

PEOPLE FROM THE PAST

SAMPLES

HISTORICAL POSTERS
FOR YOUR EDUCATIONAL SPACE

AN ELR.STORE / LISTED HISTORY PRODUCTION

Transform Your Educational Space with Historical Posters

- **Educational and Decorative:** Each set includes an artistic poster of an important person from the past and a companion poster with 7-10 key facts, perfect for both learning and decoration.
- **Start Conversations:** Our posters are designed to spark discussions, making them ideal for classrooms, homes, or offices.
- **Wide Historical Range:** From Alexander the Great to Ferdinand Magellan to Martin Luther King, choose from a variety of significant historical figures.
- **Perfect for Any Setting:** Whether for a classroom, home office, or personal study, these posters add both knowledge and style to any environment.
- **Affordable and Flexible:** Available in multiple sizes, these posters offer an affordable way to refresh your space with educational content.

Why Choose Our Posters?

- **Engage:** Visually captivating designs that hold attention
- **Educate:** Aids in the visual learning of history
- **Decorate:** Sophisticated decor that reflects your interest in history

People from the Past covered in this volume of printable posters

1. Abraham Lincoln
2. Albert Einstein
3. Alexander The Great
4. Amadeus Mozart
5. Charles Darwin
6. Cleopatra
7. Confucius
8. Elizabeth I
9. Ferdinand Magellan
10. Florence Nightingale
11. Frederick Douglass
12. Galileo Galilei
13. George Washington
14. Isaac Newton
15. Julius Caesar
16. Karl Marx
17. Kublai Khan
18. Leonardo Da Vinci
19. Ludwig van Beethoven
20. Marie Curie
21. Martin Luther King Jr.
22. Mohandas Gandhi
23. Napoleon Bonaparte
24. Nelson Mandela
25. Peter The Great
26. Simon Bolivar
27. Socrates
28. Susan B. Anthony
29. Thomas Edison
30. William Shakespeare

What will you receive?

You will receive a ZIP folder with **240 JPG files** with DPI of 300, covering **30 historical figures**.

Each historical figure has **two posters**: An illustration representing the person, and a poster with facts about his or her life.

Each set of posters comes in **four sizes**:

- 2:3 ratio file for the following printing sizes: 4x6 inches, 8x12 inches, 12x18 inches, 16x24 inches, 20x30 inches, 24x36 inches
- 3:4 ratio file for the following printing sizes: 6x8 inches, 9x12 inches, 12x16 inches, 15x20 inches, 18x24 inches
- 4:5 ratio file for the following printing sizes: 4x5 inches, 8x10 inches, 12x15 inches, 16x20 inches
- A2~A4 ratio file for printing in A2 to A4 paper sizes

Where to buy this volume of printable posters

ELR.STORE: <https://elr.store/posters-people-from-the-past-vol-1/>

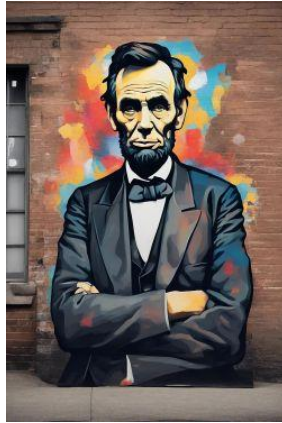
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Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was born in **Kentucky** in 1809, and grew up on the **American frontier**.

Lincoln served as the **16th President** of the United States from **1861 to 1865**.

He led the country through the **Civil War**, a major conflict over **slavery and states' rights**.

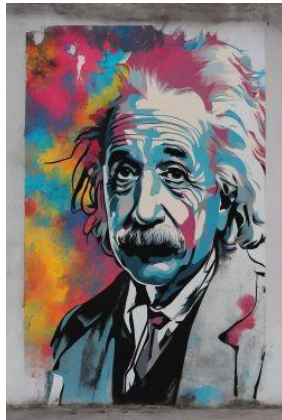
Lincoln delivered the famous **Gettysburg Address**, honoring fallen soldiers of the Civil War.

He was known for his **honesty, integrity, and commitment** to preserving the Union and ending slavery.

Despite opposition, Lincoln signed the **Emancipation Proclamation** in 1863.

The Emancipation Proclamation declared **all slaves** in Confederate-held territory **to be set free**.

Lincoln's **assassination** occurred in **April 1865**, just days after the Civil War ended.



Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein was born in **1879** in **Germany**.

Einstein excelled in **mathematics and physics** from an early age.

In 1905, Einstein introduced his **theory of special relativity**.

Special relativity demonstrated that the **laws of physics** are the **same for all observers**, irrespective of their relative motion.

In 1915, Einstein introduced his **theory of general relativity**, which explained gravity as the curvature of space and time.

Einstein received the **Nobel Prize in Physics** in 1921 for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect.

He opposed the use of **atomic bombs** and other **nuclear weapons**.

Einstein passed away in **1955** at the age of 76.



Alexander The Great

Alexander was born in **356 BC** in **Macedonia**.

Tutored by Aristotle, Alexander received education in philosophy, mathematics, literature, and military tactics.

At 20, Alexander became the **king of Macedonia**.

He aimed to continue his father's ambition of **conquering the Persian Empire**.

In **334 BC**, Alexander initiated his conquest.

Over the next decade, he expanded his empire, including territories in **Egypt, Persia, and India**.

Alexander was renowned for his **strategic military tactics** and ability to **inspire his troops**.

He died in **323 BC** at the **age of 32**, leaving his empire to be divided among his generals.



Amadeus Mozart

Amadeus Mozart was born in **Salzburg, Austria**, in **1756**.

He began composing music at the **age of five**.

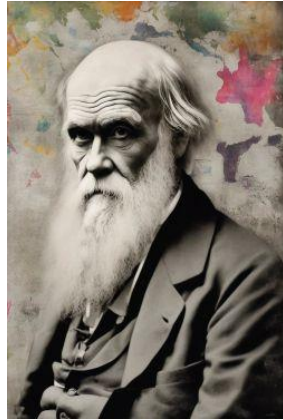
Mozart's father recognized his musical talent and became his **first teacher**.

His most **famous compositions** include **Symphony No. 40, Eine kleine Nachtmusik, Requiem Mass in D minor, and The Magic Flute**.

By his **teenage years**, Mozart had composed **operas, symphonies, and other works**.

Despite his early success, Mozart faced **financial struggles** throughout his life.

Mozart died in **1791** at the **age of 35**.



Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin was a British naturalist who lived from 1809 to 1882.

He is best known for his theory of evolution.

In 1831, he embarked on a voyage aboard the HMS Beagle as a naturalist.

During the voyage, Darwin collected specimens and observed various aspects of nature.

Upon returning to England, he spent years analyzing his findings.

In 1859, Darwin published *On the Origin of Species*, outlining his theory of evolution.

His theory proposed that species evolve over time through natural selection.

Darwin's theory faced opposition but eventually gained widespread acceptance.



Cleopatra

Cleopatra ruled ancient Egypt from 51 to 30 BC.

She was born in Alexandria in 69 BC.

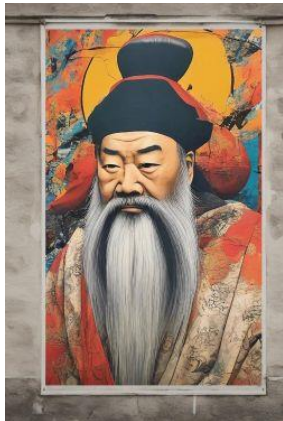
Cleopatra was a member of the Ptolemaic dynasty.

She was a skilled politician and diplomat, proficient in multiple languages including Egyptian, Greek, and Latin.

Cleopatra formed alliances with influential leaders like Julius Caesar and Mark Antony.

She faced challenges including the rise of the Roman Empire and internal opposition.

Cleopatra died in 30 BC at the age of 39.



Confucius

Confucius, or Kong Qiu, lived from 551 to 479 BCE.

He was born in the state of Lu in modern-day Shandong Province, China.

Confucius is renowned for his teachings on ethics, morality, and social relationships.

He advocated virtues such as benevolence, loyalty, and filial piety.

Confucius held various government positions during his life.

Confucius is credited with compiling and editing classic Chinese texts like the *Book of Songs* and the *Book of Documents*.

The *Analects* is a collection of his own sayings and teachings.

Confucianism became the dominant philosophy in China for many centuries.



Elizabeth I

Elizabeth I reigned from 1558 until 1603.

Born in 1533, she was the daughter of King Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.

Her reign was marked by political and religious turmoil.

Threats from Catholic factions and conflict with Spain challenged her rule.

She patronized the arts and literature, contributing to a cultural renaissance.

Writers like William Shakespeare and Edmund Spenser gained popularity under her reign.

Elizabeth never married or had children.

Questions arose about the succession to the throne after her death.

She named James VI of Scotland as her heir, who became King James I of England after Elizabeth's death.



Ferdinand Magellan

Ferdinand Magellan was born in 1480 in Portugal. . . .

He sought support from the Spanish monarchs for his planned exploration. . . .

In 1519, Magellan embarked on his expedition with five ships and over 200 crew members. . . .

They sailed south along the coast of South America. . . .

Magellan entered the Pacific Ocean through the Strait of Magellan, named after him. . . .

The voyage was marked by difficulties, including mutinies and navigation challenges. . . .

Magellan encountered various indigenous peoples and cultures, notably in the Philippines and Guam. . . .

He was killed in a battle with indigenous Filipinos in 1521. . . .

Magellan's crew continued and completed the first circumnavigation of the globe in 1522. . . .

Magellan's expedition proved the Earth was round and opened up new trade routes. . . .



Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale was born in 1820, in Florence, Italy to a wealthy British family. . . .

She enrolled in a nursing school in Germany and later worked in hospitals in London. . . .

During the Crimean War in 1854, Florence led a group of nurses to care for British soldiers. . . .

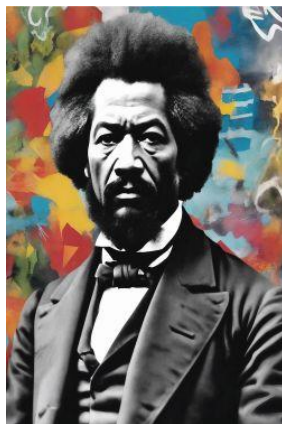
The hospital conditions were appalling, contributing to high mortality rates among soldiers. . . .

Florence took charge and implemented reforms, including cleanliness, proper nutrition, and better medical practices. . . .

Upon her return to England after the war, Florence was celebrated as a hero and became a symbol of modern nursing. . . .

She continued her advocacy for improved hospital conditions and public health policies. . . .

Florence Nightingale passed away in 1910, at the age of 90. . . .



Frederick Douglass

Frederick Douglass was born into slavery in Maryland, USA, in 1818. . . .

Despite being a slave, he taught himself to read and write. . . .

He escaped slavery in 1838 and settled in New Bedford, Massachusetts. . . .

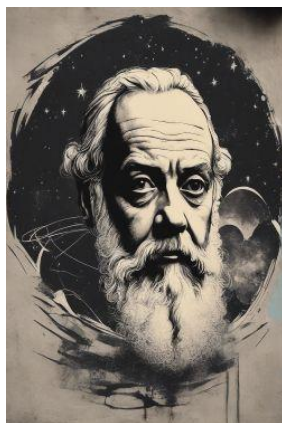
Douglass became involved in the abolitionist movement. . . .

In 1845, he published his first autobiography, Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave, which became a bestseller. . . .

During the Civil War, he advised President Lincoln on recruiting African American soldiers. . . .

After the war, he held various government positions, including ambassador to Haiti. . . .

Frederick Douglass died in 1895, leaving behind a legacy as a powerful advocate for human rights. . . .



Galileo Galilei

Galileo Galilei was born in Pisa, Italy in 1564. . . .

Galileo was a professor of mathematics at the University of Padua. . . .

In 1609, he built his own telescope. . . .

With his telescope, Galileo observed the moon, planets, and stars. . . .

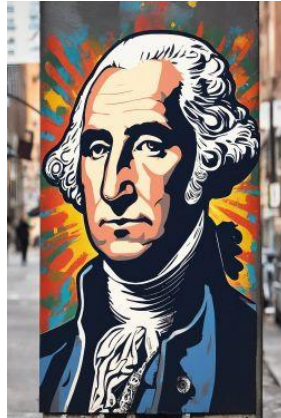
Galileo supported the theory that the Earth is a planet that orbits the Sun. . . .

Galileo's findings challenged traditional views and faced controversy. . . .

He was tried by the Inquisition and forced to renounce his theories. . . .

Despite persecution, Galileo continued his scientific pursuits. . . .

His contributions to science have earned him the title "father of modern science." . . .



George Washington

Born in **1732** in Westmoreland County, Virginia

Served as a colonel in the Virginia Regiment during the **French and Indian War**.

Became commander-in-chief of the **Continental Army** in **1775** during the **American Revolutionary War**.

Called back from retirement to preside over the **Constitutional Convention** in **1787**.

Unanimously elected as the **first president** of the United States in **1789**.

Established many **traditions and precedents** during his presidency.

Oversaw the ratification of the **Bill of Rights**.

Left office in **1797** and returned to **Mount Vernon**.

Died on December 14, 1799, at the **age of 67**.



Isaac Newton

Isaac Newton, an English **physicist and mathematician**, lived from **1642 to 1727**.

He demonstrated aptitude for **mathematics and science** from a young age.

Attended **Cambridge University**, formulated his theories of **calculus, optics, and motion** during a two-year period at home.

In **1687**, he published **Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy**, also known as the **Principia**.

The Principia introduced **Newton's laws of motion**, defining how objects behave unless influenced by external forces, and the concept of universal gravitation.

Newton's work significantly impacted the **scientific community** and contributed to the **Age of Enlightenment**.



Julius Caesar

Julius Caesar was born in **100 BC** to a noble family.

He rose to prominence in the Roman political system and became **consul** in **59 BC**.

Caesar expanded Rome's territory through conquests in **Gaul, Britain, and other regions**.

Caesar implemented **political reforms** aimed at improving the lives of Roman citizens, especially in the lower and middle classes.

Caesar's **growing power and popularity** were viewed as a threat by some senators.

In **44 BC**, a group of senators conspired to **assassinate** Caesar, fearing tyranny.

He was stabbed to death at a Senate meeting on the **Ides of March** (March 15th).

Caesar's assassination triggered **political instability and civil war** in Rome.



Karl Marx

Karl Marx was born in **Germany** in **1818**.

As a student, he became interested in **Hegelian philosophy**.

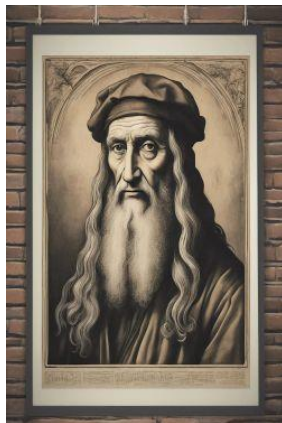
Marx worked as a **journalist** and contributed articles to various newspapers.

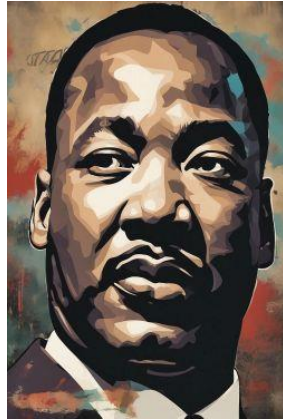
In **1848**, Marx and **Friedrich Engels** published **The Communist Manifesto**.

Throughout his life, Marx developed his ideas regarding **communism and socialism**.

He criticized **capitalism**, arguing it favored the few over the many and led to the **oppression of workers**.

His ideas significantly influenced **20th-century politics**, particularly in socialist and communist states like the **Soviet Union and China**.





Martin Luther King

Martin Luther King Jr. was an American Baptist minister and activist.

He was a prominent leader in the American Civil Rights Movement from 1954 until his assassination in 1968.

King advocated for civil rights through nonviolent civil disobedience, influenced by his Christian beliefs.

He led the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955.

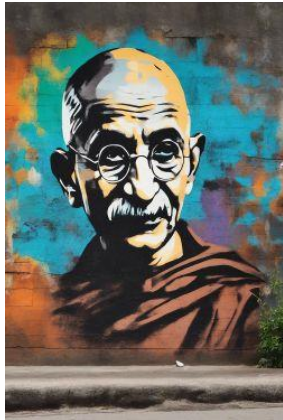
King helped establish the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in 1957 and served as its first president.

In 1963, he delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech during the March on Washington.

King received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, becoming the youngest recipient at that time.

His assassination on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee, sparked nationwide mourning and riots in over 100 cities.

King remains a symbol of the fight for civil rights and social justice worldwide.



Mohandas Gandhi

Mohandas Gandhi was born in Porbandar, India, in 1869.

He studied law in London, England, and worked in South Africa in 1893.

Gandhi stayed in South Africa for 21 years, where he was exposed to the ideas of nonviolent resistance and civil disobedience.

He returned to India in 1915 and became actively involved in the Indian National Congress.

Gandhi led numerous nonviolent campaigns against British rule, including the Salt March in 1930.

His philosophy of nonviolence, Satyagraha, emphasized resisting oppression without resorting to violence.

He was assassinated by a Hindu nationalist in 1948.

Gandhi's legacy as a champion of nonviolence and civil rights continues to inspire people worldwide.



Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleon was born in 1769 on the island of Corsica.

He received education in France and trained as an artillery officer.

Napoleon achieved rapid success in the military, leading France to victories in Italy, Austria, and Egypt.

In 1799, he overthrew the French government and established himself as the First Consul.

After assuming power, Napoleon implemented various reforms aimed at modernizing France.

He declared himself Emperor of France in 1804 and embarked on extensive military campaigns.

Despite initial triumphs, Napoleon faced a significant defeat in Russia in 1812.

He abdicated in 1814 but briefly returned to power in 1815 before being defeated at the Battle of Waterloo.

Napoleon was exiled to Saint Helena in 1815, where he died in 1821.



Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela was born in 1918 in a small village in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa.

In 1944, Mandela joined the African National Congress (ANC).

Mandela initially advocated for nonviolent resistance to apartheid policies.

Mandela was imprisoned for 27 years, from 1962 to 1990.

His release in 1990 was celebrated worldwide.

Mandela won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.

He was elected as South Africa's first black president in 1994.

Mandela's presidency focused on reconciliation and equality.

He retired from politics in 1999.

Mandela remained influential until his death in 2013.



Peter The Great

Peter the Great ruled as the **tsar of Russia** from 1682 to 1725.

He embarked on a **grand tour of Europe** in 1697 to learn about **Western customs and technologies**.

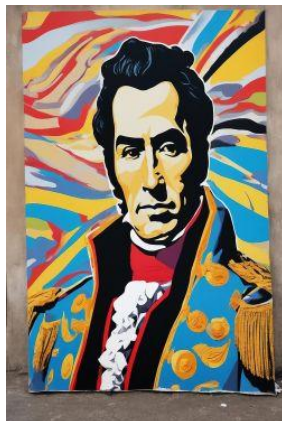
Upon his return to Russia, Peter initiated a **series of reforms**, including the establishment of **new industries** like paper mills and textile factories.

Peter also founded the **first Russian navy** and **modernized the army**.

He **expanded the Russian Empire's borders** through wars against the Ottoman Empire and Sweden, gaining territory along the **Baltic Sea and the Black Sea**.

Peter the Great founded the city of **St. Petersburg**, which became the new capital of Russia in 1712.

Peter the Great passed away in 1725 and was succeeded by his wife **Catherine I**.



Simon Bolivar

Simon Bolivar was born in **Venezuela** in 1783.

Born into a **wealthy family**, he received a **good education**.

Bolivar was inspired by the **French Revolution**, which shaped his ideas about **democracy and freedom**.

He led **successful military campaigns** against **Spanish forces in South America**.

Bolivar helped **liberate several countries** from **Spanish colonial rule** including Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.

Bolivia was named in his honor.

Bolivar remains a **symbol of independence and freedom** in South America.

His legacy can be seen in his **flags, currencies, and monuments** of several South American countries.



Socrates

Socrates was born in **Athens** in 469 BCE.

He is known mainly through the accounts of his students, particularly **Plato and Xenophon**.

Socrates emphasized **questioning everything** and encouraged the **use of reason**.

He was particularly interested in **ethics** and believed in living a **virtuous life**.

Socrates engaged in **dialogues** with others to **challenge their assumptions** and encourage **critical thinking**.

Despite his influence, he was **not popular with the ruling class** of Athens.

In 399 BCE, Socrates was **put on trial** and sentenced to death for **impiety** and **corrupting the youth**.

He accepted his sentence and drank poison, **becoming a martyr** for his beliefs.



Susan B. Anthony

Susan B. Anthony was born in 1820 in **Massachusetts**.

Raised in a **Quaker family**, Anthony was influenced by principles of **social justice and equality**.

She spoke out against **slavery** and advocated for **women's rights** from a young age.

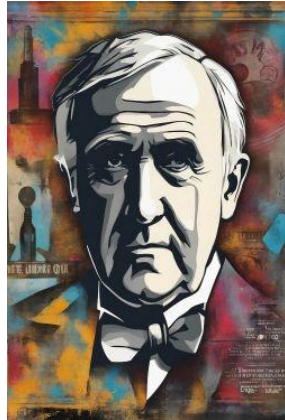
Anthony emphasized the importance of women's **right to vote** and **own property** through speeches and articles.

In 1849, she co-founded the **National Woman Suffrage Association**.

This association aimed to secure women's right to vote, which was **achieved in the United States** in 1920.

Anthony was arrested and tried for **voting in the 1872 presidential election**, challenging the law barring women from voting.

She **continued to fight** for women's rights until her death in 1906.



Thomas Edison

Thomas Edison was born in 1847 in Milan, Ohio.

In 1876, Edison established his laboratory in Menlo Park, New Jersey.

He is famous for his inventions in the fields of electric power generation, mass communication, sound recording, and motion pictures.

He invented the phonograph in 1877, enabling sound recording and playback.

The following year, Edison created a practical electric light bulb.

During the 1880s, he patented a system for electricity distribution.

Edison founded the Edison Electric Company, which later became General Electric.

He held over 1,000 patents for his inventions.

Edison passed away in 1931, at the age of 84.



William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, England.

He began his career as an actor and playwright between 1585 and 1592.

Shakespeare wrote tragedies such as "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Macbeth."

He also wrote comedies like "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "The Taming of the Shrew."

Additionally, he authored historical plays like "Richard III" and "Henry V."

Shakespeare's plays were performed at the Swan Theatre in London, which he co-owned.

His works were popular with both the public and the aristocracy.

He also wrote poetry, including sonnets, which are highly regarded.

In April 1588, Shakespeare died in his hometown of Stratford-upon-Avon at the age of 52.

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