1586. Sentenced to death on Oct 25, Elizabeth signed the execution warrant on 1 Feb 1587 under parliamentary pressure. She was beheaded a week later.
1610	1643	Reign		Louis X I I I of France, son of Henry I V of France and born in Fontainebleu in 1601. From 1610 to 1617 his mother served as regent. He was dominated by Cardinal Richelieu.
1643	1715	Reign		Louis X I V of France, son of Louis X I I I of France and born in Sainte Germain-en-Laye on 5 Sep 1638. His mother ruled as regent from 1643 to ?. Jean Baptiste Colbert became financial advisor and Louis ruled without a first minister. Louis held four council meetings a week formulating the policies over his 20 million subjects. He set up a corps of diplomats and a standing uniformed army. He planned the Champs-Elysees and re-furbished Notre Dame. Patron to music, plays and painting he founded the Academies of Painting and Sculpture, Science, and Architecture. He built the Palace of Versailles in 47 years, and reigned for 72 years.
1715	1774	Reign		Louis X V of France, son of Louis X I V of France and born in Versailles on 15 Feb 1710. Phillipe I I duc d'Orleans was regent until 1723. He died at Versailles on 10 May 1774.
1774	1793	Reign		Louis X V I of France (born 1754) and Marie Antoinette (b.1755-d.1793), were executed in the French Revolution.
1512	1594	Science		Gerardus Mercator, born Rupelmonde (now in Belgium). Educated at the University of Louvain. A Flemish geographer and cartographer and mathematician. He produced his first map in 1537. In 1568 he developed a new way to draw maps using lines of latitude and longitude (the Mercator projection). The system is still widely used in navigation today.
1550	1617	Science		Sir John Napier, born in Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh and educated at St. Andrews University. In 1614 he invented the first system of logarithm tables, similar to the natural and common logarithms in use today. Invented mechanical calculating machines and used decimal point notation to represent fractions.
1564	1642	Science		Galileo Galilei born Pisa, Italy, improves the telescope in 1692 (mag. x30) and discovered Jupiter's 4 major moons. 1633 charged with heresy.
1571	1630	Science		Johannes Kepler. German born astronomer. Deduced three laws to describe planetary motion. Two books covering his work were published in 1609 and 1621
1601	1665	Science		Pierre de Fermat, born in France and a childhood friend of Blaise Pascal, a brilliant mathematician who devised the equations of probability and made other discoveries. He anticipated differential calculus and left a 300 year unanswered (until recently) question known as Fermat's Last Theorem.
1627	1691	Science		Robert Boyle. Born in Lismore, Ireland. Educated in Geneva. A founding member of the Royal Society. First person to isolate and collect a gas. Law $P_1V_1/T_1 = P_2V_2/T_2$. Physicist, linguist, devout Christian, director of the East India Co.
1629	1695	Science		Christian Huygens, born in the Hague. A Dutch astronomer, mathematician and physicist, invents the pendulum clock and develops an improved lens for telescopes in 1656 based on Galileo's ideas, leading to the discovery of a satellite of Saturn and the first accurate description of it's rings. In 1678 he discovered the polarization of light.
1642	1727	Science		Sir Isaac Newton, founder of the Industrial Revolution, inventor of calculus and Newtonian mechanics, Cambridge scholar (1661-1665) 1669 became Cambridge Professor of Maths. Published Principia Mathematica in 1687 and Optiks, on light experiments, in 1704. In 1703 he becomes president of the Royal Society until his death.
1650	1715	Science		Thomas Savery invents the first steam engine in 1698. It is used to pump flood water from mines.
1656	1742	Science		Edmond Halley, born in London and educated at Oxford. Made astronomer royal in 1721 he made an 18 year study of the motion of the moon. He demonstrated that comets move in exaggerated ellipses and belong to the solar system. He discovered his specific comet in 1682 and predicted it's return every 76 years.
1701	1744	Science		Anders Celsius, a Swedish astronomer made Professor of Astronomy at Uppsala University in 1730 until 1744. He built the observatory there in 1740 and invented the Celsius thermometer and Centigrade temperature scale in 1742.
1736	1819	Science		James Watt, patents the rotary steam engine in 1769. His was the first practical design, used in mines, locomotives and machinery.
1748	1814	Science		Joseph Bramah, an Englishman, invents a new toilet in 1778, improving household sanitation.
1751	1832	Science		Claude, Marquis de Jouffroy d'Abbans launches the first steamboat Pyroscape in 1783
1765	1833	Science		Joseph Niepce, born Chalon-sur-Saone. A French physicist, he takes the world's first surviving permanent photograph in 1826 of the courtyard of his house, using a bitumen coated pewter plate. It took 8 hours to develop. In 1829 he went into partnership with Daguerre, another experimenter. He never realised his dreams before his death.
1771	1833	Science		Richard Trevithick, born in Illogan near Camborne-Redruth. In 1796 he exhibits high-pressure steam engines. In 1801 he put into operation the first passenger carrying steam engine. In 1804 he made the first use of steam to haul loads, when it carried ten tons of iron about 9.5 miles. He built the New Castle, the first steam locomotive to run on rails in 1804 and is considered by many to be the real inventor of the locomotive steam engine.
1778	1829	Science		Sir Humphrey Davy, an Englishman, observed Nitrous Oxide to be anaesthetic in 1799. Invented the miners safety lamp in 1815
1781	1848	Science		George Stephenson, born near Newcastle. He worked as a fireman, then a coal mine engineer. He designed a miner's safety lamp. He built locomotives to haul coal from the mines, setting up a factory in 1823. He designs the Rocket in 1829, for passengers and freight, it pulls a 14 ton train at 30 mph and contributed to the laying of tracks and other engine designs.

HISTORICAL EVENTS COMPOSED BY K M HIGGS

FR	TO	GRP	PERSON	HISTORICAL EVENT
1791	1867	Science		Michael Faraday, born on 22 Sep 1791 in Newington, Surrey. Little formal education, he worked from 1813 as a laboratory assistant to Sir Humphrey Davy at the Royal Institution. In 1824 he was elected a member, and in 1825 became director of the R.I. laboratory. In 1826 he started the famous Annual Lectures. He discovered Electricity and linked it to Magnetism. He died on 25 Aug 1867 near Hampton Court, Surrey.
1791	1872	Science		Samuel Finley Breese Morse, born on 27 Apr 1791, in Charlestown, Massachusetts (now part of Boston). Educated at Yale, he studied painting in London and became a successful American artist and sculptor. In 1825 he helped found the National Academy of Design. He became professor of painting at New York University in 1832. He invented the electric telegraph and the Morse code for sending telegraphic messages in 1843. The first long distance message was sent by him between Washington D.C. and Baltimore, Maryland on 24 May 1844. He later worked on submarine cable telegraphy. He died in New York City on 2 Apr 1872.
1792	1871	Science		Charles Babbage, born in Teignmouth, Devonshire. Educated at Cambridge University. Became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1816. He started work on his calculating machine (Difference Engine) in 1821, but lacked the funding to finish it. The design was constructed and verified in 1991, to 13 digit precision. In the 1830's he began work on the more complex Analytical Engine which was also not finished.
1806	1859	Science		Isambard Kingdom Brunel. Engineer. Launches the first transatlantic steamship in 1837.
1809	1882	Science		Charles Darwin, born on 12 Feb 1809 in Shrewsbury, Shropshire. Educated at Edinburgh and Cambridge Universities, he went on HMS Beagle from 1831 into the Pacific, returning in 1836. He published On the Origin of the Species by Natural Selection in 1859. In 1871 he takes the logical step and publishes The Descent of Man, directly challenging the need for a creator. He published other notable works too. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1839. He died in Downe, Kent on 19 Apr 1882 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.
1814	1862	Science		Samuel Colt patents his quick firing revolver in 1836. Improvements included the metal percussion cap replacing the flintlock and the automatic revolving cylinder. 65 million handguns are in circulation in the US alone today.
1824	1907	Science		Lord Kelvin (William Thompson) devised the Kelvin temperature scale.
1828	1914	Science		Joseph Swan, an Englishman, invents the electric light bulb in 1878.
1831	1879	Science		James Clark Maxwell, born in Edinburgh, Scotland. Educated at Edinburgh and Cambridge Universities. A mathematician and physicist who derived equations to link light, magnetism and electricity, expanding on Faraday's work. In 1873 he published his greatest work on the subject. Other work covered Properties and Nature of gases, Theory of Heat, and Matter and Motion. In 1871 he became Professor of Physics at Cambridge and supervised the construction of the Cavendish Lab.
1833	1896	Science		Alfred Bernhard Nobel, born in Stockholm. Educated in St.Petersburg and America A Swedish chemist who made his fortune by selling dynamite, a stable explosive. He invented it in 1867 after his nitro-glycerin factory blew up in 1864 killing his brother. His will provided most of his \$9 million fund the Nobel prizes, the first were awarded in 1901. Awarded for physics, chemistry, medicine & physiology, literature, world peace and (since 1969) economics.
1834	1907	Science		Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev, born in Tobolsk, Siberia. Educated at the University of St. Petersburg and (from 1859) the University of Heidelberg. He published his Periodic Table of the Elements in 1869. In 1871 he released an improved version of it containing gaps for unknown missing elements. In 1887 he undertook a solo balloon flight to study a solar eclipse.
1840	1916	Science		Hiram Stevens Maxim, born in Maine. In 1878 he became chief engineer, US Electric Lighting Company. In 1881 he emigrated to Britain, becoming a citizen. Among hundreds of inventions the most famous is the automatic machine gun which bears his name. In 1884 he organised the Maxim Gun Company, which in 1896 became Vickers Sons and Maxim. He was knighted in 1901.
1844	1929	Science		Karl Benz, a German, invents a petrol driven 3 wheel car in 1885. Reached 9 mph. His company merged to become Mercedes-Benz.
1847	1922	Science		Alexander Graham Bell, born on 3 Mar 1847 in Edinburgh, Scotland. Educated at Edinburgh and London Universities. Emigrated to Canada in 1870 and the US in 1871. In 1872 founded a school for deaf mutes in 1882 he became a naturalized citizen. Demonstrations of his telephone system, from the first ever telephone call on March 10th, 1876, led to the formation of the Bell Telephone Co in 1877. In 1886 he invented the wax cylinder recorder and later the flat disc which formed the basis of the phonograph. He died on 2 Aug 1922 at Baddeck, Nova Scotia.
1847	1931	Science		Thomas Edison, born on 20 Nov 1847, recorded and reproduced him shouting "Mary had a little lamb". Tin foil was later replaced by wax. In 1876 he started the world's first industrial research lab.
1854	1912	Science		Jules Henry Poincare, born in Nancy and educated in Paris. He taught at Caen University from 1879 to 1881, the Paris University from then until 1885, and became professor 1886. Contributions: Fuschian functions, analytical mechanics, electromagnetism, fluid mechanics, heat transfer and thermodynamics. He anticipated chaos theory and wrote 30 books. In 1887 joined the French Academy of Sciences, becoming its president in 1906 and becoming a member of the French Academy in 1908.
1854	1932	Science		George Eastman an American inventor and philanthropist born in New York and self-educated. In 1884 he patented roll film, in 1888 he perfected the Kodak camera. In 1892 the Eastman Kodak Co began to mass produce them. In 1889 he produced the flexible transparent film which led to the development of the film industry. He gave away \$75 million, including the construction of three new colleges. He remained with the company until his death, building up it's R & D facilities.
1855	1932	Science		King Camp Gillette patents the disposable safety razor blade in 1900.
1858	1913	Science		Rudolph Christian Karl Diesel, a German engineer who studied in England and Munich. In 1892 he patented the diesel engine, utilising autoignition and cheaper fuel, and built it with Krupp. He drowned in the English Channel.
1858	1947	Science		Max Karl Ernst Ludwig Planck, born in Kiel on 23 Apr 1858. Educated at Munich and Berlin Universities, became Professor of Physics at Kiel from 1885 and Berlin 1889 to 1928. In 1900 he postulated the quantum theory, one of the most successful of all time. It led to Planck's universal constant and an entirely new field of physics, quantum mechanics. In 1918 he received the Nobel prize in Physics. Openly critical of the Nazi's from 1933, he died at Gottingen on 4 Oct 1947.
1867	1934	Science		Marie Curie (nee Marja Sklodowska) born on 7 Nov 1867 in Warsaw. Educated at the Sorbonne in Paris. Wins the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903 and Chemistry in 1911. Died of leukemia. She met Pierre Curie (b. 15 May 1859 in Paris d.19 Apr 1906) in 1894 and married him in 1895.

HISTORICAL EVENTS COMPOSED BY K M HIGGS

FR	TO	GRP	PERSON	HISTORICAL EVENT
1871	1937	Science		Ernest Rutherford. Born Nelson, New Zealand 30 Aug 1871. Discovered alpha, beta and gamma radiation. Formulated the structure of the atom. Using bombardment, discovered nuclear transmutation. A fellow of the Royal Society in 1903, president from 1925 - 1930. He won the Nobel prize for chemistry. He was knighted in 1914 and made a baron in 1931. He died in London on 19 Oct 1937 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.
1873	1939	Science		Howard Carter. Archaeologist and Egyptologist born in London. From 1891 to 1899 he served in the Archaeological Survey of Egypt. In 1922 Carter and his sponsor Lord Caernarvon discovered Tutankhamen's undisturbed Tomb in the Valley of the Kings. A boy pharaoh who ruled in the 14th Century BC. The treasures are now in the Cairo museum.
1874	1937	Science		Guglielmo Marchese Marconi, born in Bologna and educated at the University, he was the inventor of the first practical radio-signalling system in 1895 over a few km. In 1899 he established a link across the English Channel and in 1901 across the Atlantic, going public in 1907. His system was quickly adopted by the British and Italian navies. He received the 1909 Nobel prize in Physics. Later he experimented with shortwaves and microwaves.
1879	1955	Science		Albert Einstein, born in Ulm on 14 Mar 1879. Educated at Polytechnic of Zurich. In 1902 he joined the Swiss patent office in Bern. In 1905 he received his PhD from the University of Zurich. and published 3 papers on Brownian motion, the photoelectric effect and Special Relativity theory, all in 1905. By 1913 he was appointed director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin. He published the General Theory of Relativity in 1916. He won the Nobel Prize in 1921. He went to Princeton, New Jersey in 1939 but had no part in developing the Atomic bomb. He died in Princeton on 18 Apr 1955.
1881	1955	Science		Alexander Fleming, born Darvel, Scotland and educated at the London University and St. Mary's Hospital where he became professor emeritus from 1928 to 1948. In 1922 he discovered lysozyme and in 1928 penicillin. He was knighted in 1944 and shared the Nobel Prize in medicine for penicillin. The first general use of Penicillin is in 1944.
1885	1962	Science		Niels Bohr, born Copenhagen on 7 Oct 1885. Earned PhD in 1911 at University of Copenhagen and went to Cambridge under JJThomson then Manchester under Rutherford. In 1913 & 1915 he published his theory of the atom, binding Rutherford's observations, quantum theory and the Planck constant. He received the Nobel prize in 1922. He escaped the German invasion and joined the team at Los Alamos on the Manhattan project. He died in Copenhagen on 18 Nov 1962.
1888	1946	Science		John Logie Baird, a Scotsman, transmits a TV image of a face in 1926.
1889	1953	Science		Edwin Powell Hubble. American astronomer born in Missouri and educated at the Universities of Chicago then Oxford. He went to Mt. Wilson in 1919 and became it's research director. From 1948 he also oversaw the 200 inch Palomar. Known for classifying extragalactic systems, discovering Galaxies and their motions, he substantiated the expanding Universe theory.
1889	1972	Science		Igor Ivanovich Sikorsky. A Russian engineer born in the Ukraine. He is educated at St. Petersburg naval college. In 1913 he designed, built and flew the first successful multi-engined plane. Later he built military planes for Russia and France. In 1919 he went to the USA and became a citizen in 1928. He builds the first successful helicopter in America in 1939 and built them for the USAF in W W 2.
1890	1939	Science		Anthony Herman Gerard Fokker, born Java and educated in Holland his first factory produced pursuit aircraft in Germany during W W 1. After the war he set up factories in the US and became a citizen. Influenced welded tubular fuselage construction.
1890	1976	Science		Percy Shaw invents cats eyes for road markings in 1933.
1897	1967	Science		John Douglas Cockcroft, born in Todmorden and educated at Manchester and Cambridge Universities. In 1932 with Ernest Walton built the first atomic accelerator to bombard lithium with protons and produce helium, of great importance to the Manhattan project. From 1941 to 1944 he was head of Air Defence R & D, 1944 to 1946 head of Canadian National Research Council. Knighted in 1948, he shared the Nobel prize in Physics in 1951 with Walton.
1900	1958	Science		Wolfgang Pauli, born in Vienna. Defined the Pauli exclusion principle of quantum mechanics, where only two electrons can occupy the same energy level simultaneously in an atom. He hypothesised the existence of the neutrino in 1931, which was a fundamental contribution to meson theory. In 1945 he was awarded the Nobel Prize.
1900	1985	Science		Lazlo Biro, a Hungarian, invents the ball point pen in 1938, crucial was his development of a viscous oil based ink.
1901	1954	Science		Enrico Fermi, born in Rome on 29 Sep 1901. Educated at Pisa University, he became professor at Rome University in 1926. He developed a theory of beta decay, and from 1934 used neutron bombardment to produce artificial radioactivity for which he got the Nobel prize in 1938. He produced the first controlled fission reaction at Chicago University in Dec 1942, joining the Los Alamos team for the rest of the war. He died of cancer in Chicago on 28 Nov 1954.
1902	1984	Science		Paul Adrien Maurice Dirac, born in Bristol. Educated at the Universities of Bristol and Cambridge. His quantum theory of electron motion led him to predict the existence of the positron in 1928, confirmed in 1932 by Carl Anderson. In 1933 he shared the Nobel prize with Schrodinger. Professor of Maths at Cambridge from 1932 to 1968 he was made a fellow of the Royal Society in 1939. From 1971 till his death in 1984 he was professor of physics at Florida State University.
1918	1988	Science		Richard Phillips Feynman, an American physicist born in New York city. Educated at MIT and Princeton, where in 1942 he started working on the Manhattan Project before moving to Los Alamos. From 1945 he taught at Cornell, becoming professor at California Institute of Technology in 1950. In 1965 he shared the Nobel Prize for Physics. Main protagonist on the presidential commission investigating the Challenger disaster in 1986.
1934	1968	Science		Yuri Gagarin, born near Smolensk, enrolled in the air force and graduated as a pilot in 1957. The first man in space in Vostok 1 at 17,000 mph, he did a single orbit in 1 hr 48 min. He died in a test plane crash.
1624	1630	War		England is at War with Spain
1627	1630	War		England is at War with France
1642	1646	War		The First English Civil War, Parliament against Royalists
1644	----	War		The Battle of Marston Moor near York was fought by 45,000 men on 2/7/1644. The parliamentary forces (Ironsides) were led to victory by Oliver Cromwell.

HISTORICAL EVENTS COMPOSED BY K M HIGGS

FR	TO	GRP	PERSON	HISTORICAL EVENT
1645	----	War		The Battle of Naseby was fought on 14/6/1645. Oliver Cromwell's leadership of the cavalry was decisive in winning the battle and destroying the King's army.
1648	???	War		The Second English Civil War. Saw the Provinces revolt against military rule.
1650	1651	War		The Third Civil War, the end of which saw Charles I beheaded.
1651	1654	War		England is at War with The Dutch
1655	1657	War		England is at War with The Dutch
1655	1660	War		England is at War with Spain
1672	1674	War		England is at War with The Dutch
1688	1697	War		The Nine Years War fought against Louis X I V of France
1689	----	War		The Battle of the Boyne. James I I defeated by William I I I.
1758	1805	War		Horatio Nelson. Born 29 Sep 1758 in Norfolk England. Joined the Navy in 1770, made captain in 1779, commodore in 1796, vice-admiral in 1801. In 1803 he was made commander of the Mediterranean fleet. In July 1797 his right arm was wounded and amputated. He was mortally wounded on 21 Oct 1805 by a French sharpshooter. He had just defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets from his flagship Victory off Cape Trafalgar, Spain. Nelson's column was erected in London in 1849 as a monument. Britain's most famous and one of the world's most successful naval commanders was buried in St.Paul's Cathedral, London.
1759	----	War		Gen. James Wolfe wins the Battle of Quebec & control of Canada.
1769	1821	War		Napoleon Bonaparte born 15 August 1769 in Ajaccio, Corsica. 1779 studied at Brienne military school. 1784 joins Royal Military School, Paris. A Brigadier General in Dec 1793, a General in June 1795. Commander in Chief in Oct 1795. May 1798 sails for Egypt. July 1799 discovery of Rosetta stone. First Consul of France from 10 November 1799 and Emperor in May 1804. He wages war throughout Europe with brilliant success from 1804-1815. Enters Moscow Sep 1812.Abdication Apr 1814. Escapes from Elba Feb 1815. Defeated by Wellington at Waterloo on 18 June 1815. He died of stomach cancer on 5 May, 1821. The Arc de Triomphe was built to celebrate his victories. The country's basic law is Code Napoleon. He was a brilliant propagandist, using the printing press and his image to great advantage.
1775	???	War		The American War of Independence is fought & won against British forces.
1789	----	War		The French Revolution.
1798	----	War		The Battle of the Nile. Admiral Nelson destroys the French Fleet on 1st August.
1805	----	War		The Battle of Trafalgar. Admiral Nelson wins but is killed.
1839	1860	War		The Opium wars (1839-42 & 1856-60). China defeated, Hong Kong and territories won.
1839	1860	War		The Opium wars, fought between Britain and China 1839 to 1843 and 1856 to 1860. Begun when China confiscated opium warehouses in Canton. British warships won a quick victory and the Treaty of Nanking gave Hong Kong to Britain, opened up 5 other ports, and incurred a large indemnity. In Oct 1856, the British ship Arrow was boarded by Chinese police and the crew charged with smuggling. Britain used it to launch a second offensive with the French which was quickly victorious. When the Chinese refused to ratify the new treaty, Beijing was occupied by British and French forces and the Summer Palace was burnt down. The treaty was ratified, and further concessions were gained, leading to legalisation of opium.
1854	----	War		The Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, Crimea. 247 of 673 died in the charge against Russian cannons.
1857	1858	War		The Indian Mutiny, soldiers rebelled, order restored.
1899	1902	War		The Boer War. 60,000 Afrikaners (The Boers) against 450,000 British. 26,000 died in the concentration camps. Boers defeated resulting in the Union of South Africa.
1914	1918	War		World War One. Britain, France and Russia defeat Germany and Austro-Hungarian Empire.
1916	----	War		The Easter Rising of 2000 Irish Catholic rebels in Dublin, 24 Apr 1916, after centuries of British rule. led by Sir Roger Casement, Padhraic Pearse and Sinn Fein. The court-martial sentenced 15 to death, executed by British Troops. Casement was hanged for treason, others got life sentences. 440 British casualties, unknown Irish casualties and 200 buildings destroyed eventually led to the creation of the Irish Free State in 1921.
1939	1945	War		World War Two. Britain, Russia and America defeat Germany, Italy and Japan.
1945	----	War		Two atomic bombs are dropped by the American air force on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima (the B-29 Enola Gay) and Nagasaki, ending World War 2.
1982	???	War		The Falklands War to liberate the islands from the Argentinian invasion forces.
1564	1616	Writer		William Shakespeare, a prolific English play writer who was baptised in Stratford upon Avon. He arrived in London about 1588, achieving success by 1592. Wealth came from his acting company, the Globe Theatre and Blackfriars. His company performed at the courts of James I and Elizabeth I, for whom he wrote Twelfth Night in 1599. He was buried in Stratford church.
1596	1650	Writer		Rene Descartes. Born in France. I think, therefore I am. A reductionist philosopher and mathematician. Laid the foundations for co-ordinate maths.
1608	1674	Writer		John Milton, an English poet born in London on 9 Dec 1608 and educated at Christ's College Cambridge. Disillusioned, he abandoned the idea of joining the clergy. His writing supported the parliamentary cause in the civil war. Appointed foreign secretary in 1649, but blind by 1652 he wrote with an assistant. After the restoration, he was imprisoned for a while. He died on 8 Nov 1674. Paradise Lost was his major work.
1633	1703	Writer		Samuel Pepys an English civil servant born in London on 23 Feb 1633. He kept a detailed and candid diary in shorthand from 1660 to 1669. In 1673 Charles I I made him secretary of the admiralty. In 1679 he became an MP. Accused of being Roman Catholic and passing secrets to the French he was briefly imprisoned in The Tower. the charges were dropped and he was released. President of the Royal Society in 1684 and secretary of the admiralty once more. Retired in 1688 he died on 26 May 1703 in London. He bequeathed his diary and manuscripts to Magdelene College Cambridge.
1709	1784	Writer		Dr. Samuel Johnson, born in Lichfield on 18 Sep 1709. Essentially self taught with his father's books he went to Oxford, leaving in poverty after a breakdown and without a degree. In 1731 he began teaching, in 1737 he began writing. Beginning in 1747 he produced the Dictionary of the English Language in 1755, with about 40,000 entries. He was awarded an honorary PhD of civil law by Trinity, Dublin in 1765. His literary output continued till he died on 13 Dec 1784.
1770	1850	Writer		William Wordsworth, an English poet born on 7 Apr 1770 at Cockermouth. Educated at Cambridge. In 1842 he was given a government pension, in 1843 he became poet laureate. He died at Rydal Mount on 23 Apr 1850.

HISTORICAL EVENTS COMPOSED BY K M HIGGS

FR	TO	GRP	PERSON	HISTORICAL EVENT
1775	1817	Writer		Jane Austen, born near Basingstoke. She never left her parents home, writing 6 complete novels. Some incomplete novels and her letters were published after she died. Famous for <i>Pride & Prejudice</i> , <i>Sense & Sensibility</i> , <i>Mansfield Park</i> and <i>Emma</i> .
1788	1824	Writer		George Gordon Noel Byron, born in London on 22 Jan 1788. Educated at Harrow and Cambridge he inherited the title from his Granduncle in 1798 and took the name Noel in 1822 to receive an inheritance. He published his first work in 1807. In 1809 he took his seat in the Lords. In 1816 he left England for good after rumours of incest and insanity. Living in Geneva, Venice then Pisa he joined the Greek revolt against the Turks in Jul 1823. He contributed substantial funds and raised a Regiment for them. They made him Commander in Chief of their forces in Jan 1824. He died at Missolonghi 3 months later.
1792	1822	Writer		Percy Bysshe Shelley, born near Horsham on 4 Aug 1792. Educated at Eton and Oxford (expelled after one year for an atheist pamphlet). In 1818 he left England for good. He wrote all his major work after this time. He drowned in a storm while sailing off Italy on 8 Jul 1822.
1795	1821	Writer		John Keats, born in London on 31 Oct 1795. He studied medicine in London hospitals but preferred to be a poet. In 1820 he got tuberculosis, moved to Rome for the climate but died there on 23 Feb 1821.
1809	1892	Writer		Alfred Tennyson, born in Somersby on 6 Aug 1809. Educated at Cambridge from 1827 to 1831 without taking his degree. In 1842 he won wide acclaim for the two volume <i>Poems</i> , which established him as the foremost poet of his day. In 1850 he succeeded Wordsworth as Poet Laureate. He was made a Baron in 1884. He died in Hazlemere on 6 Oct 1892.
1812	1870	Writer		Charles John Huffam Dickens, born in Portsmouth on 7 Feb 1812. He started school age 9, but was mostly self-educated. He worked in a shoe polish factory when his father was imprisoned in 1824, his young life was the basis for <i>David Copperfield</i> . In 1827 he worked as a clerk and learn't shorthand, going on to report in courts and in parliament. In 1836 he published <i>The Pickwick Papers</i> in monthly installments, a new method at the time and swiftly adopted by contemporaries. As well as a host of books, he administered charities and ran a theatrical company who played for Queen Victoria in 1851. He died of a stroke on 9 Jun 1870 and was buried at Westminster Abbey.
1815	1882	Writer		Anthony Trollope, born in London on 24 Apr 1815. He entered the post office as a clerk in 1834, transferring to Ireland in 1841. He wrote the first of 60 novels in 1847. His two series, the <i>Barchester chronicles</i> and <i>Palliser novels</i> are his most popular. He retired in 1867 and died in London on 6 Dec 1882.
1816	1855	Writer		Charlotte Bronte born on 21 Apr 1816 in Yorkshire. She wrote <i>Jane Eyre</i> . Died 31 Mar 1855.
1818	1848	Writer		Emily Jane Bronte born on 30 Jul 1818 in Yorkshire. She wrote <i>Wuthering Heights</i> . Died 19 Dec 1848.
1820	1849	Writer		Anne Bronte born on 17 Mar 1820 in Yorkshire. Least known, she wrote <i>Agnes Grey</i> . Died 28 May 1849.
1828	1910	Writer		Leo Tolstoy, born near Moscow on 9 Sep 1828. Orphaned at the age of nine, he inherited wealth and was raised by relatives. He studied at Kazan University but left without taking his degree. He wrote his two masterpieces <i>War and Peace</i> (1865 - 1869) and <i>Anna Karenina</i> (1875 - 1877) as well as many short stories and other novels. He died at a remote railway station on 20 Nov 1910.
1835	1910	Writer		Mark Twain, born in Florida, pseudonym of Samuel Langhorne Clemens. He wrote <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i> in 1876, <i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i> in 1884 and many other novels in his time. In 1894 his publishing company was bankrupt, but he worked and paid off his debts. He received an honorary Doctorate from Oxford in 1907.
1840	1928	Writer		Thomas Hardy, born in Dorsetshire on 2 Jun 1840. Educated locally then privately, he started as an apprentice stone mason, writing poems with little success. His first two novels were written anonymously from 1871 to 1872. The rest were written in his own name. After <i>Jude the Obscure</i> he was branded an atheist, and led to him to announce he was cured of writing novels. He died in Dorchester on 11 Jan 1928.
1854	1900	Writer		Oscar Wilde, an Irish writer and wit born Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills Wilde in Dublin on 16 Oct 1854. Educated at Oxford. He lectured and wrote books and plays. In 1895 at the height of his fame he was convicted of sodomy and imprisoned for 2 years hard labour. He emerged bankrupt and downcast, and moved to Paris. He died of meningitis in Paris on 30 Nov 1900.
1856	1950	Writer		George Bernard Shaw. Born in Dublin on 26 Jul 1856. He went to London in 1876. He wrote more than 50 stage plays, was a music and theatre critic. He died on 2 Nov 1950.
1859	1930	Writer		Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. A British physician and novelist born 22 May 1859. The first of 68 <i>Sherlock Holmes</i> stories appeared in 1887. In 5 years he abandoned medicine and writing became his main occupation. He served as a physician in the Boer war, was knighted in 1902. He died at Crowborough, Sussex on 7 Jul 1930.
1865	1936	Writer		(Joseph) Rudyard Kipling, English writer born in Bombay on 30 Dec 1865. Age six, he went to England to be educated. Most of his work is set in India and Burma, including the <i>Jungle Book</i> (1894). He received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1907, the first English author to do so. He died in London on 18 Jan 1936.
1865	1939	Writer		William Butler Yeats born in Dublin on 13 Jun 1865. Irish poet and dramatist drawn to the nationalists by his new wife. From 1922 to 1928 served in the Irish senate. He received the Nobel prize for literature in 1923 and died in Roquebrune France on 18 Jan 1939. Buried at Sligo, Ireland.
1871	1922	Writer		Marcel Proust, a French writer born in Paris on 10 Jul 1871. He wrote the epic " <i>A la recherche du temps perdu</i> " between 1913 and 1927. He died 18 Nov 1922.
1874	1965	Writer		(William) Somerset Maugham an English author born in Paris who studied medicine at Heidelberg University and St. Thomas's Hospital London.
1875	1950	Writer		Edgar Rice Burroughs, born in Chicago. He was a soldier, business executive, gold miner, cowboy, storekeeper and a policeman before he turned to writing. Best known for the <i>Tarzan</i> books which first appeared in 1914 and were translated into 50 languages. He sold 50 million books and produced more than 60 books, including science fiction, some of which led to movies, TV and radio shows, and a comic strip.
1882	1941	Writer		James Augustine Aloysius Joyce, born in Dublin on 2 Feb 1882. Educated at University College, Dublin, he published poems, essays and novels before achieving international fame for <i>Ulysses</i> in 1922. He died in Zurich on 13 Jan 1941.
1882	1956	Writer		Alan Alexander Milne. An English author who wrote <i>Pooh bear</i> stories and many others from 1919 on.
1886	1967	Writer		Siegfried Sassoon, an English poet and novelist. Served as a commissioned officer in W W 1.

HISTORICAL EVENTS COMPOSED BY K M HIGGS

FR	TO	GRP	PERSON	HISTORICAL EVENT
1892	1973	Writer		John Ronald Reuel Tolkien, born in South Africa. He studied Anglo-Saxon and medieval literature at Oxford. The Hobbit (1937) and The Lord of the Rings (1954 - 1955) are his most famous works. He was also a critic, philologist and Merton professor of English at Oxford from 1945 to 1959.
1893	1918	Writer		Wilfred Owen, an English poet from early youth. He fought as an officer from Jan 1917 until he was hospitalized next May. He was killed one week before the Armistice. He got the Military Cross. Recognition as a poet came after his death.
1894	1963	Writer		Aldous Leonard Huxley born in Godalming and educated at Eton and Oxford. He worked on periodicals and verse before his first novel in 1921. He wrote more than 45 books. During the 1920's he lived mainly in France and Italy, emigrating to the US in 1937.
1894	1984	Writer		John Boynton Priestley, an English writer born in Bradford who served in the infantry in W W 1 after which he went to Cambridge University. A newspaper essayist and critic who refused a knighthood and peerage.
1897	1968	Writer		Enid Mary Blyton, born in London. After training and teaching kindergarten for 1 year she became a governess for 4 years and began to publish her writing. The first was a collection of poems in 1922. The Secret Seven, The Famous Five and Noddy series of books remain firm favourites with children around the world.
1903	1950	Writer		George Orwell an English writer born Eric Arthur Blair in Motihari, India and educated at Eton. From 1922 to 1927 he served with the Indian police in Burma. From 1936 to 1939 he joined the Republicans in the Spanish civil war. He wrote Animal Farm (1945) and Nineteen Eighty-four (1949) and many others.
1911	1993	Writer		William Gerald Golding, born in Cornwall. Educated at Oxford, he trained as a teacher but joined the navy in W W I I. After the war he took up writing and produced The Lord of the Flies in 1954. He wrote many more and was knighted in 1988.
ZZX	ZZX	ZZX	To Do	Agr Revolution
ZZX	ZZX	ZZX	To Do	BBC Alexander Palace
ZZX	ZZX	ZZX	To Do	The Great Depression
ZZZ	ZZZ	ZZZ	To Do	John Logie Baird
ZZZ	ZZZ	ZZZ	To Do	Lord Caernarvon
ZZZ	ZZZ	ZZZ	To Do	Cuvier palaentologist
ZZZ	ZZZ	ZZZ	To Do	Vasco da Gama