CHAPTER X.

HISTORY.

Important dates with events.

B. C.  55  Julius Ceasar landed in Britain.
720  Gupta Era was founded.
327  Alexander invaded India.
A. D.  324  Constantinople was founded.
1206  Slave dynasty was founded in India.
1215  Magna Charta was signed.
1253  Linen weaving was introduced.
1331  Cloth weaving was introduced at Norwich.
1344  Gold coin was first began to be used as money.
1440  Printing was first invented.
1476  The art of printing was first introduced into England.
1487 Bartholomew rounded the Cape of Good Hope.

1492 Columbus sailed on his first expedition and discovered America.

1494 Columbus discovered Jamaica.

1497 The Cabots discovered Newfoundland; Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape of Good Hope.

1498 Vasco de Gama discovered the sea-route to India.

1500 Brazil was discovered; the Portuguese established the first European factory in India at Calicut.

1506 Columbus died.

1513 Discovery of the Pacific by Balboa.

1521 Magellan discovered the Philippines.

1526 Foundation of the Moghul Empire in India.


1560 The Reformation was established in Scotland.

1564 Shakespeare born.

1566 Needles were first introduced.

1577 Drake made the first voyage round the world; pocket watches were first introduced.

1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert attempted the first settlement in Newfoundland.

1584 Virginia was discovered and colonised.
1588 Defeat of Spanish Armada and beginning of English Sea-power.

1590 Paper Mills were first erected.

1600 English East India Company was formed.

1602 Dutch East India Company was established.

1604 Silk manufacture was introduced.

1605 Gunpowder plot.

1615 Thomas Roe visited India.

1616 Death of Shakespeare.

1619 Sir Walter Raleigh was executed.

1622 The English obtained the rights to trade at Surat; the first weekly paper was published in England.

1624 The English were allowed to trade in Bengal.

1641 Coffee was first introduced.

1642 New Zealand and Tasmania were discovered.

1664 The French East India Company was formed.

1665 The Great Plague occurred in London.

1666 The Great Fire broke out in London.

1679 The Habeas Corpus Act was passed.

1707 Union of England and Scotland.

1739 India was invaded by Nadir Shah.

1748 Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1756 The Black Hole incident of Calcutta took place.

1757 The battle of Plassey was fought and the English became the masters of Bengal; Pitt became Prime Minister.


1773 The Regulating Act was passed.

1774 Warren Hastings was made the first Governor-General of India.

1776 The Declaration of Independence.

1782 The Independence of America was granted.

1783 Treaty of Versailles.

1789 Washington was elected first President of the United States of America.

1798 The battle of the Nile was fought. The English defeated the French.

1800 The East India Company obtained possession of Surat. Union of great Britain and Ireland.

1805 The Battle of Trafalgar was fought.

1806 A mutiny took place at Vellore.

1812 America declared war on England.

1815 The Battle of Waterloo was fought and Napoleon defeated. Treaty of Paris and end of fourth and last struggle with France.

1816 London was first lighted by gas.
1821 Napoleon died at St. Helena.

1831 The system of Suttee was abolished.

1832 First Reform Bill was passed in England.

1833 Slavery abolished in the British Empire.

1837 Queen Victoria ascended the throne.

1838 Coronation of Queen Victoria.

1840 Penny postage was introduced for first time in England; Responsible Government was granted to Canada.

1845 Sir John Franklin started his Arctic expedition.

1848 Gold was discovered in California.

1851 Gold was discovered in Australia.

1857 Mutiny broke out in India; Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Universities were established. End of East India Company.

1858 The East India Company was transferred to the Crown.

1859 Responsible governments were granted to Queensland and New Zealand.

1860 The Indian Penal Code was passed into law.

1861 The Indian Councils Act was passed; The first edition of "Criminal Procedure Code" appeared; Gold was discovered in New Zealand.

1869 Suez Canal was opened.
1875 Aligarh University was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

1876 Queen Victoria became Empress of India.

1878 The Statutory Civil Service, by which a certain number of posts known as “listed” posts were thrown open to Indians.

1880 Transvaal was declared a Republic.

1885 The Indian National Congress was organised.

1886 Gold fields were discovered in Transvaal.

1887 Queen Victoria’s Jubilee was celebrated.

1893 Nansen started for his Arctic expedition.

1897 Queen Victoria’s Diamond Jubilee was held.

1901 Queen Victoria died (January 22).

1903 The Coronation Durbar was held at Delhi. (January 9).

1907 New Zealand made a Dominion of the Empire.

1909 The North Pole was discovered by Commander Peary.

1910 King Edward died (May 6); Union of South Africa.

1911 The Coronation of King George V and Queen Mary was held (June 22).

1912 The Republic was established in China; a bomb was thrown on Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India in Delhi (December 23).
1914 Great Britain declared war against Germany (August 4); Great Britain declared war against Turkey (November 5).

1917 The Chamber of Indian Princes was formed.

1918 The Kaiser abdicated and escaped to Holland (November 9); Armistice was signed by the Germans and firing was stopped on all fronts (November 11).

1919 Treaty of peace with Germany was signed at Versailles (June 28); The Government of India Act was passed.

1920 The first meeting of the League of Nations was held in Paris (January 16).

1921 The Washington Conference was opened by President Harding (November 12); His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited India; Indian Reforms Scheme came into force.

1922 The Five-power naval treaty was passed at Washington; King Constantine of Greece abdicated in favour of his son George (September 26); Mr. Lloyd George resigned Premiership (October 19); Lausanne Conference opened (November 20).

1923 Mr. Bonar Law resigned Premiership (May 19); Turkish Republic was proclaimed and Kemal Pasha was appointed first President (October 29).

1924 Lenin died (January 22); Mr. Baldwin resigned Premiership (January 22); King George II of Greece was deposed and a Republic declared (March 25); Wembley Exhibition was opened by King (April 23); Mr. Ramsay MacDonald resigned Premiership (November 4).
1927 The Council House was opened at New Delhi (January 18); Telephone Service to Canada was inaugurated.

1928 Kellogg Pact was signed.

1929 King Amanullah of Afghanistan abdicated (January 14); a bomb was thrown in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi (April 8); Nadir Khan was elected King of Afghanistan (October 1).

1930 The R-101 was destroyed in France on its flight to India (October 5); the Indian Round Table Conference was opened in London (November 12); Imperial Conference was opened in London; Simon Commission Report published.

1931 King Alfonso XIII of Spain informally abdicated the Spanish throne (April 14); the summit of Mount Kamet was achieved by Mr. F. Smythe’s party (June 29); Lord Willingdon succeeded Lord Irwin as Viceroy of India; inauguration ceremony of New Delhi (March 26).

1932 Assassination of M. Doumer, President of France (May 6); The Lothian Committee’s report was published (June 3); Mr. Ramsay MacDonald opened Lausanne Reparations Conference (June 16); Turkey was admitted as a member of the League of Nations (July 20); Ottawa Conference concluded (August 20); Third Indian Round Table Conference began (November 15).

1933 Japan withdrew from the League of Nations (July 24); Indian Round Table Conference
concluded; Mount Everest conquered by air. The World Economic Conference met in London (June 12); Radio Telephone Service was inaugurated between England and India; Germany withdrew from Disarmament Conference (October 14); King Nadir Shah of Afghanistan murdered (November 8).

1934 Indo-Japanese Agreement (January 5); Earthquake in Bihar and Nepal (January 15); Albert, King of the Belgians, died (February 17); Inauguration of Royal Indian Navy (October 2); London-Melbourne Air Race (October); Report of the Joint Select Committee on Reforms published (November 22); Election of Legislative Assembly.

1935 Silver Jubilee of the King Emperor George V (May 6).

John Wycliffe was called the "Morning Star of the Reformation," because his views greatly resembled those of the 'Reformers' in the sixteenth century.

Florence Nightingale was called the "Lady with the Lamp."

Herodotus is known as the "Father of History."

The four English Statesmen—Clive, Wellesley, Lord Hastings and Dalhousie—were called the "Makers of British India."

Sir Walter Scott was called "The great Unknown."

John Hawkins & Francis Drake were called "Sea Dogs."

Edward VII was called the "Peace maker."
Admiral Boscawn was known as "Old dreadnought."

Lord Stanley was the first Secretary of State for India.

Sachida Nand Sinha was the first Indian Finance Member.

Sir Robert Walpole was the first Prime Minister of England.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was the first President of the Royal Academy.

George Washington was the first President of the United States.

Napoleon was the last King of France.

Robert Burnel was the first great Chancellor of England.

Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India.

James I was the first Stuart King.

Under Dunstan's rule as archbishop of Canterbury the country was for the first time called "Engla-Land", the land of the Englishmen.

Cabinet Government was first introduced in the reign of George I.

Gunpowder was first used in the Hundred Years War.

George I, King of England, could not speak English.

Queen Elizabeth did not marry.

The Portuguese were the first European invaders of India from the sea.

Alexander's invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history.
Important Hindu Dynasties with important rulers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dynasty</th>
<th>Period</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Kuru Empire</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The Kosala Empire</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Shishunga Dynasty</strong></td>
<td>(B.C. 600—370)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bimbisara</td>
<td>582</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nanda Dynasty</strong></td>
<td>(B.C. 370—320)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nanda</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Maurya Dynasty</strong></td>
<td>(B.C. 320—184)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Chandragupta</td>
<td>(320—297)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bindusara</td>
<td>(297—264)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Asoka</td>
<td>(264—223)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunga or Mitra Dynasty</strong></td>
<td>(B.C. 184—72)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pushpamitra</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kanva Dynasty</strong></td>
<td>(B.C. 72—27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Andhra Dynasty</strong></td>
<td>(B.C. 72—430 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gupta Dynasty</strong></td>
<td>(300—600 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Chandragupta I</td>
<td>(320—326)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Samudragupta</td>
<td>(326—375)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Chandragupta II</td>
<td>(375—413)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Kumar Gupta</td>
<td>(413—455)</td>
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<td>5. Skandagupta</td>
<td>(455—480)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Malwa Dynasty</strong></td>
<td>(510—580)</td>
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<td>Vikramaditya</td>
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<td>Dynasty</td>
<td>Period</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vardhan Dynasty</td>
<td>(580–652)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Prabhakara Vardhan</td>
<td>(580–605)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Raja Vardhan</td>
<td>(605–607)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Harsha Vardhan</td>
<td>(607–648)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajputs</td>
<td>(1000–1200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahratta Dynasty</td>
<td>(1664–1748)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Sivaji I</td>
<td>(1664–80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sambhaji</td>
<td>(1680–89)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sivaji II or Raja Sahu</td>
<td>(1689)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Raja Ram</td>
<td>(1689–1700)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sivaji III</td>
<td>(1700–1708)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Raja Sahu (restored)</td>
<td>(1708–48)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peshwa Dynasty</td>
<td>(1708–1818)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Balaji Vishwanath</td>
<td>(1714–20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Baji Rao I</td>
<td>(1720–40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Balaji Baji Rao</td>
<td>(1740–61)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Madho Rao</td>
<td>(1761–71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Narayan Rao</td>
<td>(1771–74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Madho Rao Narayan</td>
<td>(1774–95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Baji Rao II</td>
<td>(1795–1818)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Important Mohammedan dynasties of India with important rulers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dynasty</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ghazni</td>
<td>(996–1116)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahmud Ghazni</td>
<td>997–1030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ghorri</td>
<td>(1186–1206)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Ghorri</td>
<td>1187–1206</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. **Slave**  
   Kutubuddin  
   Altamash  
   Razia Begum  
   Balban  

   (1206—90)
   1206—10  
   1210—36  
   1236—40  
   1266—86

4. **Khilji**  
   Jalaluddin  
   Alauddin  

   (1290—1320)
   1290—96  
   1296—1306

5. **Tughlaq**  
   Mohammad Tughlaq  
   Firoz Tughlaq  

   (1320—1414)
   1325—51  
   1351—88

6. **Saiyed**  
   Khizr Khan  

   (1414—1451)
   1414—21

7. **Lodi**  
   Ibrahim Lodi  

   (1451—1526)
   1517—26

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**Moghul Emperors and contemporary British Sovereigns.**

8. **Moghul**  
   (1526-1761—)

   Babar  
   Humayun  
   Akbar  
   Jahangir  
   Shahjahan  

   1526—30  
   1530—40  
   1556—1605  
   1605—1627  
   1628—1658  

   — Henry VIII.  
   — Henry VIII, Edward VI and Elizabeth.  
   — Elizabeth and James I.  
   — James I and Charles I.  
   — Cromwell of the Commonwealth.
Aurangzeb — 1658-1707 — Charles II and William III.
Bahadur Shah — 1707-1712 — Queen Anne.
Jahandar Shah — 1712-1713 — Queen Anne.
Farrukh Siyar — 1713-1718 — Queen Anne and George I.
Muhammad Shah, after two boy emperors — 1719-1748 — George I and George II.
Ahmad Shah — 1748-1754 — George II.
Alamgir II — 1754-1759 — George II.

Governors-General of India.

Warren Hastings ... 1774—85
Lord Cornwallis ... 1785—93
Sir John Shore ... 1793—98
Marquis of Wellesly ... 1798—1805
Lord Cornwallis ... 1805—07
Lord Minto ... 1807—13
Marquis of Hastings ... 1813—23
Lord Amherst ... 1823—28
Lord Bentinck ... 1828—35
Sir Charles Metcalfe ... 1835—36
Lord Auckland ... 1836—42
Lord Ellenborough ... 1842—44
Lord Hardinge ... 1844—48
Lord Dalhousie ... 1848—56
Lord Canning ... 1856—58.
Viceroy of India.

Lord Canning ... 1858—62
Lord Elgin ... 1862—64
Sir John Lawrence ... 1864—69
Lord Mayo ... 1869—72
Lord Northbrook ... 1872—76
Lord Lytton ... 1876—80
Lord Ripon ... 1880—84
Lord Dufferin ... 1884—88
Lord Lansdowne ... 1888—94
Lord Elgin ... 1894—99
Lord Curzon ... 1899—1905
Lord Minto ... 1905—10
Lord Hardinge ... 1910—16
Lord Chelmsford ... 1916—21
Lord Reading ... 1921—26
Lord Irwin ... 1926—31
Lord Willingdon ... 1931—

Important Treaties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Parties and provisions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ryswick</td>
<td>1697</td>
<td>Between France, Spain and Holland, which put an end to William III’s War against France and Louis XIV acknowledged him as king of England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utrecht</td>
<td>1713</td>
<td>Between England, Austria, Holland and France which terminated the war of Spanish succession, separated the French and Spanish Crowns and admitted the enlargement of British colonies in America.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Parties and provisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aix-la-chapelle</td>
<td>1748</td>
<td>Between England and France by which Madras was restored to the English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>Between the English and French by which Canada fell into the hands of the English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surat</td>
<td>1775</td>
<td>Between the English and Raghoba by which Raghoba offered to cede Salsette and Bassein for his throne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salbai</td>
<td>1782</td>
<td>Between the English and Mahrattas which ended the first Mahratta War. Madho Rao was acknowledged Peshwa and Salsette and Bassein were ceded to the English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versailles</td>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Between England and America which ended the American war of Independence. England acknowledged the independence of the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangalore</td>
<td>1784</td>
<td>Between the English and Tipu which concluded I and II Mysore War.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seringapatnam</td>
<td>1792</td>
<td>Between the English and Tipu which ended IV Mysore war. Tipu ceded half his dominion, 300 lakhs of rupees and two sons as hostage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassein</td>
<td>1802</td>
<td>Between the English and Baji Rao II by which the Peshwa entered into a subsidiary alliance with the English. It gave rise to the second Mahratta War and the extinction of the Peshwa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Parties and provisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deogaon</td>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Between the English and the Bhonsla by which the English obtained Orissa and Western Berar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arjungao</td>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Between the English and Sindhia by which the English got all the territory between the Jumna and the Ganges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amritsar</td>
<td>1809</td>
<td>Between the English and Ranjit Singh which established perpetual unity between the British Government and the State of Lahore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris (II)</td>
<td>1814</td>
<td>Between the English and French by which Napoleon abdicated and retired to Elba. Peace was restored in the whole of Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagrauli</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>Between the English and the Nepalese Durbar which ended the Nepal War. English obtained Kumaon and the Tarai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yandabo</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>Between the English and Burmese which ended the First Burmese War. Assam, Arakan and Tenasserim were ceded to the British with a crore of rupees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Between the English and Sikhs which ended the First Sikh War. Gulab Singh was recognised as the ruler of Kashmir, and the English got the country between the Sutlaj and Bias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versailles</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Between the English and Germans which brought the Great European War to a close. Germany lost all her overseas possessions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Important battles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panipat I</td>
<td>1526</td>
<td>Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi and killed him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panipat II</td>
<td>1556</td>
<td>Akbar defeated Hemu and killed him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plassey</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>Clive defeated Sirajuddaula and established the supremacy of the English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandewash</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>The English defeated the French. The French East India Company was abolished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panipat III</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>Ahmad Shah Durrani defeated the Mahrattas and crushed their power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buxar</td>
<td>1764</td>
<td>The English defeated Shah Alam, Mir Jafar and the Nawab Wazir of Oudh and got the Diwani of Behar and Bengal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nile</td>
<td>1798</td>
<td>Nelson defeated the French.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assaye, Argaon and Laswari</td>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Wellesley defeated the Mahrattas and subdued them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trafalgar</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>Nelson defeated the French and Spaniards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterloo</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>Allies defeated Napoleon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Acquisitions</td>
<td>Dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>1639</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>1668</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>1696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong</td>
<td>1760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bengal, Behar and Orissa</td>
<td>1765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Benares</td>
<td>1775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Circars</td>
<td>1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Salsette and Bassein.</td>
<td>1782</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Malabar, Baramahal and Dindigal</td>
<td>1792</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Coimbatore and Canara.</td>
<td>1799</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Carnatic</td>
<td>1801</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>N.-W. Provinces</td>
<td>1803</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Bundelkhand</td>
<td>1803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>1803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>1803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Kumaun</td>
<td>1816</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Poona</td>
<td>1818</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Khandesh</td>
<td>1818</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
<td>1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Bijapur and Ahmadnagar</td>
<td>1822</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>Assam and Tenasserim</td>
<td>1826</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>Coorg</td>
<td>1833</td>
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<td>23.</td>
<td>Sindh</td>
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<td>24.</td>
<td>Satara</td>
<td>1848</td>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>The Punjab</td>
<td>1849</td>
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<td>26.</td>
<td>Pegu (Lower Burma)</td>
<td>1852</td>
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<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Nagpur</td>
<td>1853</td>
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28. Jhansi ... 1853
29. Berar ... 1853
30. Tanjore ... 1855
31. Oudh ... 1856
32. Upper Burma ... 1886

**Historical Terms.**

**The Black Death.** It was a terrible plague which visited England in 1348 and 1349 and carried away more than one-third of the population. In the crowded streets of the towns and the hovels of the country the people died so fast that it was difficult to bury them.

**Bloody Assizes.** The special series of trials presided over by Judge Jeffreys, when a large number of the rebels who had been concerned in the Monmouth Rebellion were sentenced to death without any trial. Several others were condemned to be sold as slaves. The whole number of those who perished in the Bloody Assizes was 320, whilst 841 were transported to the West India Islands to work hard under a broiling sun till they died.

**Conservatives and Liberals.** By the Reform Bill passed on June 4, 1832, a great number of people were given votes who had not had them before, so that the middle class had more voice in making the law, and the nation was much more fairly represented in the new Parliament elected in January 1833. The only thing to be regretted was that the reform, instead of being freely granted, when it was clear that justice required it, was so long delayed. This led the people to clamour and riot, in order to get their wishes granted. It was during this struggle for reform that the old names of Tory and Whig were replaced by Conservatives for those who wished to keep to the old ways, and Liberals for those who wished to give freely what the people asked.
Crusades. They were military expeditions undertaken by some of the Christian nations of Europe with the object of wrestling Jerusalem from the hands of the Turks. There were eight crusades. They are so called because those who undertook these enterprises fixed a cross to their dress as a sign of being considered the warriors of Christ.

Divine Right. It was a theory that the King derived his authority not from the people, but directly from God, to whom alone he was responsible. To resist the King was therefore declared an act of impiety.

Doctrine of Lapse. This doctrine was introduced by Lord Dalhousie because he found that almost all the princes who ruled under British protection abused their powers. The doctrine meant the refusal to acknowledge the right of a childless Raja or Nawab to transfer the sovereignty of his estate to an adopted son and the merging of the sovereignty into the paramount power.

Domesday Book William I ordered in 1086 that a general survey be made of England to learn how the land was divided and cultivated, and what taxes each man ought to pay. The results of this survey were entered in a book called the 'Domesday Book', and from it we learn how much land passed into the Norman hands. It tells us, too, that there were at that time not more than two millions of people in England. The name was derived from domus die, the name of the place where the book was deposited in Winchester Cathedral. It also means the day of doom, or Judgment.

Feudalism or feudal system. It was the system of Government based upon the tenure of land. According to this system the King was the supreme lord of the land. He divided the land among the great lords on condition of military service. Those who held lands from the King had to kneel down before him to do homage to him. The King in return bound himself to protect them in the peaceful enjoyment of their lands.
The Guerillas. In 1812 Spain swarmed with armed men, moving about separately or in small bands. These men were called *Guerillas*. It is a Spanish word meaning men fighting in small companies, and not in great battles. They shot down the French wherever they found them straggling, slipping away easily amongst the hills or forests, where they were acquainted with every path. They seized money or provisions going to the enemy's army, and stole their horses and guns.

Gunpowder Plot. It was a conspiracy entered upon by a desperate band of Roman Catholics in the reign of James I to avenge the harsh treatment to which the Catholics were subjected in those days. Catesby and Guy Fawkes were the chief plotters. They resolved to blow up the Lords and Commons when they assembled to hear the King's speech at the opening of Parliament on November 5, 1605. Barrels of gunpowder were secreted in the vaults underneath the House of Parliament. The plotters wanted more money and so they let into the secret some rich men who would be likely to give them money, and one of them informed the government of the plot. Guy Fawkes and his co-conspirators were arrested and executed.

Habeas Corpus Act. This Act was passed during the time of Charles II. It provided that (1) no subject should be imprisoned beyond the sea; (2) no person after being released by the Court should be recommitted for the same offence; (3) no judge should refuse a writ of Habeas Corpus Act, directing the jailor to produce the body of his prisoner in Court and to certify the cause of his detention; and (4) every prisoner should be tried in the very first or second session of his commitment.

Hearth-Money. It was an impost put upon every hearth or fireplace in the country. Charles II was responsible for its introduction in 1662. It existed for over a quarter of a century and yielded £200,000 a year. William III abolished it.
Mad Parliament. It was held in 1258 at Oxford when the barons compelled Henry III to appoint a council pledged to carry out certain reforms.

Magna Charta. There was a long quarrel between John on one side and the clergy, the barons and the people of England on the other on account of John's tyranny and his arbitrary methods of government. He employed mercenaries to help him in carrying out his plans. These barons assisted by the clergy and the people forced the King to sign the Great Charter on June 15, 1215.

The Great Charter or Magna Charta was a document in which the grievances of the English nation were written.

According to this the King could not take money when he pleased and could not punish his subjects as he pleased.

Merciless Parliament. It was the Parliament of 1388 summoned by Richard II, which decreed the execution of several of the King's Ministers and the outlawry of the Duke of Suffolk.

Militia. Henry had learnt from rebellions that he must have an English army on which he could rely, and in 1181 he reintroduced the old West Saxon law of Fyrd or military service, by which all freemen had armour, and pledged themselves to protect the King and country in times of danger. This was quite different from feudal service to a lord, and it was the foundation of the 'Militia', a body of national soldiers trained as a regular army, but only called out to defend the country.

Monroe Doctrine. A formal declaration made by President James Monroe that no European Power should be permitted to interfere with the concerns of government of any of the Independent States of North or South America. It also set forth that the American States would not interfere in European affairs.
Morton’s Fork. Cardinal Morton, Henry VII’s chancellor, invented a dilemma by the name of “Morton’s Fork”. According to this rich and poor nobles were equally plundered, for in his opinion those who lived plainly and frugally had evidently saved money, and those who lived extravagantly and on a grand scale were evidently wealthy, and could therefore afford to help the King.

Oath of Allegiance. Pope Pius IV finding Elizabeth would neither have a legate in England nor send ambassadors to his council at Trent, began to treat her as a rebellious sovereign and ordered the catholics not to attend the English churches. Parliament was jealous of this interference and passed an Act, requiring every member of the House of Commons, every public officer and every parish priest, to take an oath of allegiance to the Queen, and deny the Pope’s authority in England. This kept all strict catholics out of the House of Commons. The Thirteenn Articles of Faith drawn up in Edward VI’s reign were now adopted and all the clergy were required to sign them.

Peace or Kellogg Pact. This pact was signed by the representatives of the principal civilised countries of the world in Paris on August 27, 1928, for the renunciation of war. After a few days the original 15 signatories had been increased to over 50 nations. It consists of three articles. It was agreed that they will condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relation with one another and that the solution of all disputes shall never be sought except by specific means. It was named after Kellogg, the Secretary of State for the United States of America.

Permanent Settlement. It was the most famous measure of Lord Cornwallis concluded in 1793, when the then existing assessment of land revenue, which had been made for ten years, was declared to be perpetual.
Petition of Right. The Commons drew up a ‘Petition of Right’ against illegal taxation, benevolences and imprisonment, which was a document granted by Charles I in 1628. According to this (1) no free man could be sent to prison without a cause being shown; and (2) no person could be tried by martial law in time of peace. The House of Lords agreed to the petition and though the King struggled hard against it, he was so pressed for money that he was obliged to give way and on June 7, 1628, it became law.

Pitt’s India Bill It was passed in 1784. It reduced the number of councillors from four to three; established in England a Board of control consisting of six members with the Secretary of State as president. The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief were nominated by the Court of Directors with the approval of the Crown. The Governor-General could not declare war against or enter into treaty with any of the princes of India without the express authority of the Court of Directors.

Presbyterians. Were those who wanted to do away with the Bishops and the Prayer Book and were against congregations. They were so called because they were governed by ‘Presbyters’ or elders and had no bishops. Oliver Cromwell was the head of this party.

Puritans. They were the persons who desired a form of worship more thoroughly purified from the usages of the Church of Rome than that which was established in England in the reign of Elizabeth. They were earnest, self-denying men, led serious lives, and condemned swearing, gambling, drinking and other vices which unfortunately were common in England. These men disliked all church ceremonies and thought it wrong to make the sign of the cross in baptism. With regard to the State, these men upheld very strongly the liberty of Parliament.

The Reformation. It is the name given to that religious revolution which stirred the whole of England and a great part of Europe in the 16th century.
The Regulating Act. This Act was passed in 1774 during the administration of Warren Hastings, to ensure a better government in India.

Its provisions were:

(1) The Governor of Bengal was made the Governor-General of British India; (2) The Governor-General had authority over the Governors of Madras and Bombay who could neither make war nor peace without his consent; (3) A Supreme Court of Judicature consisting of a Chief Justice and three Judges was established in Calcutta; and (4) All matters regarding civil and military affairs were laid before Parliament.

Round-Heads. Was the name given to the supporters of the Parliament in the great Civil War. They cropped their hair short, unlike Cavaliers who wore it in long locks falling down to their shoulders.

Scutage. It was the money paid to feudal tenants in lieu of personal military service. It was instituted by Henry II in 1159 and led to the gradual disappearance of feudalism.

Serfs. These were the men who cultivated the land, possessed a small amount of land cottages and instead of paying their rent in money, performed a number of days' work for their landlords. They existed in the time of Edward III.

Spanish Armada. A naval expedition fitted out by Philip II of Spain in 1588 against England, commanded by the Duke of Medina Sidonia. It comprised 129 ships, of which 65 were each of more than 700 tons; it was manned by 8,000 sailors and carried 19,000 soldiers, and more than 2,000 canons, with food for 40,000 men for six months. Against this formidable force Elizabeth had only 80 ships, manned by 9,000 sailors, under Lord Howard of Effingham. The excellent manoeuvring of the English, their fire ships, and a gale from the N-W, combined so effectively to cripple the Spanish ships that at length the Armada was scattered in helpless confusion.
Subsidiary Alliance. This system was introduced by Lord Wellesley to establish British supremacy in the whole of India by subordinating the Indian princes to the British Government in all matters of external policy, by dismissing officers belonging to other European nations, and accepting the services of a contingent of troops under the orders of the Government of India.

Wars of the Roses. The Wars of the Roses were the civil wars between the House of Lancaster and the House of York for the possession of the English Crown. They were so called because the badge of the House of Lancaster was a "Red Rose" while that of the House of York was a "White Rose". The cause of these wars was that when Henry VI fell ill and became mad the Parliament appointed the Duke of York as regent. When the King was better he dismissed the Duke of York and a war began. There were many battles fought, but at last the Duke of York claimed to be king by right of birth. The queen was very angry, as this would take away the right of her only son. At a great battle at Wakefield the Duke of York was defeated and slain. His eldest son Edward defeated the King's party in a bloody battle at Towton, and became King as Edward IV.

Washington Conference. It was convened in 1921 by President Harding of the United States of America for the purpose of discussing the limitation of armaments and pacific problems.

Whig and Tory. There were two violent parties. The Shaftesbury party, called 'Petitioners' who petitioned the King to agree to the Exclusion Bill, and the 'Abhorrers' who abhorred the bill. The two parties soon gave each other the nick names of 'Whig' and 'Tory'. Whig is a Scotch word, meaning sour milk or whey and was first applied in derision to the Scotch covenants of the Exclusion Bill and became the name of the popular party that opposed the Stuarts and brought about the Revolution of 1688. Tory is an Irish word meaning to pursue for the
sake of plunder. It was first used for Irish robbers, but in 1679 was applied to the opponents of the exclusion of the Duke of York.

After a little time these names were accepted by the parties to which they had been at first applied in contempt.

Yeomen of the Guard. Commonly called "Beef-eaters". It is a body of foot-guards established in the reign of Henry VIII for the protection of the Royal Person. These soldiers are now few in numbers and their duties are those of attendants at the Tower and appearing in full dress upon ceremonial State occasions.

Indigenous sources of Hindu history before the Mohammedan conquest.

1. Inscriptions (epigraphic); 2. Coins (numismatic); 3. Buildings and art (archaeological); 4. Tradition, record in literature; 5. Histories and 6. Writings of foreigners.
CHAPTER XI.

Indian States.

There are about 562 Indian States and they comprise about two-fifths of the area and only two-ninths of the population of India. The States embrace the widest variety of country and jurisdiction. They vary in size from petty States like Lampa in Rajputana with an area of 19 square miles to States like Hyderabad with a population of thirteen millions. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The Chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States. Their military force is strictly limited. In case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the Chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Generally the States are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a Political Officer of the Supreme Government. In the territory of the States, British Indian law does not run.

Of the 108 Princes in the first class, 30 have established Legislative Councils, most of which are at present of a consultative nature only; 40 have constituted High Courts; 34 have separated executive from judicial functions; 56 have
a fixed privy purse; 46 have started a regular graded civil list of officials; and 54 have pension or provident fund schemes. Some of them have shown an admirable zeal for education. Of the 562 States the rulers of only 120 States enjoy a salute of guns. The title of His or Her Highness is conferred on the rulers of only 92 States.

The States are dealt with by the Governor-General in Council through the Political Department. States of the first rank have a Resident or Political Officer accredited to them by the Government of India. States of lesser importance are under the care of an Agent to the Governor-General. Still smaller States have a Political Agent, who is himself a Deputy of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Principal Indian States.

Alwar—It is a hilly tract of land in the east of Rajputana. The administration is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the assistance of five Ministers, members of his Council and departmental officers. The state is rich in minerals. It stood first in recruiting soldiers from Rajputana at the time of the Great War.

Area — 3,185 sq. miles.
Population — 749,751.
Revenue — 60 lakhs.
Salute — 17 guns.

Baroda—An executive council consisting of the principal officers of the State carries on the administration, subject to the control of the Maharaja, who is assisted by a Dewan and other officers. The State is very advanced, having been the first to establish a system of free and com-
pulsory education. It is the pioneer of the library move-
ment in India, having spread a net-work of libraries all over
the State.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
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<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>276.98 lakhs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salute</td>
<td>21 guns.</td>
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**Bhopal**—The principal Muslim State in Central India, ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Moham-
medan States of India.

His Highness is the head of the Government and is
assisted by an Executive Council consisting of five members
and one secretary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>6,902 sq. miles.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>729,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>34,90,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salute</td>
<td>19 guns.</td>
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**Bikaner**—It is the second largest State in Rajputana.
His Highness is the head of the administration of the State
assisted by a Prime Minister and Chief Councillor. A
Legislative Assembly was inaugurated in 1913, and consists
of 45 members, 20 out of whom are elected members. It
meets twice a year.

<table>
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<th>Area</th>
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<tr>
<td>Population</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>1,17,42,357</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salute</td>
<td>19 guns.</td>
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</table>
Datia—It is a progressive little State in Central India. There is a Legislative Council of 35 members of whom 20 are elected. The Executive and Judicial functions have been separated.

Area — 912 sq. miles
Population — 158,834.
Revenue — 18 lakhs.
Salute — 15 guns.

Gwalior—The State is in direct relation with the Government of India and the administration is conducted by a Council of Regency during His Highness’ minority. The State has a representative Assembly called the “Majlis-e-Am”.

Area — 26,367 sq. miles.
Revenue — 2,41,79,000.
Salute — 21 guns.

Hyderabad—The premier State, administration of which is carried on by a regular system of departments on lines similar to those followed in British India. It is the wealthiest State in India. The State has a Legislative Council of twenty members eight of whom are elected, and an Executive Council of six officials with a President. It maintains its own paper currency, coinage, postal system, railways and army. The State possesses great natural resources and is one of the largest producers of oil-seeds in the world.

Area — 82,698 sq. miles
Revenue — 892.43 lakhs.
Salute — 21 guns.
Indore—It is a progressive State in Central India. It is under the direct control of His Highness the Maharaja assisted by a Legislative Committee consisting of nine members, of whom seven are elected. The State has nine spinning and weaving mills.

Area — 9,902 sq. miles.
Population — 1,325,000.
Revenue — 1,35,00,000.
Salute — 19 guns.

Jaipur—It is the fourth largest State in Rajputana. His Highness the Maharaja was invested with full powers in 1931. In his administration he is assisted by the Cabinet.

Area — 16,682 sq. miles.
Revenue — 1,25,00,000.
Salute — 17 guns.

Jodhpur—It is the largest State in Rajputana. The administration is carried on with the aid of a State Council with His Highness the Maharaja as President.

Area — 36,021 sq. miles
Population — 2,125,982.
Revenue — 1,40,00,000.
Salute — 17 guns.

Kapurthala—The rulers of Kapurthala State in the Punjab are Sikhs, but the majority of people are Mohammedans. There is a complete bifurcation of judicial and executive functions. A new Legislative Assembly has been formed composed of 45 members, of whom 30 are elected by joint electorates based on adult male franchise.
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<tr>
<td>Area</td>
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<td>Population</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>37 lakhs.</td>
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<td>Salute</td>
<td>13 guns.</td>
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**Kashmir and Jammu**—The territory known as the Jammu and Kashmir State is generally mountainous. The administration is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the help of an Executive Council. There is a Legislative Assembly with a non-official majority. There is an independent High Court of Judicature.

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>2,70,00,000.</td>
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<td>Salute</td>
<td>21 guns.</td>
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**Mysore**—This is one of the most advanced States in India. The administration is conducted by the Dewan and two Members of the Council under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. There are two constitutional Houses in the State—the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council consisting of 263 members.

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<td>Revenue</td>
<td>3,73,38,110.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salute</td>
<td>21 guns.</td>
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**Patiala**—This is the largest of the Phulkian States, and the premier State in the Punjab. The State possesses valuable forests and is rich in antiquities.
Area — 5,932 sq. miles.
Population — 1,625,520.
Revenue — 1,35,00,000.
Salute — 19 guns.

Rewa—It is the largest State in the Central India Agency. The administration is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the aid of a State Council consisting of 8 members, of which His Highness is the President.

Area — 13,000 sq. miles.
Population — 1,587,445.
Revenue — 60,00,000.
Salute — 17 guns.

Travancore—It is one of the largest Indian States in South India. The Government of the State is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. The Dewan is His Highness’ Chief Minister. The several departments are constituted mostly on the British India model. There is a legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The Assembly consists of 62 non-official and 10 official members and in the State Council there are 27 non-officials.

Area — 7,625 sq. miles.
Population — 5,095,973.
Revenue — 2,41,36,000.
Salute — 19 guns.

Udaipur—It is the premier State in Rajputana. It is rich in minerals and has many archaeological treasures.
Area — 12,753 sq. miles.
Population — 1,566,910.
Revenue — 60,00,000.
Salute — 19 guns.

Chamber of Princes.

The report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford stated that it was desired to call into existence a permanent consultative body which would replace the Conference of Princes which had periodically met at the invitation of the Viceroy. It was suggested that the Viceroy should be President and in his absence one of the Princes should be chairman. It was further suggested in the Joint Report that the Council of Princes should be invited annually to appoint a Standing Committee to which the Viceroy might refer decisions affecting Native States. The Report also recommended the appointment of a Commission to inquire into disputes in which Native States might be concerned and also into cases of misconduct, etc., etc.

At the end of January 1919, a conference of Ruling Princes was held at Delhi to consider this scheme. There was some dispute over the representation. Some said that the membership should be open to only rulers enjoying full powers, while others considered that others should also be given some measure of representation. A Council of Princes was instituted and the new house was named Narendra Mandal (House of Princes).

In the next conference held in November 1919, Lord Chelmsford propounded a general scheme for a Chamber of Princes approved by His Majesty's Government.
The main function of the Chamber is to discuss matters affecting the States generally or of common concern to States and British India. The Chamber is not to discuss the internal affairs of individual States and the actions of individual rulers.

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught on February 8, 1921, and quickly developed a vigorous life. Its presidential duties are entrusted to an elected chancellor, and its detailed business is attended to by an elected standing committee of six members. This meets twice or thrice a year at the headquarters of the Government of India and one of its important functions is to discuss with the various departments of the Government of India matters in which the administration of both the States and British India are concerned. The Committee reports to the Chamber, which meets annually.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala is the Chancellor of the Chamber. Until 1929 the proceedings of the Chamber were considered as confidential but by a resolution passed in February 1929 all meetings have ordinarily been made open to the public.

The Chamber consists of 120 members of whom 12 represent 127 States and the remaining 108 are members in their own rights.

At a conference convened by the Viceroy in May 1927 a representative group of Princes urged the appointment of a special committee to examine the relationship existing between themselves and the Paramount Power and to suggest means for securing effective consultation and co-operation between British India and Indian States and for the settlement of differences, and in pursuance of this, a committee under the title of "Indian States Committee" was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler on December 17, 1927.

(For details see "BUTLER COMMITTEE" on pages 25-26, Chapter 1.)
CHAPTER XII.

Prominent People.

Abercyrombe, Sir Ralph. An English general who fought in the Seven Years’ war. He defeated Napoleon’s army at Alexandria, but was himself killed in the battle.

Abruzzi, Duke of the. Greatly distinguished himself by Arctic exploration. In 1899 he advanced nearer to the North Pole than any previous explorer had done. Commander-in-Chief of Italian Navy from 1915 to 1917.

Abul Fazl. He was born in 1551. In 1574 he was presented to Akbar, and was made Prime Minister. He wrote *Ain-i-Akbari* in Persian, which gives a full account of Akbar’s administration. He was the most favourite of Akbar. He was killed in 1603 at the instigation of Prince Salem.

Agha Khan. The spiritual head of the Khojahs and leader of the Indian Mohammedan community. Created K.C.I.E. in 1897 and G.C.I.E. in 1902. Has had striking successes on the English turf, winning the Derby and Cesarewitch in 1930. He was granted the rank and status of a first class chief with a salute of 11 guns in recognition of his war services.
Alberuni. An Arabic scholar and philosopher who came to India with Mahmud of Ghazni. He wrote a very valuable account of India in Arabic.

Alfonso. He is the ex-monarch of Spain and is a man of millions. He acceded to the throne of Spain in 1886 and deposed on April 14, 1931.

Amanullah. The ex-King of Afghanistan. Touring in Europe in 1928 and on his return endeavoured to introduce great reforms in his kingdom, which were resented by the priest-hood and he was forced to fly the country in 1929 and settled in Italy.

Amulree, Lord. Ex-Secretary of State for Air. Succeeded Lord Thomson when the latter was killed in the R-101 disaster.

Andree, Salomon August. A Swedish explorer, who attempted in 1897 to reach the North Pole by balloon, but except for a message by pigeon despatched two days after his ascent, was never heard of again.

Archimedes. A Greek mathematician and philosopher of remarkable power, who discovered the principles of the lever and of specific gravity and invented the famous archimedean screw.

Aristotle. The most famous of all Greek philosophers, was a disciple of Plato, after whose death he retired from Athens, and later on undertook the education of Alexander the Great. At Athens he founded a school of Philosophy.

Asquith, H. H. Prime Minister 1908-16. He is famous for his strong forward policy with regard to Parliament Bill, Home Rule Bill and the Welsh Church Bill.

Baden-Powell, Lord. Attained great popularity by his brilliant defence of Mafeking during the Boer War.
organised the South African Constabulary and was Inspector-General of Cavalry from 1903-07. He founded the Boy Scouts organization in 1908 and is Chief Scout of the world.

Bairam Khan. A wise general and a great politician at the court of Humayun. He was made Akbar’s regent. When Akbar took the reins in his hands, he was allowed to go on pilgrimage to Mecca on an annual pension of Rs. 50,000 but was killed by an Afghan in the way.

Bede. Was a monk who translated the New Testament from Greek into English and also wrote an “Ecclesiastical History of England.”

Bell, A. Graham. Famous for his invention of Telephone. He also invented the photophone, and devoted much attention to the education of deaf-mutes. Was awarded the Volta-Prix by the French Government and he also received the Hughes Medal of the Royal Society.


Berliner, E. Famous for his invention of gramophone.

Besant, Mrs. Annie. She was an Irish lady and is famous for her Home Rule campaign. She was arrested in 1917 for seditious writings. She was elected President of the Indian National Congress in 1917. She founded the Hindu College at Benares and the National University at Madanapalle. Benares Hindu University conferred a doctorate on her. She was the head of the Theosophical Society and wrote several books on the subject. She died on September 19, 1933.

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Black Prince. Was the eldest son of Edward III. He won the battle of Crecy.

Black, T. Campbell. Won the Mac Robertson International Air Race of 1934.

Boadicea. The Queen of the Iceni who was the great heroine of Britain. She fought against the Romans and poisoned herself.


Burke, Edmund. A great Irish author, orator and statesman. He conducted the impeachment of Warren Hastings.

Burton, Sir Richard. Explorer, orientalist and diplomatist, who became famous after making a pilgrimage to Mecca in 1853 disguised as a Mohammedan. Later he did much exploring in Central Africa and wrote several books. His greatest work was the translation of the Arabian Nights, a work in 16 volumes.

Captain Riley. Winner of the Viceroy's Air Race Trophy, 1933.

Caxton. Introduced the art of printing in England during the reign of Henry VII.

Chamberlain, Sir Arthur. First Lord of Admiralty since 1931; Foreign Secretary and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, 1924-29; Secretary of State for India, 1915-17; Recipient of the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1926; Lord Privy Seal, 1921-22.
Chaplain Charles. World-renowned "film" artist.

Chatterji, Sir Atul Chandra. High Commissioner for India, 1925-31; Chief Secretary, U. P. Government, 1919; Government of India delegate to International Labour Conference, 1919; Geneva, 1921; 1924-26; 1928-30; Member of Imperial Economic Committee, 1925-31; Indian Government Delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930; Member of the India Council, 1931; Leader of Indian Delegation to Ottawa Conference.

Chawla, R. N. Accompanied Mr. Engineer on the flight from India to England for the Agha Khan prize. The Government of India gave a handsome reward for his enterprise.

Cobham, Sir Alan. A famous aviator of England who flew in an all-British aeroplane from London to Cape Town and back in 1926 and was awarded the Royal Air Force Medal.

Colt, Samuel. He invented the revolver and patented it in 1835. It was universally adopted after being used with great effect in the war with Mexico.

Conway, Sir Martin. A famous traveller and explorer. Climbed the Himalayas 23,000 ft. and Alps from beginning to end.

Crookes, Sir William. An eminent British scientist, whose discoveries in Chemistry and electricity have been of the greatest importance. He discovered thallium and invented radiometer.

Cunningham, G. Champion of one mile race by running in 4 m. 6 8/10 sec. in 1934.

Curie, Madame. A world-famed scientist who discovered Radium.
Daleep Singh, Kumar. Nephew of the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar known as "Ranji" in the world of cricket. Played brilliantly in the 2nd Test match for England making 173 runs against the Australians at Lord's in 1930.

Darwin. He was the man who caused the greatest sensation in the world of thought since Newton discovered the law of gravitation. He was the distinguished scientist, whose Origin of Species first clearly formulated and elaborated the theory of evolution. Was the greatest biological specialist.

Davey, Sir Humphrey. He made himself famous for his invention of safety lamp.

Dollfus. Was the Chancellor of Austria. He became famous for his anti-nazis activities and was shot dead.

Drake, Sir Francis. A distinguished seaman of Elizabeth’s time, who made many adventurous voyages. He was a leading figure in the attack on, and destruction of, the Spanish Armada in 1588. He was the first Englishman to sail round the world.

Drummond, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric. The first Secretary General of the League of Nations, 1919-33; British Ambassador to Italy from 1933.

Dunstan. Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Edgar, the Peaceful. He encouraged literature, music and art; established schools and brought school masters from foreign countries.

Earhart, Miss Amelia. She was the first woman to cross the Atlantic alone by air.

Eastman, B. Won 880 yards race by running in 1 m. 49 8/10 sec. in 1934.

Edison. An eminent American electrician and inventor. Invented and improved printing telegraph.
Einstein. Prominent for his theory of Relativity.

Engineer, A. M. A young man who won the Agha Khan prize for a solo flight from England to India. He was the first Indian to perform the feat.

Fa-hien. He was a Chinese Buddhist monk who visited India at the time of Chandragupta II in order to visit Buddhist places. He spent three years at the Pataliputra monastery and two years at Tamralipti and travelled from Sind to Bengal. He left an interesting account of his travels and description of the country.

Fahrenheit, G. D. A Dutch scientist, who introduced quicksilver in the construction of thermometers and laid down the Fahrenheit thermometric scale.

Faizi. A man of distinction at the Court of Akbar. He was a physician and a poet. He was the author of 101 books and had a fine library of 4,300 choice manuscripts. He translated the Mahabharat from Sanskrit into Persian. He was born in 1547 and died in 1587.

Farishta. A historian, who wrote an account of the events of the seventeenth century in Persian.

Firdausi. Was an eminent Persian poet who composed Shahnama containing the heroic deeds of Mahmud of Ghazni. He expected a handsome reward from the King which he did not get and died broken-hearted.

Ford, Henry. One of the richest men in the world. Inventor of the well-known Ford Motor Cars.

Franklin, Benjamin. The famous American Statesman and philosopher. He took part in framing the Constitution of the United States. He made a series of scientific inventions and also invented the lightning conductors besides other inventions.
Frobisher, Sir Martin. Was the earliest of British navigators to attempt to find the North-West passage to India. For his services in connection with the defeat of the Spanish Armada he was knighted.

Froebel. Was the founder of the Kindergarten system of education.

Galileo. The great Italian astronomer. Discovered the law of pendulum vibration. Constructed the first telescope.

Gama, Vasco de. The adventurous Portuguese navigator, who discovered the sea-route to India in 1498 by doubling the Cape of Good Hope.

Garibaldi. An Italian, famous for generalship and patriotism.

Gladstone, William. The great liberal statesman of the 19th century. He became Premier in 1868 for the first time and introduced his two Home Rule bills.

Gokhale, G. K. He founded the Servant of India Society in 1905. He was sent to England to give evidence before the Welby Commission. In 1899 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council and in 1901 he became a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He was appointed a member of the Public Service Commission in 1912. Died in 1915.

Gresham, Sir Thomas. Was the wealthiest London merchant. He built the first Royal Exchange and founded Gresham College.

Hahnemann. German physician who founded the system of Homeopathy.

Henderson, Rt. Hon. Arthur. Foreign Secretary, 1929-31; President of World Disarmament Conference from 1932; Awarded prize of £2,200 by the Carnegie Foundation for his work for Peace and Disarmament in April 1933.
Hertz, Heinrich. Famous for his invention of Wireless.

Hippocrates. The father of Medicine. Was a native of Thessaly. Practised and taught in Athens.

Hoare, Sir Samuel. Secretary of State for Air 1923-24; Secretary of State for India since 1931.

Hoover, Herbert C. President of the United States of America 1929-33; Former Minister of Commerce.

Howe, Elias. An ingenious American who was the inventor of the first sewing machine, by which he made a great fortune.

Huen Tsang. He was a Chinese Buddhist pilgrim. He set forth on his travels about 629 A. D. and came to India in 630 A. D. in the reign of Harsha and remained for 15 years and left India in 644 A. D. He became an intimate friend of King Harsha.

Hugo, Victor. The great poet, dramatist and novelist who headed the Romantic movement in France in the nineteenth century.

Inchcape, Earl of. Was a member of the Geddes Committee in 1922 and came to India as President of the Retrenchment Committee.

Jansen. Famous for his invention of microscope.

Jardine. He was the captain of the M. C. C. to Australia in 1932.

Jenner, Edward. Became famous by his discovery of the vaccination system of alleviating small pox. Parliament made him grants amounting to £ 30,000.

Johnson, Amy. First woman to perform the feat of solo-flight from England to Australia.
Kipling, Rudyard. Famous for his stories and poems. Has been called "the Laureate of the British Empire." Received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1907.

Lesseps, V. Ferdinand de. He conceived the plan of the Suez Canal and completed the work in 1869.

Lincoln, Abraham. President of the U.S.A. in 1861. Delivered his anti-slavery pronouncement, which led to the Civil War of 1861-65.

Linlithgow, Marquis of. Civil Lord of the Admiralty. Chairman of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. President of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Lister, Lord. Achieved renown for his discovery of the antiseptic treatment.

Lloyd George, Rt. Hon. D. Prime Minister, 1917-22; M. P. since 1890; Chancellor of Exchequer, 1908-15; Ex-Secretary of State for War.

Lodge, Sir Oliver Joseph. A pioneer of wireless telegraphy. Also the inventor of machinery for dispelling fog.

Lothian, Marquis of. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the National Government which was formed in 1931. Also famous for his services in South Africa. Was Chairman of the Indian Franchise Committee of 1932.

Macadam, J. L. Was a Scottish engineer, who invented a process of road repairing.

MacDonald, J. Ramsay. Prime Minister, Labour Government, 1924, 1929-31; National Government, since 1931; President, Round Table Conference, 1930-31; President, Lausanne Conference, 1932.
Magellan, Ferdinand. A famous Portuguese navigator, who led the first expedition to sail round the world.

Marconi. An ingenious Italian electrician. Developed wireless telegraphy. Received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1909; Senator of Italy.

Marty, W. World’s champion in high jump in 1934 (206 c. m.).

Maxwell, J. C An eminent scientist and mathematician. Was the writer on heat, light, electricity and kindred subjects. He also invented wireless waves.

Magasthenes. He was a Greek ambassador at the court of Chandragupta. He spent a long time in India and wrote a careful account of Indian system of Government.

Mitra, Sir B. N. Member, Viceroy’s Council, 1924-30; Delegate to Round Table Conference. Held ministerial offices since 1896; Military Accountant-General, 1919; High Commissioner for India since 1931.

Mollison, J. A. He made a record solo flight from Australia to England in 1931; again attempted in the London-Melbourne Air Race in October, 1934, but failed owing to some trouble in his aeroplane.

Montessori, Maria. She invented the ‘Montessori’ method for infant education. A brilliant educationalist.

Mosley, Sir Oswald. Head of the British Union of Fascists.

Murad, A. M. A young man who was the first Mohammedan pilot in India who flew from Calcutta to Cape Town for the Agha Khan prize.
Mussolini. Was a socialist exile in Switzerland, Founder of Fascisti movement. Prime Minister of Italy.

Nansen. The Norwegian explorer who started his North Polar expedition reaching the highest altitude hitherto attained.

Naoroji, Dadabhai. He was the first Indian Member of the British Parliament. Founded the East Indian Association in England to educate the English public about Indian affairs. Was elected President of the Indian National Congress for three times. Bombay University conferred a Doctorate on him in 1917.

Napier, Baren. The Inventor of Lograithms.

Nelson, Horatio. A celebrated English Admiral. He shattered the fleet of Bonaparte in 1799 and won the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. He was killed in 1805.

Newton, Sir Isaac. Great mathematician and philosopher. He discovered the law of gravitation and the method of fluxions.

Nightingale, Florence. Was a noted figure in the Crimean War, where she organised a band of nurses which did great service in relieving the sufferings of the soldiers. Her system was adopted and developed in all parts of the world and she was honoured with a testimonial of £50,000 which she applied to the founding of the Nightingale Home for Nurses.

Nobel, Dr. Alfred B. Inventor of dynamite. Was a Swedish engineer and chemist who amassed a large fortune, a great portion of which at his death in 1896 he set apart as a fund for awarding prizes every year, each worth £8,000, in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and peace promotion.
O’ Duffy. Was the Leader of Blue Shirts in the Irish Free State.

Omar Khayyam. Was the great Persian poet. He is famous for his “Rubaiyat.”

Panini. Celebrated author of famous Sanskrit Grammar.

Pasteur, Louis. An eminent French scientist, who is famous for his researches in connection with hydrophobia, bacteriology, and the specific germs of cholera and other diseases. Founded the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

Peach, Charles. British Nationalist and Geologist; famous for the discovery of first remains in the Devonian State near Polperro.

Peary. An Arctic explorer and naval commander of great distinction, who undertook several expeditions to the Polar regions and made several important discoveries.

Poincare, M. Ex-President of the French Republic; a former Prime Minister; formed a Ministry in 1926; died in 1934.

Pitman, Sir Isaac. Founded the Pitman system of shorthand.

Plato. Renowned Greek philosopher; greatly distinguished himself by lectures and writings; was Socrates’s disciple.

Pythagoras. Great Greek philosopher. Taught the doctrine of the transmigration of souls and also a system of astronomy.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Was one of the first great men of India during early British rule. He belonged to Bengal and was a great scholar and reformer. He is the founder of the Brahmo Samaj.
Raleigh, Sir Walter. An eminent seaman, courtier, and scholar. Founded the colony of Virginia in 1584. The introduction of tobacco and potato into Europe dates from this discovery. At one time he was in great favour at the court. He was supposed to be implicated in a conspiracy and was a prisoner for twelve years, where he wrote his History of the World. In 1615 James set him at liberty in order to head an expedition to Guiana in the hope of finding gold, but being unsuccessful he was again imprisoned on his return and finally beheaded.

Raman, Sir C. V. He specialised in the diffraction of light and sound; was made a Fellow of the Royal Society; went on a lecture tour in Canada in 1924; was elected President of the Indian Science Congress in 1928; was knighted in 1929 and awarded the Hughes Medal by the Royal Society for his studies on Abnormal scattering of Light on November 10, 1930. He has been appointed as Director of the Indian Institute of Science for 15 years from April 1933.

Ramsay, Sir William. He discovered argon thereto unknown constituent of the air, also new atmospheric gases, neon, krypton and xenon. He also discovered Helium. Got Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1904.

Ranjit Singh, Prince. H. H. Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar spent many years in England before succeeding to the title; was a popular cricketer and attained exceptional success as a batsman in the 'nineties'; was the first man to score over 3,000 runs in one season.

Reader, A. C. Was the first flier across the Atlantic.

Reaumar. An eminent French Chemist, who invented the thermometer which bears his name.

Riley, Captain. Winner of the Viceroy's Air Race Trophy in 1933.
Rockefeller, John D. Said to be the richest man in the world. Began life as a book-keeper. Later he began oil refining and made so many improvements that he became a millionaire and gave over £20,000,000 to Rockefeller Foundation.

Roe, Sir Thomas. He was an ambassador at the Moghal court from 1612 to 1615. He advocated the doctrine of peaceable commerce in India, but failed to secure a regular commercial treaty between the Emperor of India and the King of England.

Rontgen, C. W. Was the German Scientist who discovered the Rontgen rays in 1895. He also made other important laboratory investigations.

Ross, Sir Ronald. A great Scientist who discovered malarial.

Scott, C.W.A. Won the MacRobertson International Air Race in 1934.

Simon, Sir John. Solicitor-General 1910-13; Attorney-General 1913-15; Home Secretary in the Coalition Government. As chairman of the Royal Commission on Indian affairs visited India in 1928-29; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Simpson, Sir J. Y. The discoverer of the utility of chloroform as an anaesthetic and one of the most accomplished experimental surgeon of the 19th century.

Smith, Kingsford. First man to fly round the World.

Smuts, General. Premier of South Africa 1919-24. His Government resigned after a general election in 1924 resulting in his defeat by General Hertzog’s party.

Socrates. A distinguished Greek Philosopher. Was the son of a sculptor. His chief mission of life was to sift and preach mankind. He obeyed oracular voice, that was his guide. Was charged with impiety, found guilty and sentenced to death. When the fatal day came he calmly drank the poison which terminated his career.

Stephenson, George. Was mainly engaged in ordinary colliery occupation. Afterwards came into touch with the working of Watt's steam engine. He won his first great triumph by putting a locomotive on the line that was able to draw a train of 38 carriages, laden with goods and passengers at the rate of 12 miles an hour. He subsequently, assisted by his son Robert, constructed the Liverpool and Manchester line, and after that the railway era commenced.

Stevenson, Robert. He invented the "flashing" system of throwing light at sea.

Swan, Sir Joseph Wilson. Was an inventor of photography and discoverer of the Auto-type process, and of the art of making rapid dry plates. He also invented the incandescent electric lamp.

Tagore, Rabindranath. An Indian poet of international fame, who won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913. His best known poem is 'Gitanjali'.

Todar Mall. He was a Khatri and a devout Hindu. Was the chief adviser of Akbar in matters of revenue, finance and currency. Under his direction, a survey was carried on in several of the subahs.

Towiceill. Invented the barometer and improved the microscope and the telescope and made several other discoveries.
Trivithick. Invented the road locomotive, the first steam propelled vehicle for passengers. The Stephensons took up the principle from him.

Trotsky, Leon D. V. One of the leaders of the Bolshevist revolution and a strong supporter of Lenin.

Tshekedi. Leading politician in Turkey.

Virginia Van Wie Miss. Won for the third year in succession American Women's championship in 1934 in Golf.

Waddle, C. An Englishman domiciled in South America, set out in 1933 on a world tour on a bike to acquire first hand knowledge about the custom and modes of living of various races in the world.

Walpole, Sir Robert. A great statesman. He was the first person who received the title of Prime Minister. In 1739 against his own judgment he was led to declare war against Spain to avenge the ill-treatment of British people and prevent the searching of English vessels by Spaniards. At last he found so much opposition to his ministry that he resigned in 1742. He relieved from duty more than 100 export and 40 import articles, a policy which extended the scope of British commerce.

Watt, James. He conceived the idea of high-pressure steam-engine and took out his first patent in 1769, the engine was only used for mining operations until 1785, when it was applied to other factory.

Wheatstone, Sir Charles. Was an eminent Scientist who is famous for his first application of the principle of the electric telegraph. He also invented the Stereoscope.

Wilberforce. A distinguished agitator and orator in favour of anti-slave trade in the reign of George III.


Wyclif, John. He was a man of great learning and was commonly called the “Morning Star of Reformation”, because he was the first man to make changes in the doctrine and practice of the church. He translated the Bible from Latin into English.


Zeppelin, Count Ferdinand Von. Was the inventor of the huge dirigible airship bearing his name.
Prominent Authors and their Works.

Addison, Joseph. The Spectator; Cato; The Tatler.

Aikin, Lucy. Life of Addison; Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth.

Akenside, Mark. Pleasures of Imagination.


Arnold, Sir Edwin. Light of Asia; Sohrab and Rustum.

Austen, Jane. Sense and Sensibility; Pride and Prejudice.

Beattie, James. The Minstrel.

Belloc, Hilaire. The Old Road; The Hills and the Sea; The Modern Traveller.

Bronte, A. Wildfell Hall.
Bronte, C. Jane Eyre; Shirley; Villette; The Professor.

Bronte, E. Wuthering Heights.

Browning, Robert. Strafford; The Blot on the Scutcheon; Dramatis Personae.

Bunyan, John. Pilgrim’s Progress; The Holy War.

Burke, Edmond. Reflections on French Revolution; Sublime and Beautiful.


Byron, Lord. Hours of Illness; Childe Horold’s Pilgrimage.

Caine, Sir Hall. The Shadow of a Crime; The Prodigal Son.

Carlyle, T. Sartor Resartus; The French Revolution.


Collins, W. W. All the Year Round; The Dead Secret; The Woman in White; Household Words.

Conan Doyle, Sir A. Sherlock Holms; Uncle Beruc.

Cooper, J. F. The Spy; The Pilot; The Path Finder; The Dear Slayer.

Cowper, William. The Task.

Crockett, S. R. The Standard Bearer; The Stickit Minister.
Darwin, Charles Robert. Origin of Species; Decent of Man.

Defoe, Daniel. Robinson Crusoe.

Dickens, Charles. Pickwick Papers; Oliver Twist; Barnaby Rudge; A Tale of Two Cities.

Disraeli, Benjamin. Vivian Grey.

Dryden, John. Absalom.

Fielding, H. Tom Jones; Joseph Andrews; Amelia.

Firdausi. Book of Kings.

Gibbon, Edward. Decline and Fall of Roman Empire.

Gilbert, Sir William. Trial by Jury; H. M. S. Pinafore; Patience; The Mikado.

Gilson. The Lost Empire.

Goldsmith, Oliver. Vicar of Wakefield; The Deserted Village.

Gray, Thomas. Elegy; Ode to Adversity.

Grundy, Sydney. Mammon; A Pair of Spectacles; Sowing the Wind; The Degenerates.

Harraden, Beatrice. Ships that Pass in the Night; On Varying Moods; The Fowler; Interplay.

Henty. In the Reign of Terror; By Conduct and Courage; The Young Buglers.

Homer. Odyssey; Iliad.
Hood, T. The Song of the Shirt; The Bridge of Sighs.

Hugo, Victor. Les Miserables.


Johnson, Dr. Samuel. The Vanity of Human Wishes; Russelas; The Idler; Lives of the Poets.

Jones, Henry Arther. The Silver King; Saints and Sinners; The Middleman; The Liars; Hypocrites.

Keats, John. Endymion; Odes; Isabella.

Kingsley, C. Alton Locke.

Kipling, R. Light that Failed; Rewards; Fairies; A Ballad of East and West.

Lamb, Charles. The Essays of Elia.

Lee, Nathaniel. The Rival Queens; Theodosius; Nero.

Lewis, M. G. The Monk.

Locke, John. Human Understanding.

Locke, J. W. The Fortunate Youth; The Beloved; Vagabond; Stella Maris.

Lodge, Sir Oliver J. Faith and Science.

Longfellow, H. W. The Slave's Dream.

Lytton, E. B. The Last Days of Pompeii; The Caxtons.

Marlowe, Christopher. Tamburlaine the Great; The Jew of Malta; Dr. Faustus.

Mason, W. Origin of Inventions.

Maxwell, H. W. The Bivonac; George Stephenson.

Mayo, Miss Katherine. Mother India.

Meredith, George. Ordeal of Richard Feverel; Evan Harrington; Rhoda Fleming; The Egoist; Diana of the Crossways; The Amazing Marriage.


Millais, Sir John E. The Eve of St. Agnes; Autumn Leaves; The Order of Release; Effie Deans; Bubbles.

Milton, John. Paradise Lost; Paradise Regained.

More, Sir Thomas. Utopia.


Munro, N. The New Road; The Shoes of Fortune.


Omar Khayyam. Rubaiyat.

Parnell, Thomas. The Hermit.

Paterson, W. R. Benjamin Swift; The Death Man; Lady of the Night.

Philips, John. The Splendid Shilling; The Tatler.

Philips, Stephen. Herod; Ulysses.

Plato. Dialogues; Republic.

Poe, E. A. The Raven; The Bells; Tales of Mystery.

Raleigh, Sir W. History of World.


Reade, Charles. The Cloister and the Hearth; Never Too Late to Mend.

Richardson, S. Pamela.

Ruskin, John. Sesame and Lilies.

Saadi. The Garden of Roses; The Orchard.

Schiller, J. C. F. The Robbers; William Tell; Mary Stuart.

Scott, Sir Walter. The Lady of the Lake; The Lay of the Last Minstrel; The Lord of the Isles; Waverley; Antiquary; Rob Roy; The Pirate; Kenilworth; The Monastery; The Abbot.

Shakespeare, William. The Merchant of Venice; As You Like It; Hamlet; Julius Caesar; A Midsummer Night's Dream; Romeo and Juliet; The Comedy of Errors; Othello; King Lear; Much Ado About Nothing.

Shaw, G. B. Man and Superman; Heartbreak House; The Man of Destiny; The Apple Cart.

Shelley, Percy. Adonais; The Cenci; The Revolt of Islam; The Witch of Atlas; Alastor.

Sheridan, R. B. The Rivals; The Duenna; Relapse; The School of Scandal; The Critic.

Shirley, James Love Tricks; The Maid's Revenge; The Traitor.

Smiles, Dr. Samuel. Self Help.

Spenser, Edmund. Faerie Queen; Shepherd's Calendar.

Sphor, Ludwig. The Last Judgment; The Fall of Babylon.

Steel, Sir Richard. Tatler; The Spectator; The Guardian.

Stevenson, R. L. Kidnapped; Catriona; Treasure Island.

Steward, Dugald. Elements of Philosophy of Human Mind; Outlines of Moral Philosophy; Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers.

Stowe, H. B. Uncle Tom's Cabin; The Minister's Wooing.

Sue, Eugene. The Mysteries of Paris; The Wandering Jew.

Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour. Tempest; The Prodigal Son; The Light of the World; Trial by Jury; H. M. S. Pinafore; Patience; The Mikado; The Yeomen of the Guard; Ivanhoe.

Swift, J. Gulliver's Travels; A Tale of a Tub.

Tagore, Sir Rabindra Nath Gitanjali; The Post Office; The Wreck; Shapmochan; Chitra; Red Orleanders.


Tennyson, Lord Alfred. Harold; Queen Mary; The Princess; In Memoriam; Idylls of the King.

Thackeray, William. Vanity Fair; Pendennis; The Newcomes; The Virginians.
Thomson, James. The Seasons; Liberty; The Castle of Indolence.

Turguenieff. A Nest of Nobles; Fathers and Sons; Smoke; The Diary of a Superfluous Man.

Weyman, Stanley. Red Cockade.

Wells, H. G. Tono Bouny; Kipps.

Whyte-Melville. The White Rose; Good for Nothing.

Wieland, Christopher. The Golden Mirror.

Wilkie, Sir David. The Rent Day; The Blind Fiddler; Blind Man’s Buff; The Village Politicians.


Wordsworth, W. The Excursion.


Young, Edward. Night Thoughts; The Revenge.

Zangwill, Israel. The Melting Pot.

Female Literary Writers.

The Brontes. Jane Eyre; Shirley; Villette; The Professor; Wildfell Hall; Wuthering Heights.

Mrs. Browning. Aurora Leigh.
George Eliot.  Adam Bede.


Jane Porter.  The Scottish Chiefs.

Jane Austin.  Pride and Prejudice.

Marie Correlli.  Master Christian.

Madam Roland.  Appeal to Prosterity.

Marie Edgeworth.  The Absentee.

Mary Somerville.  The Mechanism of the Heavens; Personal Recollections.

Miss Katherine Mayo.  Mother India.

Miss Marjorie Bowen.  The Viper of Milan.

Sappho.  Unrequited Love.

Edith Sitwell.  Bucolic Comedies; Gold Coast Customs; Collected Poems.

H. B. Stowe.  Uncle Tom's Cabin.
CHAPTER XIV.

Explanation of General Terms.

Albert Medal. A medal of the Society of Arts, given to scientific men, inventors etc., and also awarded for gallant deeds in saving life on sea or land.

Alimony. It is an allowance made to a wife out of her husband’s income for her maintenance either during a matrimonial suit or at a legal separation.

Allegiance. It is the tie which binds the subject to his sovereign for the protection that the sovereign affords to the subject.

Alma Mater. It is the name which a student applies to the place of learning where he was educated.

Amateur. One who practises an art for the love of it and not as a means of livelihood.

Anachronism. A confusion of dates and events, as when a thing is assigned to an earlier period than it belongs to. To represent persons of the eighteenth century riding in a railway train would be an obvious anachronism.
Analogy. A method of argument whereby an inference is drawn from one set of facts and applied to another to which it has some resemblance.

Anarchism. It is a communistic propaganda, in which revolutions and violence have a prominent part. In Russia, Germany, Italy and the United States there is a strong undercurrent of anarchism.

Apogee. The point in the moon's orbit at the greatest distance from the earth.

Aqueduct. A canal bridge for conveying water.

Barbette. An elevated platform in fortresses or on war vessels from which heavy guns are fired.

Beacon. A post placed on shoals or rocks to warn mariners of danger.

Bengal Light. It is a blue signal-light, used at sea in time of shipwreck.

Blackleg. Is used for a workman who acts against the interest of his fellows.

Black Maria. Name given to the Police Van in which prisoners are conveyed from the Police Court to prison.

Blank Verse. Poetry that scans but does not rhyme.

Block System. A system of working trains in which no train is allowed on to a section of line so long as any other train is on that station.

Blue-Bird. A habitant of North America, deriving its name from its deep blue plumage. It is one of the few song birds of America.
Blue-Books. Acts of Parliament, reports, or papers issued by order of Parliament. They receive the name from their usually being enclosed in blue covers.

Blue Ensign. Official flag flown by certain vessels auxiliary to the Royal Navy.

Blue-Nose. Nickname given to the inhabitants of Nova Scotia.

Blue Pidgeon. The deep sea lead used for sounding the depth of water.

Blue Ribbon. A term in general use to express the highest prize in any form of competition.

Blue Stocking. A name given to women of literary pretensions.

Bolshevism. It is the most extreme form of republic. Lenin and Trotsky are its chief leaders. They established their ferocious ideas of government and attracted a large portion of the population.

Borstal System. A system of detaining juvenile adult criminals in a reformatory for a considerable time under conditions intended to make them useful citizens. The system was introduced in 1902 at Borstal near Rochester.

Braille. A system of printing which enables the blind to read by means of touch.

Cadet. A name given to a younger son of a noble family. It is also applied to young men in training for officership in the army or navy.

Cenotaph. A monument to one who is buried elsewhere; an empty tomb.

Comedy. A dramatic piece of pleasant or humorous character.
Communism. It is a theory which claims to abolish private property and establish the absorption of all proprietary rights by the State for the common good.

Commutation of Pension. Conversion of a portion of pension into a lump sum payment.

Conscription: A system of compulsory enrolment for naval or military service.

A Consequential Change. A change which is necessary in one place in consequence of an alteration elsewhere made.

Contemporary. One living at the same time.

Convention. An assembly of representative persons delegated to decide important questions.

Cumulative Vote. A system which allows a voter to give all his votes to one candidate or distribute them as he pleases.

Curfew. It was a bell which was rung at 8 o'clock in the night in the towns and villages of Britain by the orders of William the Conqueror as a signal for the people to put out their lights and fires.

Dead Heat. A race in which neither of the competitors wins.

Die-Hard. A term applied to one who resists to the last.

Dirigible. A balloon that can be steered and propelled in any direction.

Draught. The distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating.
Embargo. Government order preventing ships leaving port.

Epic. A heroic narrative poem dealing with important events and introducing supernatural features.

Evolution. A theory of the gradual development of things from a rudimentary form of existence to one more complex or higher in character.

Extradition. The act of giving up fugitives from justice by one country to another.

Fascism. A brotherhood instituted in Italy in 1918 under the auspices of Signor Mussolini.

Facsimile. An accurate copy of an original letter, document, manuscript or drawing, etc.

Fatalism. It is the doctrine that all events are preordained and must happen, as opposed to reason.

Furlough. A term denoting holiday leave granted to non-commissioned officers and privates in the British Army, or home holiday leave given to British officers serving abroad.

Geneva Convention. An international agreement regarding the treatment of the wounded in war and the amelioration of the evils of warfare.

Guillotine. A name commonly applied to especially drastic rules adopted in the House of Commons to shorten the discussion on some bill.

Guano. A manure composed chiefly of the excrement of sea birds.
Hansard. Former title of the Reports of the Parliamentary Proceedings.

Hansom. A light two-wheeled cab with the driver’s seat raised behind.

Hush Money. Money paid as a bribe to secure silence.

Iliad. A great epic poem composed by a blind Greek poet named Homer about 3,000 years ago.

Illusion. It is a wrong perception by the pre-conceived ideas rather than the actual nature of the thing perceived.

Imperial Federation. A scheme to federate or bind the colonies more closely to the mother country.

Indictment. A formal document of accusation setting forth the criminal charges upon which a person has to be tried before a jury.

Insignia. Marks or badges of office or honour, such as stars, ribbons or other designating objects worn by holders of prominent offices or members of special orders.

Interim reply. A reply which is sent to a communication pending a final decision which has not yet been reached.

International Arbitration. The settlement of disputes between nations by a committee of independent persons from other countries.

Investiture. The ceremony of conferring honour, office, or position; the investment of the recipient with badge or public recognition.
Jolly boat. The smallest boat carried on a ship, and used mostly for fetching provisions.

Jury. A body of men selected and sworn to hear and pass verdict upon evidence brought forward at a trial, inquest or inquiry.

Kleptograph. A burglar-alarm, which takes a photograph of the burglar.

Knapsack. A bag containing necessary articles which a soldier carries strapped to his shoulder.

Labyrinth. A combination of roads and passages so constructed as to render it difficult for any one ignorant of the clue to trace the way to the central part.

Larceny. The unlawful taking and carrying away of personal property of others.

Libel. Is a defamatory publication upon a person by writings, pictures, images, etc.

Local Option. Power given to local authorities to prohibit the sale of intoxicants.

Locarno. An agreement among the principal nations for disarmament.

Maiden Speech. The first speech of a new member in a public body.

Marseillaise. The national anthem of the French Republic.

Martial Law. It is enforced during the outbreak of rebellion for the punishment of those who break the law. The area in which martial law is proclaimed comes entirely under control of the military power.
**May Flower.** The name of the ship which conveyed the Pilgrim Fathers from England to America in 1795.

**Melodrama.** A kind of romantic and sensational drama.

**Metric System.** It is the decimal method of calculation.

**Metronome.** An instrument for beating time during the performance of a musical composition. It has a double pendulum, and is wound up like a clock.

**Microbe.** A minute living organism which causes disease.

**Mirage.** An optical illusion often observed in desert regions when the objects on the surface of the earth appear as if reflected in a surface of water.

**Moat.** A ditch dug round a fortress as a means of defence.

**Mobilization.** Is a process by which an armed force passes from a peace to a war footing. The mobilization of a unit therefore means its completion for war in all respects.

**Moratorium.** An emergency act allowing a Government bank to suspend payment in specie for a given time.

**Mormons.** A religious and social sect in America among whom polygamy is permissible.

**Naafi.** Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes, known to the services as 'Naafi', conducts the canteen and Institute service for His Majesty's Forces.
Nation-building departments. Those departments of Government which were transferred to the control of Ministers are called ‘Nation-building’ or ‘Transferred’ departments.


Nepotism. A term indicating a bestowal of office or patronage amongst relations by undue favouritism or influence.

Non-cognizable. An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant.

Nullipara. A woman who has never borne children.

Ostrich-like Policy. Closing one’s eyes and thinking that because one cannot see, one cannot be seen.

Parturition. The act of giving birth to a child.

Passive Resistance. Refusal to pay rates and suffering distraint of goods in consequence.

Pin money. An allowance made to a lady for dress and other personal expenses.

Polygamy. The practice of having more than one wife at the same time.

Primipara. A woman who has given or is about to give birth to her first child.

Prince of Wales. Edward I commanded the Welsh King to come to do homage at his coronation, but because he refused, Edward invaded Wales and the Welsh King and his brother were executed. After their death Wales was
made one country with England in 1284 and was governed according to English law. But Wales was not totally subdued till 1295 when the son of the Welsh King was captured and imprisoned. To win over the Welsh, Edward gave the title of Prince of Wales to his son who was born at Carnarvon Castle in 1301. *It is from this time that the eldest son of the English monarch has been called 'Prince of Wales.'*

**Proportionate Pension.** Pension which is calculated on the length of service on which an officer is permitted to retire before completing the full term of service.

**Rebate.** Discount allowed upon a bill which is paid before maturity.

**Rebus.** A kind of word puzzle in which pictures of things are given in place of words and letters.

**Red Letter Day.** Any day of special significance.

**Renaissance.** A term designating the revival of literature, painting and architecture making the transition from the middle ages to the modern world. It is a movement which was most prominent in France in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

**Responsive Co-operation.** A phrase denoting a critical attitude towards Government coupled with readiness in certain circumstances to receive lucrative posts from Government.

**Reuter.** A telegraphic news service.

**Rontgen Rays.** Were discovered in 1895 by Professor Rontgen of Wurtzburg. By the aid of X-ray, photographs can be obtained of objects enclosed in solid bodies, enabling bullets and any solid bodies of metal, as well as bones, etc., in the body to be perfectly located and investigated.
Royal Commission. A body of experts commissioned by His Majesty the King to enquire and report into matters of an important nature.

Rural. The population of villages is called Rural.

Scotland Yard. The headquarters of the Metropolitan London Police force which occupies premises in Whitehall and is famous for its highly developed C. I. D.

Skiagraph. A photograph taken by X-rays.

Slander. Defamation in spoken words or meaning gestures.

Submarine. A boat that can be submerged and can travel below the surface of the sea.

Subsidy. A grant made by the State in aid of certain undertakings.

Swastika. Nazis national flag in Germany.

Tragedy. A drama with a mournful and dreadful ending.

Travellers’ Tree. The name given to a peculiar kind of tree which grows in Madagascar, its branches and leaves forming themselves into the shape of a peacock’s tail.

Treasure-Trove. A legal term applying to money, plate, or bullion found hidden in the earth, or elsewhere, and for which there is no owner.

Trilogy. A series of three dramas.

Union Jack. Is at present composed of three heraldic crosses, viz., the cross of St. Andrew, forming the blue and
white basis; upon which lies the red and white cross of St. Patrick; and upon the whole rest the red and white cross of St. George, dividing the flag vertically and horizontally.

The original Union Jack combined only the St. George and St. Andrew crosses, and was adopted on the accession of James VI of Scotland to the throne of England in 1603. A further alteration was made to the Union Jack after the Union with Ireland in 1801.

**Urban.** The population of both towns and cities is called Urban.

**Veto.** The refusal to sanction a resolution passed at a public or business meeting or of a proposed piece of legislation.

**Vitamins.** Component of certain natural food substances which are essential to assimilation and metabolism.

**White Elephant.** A term to designate a gift that causes the recipient more trouble or cost than it is worth.

**White Paper.** A parliamentary document on a public matter recently enquired into.

**Yellow Press.** Newspapers which make a feature of sensational articles.

**Zeppelin.** An airship of the lighter species.

**Zionists.** A body of people mostly Jews whose aim is to restore Palestine and make it home for the Jewish nation.