1.World History

 2.World Civilizations

 3.Landmarks in World History

 4.World War I (1914-18)

 5.World War II (1939-45)

 6.Revolutions and Wars of Independence

 7.Well Known Freedom Fighters

 8.Abbreviated Titles of Some Well Known Figures

 9.Major World Religions

 a.Buddhism

 b.Confucianism

 c.Christianity

 d.Hinduism

 e.Islam

 f.Judaism

 g.Shintoism

 h.Sikhism

 i.Taoism

 10.Important Battles

 11.Important Wars in World History (Excluding India)

 12.Important Personalities In History

13.Important Dates of World History

**1. World Civilizations**

Egyptian Civilization

It is one of the world's longest continuous civilizations. In 300 BC Upper and Lower Egypt were united,

beginning a period of cultural glory and native rulers that lasted nearly 3,000 years. Historians have divided the history of Egypt into the Old, Middle and New Kingdoms, spanning 31 dynasties and lasting to 322 BC. The highlight of the Old Kingdom was the building of the pyramids of Giza. The Middle kingdom saw Egypt develop into a great power. Massive temples and tombs, such as Tutenkhamun's were built during the New Kingdom.

Another classification is the pyramid age (3490-2500 BC), the Feudal Age (about 1800 BC), the New

Empire (about 1150 BC). In the fourth and third millennium, the Pharaohs held supreme power. The Egyptians studied nature with great care. They were aware of five planets. They divided the day-night cycle into twelve hours. They also developed a system of writing called hieroglyphics.

Mesopotamian Civilization

Mesopotamia was the ancient region between Tigris and Euphrates in South-West Asia, roughly corresponding to modern Iraq. It was the site of one of the earliest human civilizations, resulting from the

development of irrigation in the 6th millennium BC and the extreme fertility of the irrigated land.

Sumerians settled in the lower parts of Tigris and Euphrates valley between 5000 and 4000 BC. Its seat

was the city of Mesopotamia, founded by the Sumerians Babylonia gained supremacy in the 18th Century BC and was followed by others, notably the Assyrians. Later ruled by the Persians Greek and Romans,

Mesopotamia gradually lost its distinctive cultural traditions.

Mesopotamia bears the stamp of clay as does no other civilization, and nowhere in the world but in

Mesopotamia and the regions over which its influence was diffused was clay used as the vehicle for writing. They also created mythological and historical epics like the famous 'Creation' and 'Flood Epics'. The most impressive work of the Babylonians is the 'Epic of Gilgamesh' containing their main myths.

Chinese Civilization

The first documented dynasty was the Shang (c. 1523-c. 1020 BC), when bronze casting was perfected.

The Zhou dynasty (c. 1030-221 BC) was the age of Chinese Classical Literature, in particular Confucian

and Lao Tzu. China was unified by Qin Shihuangdi, whose tomb near Xlan contains the famous terracotta

army. The majority of the great wall was built by the Qin dynasty (221-206 BC). The Ran dynasty established in 206 BC and ruled until AD 220. The Ran dynasty developed the empire, a bureaucracy based on Confucianism, and also introduced Buddhism. China then split into three kingdoms (Wei, Shu and Wu). Tang dynasty (618-907) was a golden era of artistic achievement, especially in poetry and fine art.

Genghis Khan conquered most of China in the 1210s and established the Mongol empire. Kubla

Khan founded the Yuan dynasty (1271-1368), a period of dialogue with Europe. The Ming dynasty

(1368-1644) restablished Chinese rule and is famed for its fine porcelain. The Manchu Qing dynasty

(1644-1912) began by vastly extending the empire.

Greek Civilization

The earliest urban society in Greece was the palace-centered Minoan civilization. It reached its

height on Crete c. 2000 BC. It was succeeded by the mainland Mycenaen civilization, which arose

c. 1600 BC following a wave of Indo-European invasions. A second wave of invasions in c. 1200 BC, destroyed the Bronze Age cultures, paving the way for a dark age. Classical Greece began to emerge (c. 750 BC) as a collection of independent city-states including Sparta and Athens.

The civilization reached its heights, after repelling the Persians at the beginning of the 5thcentury

BC and began to decline after the civil strife of the Peloponnesian war. The Greek city-states were taken

over by Philip II of Macedon in 388 BC. Greek culture was spread by Philip's son Alexander the Great

throughout his empire. In the 2nd century BC, the Romans conquered Greek city-states.

The Greeks were the first political scientists and democrats in the world. Greece occupies a great place in the history of world civilization. The outstanding philosophers like Socrates, Plato and Aristotle were the products of this civilization. The Greeks also built many temples. Homer's 'Iliad' and 'The Odyssey' are also Greece's great gifts to the world.

Roman Civilization

Rome is situated on the river Tiber in Italy. Etruscan traders occupied this city and made it the largest and most important cities of central Italy. Between 338 and 169 B.C., the Romans dominated the

Mediterranean world. Between 167 B.C. and 14A.D. much of the land was conquered, the republic was brought to an end and the Roman Empire was established. The rise of Caesar is a remarkable event in the Roman history. After Caesar, Octavian brought the republic to an end.

The ancient Romans worshipped their family deities. Galen, a physician, completed an encyclopedia of medicine. Caesarian Operation, first tried at the birth of Caesar became popular. In the fourth century after Christ, Theodosius made Christianity the religion of the state.

**2. Landmarks in World History**

Magna Carta

The Magna Carla was a Charter of Rights granted to the Englishmen during 1215 AD by King John II. During the reign of King John II (1167-1216) the citizens of Britain were burdened with heavy taxes. As a treacherous and cruel king he curbed the privileges of nobles and clergymen. As a result the barons, clergy and the common people united and compelled King John to redress their grievances by signing the Great Charter known as the

Magna Carta. It was signed by King John II in June 1215 at Runnymede. The charter contained 63 clauses guaranteeing the freedom of the barons, the church and the common

man. Under this charter the king himself was to act according to the law which curbed the king's right to levy taxes arbitrarily. It ensured that the king would act with the sanction of the people's representatives in the matters of administration be it the imposition of new taxes or punishing a wrong doer or imprisonment of any man. In other words, through this document the Law was made the highest authority in the land. The Magna Carta laid down the important principle that England should be governed by a definite law and not by the whims or will of a despotic ruler.

Feudalism

Feudalism was apolitical and economic system of medieval Europe based on the relation of lord to vassal in which land was held on the condition of homage and service. A lord would promise to protect a smaller landowner from his enemies. In return, the small landowner or peasant surrendered his land and became a vassal. In 888 AD big empires were divided into small kingdoms of landowning nobles who protected peasants against tribal attacks. Peasants surrendered their lands to the nobles for protection of their lives. They were allowed to work and live on it but the land became feudal property. Feudal

lords became rich and powerful and kings had to depend on them for men and money.

Renaissance

Renaissance means revival or rebirth. During the time of the Roman empire all the manuscripts containing the wisdom of the ancient Greeks were kept in Constantinople and studied by the scholars of the city. However, in 1451 AD a new Sultan, Mahomet II ascended the Turkish throne and swore to capture Constantinople (now Istanbul). In 1453 he attacked and occupied the city. The scholars fled taking with them the manuscripts

and documents and settled in the cities of Italy to spread their learning throughout western Europe. In 1454, Gutenberg set up a printing press and these manuscripts and documents were reprinted, and thus astronomy, geography and other sciences were rediscovered by

western Europe. A Greek copy of the New Testament (Part of the Bible) was also found, which revolutionized the process of religious reform in Europe. The Renaissance has been called the revival of learning that swept across Europe. The movement slowly spread to England in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Habeas Corpus Act, 1679

The Habeas Corpus Act was drawn up during the reign of King Charles II which stated that no one was to be imprisoned without a writ or warrant stating the charges against him. It also provided facilities to a prisoner to obtain either speedy trial or release on bail. The Act safeguarded the personal liberties of the people against arbitrary imprisonment by the king's orders.

Glorious Revolution

King James II of England, became very unpopular due to his strong Catholic beliefs. As a result he was forced to flee to France. The government invited William of Orange (1650-1702) the Dutch leader and his wife Mary, daughter of King James II, and declared them joint sovereigns on 13 February, 1689. The overthrowing of James II was without any bloodshed and is thus known as the Glorious Revolution.

**3. World War I (1914-18)**

(1) Germany has become a great industrial country and wanted to have more markets for trade. (2) Germany was jealous of the colonial and naval greatness of England. William II, Kaiser of Germany, was very ambitious and wanted to gain influence in Turkey by linking Berlin with Baghdad by a railway line. This gave rise to great rivalry between England and Germany. (3) The immediate cause of the war the murder of Archduke Ferdinand (the

heir to the throne of the Austrian Empire) at Serajevo by a Serbian. The Austrian held the Government of Serbia responsible for the murder and ultimately attacked Serbia.

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria were on one side and, were called Central Powers. England, France, Serbia, Belgium, Japan, Russia were on the other side,

and were called the Allies. Italy in 1915 and the U.S.A. in 1917 joined the Allies against the Central Powers.

The war started on the 4th August, 1914 and ended on 11th November,1918.

**4. World War II (1939-45)**

(1) By the Treaty of Versailles which ended World War I, Germany was not only dismembered, disarmed but also himiliated, and very exacting conditions were imposed

upon her. (2) There was strong feeling of deep social discontentment in Germany and Italy after the War. (3) The rise of the Nationalist movement in Germany and Italy; and the growing power of the Nazis under Hitler and that of the Fascists under Mussolini seriously upset the balance of power in Europe. (4) The colonial and commercial rivalry between England and France on one side, Germany and Italy on the other, brought them into conflict with each other. (5) Germany had become very aggressive, she annexed the Saar Valley, occupied Rhineland and Austria : Captured Czechoslovakia, etc.

The immediate causes were that Germany gave an ultimatum to Poland regarding (i) surrender of the Port of Danzing, (ii) the right of establishing rail link between Germany and East Prussia, through the Polish Corridor. These two demands were rejected by Poland, so Germany invaded Poland on 1st September, 1939. Britain and France as

they were under treaty obligations to aid Poland, declared war against Germany on 3rd September, 1939. Germany, Italy and Japan, called the Axis Powers, fought on one side;

U.K., U.S.S.R., France, U.S.A., Benelux countries, etc., called the Allies, fought on the other. It ended on 14th August, 1945.

**5. Revolutions and Wars of Independence**

American War of Independence

Great Britain regulated trade in the American colonies to such a great extent that there was growing annoyance among the settlers at the controls and checks imposed upon them. There were acts of rebellion and this hostility flared into war on 19 April, 1775; when shots were exchanged in Lexington.

The first battle of the war was fought at Bunker Hill Charlestown in which Britain won; they also scored decisive victories in New York (1776) and Philadelphia (1777). But the American Continental Congress had appointed George Washington (1732-99) to take charge of the untrained American soldiers and he inspired them to fight for their freedom. Further inspiration was provided on 4 July, 1776 when the Congress issued the Declaration of Independence drafted by Thomas Jefferson. The Declaration renounced allegiance to the British throne and resolved "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.'' Americans were aided in their fight by Britain's enemies in Europe and in 1777 the British general Burgoyne (1723-92) was forced to surrender at Saratoga.

In 1781 General Cornwallis (1738-1805) besieged at Yorktown by French ships which prevented aid from reaching him by sea, surrendered and the War of Independence ended. America was granted its independence in 1783 and George Washington was elected the first President of USA.

Boston tea party – It is an incident related to the War of Independence in America when settlers in colonies threw a shipment of 342 chests of tea into the sea at Boston in 1773. To suppress the agitation, the colony of Massachusetts was brought under direct control of the Crown.

Greek War of Independence

The Turkish empire included south-east Europe and the Middle East. The Greeks were the first people to revolt against the Turks in 1821.

Russians supported the Greeks, Britain and France also joined in supporting the Greeks in 1827. All three countries joined together to destroy the Turkish empire and the Turks were forced to yield. The Greeks achieved independence in 1830.

Belgian War of Independence (1830)

When the Dutch gained independence in the late sixteenth century, the southern provinces of the Netherlands (roughly equal to modern Belgium) remained under the rule of Spain, and later Austria. During the Napoleonic, wars they were overrun by the French and when Napoleon was defeated in 1814 Belgium was reunited with the Netherlands as one kingdom.

The union with the Dutch was not accepted in Belgium. Although the two peoples had much in common, problems arose out of differences in religion, language and social customs. Under the Dutch king the Belgians, felt that they were being regarded as second-class citizens. This led to riots against Dutch rule in 1830 and quickly developed into a full-scale mass revolution.

The Belgians declared their independence in 1830 and drew up a national Constitution in 1831 inviting Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (1790-1865) to become their first king.

French Revolution (1789-1793)

In the 18th century France was under the despotic rule of King Louis XVI, who was not only inexperienced but also weak, feeble and lacked administrative capabilities. He believed in the Theory of Divine Right of Kings. At the time French society consisted of nobles, clergy and the commoners. Nobles belonged to the highly privileged class and enjoyed special rights. As one-fifth of the land was the property of the church, the clergy monopolized offices of the church and led a luxurious life. The commoners were isolated as the most under-privileged class which comprised peasants in villages, workers in cities and middle-class government employees.

The commoners were awakened by French philosopher of the time who attacked the church, the crown, and old traditions, of despotic rule. Montesquieu (1689-1755) who was dead against the Divine Right Theory of kings; Volatire (1664-1774) who exposed the tyranny and arbitrary practices of the King, abuses of the Church and social inequalities; Rousseau (1712-1778), were the 18h century philosophers of France, who through their writings and ideologies of liberty, equality and fraternity prepared the nation for this great revolution in France.

French Revolution not only made France a Republic but also gave new direction to the oppressed people of other countries, helped advocated and furthered the cause of liberty, fraternity and equality by awakening people against despotic rulers in their countries.

Russian Revolution (1917-1922)

The great revolution in Russia took place in two stages. The first stage of the Russian Revolution began in February 1917 with the overthrow of the Czar Nicholas II. The second stage in October of the same year led to the establishment of the world's first communist state by the Bolsheviks under Lenin.

Revolution Russia joined the Allies in World War I to 1914, and met with success in the beginning but was defeated in 1915-16 with over 5.5 million casualties in 2.5 years of war. This led to shortage of war material and food which thoroughly frustrated the soldiers.

On 7 March, 1917, workers struck work and attacked Petrograd. Farmers revolted to villages and the frustrated soldiers of World War I joined the general public to revolt against the Czar. Riots broke out and lawlessness spread throughout Russia. The Czar was dethroned and a temporary government set up under prince Kerensky's leadership. Kerensky was the follower of a midway policy (Mensheviks group) but people wanted definite social and economic changes.

Lenin who was deeply influenced by the principles of Karl Marx took over leadership of the Bolshevik party which wished to setup a common government. The unity of labourers and peasants under the leadership of Lenin made the revolution a success.

Lenin emerged as a great revolutionary leader; Czar Nicholas II and his family were assassinated, power came into the hands of the public, and landlords, traders and the clergy were reduced to destitution. The Russian revolution set up a new society on the basis of communist principles and thus the great revolution came to an end.

This was a great revolution after the French revolution (1789-93) which was not limited to Russia alone but affected almost all countries of the world. It established the ideology of Marxism and led to the independence of several countries.

Chinese Revolution

The Manchu Dynasty was overthrown and a republic proclaimed in October 1911. First President Sun Yat-Sen resigned in favour of strongman Yuan Shih-Kai. Sun organized the Parliamentarian `Kuomintany' Party. Students launched protests on 4 May, 1919 against League of Nations concessions in China to Japan. Nationalist, liberal and socialist ideas and political groups spread. The Communist Party was founded in 1921. An Communist regime took power in Mongolia with Soviet support in 1921.

Algerian War of Independence (1947-62)

In 1947 Algeria became politically unified with France but the 86 percent Muslim population (Arabs and Berber) revolted against French domination and in 1954 war broke out. French deployed half a million troops against the rebels, but instead of suppressing the revolution, troops supported the agitation and it turned into a sort of civil war. General De Gaulle was called upon and he ultimately planned the Algerian independence which was achieved in 1962.

Creation of Bangladesh

Elections in Pakistan in 1970 resulted in a split between the Punjabis of West Pakistan and the Bengalis of East Pakistan. By March 1971 the tension between the two groups had escalated. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (1920-75) of East Pakistan and his separatist party the Awami League launched a civil disobedience movement and called for independence from Pakistan's rule. On Pakistan's Republic Day (March 23) people dragged down its national flag and unfurled the flag of Bangladesh. Severe fighting took place between the separatist (Mukti Bahini) and Pakistan's forces stationed in East Pakistan. Mujibur Rahman was charged with treason. However, formal independence was declared on 17 April, 1971 and fierce fighting continued in which India supported the separatist group. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was nominated President of Bangladesh while in jail and returned to Bangladesh in January 1972 to a tumultuous welcome. He was, however, assassinated in 1975.

Collapse of the Soviet Empire

In 1985 President Gorbachov inherited a collapsing empire. Constricted by domestic pressures, he chose not to intervene when, in a few dramatic months of late 1989 and early 1990, communist governments of Eastern Europe collapsed under popular pressure and new regimes declared themselves independent of Soviet control. The tearing down of the Berlin Wall, and subsequent reunification of Germany was the most powerful symbol of change. The situation was little better in the republics which constituted the Soviet Union. The people were increasingly disillusioned by falling living standards and inefficient government. Powerful nationalists forces, from the southern republics of Armenia to Azerbaijan to the old Baltic States in the north, now threatened to break up the Soviet Union from within. In August 1991 an attempt by communist `hard-liners' to restore the old system in a coup d'etat failed, leaving the central Soviet government stripped of any real power. As one republic after another announced succession it was quickly clear that the world possessed another `sick man'<197>with all the attendant dangers. The collapse of Soviet Union signaled the end of superpower confrontation.

**9. Important Battles**

Battle Period/Year Countries Involved

Battle of Megiddo 608 BC Necho of Egypt and Josiah of Judah; Egyptians victorious

Battle of Marathon 490 BC Athenians and Persians; King Darius of Persia defeated.

Battle of Thermoplyae 480 BC Spartans led by Leonidas and Persians by Xerxes; Spartans were defeated.

Battle of Salamis 480 BC Athenian and Persian fleet in the Bay of Salamis; Persian fleet defeated

Battle of Platae 479 BC Greek and Persian forces; Persian forces defeated

Battle of Mycale 479 BC Greek and Persian forces; Persian fleet defeated

Spartan War I I 459 BC Sparta and Athens, also called 'Pelponesian War'; it lasted for 30 years

Spartan War II 431–421 BC Sparta and Athens; Spartans victorious

Battle of Arabia 331 BC Greek and Persian forces; Greeks victorious

Battle of Magnesia 190 BC Syrian and Roman forces; Syrian forces defeated (north-west Lydia)

Hundred Year War 1338–1453 France and England

War of Roses 1455–1485 Civil War in England between the two rival royal houses of Lancaster and York; White and red rose were their respective symbols

Anglo-Spanish War 1588 Spanish and English fleets fought in the English Channel; Defeat of the Spanish fleet

Thirty Year War 1618–1648 Started as religious-cum-political war between (Conto) the Lutherans and Catholics in Germany and developed into an international war

Civil War of England 1642–1649 Between Cavaliers (King Charles supporters) and forces of the Parliament led by Oliver Cromwell; King Charles I executed

Battle of Gibraltar Bay 1607 The Dutch defeated the Spaniards and the Portuguese

Seven Year War 1756–1763 Britain and France against Austria and Prussia; British alliance won

Battle of Nile 1798 British and French fleets; Britain victorious

Battle of Trafalgar 1805 British fleet defeated fleets of France and Spain; British fleets commanded by Admiral Nelson, who was killed in the battle

Battle of Austerlitz 1805 Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia on one side and France on the other; French on the other; French forces victorious

Battle of Borodino 1812 France and Russia; the French forces were commanded by Napoleon who was defeated

Battle of Leipzig 1813 Germany and combined forces of Austria, Prussia and Russia defeated Napoleon (French forces)

Battle of Waterloo 1815 British forces led by Duke of Wellington defeated French forces led by Napoleon Bonaparte; it was Napoleon's last battle; Napoleon was abdicated and was exiled to the island of St Helena in South Atlantic where he died in 182l.

First China War 1840 China and Britain; Chinese forces yielded. It was a trade war and also known as the 'Opium War'

American Civil War 1861–1865 Northern Vs. Southern states of America for the abolition of slavery; Abraham Lincoln defeated the Southern states

Russo–Japan War 1905 Russia and Japan in the Sea of Japan; Russia defeated; also called the 'Battle of Port Arthur' or 'Battle of Yalu'

Balkan War I 1912 Turkey and Balkan countries (Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece); Turkey defeated

Balkan War II 1913 Invasion of Serbia and Greece by Bulgaria; Bulgaria defeated by combined forces of Serbia, Greece, Romania, Montenegro, which stripped Turkey of most of its European territories

World War I 1914–1919 Germany (with Austria, Hungary and Turkey) against Britain (with France, US, Russia, Japan, Canada, Austria and Belgium); Germany and its allies were defeated

Battle of Jutland 1916 During World War I–naval battle between Germany and England in which Germany was defeated

World War I 1939–45 Axis powers (Germany, Italy and Japan) against the Allies (Britain, USSR, US, France and several other countries); Axis powers were defeated

Desert War 1942 Italian Army from Libya invaded Egypt in order to attack British forces

Korean War 1954 South Korea invaded by North Korea; North Korea was forced back by UN forces

Israel-Arab War 1967 Six-day war, shortest war in history; Arab forces led by Egypt, Syria and Jordan were defeated

Pakistan-Bangladesh War 1971 Mukti Bahini forces aided by India against the Pakistani forces stationed in Bangladesh (former East Pakistan); Pakistani forces surrendered and Bangladesh came into being

Gulf War 1991 US led multinational forces attacked Iraq to oust Iraqi troops from Kuwait

Kargil War 1999 India defeated Pakistani forces at Kargil

US-Afghanistan War 2001 US led coalition forces attack Afghanistan to bring down the Taliban regime in Afghanistan in retaliation to the September 11 terrorist attack in the USA

Gulf War II 2003 US led coalition forces dethroned the Iraqi President Saddam Hussein

**11. Important Personalities in History**

Personality Country

Abbas the Great Persia

Abu-Bekr Arabia

Akbar the Great India

Alexander the Great Greece (Macedon)

Ashoka India

Augustus Rome

Adolf Hitler Germany

Abraham Lincoln U.S.A.

A.O. Hume England

(served in India)

Aristotle Greece (Athens)

Albert Einstein U.S.A.

(born Germany)

Alfred Bernhard Nobel Sweden

Babar India

Benito Mussolini Italy

Benjamin Disraeli Britain

Bertrand Russell Britain

Clement Attlee Britain

Catherine the Great Russia

Chandra Gupta India

Chiang Kai-Shek China

Chou En-lai China

Christopher Columbus Italy

(Genoa)

Confucius China

Christian N. Barnard South Africa

C. Richelieu France

Charles R. Darwin Britain

Dwight Eisenhower U.S.A.

Darius Persia

Elizabeth I and II Britain

Edmund Hillary New Zealand

Fidel Castro Cuba

Frederick the Great Prussia

F. D. Roosevelt U.S.A.

Florence Nightingale Britain

Guiseppe Garibaldi Italy

Genghis Khan Mongolia

G. Mazzini Italy

Gamal Abdel Nasser Egypt

George Washington U.S.A.

Galileo Italy

Harun-al-Rashid Arabia

Herodotus Greece(born Persia)

Hirohito Japan

Hugo Grotius Holland

Issac Newton Britain

Immanuel Kant Germany

James Cook Britain

Julius Caesar Rome

 Personality

Country

John F. Kennedy U.S.A.

Jesus Christ Bethlehem

Joseph P. Goebbels Germany

Joseph Stalin U.S.S.R.

John Stuart Mill Britain

Jean Jacques Rousseau France

Karl Marx Germany

(later settled in London)

Leon Trotsky Russia

Loius XIV France

L. V. Beethoven Germany

Le Corbusier Switzerland

Leo N. Tolstoy Russia

Mark Antony Rome

Muhammed Ali Jinnah Pakistan

(born India)

Martin Luther King U.S.A.

Martin Luther Germany

Mao Tse-tung China

Marco Polo Italy (Venice)

Muhammed, Prophet Arabia

Marshal J. B. Tito Yugoslavia

Megasthenese Greece

Marie Curie France

Nevile Chamberlain Britain

Napoleon Bonaparte France

Nero Rome

Nicolas Copernicus Poland

Neil Armstrong U.S.A.

N. Machiavelli Italy

Oliver Cromwell Britain

Omar Khayyam Persia

Prince Otto Von Bismarck Germany

Pablo Picasso Spain

Plato Greece (Athens)

Robin-Hood Britain

Sigmund Freud Austria

Thomas Jefferson U.S.A.

Thomas Malthus Britain

Vladimir Lenin Russia

Vasco da Gama Portugal

Winston Churchil Britain

Woodrow Wilson U.S.A.

Walt Disney U.S.A.

William Pitt Britain

William Shakespeare Britain

Yuri Gagarin Russia

Yehudi Menuhin U.S.A.

Zoroaster Persia

**12. Important Dates of World History**

B.C.

3000

Building of the Great Pyramid.

776

First Olympiad in Greece.

753

Foundation of Rome.

490

Greeks defeated the Persians at the Battle of Marathon.

360

The period of Aristotle and Plato.

332

Egypt conquered by Alexander.

323

Alexander dies at Babylon.

214

Work on the Great Wall of China begins.

55

Julius Ceasar attacks Great Britain.

4

Birth of Jesus Christ.

A.D.

29

Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.

375

Huns' invasion of Europe.

570

Prophet Mohammed born at Mecca.

622

Flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Madina.

632

Death of Mohammed; Beginning of Hijiri Era.

711

Arabs invade Spain.

1066

Norman invasion of England; Victory of William the Conquerer over the English King Harold II at Hastings.

1280

Roger Bacon invents gunpowder.

1338

The Hundred years War broke out.

1348

English faces Black Death Plague.

1453

Turks captured Constantinople; Renaissance in Europe.

1492

Discovery of America by Columbus.

1498

Sea-route to India discovered by Vasco-de-Gama.

1588

Spanish Armada defeated.

1600

British East India Company established in India.

1649

Execution of Charles I.

1660

Monarchy restored in England.

1665

The Great Plague of England.

1668

Glorious Revolution in England.

1704

Battle of Blenheim.

1707

Union of England and Scotland.

1776

Declaration of American Independence.

1789

French Revolution; George Washington elected the first President of America.

1805

Battle of Trafalagar and Nelson's death.

1815

Battle of Waterloo; Napolean exiled to St. Helena.

1821

Death of Napolean.

1832

Reforms Bill passed in England.

1837

Queen Victoria's accession to the throne of England.

1861

Beginning of the American Civil War.

1863

Slavery abolished in USA

1865

Assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

1869

Opening of the Suez Canal for traffic.

1895

Roentgen discovered X-Rays.

1896

Marconi invented wireless.

1904

Russiao-Japan war.

1905

Japan defeated Russia; Discovery of the theory of Relativity by Einstein.

1911

Chinese Revolution.

1912

Republic of China established.

1914

Beginning of World War I.

1917

Russian Revolution.

1918

End of World War I.

1919

Treaty of Versailles signed.

1920

Formation of the League of Nations.

1923

Turkey declared Republic.

1933

Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany.

1936

Beginning of the Spanish Civil War.

1939

World War II begins.

1941

Russia invaded by Hitler; Pearl Harbour invaded by Japan.

1945

Establishment of UNO; End of World War II; Hiroshima and Nagasaki experience the first dropping of the Atom Bomb; Death of President Roosevelt.

1946

Civil War in China.

1948

Burma and Ceylon get independence.

1949

Indonesia gets independence; The Communists capture power in China.

1952

General Eisenhower elected as the American President.

1953

Death of Stalin; Mt. Everest conquered for the first time.

1954

Military Aid Pact between China and Pakistan; Chou En-lai visits India.

1955

Austria gets independence; Bandung Conference.

1956

Suez Canal nationalised by President Nasser; Egypt attacked by the forces of Britain; France and Israel.

1957

First artificial satellite launched by Russia.

1958

Egypt and Syria united and renamed United Arab Republic (UAR)

1959

Chinese capture Tibet; Dalai Lama flees to India; Sputnik launched by Russia.

1960

Explosion of an atom bomb device by France; Election of John F. Kennedy as President of USA

1961

Yuri Gagarin of USSR becomes the first spaceman.

1963

Partial Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty signed; Malaysia established; John F. Kennedy assassinated.

1965

Death of Sir Winston Churchill; Singapore becomes the sovereign independent nation; outbreak of Indo-Pak war.

1966

Tashkent Pact; A Russian aircraft lands on moon.

1967

Chinese explode hydrogen bomb; Arab-Israel War; Suez Canal closed.

1971

Outbreak of Indo-Pak war; Birth of Bangladesh; Surrender of 93,000 Pakistani troops; Khruschev died; Z.A. Bhutto new President of Pakistan.

1972

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman freed from Pakistani Jail and assumed the office of P.M. Bangladesh; Nixon of USA visited China; King Mahendra of Nepal died; USA and the USSR sign Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty.

1973

Outbreak of fourth Arab-Israeli war; Fourth non-aligned summit in Algiers.

1975

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, President of Bangladesh assassinated; King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, assassinated; Suez Canal reopened; Red Cross force Cambodia Government to Surrender.

1976

Chou-En Lai, P.M. of China, died; Seychelles gets independence; Viking I lands on Mars; Mao Tse-tung died; Jimmy Carter elected President of USA

1978

Agreement between Israel and Egypt; Vietnam attacked Cambodia; Z.A. Bhutto, former P.M. of Pakistan, sentenced to death; Bloody coup in Afghanistan; Mohammed Daoud assassinated; World's first test-tube baby born.

1979

Chinese aggression in Vietnam; Cambodian rebels grab power in Pnom Penh; Mr. Z.A. Bhutto hanged; Mrs. Margaret Thatcher is the first woman P.M. of Britain.

1980

War starts between Iran and Iraq; Ronald Reagon elected USA President.

1982

Falklands, captured by Argentina; Israel attacks South Lebanon; Argentina forces surrender to British; P.L.O. Chief Yesser Arafat leaves Beirut; Bashir Gemyel, the President elect of Lebanon, assassinated; Soviet President breathes his last.

1983

US attacks Grenada; USA withdraws from UNESCO.

1985

India gets Presidentship of UN Security Council; Soviet President, Mr. Konstantin Chernenko, dies; Vietnam withdraws troops from Kampuchia.

1986

American air attack on Libya.

1987

Nuclear tests by USSR; Fresh proposal by Gorbachev; Group 77 meet at Havana; Unsuccessful military coup in Philippines, Prime Minister of Lebanon killed.

1988

WHO observes 7th of April as no smoking day, French President re-elected, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq killed in plane crash, Quake kills about 1,000 people in Bihar (India), George Bush elected President of USA, Arafat declares on independent state of Palestine, Nearly 1,00,000 people killed in earthquake in Armenia.

1989

The UN Peace keeping force starts implementation of UN Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia.

1990

The Panamanian President surrenders to the United States. South Africa lifts lean on African National Congress. Lithuania declares independence from the Soviet Union. Namibia becomes a free nation.

Iraq overruns Kuwait. East and West Germanys unite.

1991

War breaks out in the Gulf, With the defeat of Iraq and freedom of Kuwait, Gulf war ends.

1993

5 new members of security council START II treaty between Russian & US Presidents, Security Council resolution on Angola, Emergency in Zambia, Elections in Australia.

1994

South Africa emerged from aparted regime with Nelson Mandela as its president. GATT treaty signed to create World Trade Organisation (WTO).

1995

WTO comes into existence. Nuclear test by France. Balkan peace accord signed.

1996

Kofi Annan new UN Secretary General. Clinton re-elected US President. India refuses to sign CTBT. Shekh Hasina Wajed new PM of Bangladesh. Taliban capture Kabul and execute former communist

President Najibullah.

1997

Tony Blair back in power in UK. Mohd. Khatami elected president of Iran. Hong Kong goes back to China after 99 year British rule.

1998

Indonesian President Suharto resigns. Pakistan test fires `Gauri' missile. US President Clinton faces impeachment.

1999

G-15 Summit ends. Yugoslavia accepts a peace plan for Kosovo.

2000

Thai commandor rescue 700 hostages from a capital Ratchabuh. India-China sign agreement on Information Technology, World Aids Day observed.

2001

Goerge W. Bush, was sworn in as the 43rd President of the United States. Heritage destroy of Bamiyan Buddha in Afghanistan by Taliban. Massacred of Nepal Royal family. Terrorist attacks on America by Taliban Supremo Osama bin Laden.

2002

`Euro' becomes the official currency of 12 European countries. A new nation East Timor came into existence. Switzerland and East Timor becomes the 190th & 191th member of the UN.

2003

Germany, Spain, Pakistan, Chile and Angola take rotating two-year seats on the UN Security Council; Iraq and the UN sign a 10-point agreement to facilitate the work of disarmament monitors; India-born American astronaut Kalpana Chawla and six other crew of the STS-107 space shuttle mission were killed as the US space shuttle Columbia disintegrates over Texas; name of Yugoslavia has been changed, it became Serbia and Montenegro; Australia win ICC World Cup by defeating India, war between US and Iraq; International criminal court was launched. WTO ministerial conference held in Cancun. India and ASEAN signed three accord. Over 20,000 people are killed as a major earthquake

destroys the Iranian Fort city Bam.

2004

India-Pakistan air links resume, the 12th SAARC Summit concludes in Islamabad after the signing of historic Agreement on Free Trade, Additional Protocol on Terrorism and Social Charter. NASA announced that it would name the spot where the robot probe Spirit landed successfully, in the memory of seven astronauts of the space shuttle Columbia. The US declares Mr. Saddam Hussein a prisoner of war. Pakistan has been readjusted to the common wealth. United States hand over political authority to Iraq. The 28th Olympics start in Athens. Russian Parliament ratifics the Kyoto Protocol, Yasser Arafat dies in Paris. Taslima Nasreen awarded UNESCO tolerance and non-violence Prize.

2005

India and Pakistan agree to allow travel by bus across the Line of Control between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad, Microsoft founder, The U.S. Senate approves Michael d. Griffin as NASA chief, Kuwaiti Parliament grants women the right to vote and run in elections, Latvia ratifies E.U. Constitution, The sixth book by J. K. Rowling, Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince, hits the stands worldwide, Junichiro Koizumi is reelected Japanese Premier by the new House of Representatives at a special session in Tokyo, The Dhaka Declaration decides to set up a SAARC poverty Alleviation Fund and to declare 2006-2015 the SAARC Decade of Poverty Alleviation, The Kyoto protocol on limiting pollution becomes fully operational, Evo Morales wins Bolivian presidential polls, The Galileo navigational telescope is launched from Kazakhstan.

2006

SAFTA comes into effect. Sirleaf sworn in as Liberian president. Chile elected socialist Michelle Bachelet to be its first woman president. 18th CWG held in Melbourne (Australia). UNO passed a resolution for new Human Rights Council. UN General Assembly has approved Ban-Ki-Moon as the new Secretary General. North Korea conducted an underground Nuclear test. 15th Asian Games were held in Doha (Qatar) in December 2006.

2007

Bangladesh declares a state of emergency. Nepal's Parliament unanimously approves the interim Constitution. 14th SAARC Summit held in New Delhi (India). Australia won the World Cup Cricket tournament, 2007. G-8 Summit held in Heilligendamm, Berlin (Germany). Viktor Zubkov has been appointed as a new Prime Minister of Russia. Yasuo Fukuda was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Japan. India won the Twenty-20 World Cup Cricket Championship over Pakistan in South Africa. Nobel

Prize 2007 has ben announced.

**First in the World**

 1. Chairman of Peoples Republic of China Mao-Tse-Tung

2. President of the Chinese Republic Dr. Sun Yat Sen

 3. President of U.S.A George Washington

 4. Chinese Traveller to India Fahein

 5. Foreign Invader to India Alexander the Great

 6. Person to reach South Pole Amundsen

 7. Person to reach North Pole Robert Pearey

 8. Person in Space Yuri Gagarin

 9. Person on Moon Neil Armstrong

 10. Lady to climb Mount Everest Junko Taibei

 11. European to visit China Marco Polo

12. Place where atom bomb was dropped Hiroshima

 13. Man to walk in Space Alexei Leonov

 14. Woman cosmonaut in Space Valentina Tereshkova

 15. Woman Prime Minister of a country Mrs. Srimavo Bhandarnaike

16. Woman President of a country Maria Estela Peron

 17. Woman to Command a Space Mission Colonel Eileen Collins (U.S.A.)

 18. The first residents of International Space station Bill Shepherd (USA),

Yuri Gidzanko

and Sergei Krikalev (Russia)

 19. The first blind man to scale Mt. Everest Erik Weihenmayer

(USA, May 25, 2001)

 20. The first Muslim woman to become the Secretary General of Amnesty International lrine Zubeida Khan

 21. The first space astronaut to go into space seven times till date Jerry Ross (U.S.A.)

 22. The first South African to become the second space tourist Mark Shuttleworth

 23. The first woman Prime Minister of South Korea Ms. Chang Sang

 24. The first youngest grandmaster of the world in chess Sergey Karjakin (Ukraine)

 25. The first adventurer flying successfully across the English Channel without aircraft Felix Baumgartner (July 2003)

 26. China's first man in space Yang Liwei

 27. The first Muslim woman to receive Nobel Prize Shirin Ebadi (Nobel Peace Prize 2003)

 28. The woman with the highest individual Test score making a new world record Kiran Baloch (Pakistani cricketer,

scoring 242 runs playing women's

cricket test against West Indies in

Karachi in March, 2004)

 29. The first woman of the world to climb Mt. Everest four times Lakpa Sherpa (Nepali)

30. The first woman to cross seven important seas of the world by swimming Bula Chaudhury (India)

31. The first aircraft pilot to round the entire world non-stop by his 2 engine aircraft in 67 hours Steve Fossett (March 2005)

32. The first woman to be appointed as a Governor of a province in Afghanistan Habiba Sorabhi

33. The first woman of the world to swim across five continents Bula Chaudhury (India) (April 2005)

34. The first woman athlete to touch 5.0 meter mark in pole vault Ms. Yelena Isinbayeva

(Russian, July 2005)

35. The first Hindu Chief Justice of Pakistani Supreme Court Justice Rana Bhagwan Das

Took over on Sept. 2, 2005 as

Acting Chief Justice

36. The first duly elected woman President of an African country Allen Johnson Sirleaf (elected

President of Liberia in Nov. 2005)

37. The first woman Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan Shanshad Akhtar

(Appointed in Dec. 2005)

38. The first woman Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel

(Took over in Nov. 2005)

39. The first woman President of Chile Dr. Michelle Bachelet

40. The first woman Prime Minister of Jamaica Portia Simpson Miller (Feb. 2006)

41. The first woman foreign Secretary of England Margaret Backett (May 2006)

42. The first double amputee to scale Mt. Everest Mark Inglis (May 15, 2006)

**The United Nations**

Origin: The United Nations Organisation is an association of states which have pledged themselves to maintain international peace and security and cooperate in solving international political, economic, social,

cultural and humanitarian problems towards achieving this end.

The United Nations officially came into existence on Oct. 24,1945, with

the deposit of the requisite number of ratifications of the Charter, the constituting instrument of the UN with the US Department

Structure

The General Assembly

The Security Council

The Economic and Social Council (ECO-SOC)

The Trusteeship Council

The International Court of Justice

Secretary General of the UN

United Nations Member States

Specialized Agencies of the UN

Important Years Observed by UNO

Contemporary United Nations International Decade

of State. United Nations Day is celebrated on 24 Oct. each year. The headquarters of the

UNO is in New York.

Objects: To maintain international peace and security.

To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the

principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.

To cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and

humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and

fundamental freedoms.

To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these.

common ends.

Flag : White UN Emblem (two bent olive branches open at the top and

in between them in world map) on a light blue background.

Official Languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and

Spanish.

Structure

The United Nations has six principal organs according to the Charter

which are indicated as below :

The General Assembly

It consists of all 192 member nations and functions as the main deliberative body. It meets once a

year on the third Tuesday of the month of September and session lasts for two weeks. It has the under mentioned aspects :

(i) At each session the Assembly elects a new President, 21 Vice-Presidents and Chairmen of the six

main committees. For proper geographical representation, the Presidency of the Assembly rotates

every year among the five geographical groups–Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America and

Caribbean, and Western Europe and other stares. Special session can be called by the Secretary General at the request of the Security Council by the majority of members or of by one member of majority of the members approve of the same.

(ii) Decisions on the important questions are taken by the two-third majority. The issues are of the nature of peace and security, new membership and budget.

(iii) Decisions on other issues are taken by a simple majority.

(iv) The work of the meeting is divided into six main committees as given below :

Disarmament and International Security Committee

Economic and Financial committee

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

Special Political and Decolonisation Committee

Administrative and Budgetary Committee

Legal Committee

(v) In all the committees, each member state is represented.

(vi) There is a general committee which is responsible for the proceedings of the General Assembly and

also its committees as well as Credential Committee.

(vii) The General Committee is made of 28 members, the President and 21 Vice-Presidents of the

General Assembly and Chairmen of six main committees.

(viii) The Credential Committee is composed of nine members appointed by the General Assembly on

the proposal of the President of each session.

(ix) The General. Assembly has two standing Committees as mentioned below :

An Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

A Committee on Contributions

(x) The General Assembly may establish subsidiary and ad-hoc bodies in order to deal with specific

matters. These include the following subject-issues :

Committee on Peace Keeping Operations

Human Rights Committee

Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space

Conciliation Commission on Palestine

Conference on disarmament

International Law Commission

Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

Special committee on the Implementation of Declaration of the Granting of Independence of

Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Commission on International Trade and Law

(xi) The General Assembly has the right to decide any issue connected with the Charter .

(xii) Excepting those disputes which are on the agenda of the Security Council, the General Assembly has the power to make recommendations over all other issues.

(xiii) Recommendations of the General Assembly have no compulsion power on the member state,

but the same has the weightage of world opinion.

(xiv) The General Assembly receives reports from the other organs, admits new members, directs

activities of development, sets policies and determines programmers for the Secretariat, appoints the

Secretary General who submits annual reports on the work of the Assembly and approves the UN

Budget.

(xiii) Under the resolution 'Uniting for Peace' adopted by the General Assembly in Nov. 1950 the

same is empowered to take action in the following cases:

In case of threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression the General Assembly

steps in if the Security Council fails to exercise its primary responsibility for international peace and security because of lack of unanimity amongst its permanent members.

In such a case, General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately and make recommendation for collective measures by the members.

Even the option for use of armed forces for restoration of peace and security can be approved by the General Assembly to meet the challenges of crisis.

**Important Days**

January 9 NRI Day

January 10 World Laughter Day

January 12 National Youth Day

January 15 Army Day

January 26 India's Republic Day, International Customs Day

January 30 Martyrs' Day; World Leprosy Eradication Day

2nd Sunday of February World Marriage Day

February 24 Central Excise Day

February 28 National Science Day

Second Monday March Commonwealth Day

March 8 International Women's Day; Intl. literacy Day

March 15 World Disabled Day; World Consumer Rights Day

March 18 Ordnance Factories Day (India)

March 21 World Forestry Day; International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

March 22 World Day for Water

March 23 World Meteorological Day

March 24 World TB Day

April 5 International Day for Mine Awareness; National Maritime Day

April 7 World Health Day

April 17 World Haemophilia Day

April 18 World Heritage Day

April 21 Secretaries' Day

 April 22 Earth Day

April 23 World Book and Copyright Day

May 1 Workers' Day (International Labour Day)

May 3 Press Freedom Day; World Asthma Day

May 2nd Sunday Mother's Day

May 4 Coal Miners' Day

May 8 World Red Cross Day

May 9 World Thalassaemia Day

May 11 National Technology Day

May 12 World Hypertension Day; International Nurses Day

May 15 International Day of the Family

May 17 World Telecommunication Day

May 24 Commonwealth Day

May 31 Anti-tobacco Day

June 4 International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression

June 5 World Environment Day

June 3rd Sunday Father's Day

June 14 World Blood Donor Day

June 26 International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

July 1 Doctor's Day

July 6 World Zoonoses Day

July 11 World Population Day

August 3 Internatioal Friendship Day

August 6 Hiroshima Day

August 8 World Senior Citizen's Day

August 9 Quit India Day, Nagasaki Day

August 15 Indian Independence Day

August 18 IntI. Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples

August 19 Photography Day

August 29 National Sports Day

September 2 Coconut Day

September 5 Teachers' Day; Sanskrit Day

September 8 World Literacy Day (UNESCO)

 September 15 Engineers' Day

September 16 World Ozone Day

September 21 Alzheimer's Day; Day for Peace & Non-violence (UN)

September 22 Rose Day (Welfare of cancer patients)

September 26 Day of the Deaf

September 27 World Tourism Day

October 1 International Day for the Elderly

October 2 Gandhi Jayanthi

October 3 World Habitat Day

October 4 World Animal Welfare Day

October 8 Indian Air Force Day

October 9 World Post Office Day

October 10 National Post Day

October 2nd Thursday World Sight Day

October 13 UN International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction

October 14 World Standards Day

October 15 World White Cane Day (guiding the blind)

October 16 World Food Day

October 24 UN Day; World Development Information Day

October 30 World Thrift Day

November 9 Legal Services Day

November 14 Children's Day; Diabetes Day

November 17 National Epilepsy Day

November 20 Africa Industrialisation Day

November 29 International Day of Solidarity with Palestinian People

December 1 World AIDS Day

December 3 World Day of the Handicapped

December 4 Indian Navy Day

December 7 Indian Armed Forces Flag Day

December 10 Human Rights Day; IntI. Children's Day of Broadcasting

December 18 Minorities Rights Day (India)

December 23 Kisan Divas (Farmer's Day) (India)

**India's Best Books Since Independence**

No. Book Author

1. A House For Mr. Biswas V.S. Naipaul

2. Aag Ka Dariya Qurratulain Hyder

3. Adha Gaon Rahi Masoom Reza

4. Adhe Adhure Mohan Rakesh

5. All About H. Hatterr GV Desani

6. Aranyer Din Ratri Sunil Gangopadhyay

7. Charandas Chor Habib Tanvir

8. Chidamabara Sumitranandan Pant

9. Coolie Mulk Raj Anand

10. Dipshikha Mahadevi Verma

11. English August Upamanyu Chatterjee

12. Family Matters Rohinton Mistry

13. Ghasiram Kotwal Vijay Tendulkar

14. God of Small Things Arundhati Roy

15. Golden Gate Vikram Seth

16. Hajar Churashir Ma Mahasweta Devi

17. Indulekha O. Chandu Menon

18. Interpreter of Maladies Jhumpa Lahiri

19. Kanthapura Raja Rao

20. Kayar Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai

21. Khasakinte Ithihaasam O.V. Vijayan

22. Kitne Pakistan Kamleshwar

23. Kitni Navon Men Kitni Bar Ajneya

24. Krishnakali Shivani

25. Kurukku Faustina Barna

26. Kutiyozhikkal Vailoppilli Sreedhara Menon

27. Madhushala Harivansh Rai Bachchan

28. Marali Mannige Kota Shivaram Karanth

29. Midnight's Children Salman Rushdie

30. Nilkanthi Broja Indira Goswami

31. Paraja Gopinath Molianty

32. Parimal Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala'

33. Pather Panchali Bibhutibhushan Bandopadhyay

34. Pathummayude Aadu Vaikom Mohammed Basheer

35. Raag Darbari Shrilal Shukla

36. Randamuzham M. T. Vasudevan

37. Rasidi Ticket Amrita Pritam

38. Sabdar Akash Sitakant Mohapatra

39. Samskara U. R. Ananthamurthy

40. Shadow Lines Amitav Ghosh

41. Swami and Friends R. K. Narayan

42. Tamas Bhisham Sahni

43. Terhi Lakeer Ismat Chugtai

44. The Flight of Pigeons Ruskin Bond

45. Train To Pakistan Khushwant Singh

46. Tughlaq Girish Karnad

47. Zindaginama Krishna Sobti

**Books and Author**

**A**

A Backward Place : Ruth Prawer Jhabwala

A Bend in the Ganges : Manohar Malgonkar

A Bend in the River : V. S. Naipaul

A Billion is Enough : Ashok Gupta

A Bride for the Sahib and Other Stories : Khushwant Singh

A Brief History of Time : Stephen Hawking

A Brush with Life : Satish Gujral

A Bunch of Old Letters : Jawaharlal Nehru

A Cabinet Secretary Looks Back : B. G. Deshmukh .

A Call To Honour-In Service of Emergent India : Jaswant Singh

A Captain's Diary : Alec Stewart

A China Passage : John Kenneth Galbraith

A Conceptual Encyclopaedia of Guru Gtanth Sahib : S. S. Kohli

A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy : Karl Marx

A Critique of Pure Reason : Immanuel Kant

A Dangerous Place : Daniel Patrick Moynihan

A Doctor's Story of Life and Death : Dr. Kakkana Subbarao & Arun K. Tiwari

A Doll's House : Henrik Ibsen

A Dream in Hawaii : Bhabani Bhattacharya

A Farewell to Arms : Ernest Hemingway

A Fine Balance : Rohinton Mistry

A Foreign Policy for India : I. K. Gujral

A Gift of Wings : Shanthi Gopalan

A Handful of Dust : Evelyn Waugh

A Himalayan Love Story : Namita Gokhale

A House Divided : Pearl S. .Buck

A Judge's Miscellany : M. Hidayatullah

A Last Leap South : Vladimir Zhirinovsky

A Long Way : P. V. Narasimha Rao

A Man for All Seasons : Robert Bolt

A Midsummer Night's Dream : William Shakespeare

A Million Mutinies Now : V. S. Naipaul

A New World : Amit Chaudhuri

A Pair of Blue Eyes : Thomas Hardy

A Passage to England : Nirad C. Chaudhuri

A Passage to India : E. M. Forster

A Peep into the Past : Vasant Navrekar

A Personal Adventure : Theodore H. White

A Possible India : Partha Chatterjee

A Prisoner's Scrapbook : L. K. Advani

A Revolutionary Life : Laxmi Sehgal

A Ridge Too Far : Captain Amarinder Singh

A River Sutra : Gita Mehta

A Royal Duty : Paul Burrel

A Search for Home : Sasthi Brata

A Secular Agenda : Arun Shourie

A Sense of Time : S. H. Vatsyayan

A Simple Path : Lucinda Vardey

A Sin of Colour : Sunetra Gupta

A Spaniard in the Works : John Lennon

A Speaker's Diary : Manohar Joshi

A Stream of Windows–Unsettling Reflections on Trade, Imigration and Democracy : Jagdish Bhagwati

A. Study of History : Arnold Toynbee

A. Sudden Change of Hearts : Barbara Taylor

A Suitable Boy : Vikram Seth

A Tale of a Tub : Jonathan Swift

A Tale of Two Cities : Charles Dickens

A Tale of Two Gardens : Octavio Paz

A Thousand Days : Arthur M. Schlesinger

A Thousand Suns : Dominique Lapierre

A Time of Coalitions : Paranjoy Guha Thakurta & Shankar Raghuraman

A Tribute to People's Princess–Diana : Peter Donelli

A Tryst With Destiny : Stanley Wolfer

A TunnelofTime-AnAutobiography : R. K. Laxman

A View from Delhi : Chester Bowles

A View from Outside : Why Good Economics Works for Everybody : P. Chidambaram

A Village by the Sea : Anita Desai

A Voice of Freedom : Nayantara Sehgal

A Week with Gandhi : Louis Fischer

A Woman's Life : Guy de Maupassant

Aasman Aur Bhi Hain : Mridula Halan

Abhigyana Shakuntalam : Kalidasa

Adam Bede : George Eliot

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn : Mark Twain

Adventures of Robinson Crusoe : Daniel Defoe

Adventures of Sherlock Holmes : Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Adversary in the House : Irving Stone

Advice and Consent : Allen Drury

Afghanistan & Asian Stability : V D. Chopra

After All These Years : Susan Issacs

After the Dark Night : S. M. Ali

Against the Grain : Boris Yeltsin

Age of Reason : Jean Paul Sartre

Ageless Body; Timeless Mind : Deepak Chopra

Agni Pariksha : Acharya Tulsi

Agni Veena : Kazi Nazrul Islam

Ain-i-Akbari : Abul Fazal

Airport : Arthur Hailey

Ajatshatru : Jai Shankar Prasad

Akbarnama : Abul Fazal

Alexander the Great : John Gunther

Algebra of Infinite Justice : Arundhati Roy

Alice in Wonderland : Lewis Carroll

All for Love : John Dryden

All Is Well That Ends Well : William Shakespeare

All Quiet on the Western Front : Erich Maria Remarque

All the King's Men : Robert Penn Warren

All the President's Men : Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

All the Prime Minister's Men : Janardhan Thakur

All Things Bright and Beautiful : James HerrQit

All Under Heaven : Pearl S. Buck

Along the Road : Aldous Huxley

Ambassador's Journal : J. K. Galbraith

Ambassador's Report : Chester Bowles

Amelia : Henry Fielding

American Capitalism : J. K. Galbraith

An Admiral's Fall : Wilson John

An American Dilemma : Gunnar Myrdal

An American in Khadi : Asha Sharma

An American Tragedy : Theodore Dreiser

An Area of Darkness : V. S. Naipaul

An Autobiography : Jawaharlal Nehru

An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding : David Hume

An Equal Music : Vikram Seth

An Eye to China : David Selbourne

An Idealist View of Life : Dr. S.Radhakrishnan

An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations : Adam Smith

An Unfinished Dream : Dr. Verghese Kurien

Anandmath : Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

And Quiet Flows the Don : Mikbail A. Sholokhov

And Through the Looking Glass : Lewis Carroll

Angry Letters : Willem Doevenduin

Anguish of Deprived : Lakshmidhar Mishra

Anna Karenina : Leo Tolstoy

Another Life : Derek Walcott

Answer to History : Mohammad Reza Pahlavi

Antic Hay : Aldous Huxley

Antony and Cleopatra : William Shakespeare

Ape and Essence : Aldous Huxley

Apple Cart : George Bernard Shaw

Arabian Nights : Sir Richard Burton

Arion and the Dolphin : Vikram Seth

Arms and the Man : George Bernard Shaw

Around the World in Eighty Days : Jules Verne

Arrival and Departure : Arthur Koestler

Arrow in the Blue : Arthur Koestler

Arrow of Gold : Joseph Conrad

Arthashastra : Kautilya

As I See : Kiran Bedi

As You Like It : William Shakespeare

Ascent of the Everest : Sir John Hunt

Ashtadhyayi : Panini

Asia and Western Dominance : K. M. Panikkar

Asian Drama : Gunnar Myrdal

Aspects of the Novel : E. M. Forster

Assassination of a Prime Minister : S. Anandram

Assignment Colombo : J. N. Dixit

Athenian Constitution : Aristotle

Atoms of Hope : Mohan Sundara Rajan

August 1914 : .Alexander Solzhenitsyn

Author's Farce : Henry Fielding

Autumn Leaves : O. Pulla Reddi

Ayodhya–6 December 1992 : P.V. Narasimha Rao

B

Back to Methuselah : George Bernard Shaw

Bandicoot Run : Manohar Malgonkar

Bang-i-Dara : Mohammad Iqbal

Beach Boy : Ardesher Vakil

Bearders–My Life in Cricket : Bill Frindall

Beast and Man : Murry NIidgley

Beginning of the Beginning : Acharya Rajneesh

Being Digital : Nicholas Negroponte

Being Freddie : Andrew Flintoff

Being Indian : Pawan Varma

Believe–Achieve : Paul Hanna

Beloved : Toni Morrison

Ben Hur : Lewis Wallace

Bermuda Triangle : Charles Berlitz

Betrayal of Pearl Harbour : James Rusbridger and Eric Nave

Between Hope and History : Bill Clinton

Between the Lines : Kuldip Nayar

Bewilderedlndia–Identity, Pluralism, Discord : Rasheeduddin Khan

Beyond Autonomy-Roots of India's Foreign Policy : A. K. Damodaran

Beyond Belief : V. S. Naipaul

Beyond Boundaries-A Memoire : Swraj Paul

Beyond Good and Evil : Friedrich Nietzsche

Beyond Modernisation, Beyond Self : Sisir Kumar Ghose

Beyond Peace : Richard Nixon

Beyond the Horizons : Eugene O'Neill

Beyond the Veil, Indian Women in the Raj : Pran Nevile

Beyond the Walls of Silence : Lalini Rajasuriya

Bhagvad Gita : S. Radhakrishnan

Bharat Aur Europe : Nirmal Verma

Bharat Bharati : Maithili Sharan Gupta

Bharatiya Parampara Ke Mool Swar : Govind Chandra Pande

Big Money : P. G. Wodehouse

Bin Laden–The Man Who Declared War on America : Yossef Bodansky

Birds and Beasts : Mark Twain

Birth and Death of the Sun : George Gamow

Birth and Evolution of the Soul : Annie Besant

Bisarjan : Rabindranath Tagore

Black Holes and Baby Universes : Stephen Hawking

Black Sheep : Honore de Balzac

Bleak House : Charles Dickens

Blind Ambitions : John Dean

Blind Beauty : Boris Pasternak

Blind Men of Hindoostan–Indo–Pak Nuclear War : Gen. Krishnaswamy Sundarji

Bliss was it in that Dawn : Minoo Masani

Blood Brothers : M. J. Akbar

Blood Sport : James Stewart

Blue Bird : Maurice Macterlink

Bofors The Ambassador's Evidence : B. M. Oza

Book of the Sword : Sir Richard Burton

Borders & Boundaries; Women in India's Partition : Ritu Menon & Kamla Bhasin

Born Free : Joy Adamson

Branded by Law : Dilip D'Souza

Bread, Beauty and Revolution : Khwaja Ahmed Abbas

Breaking the Silence : Anees Jung

Breakthrough : Gen. Moshe Dayan

Brick Lane : Monica Ali

Brideless in Wembley : Sanjay Suri

Bishbriksha : Bankim Chandra Chatterji

Britain's True History :Prem Bhatia

Broken Wings : Sarojini Naidu

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G

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I

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J

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K

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L

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M

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Mortal Fea! : : Greg Iles

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N

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O

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P

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Q

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R

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Rubaiyat-i-Omar Khayyam : Edward Fitzgerald

Rukh Te Rishi : Harbhajan Singh

Runaway Jury : John Grisham

S

Saaket : Maithili Sharan Gupt

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Sadar-i-Riyasat : Karan Singh

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T

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U

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Unto This Last : John Ruskin

Untouchable : Mulk Raj Anand

Urvashi : Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar'

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Uttara Ramcharitam : Bhava Bhuti

V

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Voice of the Voiceless : Ruth Harring

W

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Y

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Year of the Upheaval : Henry Kissinger

Years of Pilgrimage : Dr. Raja Ramana

Yesterday and Today : K. P. S. Menon

Yoga Sutta : Patanjali

You Can Do It : Paul Hanna

You Can Win : Shiv Khera

Young Husband–Troubled Campaign : Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Shubi Sood

Z

Zafarnama : Gurli Gobind Singh

Zool–The Final Odyssey : Arthur C. Clarke

Zulfi, My Friend : Piloo Mody

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto & Pakistan : Rafi Raz

**Cups & Trophies Associated with Sports**

International

American Cup : Yacht Racing

Ashes : Cricket

Benson and Hedges : Cricket

Canada Cup : Golf

Colombo Cup : Football

Corbitton Cup : Table Tennis (Women)

Davis Cup : Lawn Tennis

Derby : Horse Race

Grand National : Horse Streple Chase Race

Jules Rimet Trophy : World Soccer Cup

King's Cup : Air Races

Merdeka Cup : Football

Rydet Cup : Golf

Swaythling Cup : Table Tennis (Men)

Thomas Cup : Badminton

U. Thant Cup : Tennis

Uber Cup : Badminton (Women)

Walker Cup : Golf

Westchester Cup : Polo

Wightman Cup : Lawn Tennis

World Cup : Cricket

World Cup : Hockey

Reliance Cup : Cricket

Rothman's Trophy : Cricket

William's Cup : Basketball

European Champions Cup : Football

Eisenhower Cup : Golf

Essande Champions Cup : Hockey

Rene Frank Trophy : Hockey

Grand Prix : Table Tennis

Edgbaston Cup : Lawn Tennis

Grand Prix : Lawn Tennis

World Cup : Weight-lifting

National

Agarwal Cup : Badminton

Agha Khan Cup : Hockey

All-India Women's Guru Nanak

Championship : Hockey

Bandodkar Trophy : Football

Bangalore Blues Challenge Cup :

Basketball

Barna-Bellack Cup : Table Tennis

Beighton Cup : Hockey

Bombay Gold Cup : Hockey

Burdwan Trophy : Weight-lifting

Charminar Trophy : Athletics

Chadha Cup : Badminton

C. K. Naydu Trophy : Cricket

Chakoia Gold Trophy : Football

Divan Cup : Badminton

Deodhar Trophy : Cricket

Duleep Trophy : Cricket

D. C. M. Cup : Football

Durand Cup : Football

Dhyan Chand Trophy : Hockey

Dr. B. C. Roy Trophy : Football

(Junior)

Ezra Cup : Polo

F. A. Cup : Football

G. D. Birla Trophy : Cricket

Ghulam Ahmed Trophy : Cricket

Gurmeet Trophy : Hockey

Gura Nanak Cup : Hockey

Gyanuati Devi Trophy : Hockey

Holkar Trophy : Bridge

lrani Trophy : Cricket

I. F. A. Shield : Football

lndira Gold Cup : Hockey

Jawaharlal Challenge : Air Racing

Jaswant Singh Trophy : Best Services Sportsman

Kuppuswamy Naidu Trophy :

Hockey

Lady Rattan Tata Trophy : Hockey

MCC Trophy : Hockey

Moinuddaula Gold Cup : Cricket

Murugappa Gold Cup : Hockey

Modi Gold Cup : Hockey

Narang Cup : Badminton

Nehru Trophy : Hockey

Nixan Gold Cup : Football

Obaid Ullah Gold Cup : Hockey

Prithi Singh Cup : Polo

Rani Jhansi Trophy : Cricket

Ranjit Trophy : Cricket

Rangaswami Cup : Hockey

Ranjit Singh Gold Cup : Hockey

Rajendra Prasad Cup : Tennis

Ramanujan Trophy : Table Tennis

Rene Frank Trophy : Hockey

Radha Mohan Cup : Polo

Raghbir Singh Memorial : Football

Rohinton Baria Trophy : Cricket

Rovers Cup : Football

Sanjay Gold Cup : Football

Santosh Trophy : Football

Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee : Football

Subroto Cup : Football

Scindia Gold Cup : Hockey

Sahni Trophy : Hockey

Sheesh Mahal Trophy : Cricket

Todd Memorial Trophy : Football

Tommy Eman Gold Cup : Hockey

Vittal Trophy : Football

Vizzy Trophy : Cricket

Vijay Merchant Trophy : Cricket

Wellington Trophy : Rowing

Wills Trophy : Cricket