|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Who | Birthdate | What |
| **1** | **Adam Smith** | June 16, 1723-  July 17, 1790 | Adam Smith was a Scottish moral philosopher and a pioneer of political economy. |
| **2** | **Baron De Montesquieu** | Jan 18, 1689-  Feb 10, 1755 | generally referred to as simply **Montesquieu**, was a French social commentator and political thinker who lived during the Enlightenment. |
| 3 | **Mary Wollstonecraft** | Apr 27 1759- Sept 10 1797 | was an eighteenth-century British writer, philosopher, and advocate of women's rights. |
| 4 | **Oliver Cromwell** | Apr 25 1599- Sept 3, 1658 | was an English military and political leader. An intensely religious man—a self-styled Puritan Moses— he fervently believed that God was guiding his victories. |
| 5 | **Thomas Hobbes** | Apr 5 1588- Dec 4, 1679 | was an English philosopher, best known today for his work on political philosophy. A champion of absolutism for the sovereign but he also developed some of the fundamentals of European liberal thought |
| 6 | **Voltaire**  **(François-Marie Arouet)** | Nov 21, 1694- May 30 1778 | known as **Voltaire** was a French Enlightenment writer, historian and philosopher famous for his wit and for his advocacy of civil liberties |
| 7 | **David Hume** | May 7, 1711- Aug 25, 1776 | was a Scottish philosopher, historian, economist, and essayist, known especially for his philosophical empiricism and skepticism. |
| 8 | **Denis Diderot** | Oct 5, 1713- Jul 31, 1784 | was a French philosopher, art critic, and writer. |
| 9 | **Immanuel Kant** | Apr 22, 1724- Feb 12, 1804 | was a German philosopher from [Königsberg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K%C3%B6nigsberg) in [Prussia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Prussia) (today [Kaliningrad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaliningrad), [Russia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia)) who researched, lectured and wrote on [philosophy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophy) and [anthropology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthropology) |
| **10** | **Issac Newton** | Dec 25, 1642- Mar 20, 1727 | was an English physicist, mathematician, astronomer, natural philosopher, alchemist and theologian, who has been considered by many to be the greatest and most influential scientist who ever lived |
| 11 | **Ivan the Terrible** | Aug 25, 1533- Mar 28, 1584 | was the Grand Prince of Moscow from 1533 to 1547 and Tsar of All the Russias from 1547 until his death. |
| 12 | **Jean-Jacques Rousseau** | **Jun 28, 1712- Jul 2, 1778** | was a Genevan philosopher, writer, and composer. His political philosophy influenced the French Revolution as well as the overall development of modern political, sociological, and educational thought. |
| **13** | **John Locke** | Aug 29, 1632- Oct 28, 1704 | widely known as the *Father of Classical Liberalism*, was an English philosopher and physician regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers. |
| 14 | **Louis XIV of France** | Sept 5, 1638- Sept 1, 1715 | known as **Louis the Great** or the **Sun King**, was a Bourbon monarch who ruled as King of France. His reign of 72 years and 110 days is one of the longest in French and European history. |
| 15 | **Catherine the Great** | **May 2, 1729- Nov 17, 1796** | was the most renowned and the longest-ruling female leader of Russia, and came to power following the assassination of her husband, Peter III, at the end of the Seven Years' War. |
| 16 | **Charles I of England** | Nov 19, 1600- Jan 30, 1649 | **Charles I** was King of England, King of Scotland, and King of Ireland from 27 March 1625 until his execution |
| 17 | **Charles II of England** | May 29, 1630- Feb 6, 1685 | **Charles II** was king of England, Scotland, and Ireland. He was defeated at the Battle of Worcester and spent nine years in exile. |
| 18 | **Charles III of Spain** | **Jan 20, 1716- Dec 14, 1788** | **Charles III** was the King of Spain and the Spanish Indies from 1759 to 1788. In 1731, the fifteen-year-old Charles became a Duke. |
| 19 | **William and Mary** | Reign as King 1689-1702 | usually refers to the coregency over the Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, of spouses (and first-cousins) King William III & II and Queen Mary II. |
| 20 | **Frederick the Great of Prussia** | Jan 24, 1712- Aug 17, 1786 | was King in Prussia (1740–1786) He is best known for his brilliance in military campaigning and organization of Prussian armies. |
| 21 | **Peter the Great of Russia** | Jun 9, 1672- Feb 8, 1725 | ruled the Tsardom of Russia and later the Russian Empire from 7 May 1682 until his death, jointly ruling before 1696 with his half-brother. |
| 22 | **Phillip II of Spain** | May 21, 1527- Sept 13, 1598 | was King of Spain (as *Philip II* in [Castille](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown_of_Castille) and *Philip I* in [Aragon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown_of_Aragon)) and [Portugal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Portugal) as **Philip I** ([Portuguese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portuguese_language): *Filipe I*). During his marriage to Queen Mary I, he was King of England and Ireland. |