

Adam Smith	Jean Jacques Rousseau	Rousseau believed humans had a social contract and had to give to society in order to receive. Adam Smith believed you should invest money into the next generation so that society could improve. They were both deeply invested in the idea of improving the next generation and society.
Aristotle	Rene Descartes	Aristotle first began with the empirical method but then introduced reason and rational thinking in to make a completely observation. Descarte believed human reason could understand the entire world and henceforth created the method of rational deduction.
Napoleon Bonaparte	George Washington	Napoleon promoted nationalism in France and supported his country through winning wars. Washington also won battles in order to protect his country and was an encouraging leader. They both started out as generals and worked their way up to the country's main leader.
James I of England	Charles I of England	James I wrote <i>The True Law of Free Monarchies</i> there he mentioned that kings have the divine right to rule and should be able to rule however they think it is necessary. Charles I firmly believed that he had the divine right and he could rule according to himself without the input of anyone else.
Louis XIV	Cardinal Richelieu	Richelieu and Louis both believed that countries needed religious conformity. Both men also had strife with the nobility and did not want their input on anything.

Joseph II of Austria	Voltaire	Voltaire wrote about the idea of religious toleration. He wanted people to be free to speak their minds and practice whatever religion they wanted. Joseph II issued the Edicts of Tolerance so that the population could worship how they wanted.
Montesquieu	Catherine the Great	Montesquieu advertised the idea of a new organization of government and simpler laws. Catherine the Great agreed with that idea and revised Russian law and began reform... until she dropped the idea.
Catherine de Medici	Andrew Jackson	Catherine de Medici did not agree with Huguenots and she wanted them removed from France or killed. She even encouraged the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre. Andre Jackson wanted the removal of american indians and created the Indian Removal Act and the Trail of Tears.
Martin Luther	Jan Hus	Jan Hus spoke out against the idea of indulgences and led a movement against the church. Martin Luther many years later saw indulgences as a problem as well and advocated the abandonment of the Catholic church. Both men also had religious movements and branches named after their teachings.
Donald Trump	Adolf Hitler	Trump has suggested keeping tabs on everyone who is part of part of the Muslim faith in the United States. He has also suggested the idea of a registry just like Hitler created a Jewish registry in Germany. They both aimed to protect some members of their country but invoked fear among so many others. Hitler and Trump were both discriminatory against people of different backgrounds.

German Peasants' Revolt	Hussites Revolt	The followers of Jan Hus revolted after his execution and held out for many years. The
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		German Peasants' Revolt was in response to Luther's teachings and what they thought it meant compared to their own lives.
Renaissance	Romanticism	One of the focuses from these two events was the idea of humanism. They both focused on improvement and making life better.
Scientific Revolution	Industrial Revolution	People in both of these eras strived for new knowledge. They looked to improve the lives of everyone in society. Luckily both of these revolutions succeeded.
Cahiers de Doleances	Ninety-Five Theses	Both of these document were lists of grievances to be aired against a powerful leadership. Both of them states problems with corruption and money matters.
Treaty of Westphalia	Pacification of Ghent	The Pacification of Ghent declared regional sovereignty related to religion. Then the Treaty of Westphalia determined that the leader of each land determines the religion. Both agreements came to the conclusion that countries should mind their own business when it comes to religion.
Revolt in the Netherlands	Revolutionary War	The revolt in the Netherlands was to escape the controlling spanish and destroyed their dreams to take over the world. The Revolutionary War was so America could escape the hands of Britain who at the time controlled them.
9/11	Pearl Harbor	Both of these were unexpected attacks on the United States. They both murdered many people and left the United States shaken to its core.
100 years War	Thirty years War	The 100 years war was basically England and France and they fought over land ownership and who had the right to rule. The thirty years war was not just focused on those but sovereignty and rulers was a huge issue.
Diet of Worms	Council of Constance	Luther's Diet of Worms led to him being excommunicated for his views against the Catholic church. While the Council of Constance was for Jan Hus and they also

		decided to excommunicate him and he was eventually burned at the stake
Peace of Augsburg	Edict of Nantes	The Peace of Augsburg granted Lutherans the right to worship even though the area was mostly Catholic. Then the Edict of Nantes granted Huguenots the right to publicly worship, they were also a minority religion in a mostly Catholic area.