

HISTORICAL FIGURES

Ancient Greeks and Romans

Greeks

Aeschines, orator, 389-314 BC
 Aeschylus, dramatist, 525-456 BC
 Aesop, fabulist, c620-c560 BC
 Alcibiades, politician, 450-404 BC
 Anacreon, poet, c582-c485 BC
 Anaxagoras, philosopher, c500-428 BC
 Anaximander, philosopher, 611-546 BC
 Anaximenes, philosopher, c570-500 BC
 Antiphon, speechwriter, c480-411 BC
 Apollonius, mathematician, c265-170 BC
 Archimedes, math., 287-212 BC
 Aristophanes, dramatist, c448-380 BC
 Aristotle, philosopher, 384-322 BC
 Athenaeus, scholar, fl. c200
 Calliades, architect, fl. 5th cent. BC
 Callimachus, poet, c305-240 BC
 Cratinus, comic dramatist, 520-421 BC
 Democritus, philosopher, c460-370 BC
 Demosthenes, orator, 384-322 BC
 Diodorus, historian, fl. 20 BC

Diogenes, philosopher, 372-c287 BC
 Dionysius, historian, d. c7 BC
 Empedocles, philosopher, c490-430 BC
 Epicharmus, dramatist, c530-440 BC
 Epictetus, philosopher, c55-c135
 Epicurus, philosopher, 341-270 BC
 Eratosthenes, scientist, 276-194 BC
 Euclid, mathematician, fl. c300 BC
 Euripides, dramatist, c484-406 BC
 Galen, physician, 130-200
 Heraclitus, philosopher, c540-c475 BC
 Herodotus, historian, c484-420 BC
 Hesiod, poet, 8th cent. BC
 Hippocrates, physician, c460-377 BC
 Homer, poet, fl. c700 BC(?)
 Isocrates, orator, 436-338 BC
 Menander, dramatist, 342-292 BC
 Parmenides, philosopher, b c515 BC
 Pericles, statesman, c495-429 BC
 Phidias, sculptor, c500-435 BC

Pindar, poet, c518-c438 BC
 Plato, philosopher, c428-347 BC
 Plutarch, biographer, c46-120
 Polybius, historian, c200-c118 BC
 Praxiteles, sculptor, 400-330 BC
 Pythagoras, phil., math., c580-c500 BC
 Sappho, poet, c610-c580 BC
 Simonides, poet, 556-c468 BC
 Socrates, philosopher, 469-399 BC
 Solon, statesman, 640-560 BC
 Sophocles, dramatist, c496-406 BC
 Strabo, geographer, c63 BC-AC 24
 Thales, philosopher, c634-546 BC
 Themistocles, politician, c524-c460 BC
 Theocritus, poet, c310-250 BC
 Theophrastus, phil., c372-c287 BC
 Thucydides, historian, fl. 5th cent. BC
 Timon, philosopher, c320-c230 BC
 Xenophon, historian, c434-c355 BC
 Zeno, philosopher, c335-c263 BC

Romans

Ammianus, historian, c330-395
 Apuleius, satirist, c124-c170
 Boethius, scholar, c480-524
 Caesar, Julius, leader, 100-44 BC
 Catiline, politician, c108-62 BC
 Cato (Elder), statesman, 234-49 BC
 Catullus, poet, c84-54 BC
 Cicero, orator, 106-43 BC
 Claudian, poet, c370-c404
 Ennius, poet, 239-170 BC
 Gellius, author, c130-c165
 Horace, poet, 65-8 BC

Juvenal, satirist, 60-127
 Livy, historian, 59 BC-AD 17
 Lucan, poet, 39-65
 Lucilius, poet, c180-c102 BC
 Lucretius, poet, c99-c55 BC
 Martial, epigrammatist, c38-c103
 Nepos, historian, c100-c25 BC
 Ovid, poet, 43 BC-AD 17
 Persius, satirist, 34-62
 Plautus, dramatist, c254-c184 BC
 Pliny the Elder, scholar, 23-79
 Pliny the Younger, author, 62-113

Quintilian, rhetorician, c35-c97
 Sallust, historian, 86-34 BC
 Seneca, philosopher, 4 BC-AD 65
 Silius, poet, c25-101
 Statius, poet, c45-c96
 Suetonius, biographer, c69-c122
 Tacitus, historian, 56-120
 Terence, dramatist, 185-c159 BC
 Tibullus, poet, c55-c19 BC
 Vergil, poet, 70-19 BC
 Vitruvius, architect, fl. 1st cent. BC

Rulers of England and Great Britain

ENGLAND

Name	Saxons and Danes	Reign Began	Died	Death Age	Years Reigned
Egbert	King of Wessex, won allegiance of all English	829	839	—	10
Ethelwulf	Son, King of Wessex, Sussex, Kent, Essex	839	858	—	19
Ethelbald	Son of Ethelwulf, displaced father in Wessex	858	860	—	2
Ethelbert	2d son of Ethelwulf, united Kent and Wessex	860	866	—	6
Ethelred I	3d son, King of Wessex, fought Danes	866	871	—	5
Alfred	The Great, 4th son, defeated Danes, fortified London	871	899	52	28
Edward	The Elder, Alfred's son, united English, claimed Scotland	899	924	55	25
Athelstan	The Glorious, Edward's son, King of Mercia, Wessex	924	940	45	16
Edmund	3d son of Edward, King of Wessex, Mercia	940	946	25	6
Edred	4th son of Edward	946	955	32	9
Edwy	The Fair, eldest son of Edmund, King of Wessex	955	959	18	3
Edgar	The Peaceful, 2d son of Edmund, ruled all English	959	975	32	17
Edward	The Martyr, eldest son of Edgar, murdered by stepmother	975	978	17	4
Ethelred II	The Unready, 2d son of Edgar, married Emma of Normandy	978	1016	48	37
Edmund II	Ironside, son of Ethelred II, King of London	1016	1016	27	0
Canute	The Dane, gave Wessex to Edmund, married Emma	1016	1035	40	19
Harold I	Harefoot, natural son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
Hardecanute	Son of Canute by Emma, Danish King	1040	1042	24	2
Edward	The Confessor, son of Ethelred II (canonized 1161)	1042	1066	62	24
Harold II	Edward's brother-in-law, last Saxon King	1066	1066	44	0
House of Normandy					
William I	The Conqueror, defeated Harold at Hastings	1066	1087	60	21
William II	Rufus, 3d son of William I, killed by arrow	1087	1100	43	13
Henry I	Beauclerc, youngest son of William I	1100	1135	67	35
House of Blois					
Stephen	Son of Adela, daughter of William I, and Count of Blois	1135	1154	50	19
House of Plantagenet					
Henry II	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet (Angevin) by Matilda, daughter of Henry I	1154	1189	56	35
Richard I	Coeur de Lion, son of Henry II, crusader	1189	1199	42	10
John	Lackland, son of Henry II, signed Magna Carta, 1215	1199	1216	50	17
Henry III	Son of John, acceded at 9, under regency until 1227	1216	1272	65	56
Edward I	Son of Henry III	1216	1272	68	35
Edward II	Son of Edward I, deposed by Parliament, 1327	1272	1307	43	20
Edward III	Of Windsor, son of Edward II	1307	1327	65	50
Richard II	Grandson of Edward III, minor until 1389, deposed 1399	1327	1377	65	22
House of Lancaster					
Henry IV	Son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III	1399	1413	47	13
Henry V	Son of Henry IV, victor of Agincourt	1413	1422	34	9
Henry VI	Son of Henry V, deposed 1461, died in Tower	1422	1471	49	39

Name	House of York	Reign Began	Died	Death Age	Years Reigned
Edward IV	Great-great-grandson of Edward III, son of Duke of York	1461	1483	40	22
Edward V	Son of Edward IV, murdered in Tower of London	1483	1483	13	0
Richard III	Brother of Edward IV, fell at Bosworth Field	1483	1485	32	2
House of Tudor					
Henry VII	Son of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, whose father had married the widow of Henry V; descended from Edward III through his mother, Margaret Beaufort via John of Gaunt. By marriage with daughter of Edward IV he united Lancaster and York	1485	1509	53	24
Henry VIII	Son of Henry VII, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.	1509	1547	56	38
Edward VI	Son of Henry VIII, by Jane Seymour, his 3d queen. Ruled under regents. Was forced to name Lady Jane Grey his successor. Council of State proclaimed her queen July 10, 1553. Mary Tudor won Council, was proclaimed queen July 19, 1553. Mary had Lady Jane Grey beheaded for treason, Feb. 1554	1547	1553	16	6
Mary I	Daughter of Henry VIII, by Catherine of Aragon	1553	1558	43	5
Elizabeth I	Daughter of Henry VIII, by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	69	44

GREAT BRITAIN

House of Stuart					
James I	James VI of Scotland, son of Mary, Queen of Scots. <i>First to call himself King of Great Britain. This became official with the Act of Union, 1707</i>	1603	1625	59	22
Charles I	Only surviving son of James I; beheaded Jan. 30, 1649	1625	1649	48	24

Commonwealth, 1649-1660

Council of State, 1649; Protectorate, 1653					
The Cromwells	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector Richard Cromwell, son, Lord Protector, resigned May 25, 1659	1653 1658	1658 1712	59 86	— —

House of Stuart (Restored)

Charles II	Eldest son of Charles I, died without issue	1660	1685	55	25
James II	2d son of Charles I. Deposed 1688, Interregnum Dec. 11, 1688, to Feb. 13, 1689	1685	1701	68	3
William III and Mary II	Son of William, Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I Eldest daughter of James II and wife of William III 2d daughter of James II	1689 1689 1702	1702 1694 1714	51 33 49	13 6 12

House of Hanover

George I	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, granddaughter of James I	1714	1727	67	13
George II	Only son of George I, married Caroline of Brandenburg	1727	1760	77	33
George III	Grandson of George II, married Charlotte of Mecklenburg	1760	1820	81	59
George IV	Eldest son of George III, Prince Regent, from Feb. 1811	1820	1830	67	10
William IV	3d son of George III, married Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen	1830	1837	71	7
Victoria	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III; married (1840) Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who became Prince Consort	1837	1901	81	63

House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha

Edward VII	Eldest son of Victoria, married Alexandra, Princess of Denmark	1901	1910	68	9
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House of Windsor

<i>Name Adopted July 17, 1917</i>					
George V	2d son of Edward VII, married Princess Mary of Teck	1910	1936	70	25
Edward VIII	Eldest son of George V; acceded Jan. 20, 1936, abdicated Dec. 11	1936	1972	77	1
George VI	2d son of George V; married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon	1936	1952	56	15
Elizabeth II	Elder daughter of George VI, acceded Feb. 6, 1952	1952	—	—	—

Rulers of Scotland

Kenneth I MacAlpin was the first Scot to rule both Scots and Picts, AD 846.
 Duncan I was the first general ruler, 1034. Macbeth seized the kingdom 1040, was slain by Duncan's son, Malcolm III MacDuncan (Canmore), 1057.
 Malcolm married Margaret, Saxon princess who had fled from the Normans. Queen Margaret introduced English language and English monastic customs. She was canonized, 1250. Her son Edgar, 1097, moved the court to Edinburgh. His brothers Alexander I and David I succeeded. Malcolm IV, the Maiden, 1153, grandson of David I, was followed by his brother, William the Lion, 1165, whose son was Alexander II, 1214. The latter's son, Alexander III, 1249, defeated the Norse and regained the Hebrides. When he died, 1286, his granddaughter, Margaret, child of Eric of Norway and grandniece of Edward I of England, known as the Maid of Norway, was chosen ruler, but died 1290, aged 8.
 John Baliol, 1292-1296. (Interregnum, 10 years.)
 Robert Bruce (The Bruce), 1306-1329, victor at Bannockburn, 1314.
 David II, only son of Robert Bruce, ruled 1329-1371.

Robert II, 1371-1390, grandson of Robert Bruce, son of Walter, the Steward of Scotland, was called The Steward, first of the so-called Stuart line.
 Robert III, son of Robert II, 1390-1406.
 James I, son of Robert III, 1406-1437.
 James II, son of James I, 1437-1460.
 James III, eldest son of James II, 1460-1488.
 James IV, eldest son of James III, 1488-1513.
 James V, eldest son of James IV, 1513-1542.
 Mary, daughter of James V, born 1542, became queen when one week old; was crowned 1543. Married, 1558, Francis, son of Henry II of France, who became king 1559, died 1560. Mary ruled Scots 1561 until abdication, 1567. She also married Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley (1565), and James, Earl of Bothwell (1567). Imprisoned by Elizabeth I, Mary was beheaded 1587.
 James VI, 1566-1625, son of Mary and Lord Darnley, became King of England on death of Elizabeth in 1603. Although the thrones were thus united, the legislative union of Scotland and England was not effected until the Act of Union, May 1, 1707.

438 BC
 428-347 BC
 c46-120
 200-c118 BC
 400-330 BC
 ath., c580-c500 BC
 c580 BC
 3-c468 BC
 469-399 BC
 40-560 BC
 t, c496-406 BC
 c63 BC-AD 24
 c634-546 BC
 an, c524-c460 BC
 10-250 BC
 c372-c287 BC
 1, II, 5th cent. BC
 c320-c230 BC
 c434-c355 BC
 335-c263 BC

c35-c97
 -34 BC
 4 BC-AD 65
 6
 r, c69-c122
 -120
 85-c159 BC
 19 BC
 1st cent. BC

Death Age	Years Reigned
—	10
—	19
—	2
—	6
—	5
52	28
55	25
45	16
25	6
32	9
18	3
32	17
17	4
48	37
27	0
40	19
—	5
24	2
62	24
44	0

60	21
43	13
67	35
50	19
56	35
42	10
50	17
65	56
68	35
43	20
65	50
33	22
47	13
34	9
49	39

Prime Ministers of Great Britain

Designations in parentheses describe each government;

W=Whig; T=Tory; CI=Coalition; P=Peelite; L=Liberal; C=Conservative; La=Labour.

Sir Robert Walpole (W)	1721-1742	Earl of Derby (C)	1866-1868
Earl of Wilmington (W)	1742-1743	Benjamin Disraeli (C)	1868
Henry Pelham (W)	1743-1754	William E. Gladstone (LI)	1868-1874
Duke of Newcastle (W)	1754-1756	Benjamin Disraeli (C)	1874-1880
Duke of Devonshire (W)	1756-1757	William E. Gladstone (LI)	1880-1885
Duke of Newcastle (W)	1757-1762	Marquess of Salisbury (C)	1885-1886
Earl of Bute (T)	1762-1763	William E. Gladstone (LI)	1886
George Grenville (W)	1763-1765	Marquess of Salisbury (C)	1886-1892
Marquess of Rockingham (W)	1765-1766	William E. Gladstone (LI)	1892-1894
William Pitt the Elder (Earl of Chatham) (W)	1766-1768	Earl of Rosebery (LI)	1894-1895
Duke of Grafton (W)	1768-1770	Marquess of Salisbury (C)	1895-1902
Frederick North (Lord North) (T)	1770-1782	Arthur J. Balfour (C)	1902-1905
Marquess of Rockingham (W)	1782	Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman (LI)	1905-1908
Earl of Shelburne (W)	1782-1783	Herbert H. Asquith (LI)	1908-1915
Duke of Portland (CI)	1783	Herbert H. Asquith (CI)	1915-1916
William Pitt the Younger (T)	1783-1801	David Lloyd George (CI)	1916-1922
Henry Addington (T)	1801-1804	Andrew Bonar Law (C)	1922-1923
William Pitt the Younger (T)	1804-1806	Stanley Baldwin (C)	1923-1924
William Wyndham Grenville,		James Ramsay MacDonald (La)	1924
Baron Grenville (W)	1806-1807	Stanley Baldwin (C)	1924-1929
Duke of Portland (T)	1807-1809	James Ramsay MacDonald (La)	1929-1931
Spencer Perceval (T)	1809-1812	James Ramsay MacDonald (CI)	1931-1935
Earl of Liverpool (T)	1812-1827	Stanley Baldwin (CI)	1935-1937
George Canning (T)	1827	Neville Chamberlain (CI)	1937-1940
Viscount Goderich (T)	1827-1828	Winston Churchill (CI)	1940-1945
Duke of Wellington (T)	1828-1830	Winston Churchill (C)	1945
Earl Grey (W)	1830-1834	Clement Attlee (La)	1945-1951
Viscount Melbourne (W)	1834	Sir Winston Churchill (C)	1951-1955
Sir Robert Peel (T)	1834-1835	Sir Anthony Eden (C)	1955-1957
Viscount Melbourne (W)	1835-1841	Harold Macmillan (C)	1957-1963
Sir Robert Peel (T)	1841-1846	Sir Alec Douglas-Home (C)	1963-1964
Lord (later Earl) John Russell (W)	1846-1852	Harold Wilson (La)	1964-1970
Earl of Derby (T)	1852	Edward Heath (C)	1970-1974
Earl of Aberdeen (P)	1852-1855	Harold Wilson (La)	1974-1976
Viscount Palmerston (LI)	1855-1858	James Callaghan (La)	1976-1979
Earl of Derby (C)	1858-1859	Margaret Thatcher (C)	1979-1990
Viscount Palmerston (LI)	1859-1865	John Major (C)	1990-1997
Earl Russell (LI)	1865-1866	Tony Blair (La)	1997-

Historical Periods of Japan

Yamato	c. 300-592	Conquest of Yamato plain c. AD 300.	Muromachi	1392-1573	Unification of Southern and Northern Courts, 1392.
Asuka	592-710	Accession of Empress Suiko, 592.	Sengoku	1467-1600	Beginning of the Onin war, 1467.
Nara	710-794	Completion of Heijo (Nara), 710; the capital moves to Nagaoka, 784.	Momoyama	1573-1603	Oda Nobunaga enters Kyoto, 1568; Nobunaga deposes last Ashikaga shogun, 1573; Tokugawa Ieyasu victor at Sekigahara, 1600.
Heian	794-1185	Completion of Heian (Kyoto), 794.	Edo	1603-1867	Ieyasu becomes shogun, 1603.
Fujiwara	858-1160	Fujiwara-no-Yoshifusa becomes regent, 858.	Meiji	1868-1912	Enthronement of Emperor Mutsuhito (Meiji), 1867; Meiji Restoration and Charter Oath, 1868.
Taira	1160-1185	Taira-no-Kiyomori assumes control, 1160; Minamoto-no-Yoritomo victor over Taira, 1185.	Taisho	1912-1926	Accession of Emperor Yoshihito, 1912.
Kamakura	1192-1333	Yoritomo becomes shogun, 1192.	Showa	1926-1989	Accession of Emperor Hirohito, 1926.
Namboku	1334-1392	Restoration of Emperor Godaigo, 1334; Southern Court established by Godaigo at Yoshino, 1336.	Heisei	1989-	Accession of Emperor Akihito, 1989.
Ashikaga	1338-1573	Ashikaga Takauji becomes shogun, 1338.			

Rulers of France: Kings, Queens, Presidents

Caesar to Charlemagne

Julius Caesar subdued the Gauls, native tribes of Gaul (France), 58 to 51 BC. The Romans ruled 500 years. The Franks, a Teutonic tribe, reached the Somme from the East c. AD 250. By the 5th century the Merovingian Franks ousted the Romans. In 451, with the help of Visigoths, Burgundians and others, they defeated Attila and the Huns at Chalons-sur-Marne.

Childeric I became leader of the Merovingians 458. His son Clovis I (Chlodwig, Ludwig, Louis), crowned 481, founded the dynasty. After defeating the Alemanni (Germans) 496, he was baptized a Christian and made Paris his capital. His line ruled until Childeric III was deposed, 751.

The West Merovingians were called Neustrians, the eastern Austrasians. Pepin of Herstal (687-714), major domus,

or head of the palace, of Austrasia, took over Neustria as dux (leader) of the Franks. Pepin's son, Charles, called Martel (the Hammer), defeated the Saracens at Tours-Poitiers, 732; was succeeded by his son, Pepin the Short, 741, who deposed Childeric III and ruled as king until 768.

His son, Charlemagne, or Charles the Great (742-814), became king of the Franks, 768, with his brother Carloman, who died 771. Charlemagne ruled France, Germany, parts of Italy, Spain, and Austria, and enforced Christianity. Crowned Emperor of the Romans by Pope Leo III in St. Peter's, Rome, Dec. 25, 800. Succeeded by son, Louis I the Pious, 814. At death, 840, Louis left empire to sons, Lothair (Roman emperor); Pepin I (king of Aquitaine); Louis II (of Germany); Charles the Bald (France). They quarreled and, by the peace of Verdun, 843, divided the empire.

The date p

843	Charles
877	Louis II
879	Louis III
885	Charles
888	Eudes (I)
898	Charles
922	Robert,
923	Rudolph
936	Louis IV
954	Lothair,
986	Louis V
987	Hugh Capet
996	Robert I
1031	Henry I
1060	Philip I (I)
1108	Louis VI
1137	Louis VI
1180	Philip II
1223	Louis VI
1226	Louis IX
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1270	Philip III
1285	Philip IV
1314	Louis X
	John I
1316	Philip V
1322	Charles
1328	Philip VI
1350	John II (I)
1364	Charles
1380	Charles
1422	Charles
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1461	Louis XI
1483	Charles
1498	Louis XI
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1589	Henry IV
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The date preceding each entry is year of accession.

The Carolingians

- 843 Charles I (the Bald); Roman Emperor, 875
- 877 Louis II (the Stammerer), son
- 879 Louis III (died 882) and Carloman, brothers
- 885 Charles II (the Fat); Roman Emperor, 881
- 888 Eudes (Odo), elected by nobles
- 898 Charles III (the Simple), son of Louis II, defeated by
- 922 Robert, brother of Eudes, killed in war
- 923 Rudolph (Raoul), Duke of Burgundy
- 936 Louis IV, son of Charles III
- 954 Lothair, son, aged 13, defeated by Capet
- 986 Louis V (the Sluggard), left no heirs

The Capets

- 987 Hugh Capet, son of Hugh the Great
- 996 Robert II (the Wise), his son
- 1031 Henry I, his son
- 1060 Philip I (the Fair), son
- 1108 Louis VI (the Fat), son
- 1137 Louis VII (the Younger), son
- 1180 Philip II (Augustus), son, crowned at Reims
- 1223 Louis VIII (the Lion), son
- 1226 Louis IX, son, crusader; Louis IX (1214-1270) reigned 44 years, arbitrated disputes with English King Henry III; led crusades, 1248 (captured in Egypt 1250) and 1270, when he died of plague in Tunis. Canonized 1297 as St. Louis.
- 1270 Philip III (the Hardy), son
- 1285 Philip IV (the Fair), son, king at 17
- 1314 Louis X (the Headstrong), son. His posthumous son, John I, lived only 7 days
- 1316 Philip V (the Tall), brother of Louis X
- 1322 Charles IV (the Fair), brother of Louis X

House of Valois

- 1328 Philip VI (of Valois), grandson of Philip III
- 1350 John II (the Good), his son, retired to England
- 1364 Charles V (the Wise), son
- 1380 Charles VI (the Beloved), son
- 1422 Charles VII (the Victorious), son. In 1429 Joan of Arc (Jeanne d'Arc) promised Charles to oust the English, who occupied northern France. Joan won at Orleans and Patay and had Charles crowned at Reims, July 17, 1429. Joan was captured May 24, 1430, and executed May 30, 1431, at Rouen for heresy. Charles ordered her rehabilitation, effected 1455.

- 1461 Louis XI (the Cruel), son, civil reformer
- 1483 Charles VIII (the Affable), son
- 1498 Louis XII, great-grandson of Charles V
- 1515 Francis I, of Angouleme, nephew, son-in-law. Francis I (1494-1547) reigned 32 years, fought 4 big wars, was patron of the arts, aided Cellini, del Sarto, Leonardo da Vinci, Rabelais, embellished Fontainebleau.

- 1547 Henry II, son, killed at a joust in a tournament. He was the husband of Catherine de Medicis (1519-1589) and the lover of Diane de Poitiers (1499-1566). Catherine was born in Florence, daughter of Lorenzo de Medici. By her marriage to Henry II she became the mother of Francis II, Charles IX, Henry III and Queen Margaret (Reine Margot), wife of Henry IV. She persuaded Charles IX to order the massacre of Huguenots on the Feast of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572, the day her daughter was married to Henry of Navarre.

- 1559 Francis II, son. In 1548, Mary, Queen of Scots since infancy, was betrothed when 6 to Francis, aged 4. They were married 1558. Francis died 1560, aged 16; Mary ruled Scotland, abdicated 1567.

- 1560 Charles IX, brother
- 1574 Henry III, brother, assassinated

House of Bourbon

- 1589 Henry IV, of Navarre, assassinated. Henry IV made enemies when he gave tolerance to Protestants by Edict of Nantes, 1598. He was grandson of Queen Margaret of Navarre, literary patron. He married Margaret of Valois, daughter of Henry II and Catherine de Medicis; was divorced; in 1600 married Marie de Medicis, who became Regent of France, 1610-1617,

for her son, Louis XIII, but was exiled by Richelieu, 1631.

- 1610 Louis XIII (the Just), son. Louis XIII (1601-1643) married Anne of Austria. His ministers were Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin.

- 1643 Louis XIV (The Grand Monarch), son. Louis XIV was king 72 years. He exhausted a prosperous country in wars for thrones and territory. By revoking the Edict of Nantes (1685) he caused the emigration of the Huguenots. He said: "I am the state."

- 1715 Louis XV, great-grandson. Louis XV married a Polish princess; lost Canada to the English. His favorites, Mme. Pompadour and Mme. Du Barry, influenced policies. Noted for saying "After me, the deluge."

- 1774 Louis XVI, grandson; married Marie Antoinette, daughter of Empress Maria Therese of Austria. King and queen beheaded by Revolution, 1793. Their son, called Louis XVII, died in prison, never ruled.

First Republic

- 1792 National Convention of the French Revolution
- 1795 Directory, under Barras and others
- 1799 Consulate, Napoleon Bonaparte, first consul. Elected consul for life, 1802.

First Empire

- 1804 Napoleon I (Napoleon Bonaparte), emperor. Josephine (de Beauharnais), empress, 1804-1809; Marie Louise, empress, 1810-1814. Her son, Francois (1811-1832), titular King of Rome, later Duke de Reichstadt and "Napoleon II," never ruled. Napoleon abdicated 1814, died 1821.

Bourbons Restored

- 1814 Louis XVIII, king; brother of Louis XVI
- 1824 Charles X, brother; reactionary; deposed by the July Revolution, 1830

House of Orleans

- 1830 Louis-Philippe, the "citizen king"

Second Republic

- 1848 Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, president, nephew of Napoleon I.

Second Empire

- 1852 Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte), emperor; Eugenie (de Montijo), empress. Lost Franco-Prussian war, deposed 1870. Son, Prince Imperial (1856-1879), died in Zulu War. Eugenie died 1920.

Third Republic—Presidents

- 1871 Thiers, Louis Adolphe (1797-1877)
- 1873 MacMahon, Marshal Patrice M. de (1808-1893)
- 1879 Grevy, Paul J. (1807-1891)
- 1887 Sadi-Carnot, M. (1837-1894), assassinated
- 1894 Casimir-Perier, Jean P. P. (1847-1907)
- 1895 Faure, Francois Felix (1841-1899)
- 1899 Loubet, Emile (1838-1929)
- 1906 Fallieres, C. Armand (1841-1931)
- 1913 Poincare, Raymond (1860-1934)
- 1920 Deschanel, Paul (1856-1922)
- 1920 Millerand, Alexandre (1859-1943)
- 1924 Doumergue, Gaston (1863-1937)
- 1931 Doumer, Paul (1857-1932), assassinated
- 1932 Lebrun, Albert (1871-1950), resigned 1940
- 1940 Vichy govt. under German armistice: Henri Philippe Petain (1856-1951), Chief of State, 1940-1944.
- Provisional govt. after liberation: Charles de Gaulle (1890-1970), Oct. 1944-Jan. 21, 1946; Felix Gouin (1884-1977), Jan. 23, 1946; Georges Bidault (1899-1983), June 24, 1946.

Fourth Republic—Presidents

- 1947 Auriol, Vincent (1884-1966)
- 1954 Coty, Rene (1882-1962)

Fifth Republic—Presidents

- 1959 De Gaulle, Charles Andre J. M. (1890-1970)
- 1969 Pompidou, Georges (1911-1974)
- 1974 Giscard d'Estaing, Valery (1926-)
- 1981 Mitterrand, Francois (1916-1996)
- 1995 Chirac, Jacques (1932-)

Rulers of Middle Europe; Rise and Fall of Dynasties; Rulers of Germany

Carolingian Dynasty

Charles the Great, or Charlemagne, ruled France, Italy, and Middle Europe; established Ostmark (later Austria); crowned Roman emperor by pope in Rome, AD 800; died 814.

Louis I (Ludwig) the Pious, son; crowned by Charlemagne 814; died 840.

Louis II, the German, son; succeeded to East Francia (Germany) 843-876.

Charles the Fat, son; inherited East Francia and West Francia (France) 876, reunited empire, crowned emperor by pope 881, deposed 887.

Arnulf, nephew, 887-899. Partition of empire.

Louis the Child, 899-911, last direct descendant of Charlemagne.

Conrad I, duke of Franconia, first elected German king, 911-918, founded House of Franconia.

Saxon Dynasty; First Reich

Henry I, the Fowler, duke of Saxony, 919-936.

Otto I, the Great, 936-973, son; crowned Holy Roman Emperor by pope, 962.

Otto II, 973-983, son; failed to oust Greeks and Arabs from Sicily.

Otto III, 983-1002, son; crowned emperor at 16.

Henry II, the Saint, duke of Bavaria, 1002-1024, great-grandson of Otto the Great.

House of Franconia

Conrad II, 1024-1039, elected king of Germany.

Henry III, the Black, 1039-1056, son; deposed 3 popes; annexed Burgundy.

Henry IV, 1056-1106, son; regency by his mother, Agnes of Poitou. Banned by Pope Gregory VII, he did penance at Canossa.

Henry V, 1106-1125, son; last of Salic House.

Lothair, duke of Saxony, 1125-1137. Crowned emperor in Rome, 1134.

House of Hohenstaufen

Conrad III, duke of Swabia, 1138-1152. In 2d Crusade.

Frederick I, Barbarossa, 1152-1190; Conrad's nephew.

Henry VI, 1190-1196, took lower Italy from Normans. Son became king of Sicily.

Philip of Swabia, 1197-1208, brother.

Otto IV, of House of Wettin, 1198-1215; deposed.

Frederick II, 1215-1250, son of Henry VI; king of Sicily; crowned king of Jerusalem in 5th Crusade.

Conrad IV, 1250-1254, son; lost lower Italy to Charles of Anjou.

Conradin, 1252-1268, son, king of Jerusalem and Sicily, beheaded. Last Hohenstaufen.

Interregnum, 1254-1273, Rise of the Electors.

Transition

Rudolph I of Hapsburg, 1273-1291, defeated King Ottocar II of Bohemia. Bequeathed duchy of Austria to eldest son, Albert.

Adolph of Nassau, 1292-1298, killed in war with Albert of Austria.

Albert I, king of Germany, 1298-1308, son of Rudolph.

Henry VII, of Luxemburg, 1308-1313, crowned emperor in Rome. Seized Bohemia, 1310.

Louis IV of Bavaria (Wittelsbach), 1314-1347. Also elected was Frederick of Austria, 1314-1330 (Hapsburg). Abolition of papal sanction for election of Holy Roman Emperor.

Charles IV, of Luxemburg, 1347-1378, grandson of Henry VII, German emperor and king of Bohemia, Lombardy, Burgundy; took Mark of Brandenburg.

Wenceslaus, 1378-1400, deposed.

Rupert, Duke of Palatine, 1400-1410.

Sigismund, 1411-1437.

Hungary

Stephen I, house of Arpad, 997-1038. Crowned king 1000; converted Magyars; canonized 1083. After several centuries of feuds Charles Robert of Anjou became Charles I, 1308-1342.

Louis I, the Great, son, 1342-1382; joint ruler of Poland with Casimir III, 1370. Defeated Turks.

Mary, daughter, 1382-1395, ruled with husband, Sigismund of Luxemburg, 1387-1437, also king of Bohemia. As bro. of Wenceslaus he succeeded Rupert as Holy Roman Emperor, 1410.

Albert, 1438-1439, son-in-law of Sigismund; also Roman emperor as Albert II (see under Hapsburg).

Ulazlo I of Poland, 1440-1444.

Ladislaus V, posthumous son of Albert II, 1444-1457. John Hunyadi (Hunyadi Janos), governor (1446-1452), fought Turks, Czechs; died 1456.

Matthias I (Corvinus), son of Hunyadi, 1458-1490. Shared rule of Bohemia, captured Vienna, 1485, annexed Austria, Styria, Carinthia.

Ulazlo II (king of Bohemia), 1490-1516.

Louis II, son, aged 10, 1516-1526. Wars with Suleiman, Turk. In 1527 Hungary split between Ferdinand I, Archduke of Austria, bro.-in-law of Louis II, and John Zapolya of Transylvania. After Turkish invasion, 1547, Hungary split between Ferdinand, Prince John Sigismund (Transylvania), and the Turks.

House of Hapsburg

Albert V of Austria, Hapsburg, crowned king of Hungary, Jan. 1438, Roman emperor, March 1438, as Albert II; died 1439.

Frederick III, cousin, 1440-1493. Fought Turks.

Maximilian I, son, 1493-1519. Assumed title of Holy Roman Emperor (German), 1493.

Charles V, grandson, 1519-1556. King of Spain with mother co-regent; crowned Roman emperor at Aix, 1520. Confronted Luther at Worms; attempted church reform and religious conciliation; abdicated 1556.

Ferdinand I, king of Bohemia, 1526, of Hungary, 1527; disputed German king, 1531. Crowned Roman emperor on abdication of brother Charles V, 1556.

Maximilian II, son, 1564-1576.

Rudolph II, son, 1576-1612.

Matthias, brother, 1612-1619, king of Bohemia and Hungary. Ferdinand II of Styria, king of Bohemia, 1617, of Hungary, 1618, Roman emperor, 1619. Bohemian Protestants deposed him, elected Frederick V of Palatine, starting Thirty Years War.

Ferdinand III, son, king of Hungary, 1625, Bohemia, 1627; Roman emperor, 1637. Peace of Westphalia, 1648, ended war. Leopold I, 1658-1705; Joseph I, 1705-1711; Charles VI, 1711-1740.

Maria Theresa, daughter, 1740-1780, Archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary; ousted pretender, Charles VII, crowned 1742; in 1745 obtained election of her husband Francis I as Roman emperor and co-regent (d. 1765). Fought Seven Years' War with Frederick II of Prussia. Mother of Marie Antoinette.

Joseph II, son, 1765-1790, Roman emperor, reformer; powers restricted by Empress Maria Theresa until her death, 1780. First partition of Poland. Leopold II, 1790-1792.

Francis II, son, 1792-1835. Fought Napoleon. Proclaimed first hereditary emperor of Austria, 1804. Forced to abdicate as Roman emperor, 1806; last use of title. Ferdinand I, son, 1835-1848, abdicated during revolution.

Austro-Hungarian Monarchy

Francis Joseph I, nephew, 1848-1916, emperor of Austria, king of Hungary. Dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary formed, 1867. After assassination of heir, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, June 28, 1914, Austrian diplomacy precipitated World War I.

Charles I, grand-nephew, 1916-1918, last emperor of Austria and king of Hungary. Abdicated Nov. 11-13, 1918, died 1922.

Rulers of Prussia

Nucleus of Prussia was the Mark of Brandenburg. First margrave Albert the Bear (Albrecht), 1134-1170. First Hohenzollern margrave was Frederick, burgrave of Nuremberg, 1417-1440.

Frederick William, 1640-1688, the Great Elector. Son, Frederick III, 1688-1713, crowned King Frederick of Prussia, 1701.

Frederick William I, son, 1713-1740.

Frederick II, the Great, son, 1740-1786, annexed Silesia, part of Austria.

Frederick William II, nephew, 1786-1797.

Frederick William III, son, 1797-1840. Napoleonic wars.

Frederick William IV, son, 1840-1861. Uprising of 1848 and first parliament and constitution.

Second and Third Reich

William I, 1861-1888, brother. Annexation of Schleswig and Hanover; Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1871, proclamation of German Reich, Jan. 18, 1871, at Versailles; William, German emperor (Deutscher Kaiser), Bismarck, chancellor.

Frederick III, son, 1888.

William II, son, 1888-1918. Led Germany in World War I, abdicated as German emperor and king of Prussia, Nov. 9, 1918. Died in exile in Netherlands, June 4, 1941. Minor rulers of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurttemberg also abdicated.

Germany proclaimed republic at Weimar, July 1, 1919. Presidents included: Frederick Ebert, 1919-1925; Paul von Hindenburg-Beneckendorff, 1925, reelected 1932, d. Aug. 2, 1934. Adolf Hitler, chancellor, chosen successor as Leader-Chancellor (Fuehrer-Reichskanzler) of Third Reich. Annexed Austria, Mar. 1938. Precipitated World War II, 1939-1945. Suicide Apr. 30, 1945.

Germany After 1945

Following World War II, Germany was split between democratic West and Soviet-dominated East. West German chancellors: Konrad Adenauer, 1949-1963; Ludwig Erhard, 1963-1966; Kurt Georg Kiesinger, 1966-1969; Willy Brandt, 1969-1974; Helmut Schmidt, 1974-1982; Helmut Kohl, 1982-1990. East German Communist party leaders: Walter Ulbricht, 1946-1971; Erich Honecker, 1971-1989; Egon Krenz, 1989-1990.

Germany reunited Oct. 3, 1990. Post-reunification chancellors: Helmut Kohl, 1990-1998; Gerhard Schröder, 1998.

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At a plebiscite June 2, 1946, Italy voted for a republic; Premier Alcide de Gasperi became chief of state June 13, 1946. On June 28, 1946, the Constituent Assembly elected Enrico de Nicola, Liberal, provisional president. Successive presidents: Luigi Einaudi, elected May 11, 1948; Giovanni

Gronchi, Apr. 29, 1955; Antonio Segni, May 6, 1962; Giuseppe Saragat, Dec. 28, 1964; Giovanni Leone, Dec. 29, 1971; Alessandro Pertini, July 9, 1978; Francesco Cossiga, July 9, 1985; Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, May 28, 1992, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, May 18, 1999.

Rulers of Spain

From 8th to 11th centuries Spain was dominated by the Moors (Arabs and Berbers). The Christian reconquest established small kingdoms (Asturias, Aragon, Castile, Catalonia, Leon, Navarre, and Valencia). In 1474 Isabella; b. 1451, became Queen of Castile & Leon. Her husband, Ferdinand, b. 1452, inherited Aragon 1479, with Catalonia, Valencia, and the Balearic Islands, became Ferdinand V of Castile. By Isabella's request Pope Sixtus IV established the Inquisition, 1478. Last Moorish kingdom, Granada, fell 1492. Columbus opened New World of colonies, 1492. Isabella died 1504, succeeded by her daughter, Juana "the Mad," but Ferdinand ruled until his death 1516.

Charles I, b. 1500, son of Juana, grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella, and of Maximilian I of Hapsburg; succeeded later as Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V, 1520; abdicated 1556. Philip II, son, 1556-1598, inherited only Spanish throne; conquered Portugal, fought Turks, sent Armada vs. England. Married to Mary I of England, 1554-1558. Succession: Philip III, 1598-1621; Philip IV, 1621-1665; Charles II, 1665-1700, left Spain to Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV, who as Philip V, 1700-1746, founded Bourbon dynasty; Ferdinand VI, 1746-1759; Charles III, 1759-1788; Charles IV, 1788-1808, abdicated.

Napoleon now dominated politics and made his brother Joseph King of Spain 1808, but the Spanish ousted him in 1813. Ferdinand VII, 1808, 1814-1833, lost American colonies; succeeded by daughter Isabella II, aged 3, with wife Maria Christina of Naples regent until 1843. Isabella

deposed by revolution 1868. Elected king by the Cortes, Amadeo of Savoy, 1870; abdicated 1873. First republic, 1873-74. Alphonso XII, son of Isabella, 1875-85. His posthumous son was Alphonso XIII, with his mother, Queen Maria Christina regent; Spanish-American war, Spain lost Cuba, gave up Puerto Rico, Philippines, Sulu Is., Marianas. Alphonso took throne 1902, aged 16, married British Princess Victoria Eugenia of Battenberg. Dictatorship of Primo de Rivera, 1923-30, precipitated revolution of 1931. Alphonso agreed to leave without formal abdication. Monarchy abolished; the second republic established, with socialist backing. Niceto Alcalá Zamora was president until 1936, when Manuel Azaña was chosen.

In July 1936, the army in Morocco revolted against the government and General Francisco Franco led the troops into Spain. The revolution succeeded by Feb. 1939, when Azaña resigned. Franco became chief of state, with provisions that if he was incapacitated, the Regency Council by two-thirds vote could propose a king to the Cortes, which needed to have a two-thirds majority to elect him.

Alphonso XIII died in Rome Feb. 28, 1941, aged 54. His property and citizenship had been restored.

A law restoring the monarchy was approved in a 1947 referendum. Prince Juan Carlos, b. 1938, grandson of Alphonso XIII, was designated by Franco and the Cortes (Parliament) in 1969 as future king and chief of state. Franco died in office, Nov. 20, 1975; Juan Carlos proclaimed king, Nov. 22.

Leaders in the South American Wars of Liberation

Simon Bolivar (1783-1830), Jose Francisco de San Martin (1778-1850), and Francisco Antonio Gabriel Miranda (1750-1816) are among the heroes of the early 19th century struggles of South American nations to free themselves from Spain. All three, and their contemporaries, operated in periods of factional strife, during which soldiers and civilians suffered.

Miranda, a Venezuelan, who had served with the French in the American Revolution and commanded parts of the French Revolutionary armies in the Netherlands, attempted to start a revolt in Venezuela in 1806 and failed. In 1810, with British and American backing, he returned and was briefly a dictator, until the British withdrew their support. In 1812 he was overcome by the royalists in Venezuela and taken prisoner, dying in a Spanish prison in 1816.

San Martin was born in Argentina and during 1789-1811 served in campaigns of the Spanish armies in Europe and Africa. He first joined the independence movement in Argentina in 1812 and in 1817 invaded Chile with 4,000 men over the mountain passes. Here he and Gen. Bernardo O'Higgins (1778-1842) defeated the Spaniards at Chacabuco, 1817; O'Higgins was named Liberator and became first director of Chile, 1817-23. In 1821 San Martin occupied Lima and Callao, Peru, and became protector of Peru.

Bolivar, the greatest leader of South American liberation from Spain, was born in Venezuela, the son of an aristocratic

family. He first served under Miranda in 1812 and in 1813 captured Caracas, where he was named Liberator. Forced out next year by civil strife, he led a campaign that captured Bogota in 1814. In 1817 he was again in control of Venezuela and was named dictator. He organized Nueva Granada with the help of General Francisco de Paula Santander (1792-1840). By joining Nueva Granada, Venezuela, and the area that is now Panama and Ecuador, the republic of Colombia was formed, with Bolivar president. After numerous setbacks he decisively defeated the Spaniards in the second battle of Carabobo, Venezuela, June 24, 1821.

In May, 1822, Gen. Antonio Jose de Sucre, Bolivar's lieutenant, took Quito. Bolivar went to Guayaquil to confer with San Martin, who resigned as protector of Peru and withdrew from politics. With a new army of Colombians and Peruvians Bolivar defeated the Spaniards in a battle at Junin in 1824 and cleared Peru.

De Sucre organized Charcas (Upper Peru) as Republica Bolivar (now Bolivia) and acted as president in place of Bolivar, who wrote its constitution. De Sucre defeated the Spanish faction of Peru at Ayacucho, Dec. 19, 1824.

Continued civil strife finally caused the Colombian federation to break apart. Santander turned against Bolivar, but the latter defeated him and banished him. In 1828 Bolivar gave up the presidency he had held precariously for 14 years. He became ill from tuberculosis and died Dec. 17, 1830. He is buried in the national pantheon in Caracas.

Rulers of Russia; Leaders of the USSR and Russian Federation

First ruler to consolidate Slavic tribes was Rurik, leader of the Russians who established himself at Novgorod, AD 862. He and his immediate successors had Scandinavian affiliations. They moved to Kiev after 972 and ruled as Dukes of Kiev. In 988 Vladimir was converted and adopted the Byzantine Greek Orthodox service, later modified by Slav influences. Important as organizer and lawgiver was Yaroslav, 1019-1054, whose daughters married kings of Norway, Hungary, and France. His grandson, Vladimir II (Monomakh), 1113-1125, was progenitor of several rulers, but in 1169

Andrew Bogolubski overthrew Kiev and began the line known as Grand Dukes of Vladimir.

Of the Grand Dukes of Vladimir, Alexander Nevsky, 1246-1263, had a son, Daniel, first to be called Duke of Muscovy (Moscow), who ruled 1263-1303. His successors became Grand Dukes of Muscovy. After Dmitri III Donskoi defeated the Tatars in 1380, they also became Grand Dukes of all Russia. Tatar independence and considerable territorial expansion were achieved under Ivan III, 1462-1505.

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Tsars of Muscovy—Ivan III was referred to in church ritual as Tsar. He married Sofia, niece of the last Byzantine emperor. His successor, Basil III, died in 1533 when Basil's son Ivan was only 3. He became Ivan IV, "the Terrible"; crowned 1547 as Tsar of all the Russias, ruled until 1584. Under the weak rule of his son, Feodor I, 1584-1598, Boris Godunov had control. The dynasty died, and after years of tribal strife and intervention by Polish and Swedish armies, the Russians united under 17-year-old Michael Romanov, distantly related to the first wife of Ivan IV. He ruled 1613-1645 and established the Romanov line. Fourth ruler after Michael was Peter I.

Tsars, or Emperors, of Russia (Romanovs)—Peter I, 1682-1725, known as Peter the Great, took title of Emperor in 1721. His successors and dates of accession were: Catherine, his widow, 1725; Peter II, his grandson, 1727; Anne, Duchess of Courland, 1730, daughter of Peter the Great's brother, Tsar Ivan V; Ivan VI, 1740, great-grandson of Ivan V, child, kept in prison and murdered 1764; Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I, 1741; Peter III, grandson of Peter I, 1761, deposed 1762 for his consort, Catherine II, former princess of Anhalt Zerbst (Germany) who is known as Catherine the Great; Paul I, her son, 1796, killed 1801; Alexander I, son of Paul, 1801, defeated Napoleon; Nicholas I, his brother, 1825; Alexander II, son of Nicholas, 1855, assassinated 1881 by terrorists; Alexander III, son, 1881. Nicholas II, son, 1894-1917, last Tsar of Russia, was forced to abdicate by the Revolution that followed losses to Germany in WWI. The Tsar, the Empress, the Tsarevich (Crown Prince), and the Tsar's 4 daughters were murdered by the Bolsheviks in Yekaterinburg, July 16, 1918.

Provisional Government—Prince Georgi Lvov and Alexander Kerensky, premiers, 1917.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Bolshevik Revolution, Nov. 7, 1917, removed Kerensky from power; council of People's Commissars formed, Lenin (Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov) became premier. Lenin died Jan.

21, 1924. Aleksei Gorbachev held the (Joseph Vissarionovich) the Central Committee became president 7, 1991, died Nov. 7, 1992, as head of state. Mikhail Gorbachev, 1985-1991, Malenkov resigned, as head of state was dropped. Leonid Brezhnev became premier 1964. Mikhail Gorbachev became premier 1985. Leonid Brezhnev. Brezhnev also took title of president 15 days later the (Yuri V. Andropov) on Feb. 13, 1985. Committee as president 10, 1985; on Feb. 13, 1991, and the day. A loose Council of Ministers was created.

After adopted as President of the Republic had his first inauguration sworn in July 8, 1999. With the Decree on the State (officially Russian Federation) of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union 1999, Yeltsin stepped down. Putin his interim president Mar. 26, 2000.

Governments of China

(Until 221 BC and frequently thereafter, China was not a unified state. Where dynasties appeared in different areas of China.)

Hsia	1994 BC - c1523 BC	Tang (a golden age)	capital: Xian)
Shang	c1523 - c1028	Five Dynasties (
Western Chou	c1027 - 770	Ten Kingdoms (
Eastern Chou	770 - 256	Liao (Khitan Mor	of Beijing) . .
Warring States	403 - 222	Sung	
Ch'in (first unified empire)	221 - 206	Northern Sung	southern C
Han	202 BC - AD 220	Western Hsai	northwest)
Western Han (expanded Chinese state beyond the Yellow and Yangtze River valleys)	202 BC - AD 9	Chin (Tatars; i	China) . . .
Hsin (Wang Mang, usurper)	AD 9 - 23	Yuan (Mongols;	at site of Beijin
Eastern Han (expanded Chinese state into Indochina and Turkestan)	25 - 220	Ming (China reur	capital: Nanjing
Three Kingdoms (Wei, Shu, Wu)	220 - 265	In 1420) . . .	
Chin (western)	265 - 317	Ch'ing (Manchus	Republic (disunit
(eastern)	317 - 420	People's Republ	
Northern Dynasties (followed several short-lived governments by Turks, Mongols, etc.)	386 - 581		
Southern Dynasties (capital: Nanjing)	420 - 589		
Sui (reunified China)	581 - 618		

IT'S A FACT: Confucius (551-479 BC), the best-known sage in Chinese history, emphasized traditional values during a time of political turmoil and intrigue in the later years of the Zhou dynasty.

Leaders of China Since 1949

Mao Zedong	Chairman, Central People's Administrative Council, Communist Party (CPC), 1949-1976	Zhao Ziyang
Zhou Enlai	Premier, foreign minister, 1949-1976	Hu Yaobang
Deng Xiaoping	Vice Premier, 1952-1966, 1973-1976, 1977-1980; "paramount leader," 1978-1989	Li Xiannian
Liu Shaogqi	President, 1959-1969	Yang Shangkun
Hua Guofeng	Premier, 1976-1980; CPC Chairman, 1976-1981	Li Peng
		Jiang Zemin
		Zhu Rongji