



Famous

Personalities Of The World

NITHRA[®]

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1. Voltaire (1694 – 1778)



Born: 21 November 1694, Paris, France

Died: 30 May 1778, Paris, France

Full name: Francois-Marie Arouet

Nickname: Zozo

Parents: Marie Marguerite d’Aumart,
François Arouet

Quotes:

- ★ “It is difficult to free fools from the chains they revere.”
- ★ “Those who can make you believe absurdities can make you commit atrocities.”
- ★ “God gave us the gift of life; it is up to us to give ourselves the gift of living well.”

About:

Voltaire, pseudonym of François-Marie Arouet, is one of the greatest of all French writers. Although only a few of his works are still read, he continues to be held in worldwide repute as a courageous crusader against tyranny, bigotry, and cruelty. His most famous works included the fictitious *Lettres philosophiques* (1734) and the satirical novel *Candide* (1759). The former – a series of essays on English government and society – was a landmark in the history of thought. Today it is considered one of the great monuments of French literature.

2. Johannes Kepler (1571 – 1630)



Born: 27 December 1571, Weil der Stadt, Germany

Died: 15 November 1630, Regensburg, Germany

Education: Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen (1589–1591),

Known for: Kepler's laws of planetary motion, Kepler conjecture, Rudolphine Tables

Quotes:

- ★ “Nature uses as little as possible of anything.”
- ★ “Truth is the daughter of time, and I feel no shame in being her midwife.”
- ★ “Planets move in ellipses with the Sun at one focus.”

About:

Johannes Kepler was a German mathematician and astronomer who discovered that the Earth and planets travel about the sun in elliptical orbits. He gave three fundamental laws of planetary motion. He also did important work in optics and geometry. Though Kepler is best known for defining laws regarding planetary motion, he made several other notable contributions to science. He was the first to determine that refraction drives vision in the eye, and that using two eyes enables depth perception.

3. Enrico Fermi (1901 – 1954)



Born: 29 September 1901, Rome, Italy

Died: 28 November 1954, Chicago, Illinois, United States

Education: Leiden University (1923–1924), more

Parents: Alberto Fermi, Ida de Gattis

Awards: Nobel Prize in Physics, Matteucci Medal, Max Planck Medal, Hughes Medal, Franklin Medal, Rumford Prize

Quotes:

- ★ It is no good to try to stop knowledge from going forward.
- ★ Ignorance is never better than knowledge.
- ★ There's two possible outcomes: if the result confirms the hypothesis, then you've made a discovery. If the result is contrary to the hypothesis, then you've made a discovery.

About:

Enrico Fermi was an Italian physicist and the creator of the world's first nuclear reactor, the Chicago Pile-1. He has been called the "architect of the nuclear age" and the "architect of the atomic bomb". He was one of very few physicists to excel in both theoretical physics and experimental physics. In 1938, Fermi was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics "for his demonstrations of the existence of new radioactive elements produced by neutron irradiation, and for his related discovery of nuclear reactions brought about by slow neutrons."

4. Leonhard Euler (1707 – 1783)



Born: 15 April 1707, Basel, Switzerland

Died: 18 September 1783, Saint Petersburg, Russia

Children: Carl Euler, Helene Euler, Charlotte Euler, Johann Euler, Christof Euler, Karl Euler

Parents: Marguerite Brucker, Paul Euler

Education: University of Basel (MPhil)

Fields: Mathematics and physics

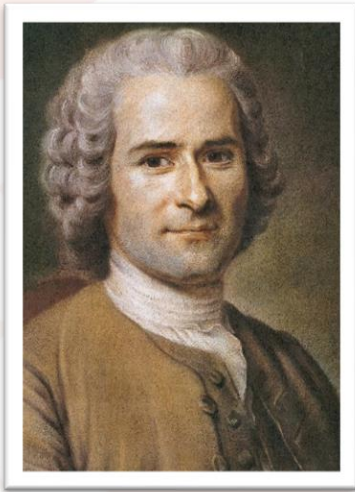
Quotes:

- ★ Madam, I have come from a country where people are hanged if they talk.
- ★ “Nothing takes place in the world whose meaning is not that of some maximum or minimum.”

About:

Leonhard Euler was a Swiss mathematician, physicist, astronomer, geographer, logician, and engineer who founded the studies of graph theory and topology and made pioneering and influential discoveries in many other branches of mathematics such as analytic number theory, complex analysis, and infinitesimal calculus.

5. -Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)



Born: 28 June 1712, Geneva, Switzerland

Died: 2 July 1778, Ermenonville, France

Region: Western philosophy

School: Social contract Romanticism

Main interests: Political philosophy, music, education, literature, autobiography

Notable ideas: General will, Human nature, Popular sovereignty

Parents: Isaac Rousseau, Suzanne Bernard Rousseau

Plays: Pygmalion

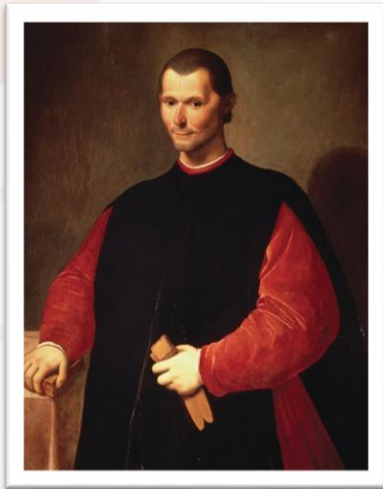
Quotes:

- ★ “People who know little are usually great talkers, while men who know much say little.”
- ★ “The world of reality has its limits; the world of imagination is boundless.”
- ★ “Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains.”

About:

Jean-Jacques Rousseau was a Genevan philosopher, writer, and composer. His political philosophy influenced the progress of the Enlightenment throughout Europe, as well as aspects of the French Revolution and the development of modern political, economic, and educational thought. Jean-Jacques Rousseau is famous for reconceiving the social contract as a compact between the individual and a collective “general will” aimed at the common good and reflected in the laws of an ideal state and for maintaining that existing society rests on a false social contract that perpetuates inequality and rule by the rich.

6. Niccolo Machiavelli (1469 – 1527)



Born: 3 May 1469, Florence, Italy

Died: 21 June 1527, Florence, Italy

Nationality: Italian

Influenced: Thomas Hobbes, Jean-Jacques Rousseau,

Influenced by: Leonardo da Vinci, Plato, Aristotle, Dante Alighieri

Quotes:

- ★ “Everyone sees what you appear to be, few experiences what you really are.”
- ★ “If an injury has to be done to a man it should be so severe that his vengeance need not be feared.”
- ★ “The lion cannot protect himself from traps, and the fox cannot defend himself from wolves. One must therefore be a fox to recognize traps, and a lion to frighten wolves.”

About:

Niccolò di Bernardo dei Machiavelli was an Italian diplomat, author, philosopher, and historian who lived during the Renaissance. He is best known for his political treatise *The Prince*, written about 1513. He has often been called the father of modern political philosophy and political science. Niccolò Machiavelli was an Italian Renaissance political philosopher and statesman and secretary of the Florentine republic. His most famous work, *The Prince* (1532), brought him a reputation as an atheist and an immoral cynic.

7. Thomas Malthus (1766 – 1834)



Born: 13 February 1766, Westcott, United Kingdom

Died: 23 December 1834, Bath, United Kingdom

Parents: Daniel Malthus, Henrietta Malthus

Subjects Of Study: Poor Law population growth human being saving supply and demand

Quotes:

- ★ “Evil exists in the world not to create despair but activity”
- ★ “Man as he really is, inert, sluggish, and averse from labor, unless compelled by necessity”
- ★ “The constancy of the laws of nature, or the certainty with which we may expect the same effects from the same causes, is the foundation of the faculty of reason.”

About:

Thomas Malthus was an English economist and demographer best known for his theory that population growth will always tend to outrun the food supply and that betterment of humankind is impossible without strict limits on reproduction. Thomas Malthus’s ideas influenced public policy (such as reforms of the English Poor Laws) and the work of economists, demographers, and evolutionary biologists, notably Charles Darwin. Malthus’s work reined in economic optimism helped to justify a theory of wages based on workers’ minimum cost of subsistence, and discouraged traditional forms of charity.

8. John F. Kennedy (1917 – 1963)



Born: 29 May 1917, Brookline, Massachusetts, United States

Full name: John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Assassinated: 22 November 1963, Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas, United States

Education: Harvard University (AB)

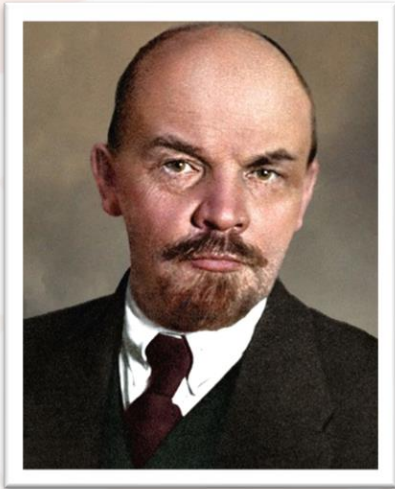
Quotes:

- ★ "If not us, who? If not now, when?"
- ★ "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country."
- ★ "Every accomplishment starts with the decision to try."

About:

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, often referred to by his initials JFK, was an American politician who served as the 35th president of the United States from 1961 until his assassination near the end of his third year in office. John F. Kennedy, the first Roman Catholic president of the United States, sparked the idealism of "a new generation of Americans" with his charm and optimism, championed the U.S. space program, and showed cool dynamic leadership during the Cuban missile crisis, before becoming the victim of an assassination.

9. Vladimir Lenin (1870 – 1924)



Born: 22 April 1870, Ulyanovsk, Russia

Died: 21 January 1924, Gorki Leninskie, Russia

Full name: Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov

Parent: Ilya Nikolayevich Ulyanov, Maria Alexandrovna Blank

Education: Saint Petersburg Imperial University

Quotes:

- ★ Give me four years to teach the children and the seed I have sown will never be uprooted.
- ★ A lie told often enough becomes the truth.
- ★ The goal of socialism is communism.

About:

Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, better known by his alias Lenin, was a Russian revolutionary, politician, and political theorist. He served as the first and founding head of government of Soviet Russia from 1917 to 1924 and of the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1924. Leninism is a political ideology developed by Russian Marxist revolutionary Vladimir Lenin that proposes the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by a revolutionary vanguard party, as the political prelude to the establishment of communism.

10. Sui Wen Ti (541 – 604)



Born: 21 July 541, Chang'an, Northern Zhou

Died: 13 August 604 (aged 63), Renshou Palace, Baoji, Sui China

Other Names: Emperor Wen of Sui

About:

Sui Wen-ti (541-604) is the formal posthumous name of the Chinese emperor Yang Chien, founder of the Sui dynasty. He brought about the unification of China after more than 3 centuries of political division. The ancestry of Sui Wen-ti, born Yang Chien, is not certain, but it is likely that his antecedents served as officials under several of the non-Chinese states in North China. His father, Yang Chung, was a soldier and was given a title of nobility and a fief by the last ruler of the Northern Wei and again earned a noble title and fief by his distinguished military service to Yü-wen T'ai, the founder of the Western Wei dynasty. Yü-wen T'ai gave him the title of Duke of Sui, a title that Yang Chien inherited.

11. Vasco da Gama (1460 –1524)



Born: 1469, Sines, Portugal

Died: 24 December 1524, Kochi

Nationality: Portuguese

Occupation: Explorer, Viceroy of India

Buried: 1880, Jerónimos Monastery, Lisbon, Portugal

Parents: Isabel Sodré, Estêvão da Gama

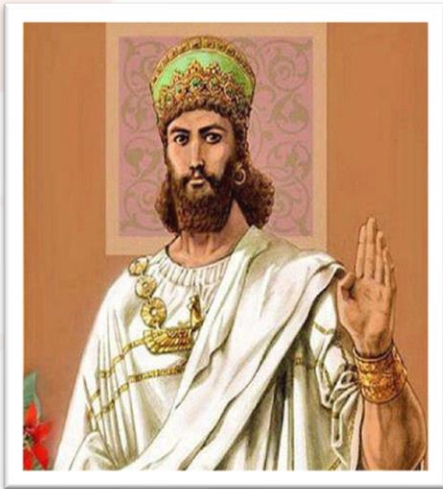
Quotes:

- ★ “I am not afraid of the darkness. Real death is preferable to a life without living.”
- ★ “I am not the man I once was. I do not want to go back in time, to be the second son, the second man.”
- ★ “From there we sailed so far out to sea, without touching any port, that we soon had no water that we could drink. In order to eat, we had to cook in saltwater. Our daily ration of water in fact was reduced to a quartile. It, therefore, became necessary to make for the port.”

About:

Vasco da Gama, 1st Count of Vidigueira, was a Portuguese explorer and the first European to reach India by sea. His initial voyage to India by way of Cape of Good Hope was the first to link Europe and Asia by an ocean route, connecting the Atlantic and the Indian oceans and therefore, the West and the Orient. Over the course of two voyages, beginning in 1497 and 1502, da Gama landed and traded in locales along the coast of southern Africa before reaching India on May 20, 1498. After two years he set sail from Lisbon, da Gama arrived on the Western sea coast of India at Kozhikode (Calicut), Kerala. He became the first European explorer that reached India via sea. He is often credited for discovering the sea route from western Europe to the East by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

12. Cyrus the Great (600 – 530 BC)



Born: Anshan, Iran

Died: 4 December 530 BC, Syr Darya

Full name: Cyrus II of Persia

Nationality: Iranian

Place of burial: Tomb of Cyrus the Great, Iran, Pasargadae World Heritage Site, Iran

Parents: Cambyses I, Mandane of Media

About:

Cyrus II of Persia, commonly known as Cyrus the Great and also called Cyrus the Elder by the Greeks, was the founder of the Achaemenid Empire, the first Persian empire. He was the pioneer in human rights, politics, and the arts of battle. Many Persians referred to him as “Father”. There are stories that introduce Cyrus as the prophet or son of God. Whoever he was, Cyrus was one of the greatest men in the world, who was more than a king to his people. A brilliant military strategist, Cyrus vanquished the king of the Medes, then integrated all the Iranian tribes, whose skill at fighting on horseback gave his army great mobility. His triumph over Lydia, in Asia Minor near the Aegean Sea, filled his treasury with that country's tremendous wealth.

13. Peter the Great (1672 – 1725)



Born: 9 June 1672, Moscow, Russia

Died: 8 February 1725, Saint Petersburg, Russia

Nationality: Russian

Names: Peter Alekseyevich Romanov

Parents: Alexis of Russia, Natalya Naryshkina

Quotes:

- ★ I have conquered an empire but I have not been able to conquer myself.
- ★ Destiny may ride with us today, but there is no reason for it to interfere with lunch.

About:

Peter I, better known as Peter the Great, is generally credited with bringing Russia into the modern age. During his time as czar, from 1682 until his death in 1725, he implemented a variety of reforms that included revamping the Russian calendar and alphabet and reducing the Orthodox Church's autonomy. Peter the Great modernized Russia-which, at the start of his rule, had greatly lagged behind the Western countries-and transformed it into a major power. Through his numerous reforms, Russia made incredible progress in the development of its economy and trade, education, science and culture, and foreign policy. As a young man, he traveled to Europe in 1697–98 to study new developments in technology, especially shipbuilding. He was involved in several wars, most prominently the Azov campaigns against the Ottoman Empire and the Great Northern War against Sweden.

14. Mao Zedong (1893 – 1976)



Born: 26 December 1893, Shaoshan, Xiangtan, China

Died: 9 September 1976, Beijing, China

Parent(s): Mao Yichang (father), Wen Qimei (mother)

Education: Hunan First Normal University

Resting place: Chairman Mao Memorial Hall, Beijing

Quotes:

- ★ Politics is war without bloodshed while war is politics with bloodshed.
- ★ Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.
- ★ Communism is not loved. Communism is a hammer that we use to crush the enemy.

About:

Mao Zedong, also known as Chairman Mao, was a Chinese communist revolutionary who was the founding father of the People's Republic of China, which he ruled as the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party from the establishment of the PRC in 1949 until his death in 1976. Ideologically a Marxist–Leninist, his theories, military strategies, and political policies are collectively known as Maoism.

15. Francis Bacon (1561 – 1626)



Born: 22 January 1561, York House, London, United Kingdom

Died: 9 April 1626, Highgate, London, United Kingdom

Influenced by: Aristotle, Plato, Roger Bacon, Niccolò Machiavelli, etc.,

Previous offices: Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain (1617–1621), Attorney General for England and Wales (1613 – 1617), Solicitor General for England and Wales (1607 - 1613)

Education: Trinity College (1573–1576), University of Cambridge, University of Poitiers.

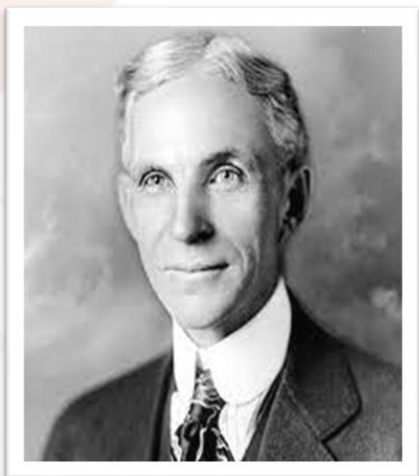
Quotes:

- ★ "Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man."
- ★ "Truth can never be reached by just listening to the voice of an authority."
- ★ "Age appears best in four things: old wood to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to trust, and old authors to read."

About:

Francis Bacon, 1st Viscount St Alban, PC, also known as Lord Verulam, was an English philosopher and statesman who served as Attorney General and as Lord Chancellor of England. His works are seen as developing the scientific method and remained influential through the scientific revolution. Francis Bacon discovered and popularized the scientific method, whereby the laws of science are discovered by gathering and analyzing data from experiments and observations, rather than by using logic-based arguments.

16. Henry Ford (1863 – 1947)



Born: 30 July 1863, Springwells Township, Michigan

Died: 7 April 1947, Fair Lane, Home of Clara and Henry Ford, Dearborn, Michigan, United States

Parent(s): William Ford, Mary Ford

Education: Detroit Business Institute-Downriver

Resting place: St. Martha's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.

Nationality: American

Occupation: Engineer, industrialist, philanthropist

Known for: Founding and leading the Ford Motor Company

About:

Henry Ford (July 30, 1863 – April 7, 1947) was an American industrialist, business magnate, founder of the Ford Motor Company, and chief developer of the assembly line technique of mass production. By creating the first automobile that middle-class Americans could afford, he converted the automobile from an expensive curiosity into an accessible conveyance that profoundly impacted the landscape of the 20th century. His introduction of the Ford Model T automobile revolutionized transportation and American industry. As the Ford Motor Company owner, he became one of the richest and best-known people in the world. He is credited with "Fordism", the mass production of inexpensive goods coupled with high wages for workers. Ford had a global vision, with consumerism as the key to peace. His intense commitment to systematically lowering costs resulted in many technical and business innovations, including a franchise system that put dealerships throughout North America and major cities on six continents. Ford left most of his vast wealth to the Ford Foundation and arranged for his family to permanently control it.

17. Mencius (385–303BC)



Born: 372 BC, Zou

Died: 289 BC

School: Confucianism

Era: Ancient philosophy

Region: Chinese philosophy

Notable ideas: Confucianism; Right to revolution as an aspect of the Mandate of Heaven

Main interests: Ethics, Social Philosophy, Political philosophy

Parents: Meng Mu, Meng Ji

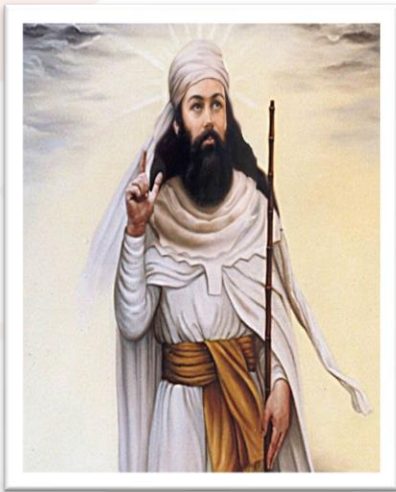
Quotes:

- ★ Friends are the siblings God never gave us.
- ★ There is no greater delight than to be conscious of sincerity on self-examination.
- ★ The great man is he who does not lose his child's heart.

About:

Mencius born Mèng Kē or Mengzi (372–289 BC) was a Chinese Confucian philosopher who has often been described as the "Second Sage", that is, after only Confucius himself. He is part of Confucius' fourth generation of disciples. Mencius inherited Confucius' ideology and developed it further. Living during the Warring States period, he is said to have spent much of his life traveling around the states offering counsel to different rulers. Conversations with these rulers form the basis of the Mencius, which would later be canonized as a Confucian classic. One primary principle of his work is that human nature is righteous and humane. The responses of citizens to the policies of rulers embody this principle, and a state with righteous and humane policies will flourish by nature. The citizens, with freedom from the good rule, will then allocate time to caring for their wives, brothers, elders, and children, be educated with rites, and naturally become better citizens.

18. Zoroaster (c. 1200 BC)



Born: Airyanem Vaejah

Died: Airyanem Vaejah

Parents: Pourušaspa Spitāma, Dughdova

Quotes:

- ★ “A reflective, contented mind is the best possession.”
- ★ “Turn yourself not away from three best things: Good Thought, Good Word, and Good Deed.”
- ★ “Do not hold grain waiting for higher prices when people are hungry.”

About:

Zoroaster, also known as Zarathustra, Zarathushtra Spitama or Ashu Zarathushtra, was an ancient Iranian prophet who founded what is now known as Zoroastrianism. His teachings challenged the existing traditions of the Indo-Iranian religion and inaugurated a movement that eventually became the dominant religion in Ancient Persia. He was a native speaker of Old Avestan and lived in the eastern part of the Iranian Plateau, but his exact birthplace is uncertain.

There is no scholarly consensus on when he lived. Some scholars, using linguistic and socio-cultural evidence, suggest a dating to somewhere in the second millennium BC. Other scholars date him to the 7th and 6th century BC as a near-contemporary of Cyrus the Great and

Darius I. Zoroastrianism eventually became the official religion of Ancient Persia and its distant subdivisions from the 6th century BC to the 7th century AD. Zoroaster is credited with the authorship of the Gathas as well as the Yasna Haptanghaiti, hymns composed in his native dialect, Old Avestan, and which comprise the core of Zoroastrian thinking. Most of his life is known from these texts. By any modern standard of historiography, no evidence can place him into a fixed period and the historicization surrounding him may be a part of a trend from before the 10th century AD that historicizes legends and myths.

19. Queen Elizabeth I (1533 – 1603)



Born: 7 September 1533, Palace of Placentia

Died: 24 March 1603, Richmond Palace

Full name: Queen Elizabeth I

Siblings: Mary I of England, Edward VI, Henry, Duke of Cornwall, Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Richmond, and Somerset

Parents: Henry VIII, Anne Boleyn

Nicknames: Gloriana, Good Queen Bess, The Faerie Queen, The Virgin Queen

Burial: 28 April 1603, Westminster Abbey

House: Tudor

Father: Henry VIII of England

Mother: Anne Boleyn

Religion: Church of England

Quotes:

- ★ Do not tell secrets to those whose faith and silence you have not already tested.
- ★ A clear and innocent conscience fears nothing.
- ★ I have the heart of a man, not a woman, and I am not afraid of anything.

About:

Elizabeth I was Queen of England and Ireland from 17 November 1558 until her death in 1603. Sometimes referred to as the Virgin Queen, Elizabeth was the last of the five monarchs of the House of Tudor. During her reign, Elizabeth I established Protestantism in England; defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588; maintained peace inside her previously divided country; and created an environment where the arts flourished. Famously, Elizabeth lived and died as the 'Virgin Queen', resistant to being married off and obviously childless.

However, Elizabeth had many favorites and close friends who were men, including Robert Dudley, Walter Raleigh, Francis Drake, and Robert Devereux, as well as many prominent suitors, including many of the crown rulers of Europe and their heirs.

20. Mikhail Gorbachev



Born: 2 March 1931 (age 90 years), Privol'noe, Russia

Spouse: Raisa Gorbacheva (m. 1953–1999)

Previous offices: President of the Soviet Union (1990–1991)

Education: Moscow State University (1955), Stavropol'skiy Gosudarstvennyy Agrarnyy Universitet

Awards: Nobel Peace Prize (1990)

Nationality: Russian, Soviet

Quotes:

- ★ Jesus was the first socialist, the first to seek a better life for mankind.
- ★ If what you have done yesterday still looks big to you, you haven't done much today.
- ★ The world will not accept dictatorship or domination.

About:

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is a Russian and former Soviet politician, lawyer, and statesman. The eighth and final leader of the Soviet Union, he was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1985 until 1991. Ideologically, Gorbachev initially adhered to Marxism–Leninism, although he had moved towards social democracy by the early 1990s. Both as general secretary and as president, Gorbachev supported democratic reforms. He enacted policies of glasnost (“openness”) and perestroika (“restructuring”), and he pushed for disarmament and demilitarization in eastern Europe. Gorbachev's policies ultimately led to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1990–91.

21. Charlemagne (742 – 814)



Born: Francia

Died: 28 January 814 AD, Aachen, Germany

Buried: 28 January 814 AD, Aachen Cathedral, Aachen, Germany

Dynasty: Carolingian

Father: Pepin the Short

Mother: Bertrada of Laon

Religion: Roman Catholicism

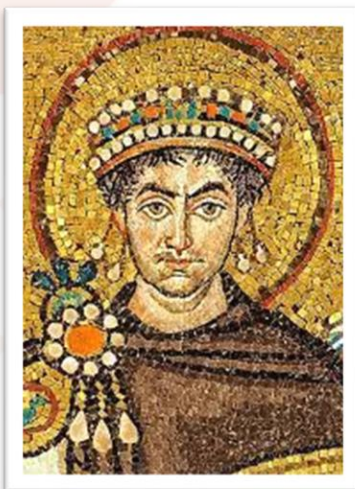
Quotes:

- ★ “Herbs are the friend of the physician and the pride of cooks.”
- ★ “Right action is better than knowledge; but in order to do what is right, we must know what is right.”
- ★ “Let my armies be the rocks, and the trees, and the birds in the sky.”

About:

Charlemagne or Charles the Great was King of the Franks from 768, King of the Lombards from 774, and Emperor of the Romans from 800. During the Early Middle Ages, Charlemagne united the majority of western and central Europe. He was the first recognized emperor to rule from western Europe since the fall of the Western Roman Empire around three centuries earlier. The expanded Frankish state that Charlemagne founded is known as the Carolingian Empire. He was later canonized by Antipope Paschal III, and is regarded as beatified, which is a step on the path to sainthood, by the mainstream Catholic Church. He founded the Holy Roman Empire, stimulated European economic and political life, and fostered the cultural revival known as the Carolingian Renaissance. In contrast to the general decline of western Europe from the 7th century on, the era of Charlemagne marks a significant revival and turning point.

22. Justinian I (482 – 565)



Born: Tauresium, North Macedonia

Died: 14 November 565 AD, Constantinople

Nationality: Byzantine

Spouse: Theodora (m. 525 AD–548 AD)

Place of burial: Church of the Holy Apostles, Turkey

Uncle: Justin I

Other Names: Flavius Petrus Sabbatius Justinianus

Dynasty: Justinian dynasty

Father: Sabbatius, Justin I (adoptive)

Mother: Vigilantia

Religion: Chalcedonian Christianity

Quote:

- ★ Justice is the firm and continuous desire to render to everyone that which is his due.
- ★ There are two great gifts that God, in His love for man, has granted from on high: the priesthood and the imperial dignity.
- ★ Keep cool and you will command everyone.

About:

Justinian I, also known as Justinian the Great, was the Byzantine emperor from 527 to 565. His reign is marked by the ambitious but only partly realized *renovatio imperii*, or "restoration of the Empire". This ambition was expressed by the partial recovery of the territories of the defunct Western Roman Empire. Justinian is best remembered for his work as a legislator and codifier. ... He also sponsored the codification of laws known as the *Codex Justinianus* (Code of Justinian) and directed the construction of several important cathedrals, including the Hagia Sophia. Byzantine Empire. Learn about this historical Eastern empire.

A still more resonant aspect of his legacy was the uniform rewriting of Roman law, the Corpus Juris Civilis, which is still the basis of civil law in many modern states. His reign also marked a blossoming of Byzantine culture, and his building program yielded works such as the Hagia Sophia. He is called "Saint Justinian the Emperor" in the Eastern Orthodox Church. Because of his restoration activities, Justinian has sometimes been known as the "Last Roman" in mid-20th century historiography.

23. Mahavira (6th century BC)



Born: c. 599 BCE, c. 540 BCE (historical), Kundagrama, Vaishali, Vajji (present-day Vaishali district, Bihar, India)

Died: c. 527 BCE (aged 71–72), c. 468 BCE (historical), Pawapuri, Magadha (present-day Nalanda district, Bihar, India)

Parents: Siddhartharaja (father), Trishala (mother)

Siblings: Nandivardhana, Sudarshana

Full name: Vardhamana

Symbol: Lion

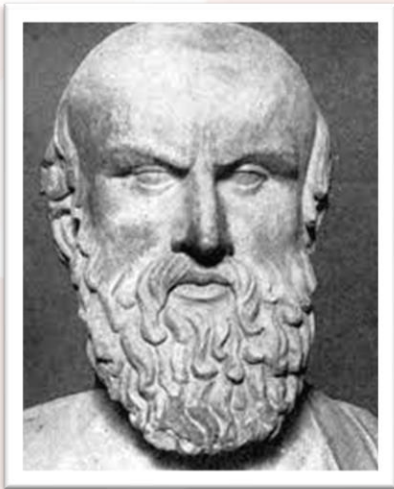
Children: Priyadarshana

Quotes:

- ★ The soul is the central point of spiritual discipline.
- ★ Live and allow others to live; hurt no one; life is dear to all living beings.
- ★ All souls are equal and alike and have similar natures and qualities.

About:

Mahavira, (Sanskrit: “Great Hero”) also known as Vardhamana, (born c. 599 BCE traditional dating, Kshatriyakundagrama, India-died 527 traditional dating, Pavapuri), Epithet of Vardhamana, the last of the 24 Tirthankaras (“Ford-makers,” i.e., saviors who promulgated Jainism), and the reformer of the Jain monastic community. According to the traditions of the two main Jain sects, the Shvetambara (“White-robed”) and the Digambara (“Sky-clad,” i.e., naked), Mahavira became a monk and followed an extremely ascetic life, attaining kevala, the stage of omniscience or highest perception. Teaching a doctrine of austerity, Mahavira advocated non-violence (ahimsa) in all circumstances and the acceptance of the mahavrata, the five “great vows” of renunciation.

24. Aeschylus

Born: c. 525/524 BC, Eleusis

Died: c. 456 BC (aged approximately 67), Gela

Occupation: Playwright and soldier

Children: Euphorion, Euaeon

Parent(s): Euphorion (father)

Relatives: Cynaegirus (brother), Ameinias (brother), Philopatho (sister), Philocles (nephew)

Quotes:

- ★ From a small seed, a mighty trunk may grow.
- ★ Obedience is the mother of success and is wedded to safety.
- ★ Happiness is a choice that requires effort at times.

About:

Aeschylus was an ancient Greek tragedian. Academic knowledge of the genre begins with his work, and understanding of earlier Greek tragedy is largely based on inferences made from reading his surviving plays. According to Aristotle, he expanded the number of characters in the theatre and allowed conflict among them. Formerly, characters interacted only with the chorus. Known as 'the father of tragedy', the playwright wrote up to 90 plays, winning with half of them at the great Athenian festivals of Greek drama. Perhaps his most famous work is Prometheus Bound which tells the myth of the Titan punished by Zeus for giving humanity the gift of fire. Aeschylus was one of the three great Athenian tragedians, with Sophocles and Euripides. His contribution to the form was considerable: most notably, he introduced the use of a second actor (earlier Greek tragedy took the form of interaction between a chorus and a single actor, who might assume several roles).

25. Tutankhamun

Born: c. 1341 BC, Amarna

Died: c. 1323 BC (aged 18–19), Ancient Egypt

Place of burial: Tomb of Tut Ankh Amun, Egypt

Spouse: Ankhesenamun (half-sister)

Parents: Akhenaten, Amenhotep III, The Younger Lady

Grandparents: Amenhotep III, Tiye, Thutmose IV, Mutemwiya

Quotes:

- ★ “When the world says,
Give up.
Hope whispers.
Try it one more time.”
- ★ “It's time, Tutankhamun. You must get on immediately or you'll be lost forever.”

About:

Tutankhamun, commonly referred to as King Tut, was an ancient Egyptian pharaoh who was the last of his royal family to rule during the end of the 18th Dynasty during the New Kingdom of Egyptian history. His father is believed to be the pharaoh Akhenaten, identified as the mummy found in the tomb KV55. The reason that Tutankhamun is so well known today is that his tomb, containing fabulous treasures, was found early this century (1922) by British archaeologists Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon. Carter believed he found clues to Tutankhamun in the discoveries made by Theodore Davis.

26. Saladin



Born: 1138, Tikrit, Iraq

Died: 4 March 1193, Damascus, Syria

Burial: Umayyad Mosque, Damascus

Full name: Ṣalāḥ ad-Dīn Yūsuf ibn Ayyūb

Spouse: Ismat ad-Din Khatun (m. 1176–1186)

Place of burial: The Umayyad Mosque, Damascus, Syria

Children: Al-Aziz Uthman, Al-Zahir Ghazi, MORE

Siblings: Al-Adil I, Tughtakin ibn Ayyub, Turan-Shah

Names: Al-Nasir Ṣalāḥ al-Dīn Yūsuf ibn Ayyūb

Dynasty: Ayyubid (founder)

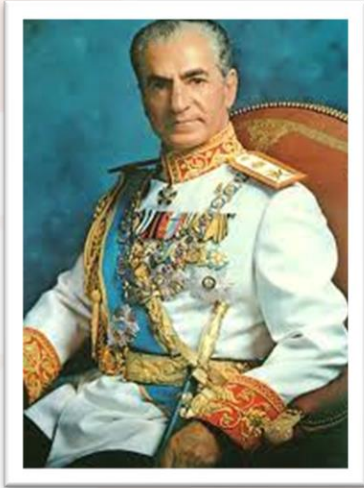
Father: Najm al-Dīn Ayyūb

Religion: Sunni Islam (Shafi'i)

About:

Al-Nasir Salah al-Din Yusuf ibn Ayyub, better known simply as Salah ad-Din or Saladin, was a Sunni Muslim Kurd who became the first sultan of both Egypt and Syria, founding the Ayyubid dynasty. Saladin led the Muslim military campaign against the Crusader states in the Levant. At the height of his power, his sultanate spanned Egypt, Syria, the Jazira (Upper Mesopotamia), the Hejaz (western Arabia), Yemen, parts of western North Africa, and Nubia. He was originally sent to Fatimid Egypt in 1164 alongside his uncle Shirkuh, a general of the Zengid army, on the orders of their lord Nur ad-Din to help restore Shawar as vizier of the teenage Fatimid caliph al-Adid. A power struggle ensued between Shirkuh and Shawar after the latter was reinstated. Saladin, meanwhile, climbed the ranks of the Fatimid government by virtue of his military successes against Crusader assaults against its territory and his personal closeness to al-Adid.

27. Mohammad Reza Pahlavi



Born: 26 October 1919, Tehran, Iran

Died: 27 July 1980, Cairo, Egypt

Full name: Mohammad Rezā Shāh Pahlavī

Place of burial: Al-Rifa'i Mosque, Cairo, Egypt

Issue: Princess Shahnaz Reza, Crown Prince of Iran, Princess Farahnaz, Prince Ali Reza, Princess Leila

Regnal name: Mohammad Reza Shah

Alma mater: Institut Le Rosey, Madrasa Nezam

House: Pahlavi

Father: Reza Shah

Mother: Tadj ol-Molouk

Religion: Twelver Shi'ism

Quotes:

- ★ Let the dog bark; the moon shall beam on.
- ★ To be first in the Middle East is not enough. We must raise ourselves to the level of great world power.
- ★ My main mistake was to have made an ancient people advance by forced marches toward independence, health, culture, affluence, comfort.

About:

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, also known as Mohammad Reza Shah, was the last Shah of the Imperial State of Iran from 16 September 1941 until his overthrow in the Iranian Revolution on 11 February 1979. Due to his status as the last Shah of Iran, he is often known as simply the Shah. Mohammad Reza Shah took the title Shahanshah ("King of Kings") on 26 October 1967 and held several other titles, including that of Aryamehr ("Light of the Aryans") and Bozorg Arteshtaran ("Commander-in-Chief"). He was the second and last monarch of the House of Pahlavi. His dream of what he referred to as a "Great Civilization" in Iran led to a rapid industrial and military modernization, as well as economic and social reforms.

28. Timur



Born: 9 April 1336, Shahrisabz, Uzbekistan

Died: February 1405, Otrar, Shymkent, Kazakhstan

Full name: Shuja-ud-din Timur

Place of burial: Amir Temur Mausoleum Gur-i Amir Complex, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Grandchildren: Ulugh Beg Mirza, Pir Muhammad, Khalil Sultan, etc.,

Children: Miran Shah, Shah Rukh, Umar

Shaikh Mirza I, Jahangir Mirza, Bikijan, Akia Beghi, Qutlugh Sultan Agha

Spouse: Saray Mulk Khanum (m. 1370), Aljaz Turkhan Agha

Issue: Umar Shaikh Mirza I, Jahangir Mirza, Miran Shah, Shah Rukh Mirza

Other Names: Shuja-ud-din Timur

Dynasty: Timurid

Father: Amir Taraghai

Mother: Tekina Khatun

Religion: Sunni Islam

Quotes:

- ★ "If you know exactly what your character knows, its a drama."
- ★ "Its a big problem for American movies that all their movies are produced to be global."
- ★ "What irritates me most of all about these morning people is their horribly good temper, as if they have been up for three hours and already conquered France."

About:

Timur, later Timūr Gurkani, was a Turco-Mongol conqueror who founded the Timurid Empire in and around modern-day Afghanistan, Iran, and Central Asia, becoming the first ruler of the Timurid dynasty. As an undefeated commander, he is widely regarded as one of the greatest military leaders and tacticians in history. Timur (9 April 1336 – 17–19 February 1405), was a Turco-Mongol conqueror who founded the Timurid Empire in and around modern-day Afghanistan, Iran, and Central Asia, becoming the first ruler of the Timurid dynasty. As an undefeated commander, he is widely regarded as one of the greatest military leaders and tacticians in history. Timur is also considered a great patron of art and architecture as he interacted with intellectuals such as Ibn Khaldun and Hafiz-i Abru and his reign introduced the Timurid Renaissance. Timur was the last of the great nomadic conquerors of the Eurasian Steppe, and his empire set the stage for the rise of the more structured and lasting Islamic gunpowder empires in the 16th and 17th centuries. Timur was of both Turkic and Mongol descent, and, while unlikely a direct descendant on either side, he shared a common ancestor with Genghis Khan on his father's side, though some authors have suggested his mother may have been a descendant of Khan.

29. Akihito



Born: 23 December 1933 (age 88 years),
Tokyo, Japan

Parents: Hirohito, Empress Kōjun

Father: Emperor Shōwa

About:

Akihito is a member of the Imperial House of Japan who reigned as the 125th emperor of Japan, according to the traditional order of succession, from 7 January 1989 until 30 April 2019. He presided over the Heisei era, Heisei being an expression of achieving peace worldwide. Akihito abdicated in 2019, citing his advanced age and declining health, and became Emperor Emeritus. He was succeeded by his elder son, Naruhito. Akihito, original name Tsugu. As a scion of the oldest imperial family in the world, he was, according to tradition, the 125th direct descendant of Jimmu, Japan's legendary first emperor.

30. Franz Joseph I of Austria



Born: 18 August 1830, Schönbrunn Palace, Vienna, Austria

Died: 21 November 1916, Schönbrunn Palace, Vienna, Austria

Full name: Franz Joseph I

Spouse: Empress Elisabeth of Austria (m. 1854–1898)

Children: Rudolf, Crown Prince of Austria, MORE

Parents: Princess Sophie of Bavaria, Archduke Franz Karl of Austria

Religion: Roman Catholicism

Quotes:

- ★ “Terrible! The Almighty cannot be provoked! A Higher Power has restored that order which unfortunately I was unable to maintain.”
- ★ “Now we can no longer hold back. It will be a terrible war.”

About:

Franz Joseph I or Francis Joseph I was Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Croatia, Bohemia, and the other states of the Austro-Hungarian Empire from 2 December 1848 until his death. From 1 May 1850 to 24 August 1866 he was also President of the German Confederation. Franz Joseph I Emperor of Austria (1848–1916) and king of Hungary (1867–1916), divided his empire into the Dual Monarchy, in which Austria and Hungary coexisted as equal partners. In 1879 he formed an alliance with Prussian-led Germany. In 1914 his ultimatum to Serbia led Austria and Germany into World War I. He was the longest-reigning ruler of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, as well as the longest-reigning emperor and sixth-longest-reigning monarch of any country in history.

31. George VI



Born: 14 December 1895, York Cottage, United Kingdom

Died: 6 February 1952, Sandringham Estate, United Kingdom

Education: Trinity College

Full name: Albert Frederick Arthur George Windsor

Children: Queen Elizabeth, Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon

Names: Albert Frederick Arthur George

Parents: George V, Mary of Teck

Quotes:

- ★ The highest of distinctions is service to others.
- ★ There is great weight in the modern times of being monarch, the security and access are much more than in times gone by.
- ★ A sick king is no good to anyone. There must be no weakness. No vulnerability.

About:

George VI was King of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the British Commonwealth from 11 December 1936 until his death in 1952. He was concurrently the last Emperor of India until August 1947, when the British Raj was dissolved. King George VI paid State Visits to France in 1938, and to Canada and the United States in 1939, the first British monarch to enter the United States. His greatest achievements came during the Second World War when he remained for most of the time at Buckingham Palace (the Palace was bombed nine times during the war). He still remains a symbolic leader among the British people because of his contribution during the Second World War. He became a great leader, although, during the war, he supported Winston Churchill throughout the war.

32. Samudragupta



Born: 335 AD, Indraprastha

Died: Pataliputra

Parents: Chandragupta I, Kumaradevi

Nicknames: King of Poets, Uprooter of Kings

Children: Chandragupta II, Ramagupta

Grandparent: Ghatotkacha

Great-grandparent: Gupta

About:

Samudragupta was a ruler of the Gupta Empire of Ancient India. As a son of the Gupta emperor Chandragupta I and the Lichchhavi princess Kumaradevi, he greatly expanded his dynasty's political power. Samudragupta (reigned 350-375) was the second emperor of the Gupta dynasty of India. His reign ushered in the Golden Age of India, and he is remembered both as a benevolent imperial conqueror and as a patron of the arts and letters. As a son of the Gupta emperor Chandragupta I and the Lichchhavi princess Kumaradevi, he greatly expanded his dynasty's political power. The Allahabad Pillar inscription, a prashasti (eulogy) composed by his courtier Harishena, credits him with extensive military conquests. It suggests that he defeated several kings of northern India, and annexed their territories to his empire. He also marched along the south-eastern coast of India, advancing as far as the Pallava kingdom. In addition, he subjugated several frontier kingdoms and tribal oligarchies. His empire extended from the Ravi River in the west to the Brahmaputra River in the east, and from the Himalayan foothills in the north to central India in the south-west; several rulers along the south-eastern coast were his tributaries. Samudragupta performed the Ashvamedha sacrifice to prove his imperial sovereignty, and according to his coins, remained undefeated. His gold coins and inscriptions suggest that he was an accomplished poet, and also played music. His expansionist policy was continued by his son Chandragupta II.

33. Krishnadevaraya(1471 - 1529)



Born: 17 January 1471, Hampi

Died: 17 October 1529, Hampi

Spouse: Tirumala Devi

Books: Amuktamalyada

Children: Tirumala Raya, Tirumalamba, Vengalamba, Ramachandra

Parents: Tuluva Narasa Nayaka, Nagala Devi

Siblings: Achyuta Deva Raya

About:

Krishnadevaraya was an emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire, who reigned from 1509 to 1529. He was the third ruler of the Tuluva dynasty. He ruled the largest empire in India after the decline of the Delhi Sultanate. Presiding over the empire at its zenith, he is regarded as an icon by many Indians. He became the dominant ruler of the peninsula by defeating the sultans of Bijapur, Golconda, the Bahmani Sultanate, and the Gajapatis of Odisha, and was one of the most powerful Hindu rulers in India.[7] Indeed, when the Mughal Emperor Babur was taking stock of the potentates of north India, he rated Krishnadevaraya the most powerful, with the most extensive empire in the subcontinent. He earned the titles of 'Kannada Rajya Rama Ramana', 'Andhra Bhoja' and 'Mooru Rayara Ganda'. Portuguese travelers Domingo Paes and Fernao Nuniz visited the Vijayanagara Empire during his reign. Travelogues indicate that the king was not only an able administrator but also an excellent general, leading from the front in battle and even attending to the wounded. On many occasions, the king changed battle plans abruptly, turning a losing battle into victory.

34. Bhumibol Adulyadej



Born: 5 December 1927, Mount Auburn Hospital, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.

Died: 13 October 2016 (aged 88), Siriraj Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand

Burial: 30 October 2017 (internment of ashes), Wat Bowonniwet Vihara, Wat Ratchabophit, Phra Nakhon, Bangkok, Thailand

Issue: Ubolratana, Maha Vajiralongkorn (Rama X), Sirindhorn, Chulabhorn

House: Mahidol (Chakri dynasty)

Father: Mahidol Adulyadej

Mother: Srinagarindra

Religion: Buddhism

Quotes:

- ★ A good person can make another person good; it means that goodness will elicit goodness in society; other persons will also be good.
- ★ Nature is something outside our body, but the mind is within us.
- ★ It is the duty of everyone to cooperate and help each other.

About:

Bhumibol Adulyadej (5 December 1927 – 13 October 2016), conferred with the title King Bhumibol the Great in 1987 (officially conferred by King Vajiralongkorn in 2019), was the ninth monarch of Thailand from the Chakri dynasty, titled Rama IX. Reigning since 9 June 1946, he was the world's longest-reigning current head of state from the

death of Emperor Hirohito of Japan in 1989 until his own death in 2016, and is the second-longest reigning monarch of all time, reigning for 70 years and 126 days. During his reign, he was served by a total of 30 prime ministers beginning with Pridi Banomyong and ending with Prayut Chan-ocha. Forbes estimated Bhumibol's fortune – including property and investments managed by the Crown Property Bureau, a body that is neither private nor government-owned (assets managed by the Bureau were owned by the crown as an institution, not by the monarch as an individual)– to be US\$30 billion in 2010, and he headed the magazine's list of the "world's richest royals" from 2008 to 2013. In May 2014, Bhumibol's wealth was again listed as US\$30 billion. After a period of deteriorating health which left him hospitalized on several occasions, Bhumibol died on 13 October 2016 in Siriraj Hospital.

35. Michael of Romania



Born: 25 October 1921, Peleş Castle, Sinaia, Romania

Died: 5 December 2017, Aubonne, Switzerland

Full name: Michael I

Spouse: Queen Anne of Romania (m. 1948–2016)

Parents: Carol II of Romania, Helen of Greece, and Denmark

Religion: Romanian Orthodox

Quotes:

- ★ “We have a chance in the future only if we take our own responsibility. Not anyone else come to give us good.”

- ★ “The most important things to be acquired for freedom and democracy, are identity and dignity.”
- ★ “We can not have a future without respecting our past.”

About:

Michael I was the last King of Romania, reigning from 20 July 1927 to 8 June 1930 and again from 6 September 1940 until his forced abdication on 30 December 1947. Shortly after Michael's birth, his father, Crown Prince Carol of Romania, had become involved in a controversial relationship with Magda Lupescu. During World War II, a principal leader of the coup d'état of August 1944, severed Romania's connection with the Axis powers.

36. Puyi



Born: 7 February 1906, Beijing, China

Died: 17 October 1967, Beijing, China

Full name: Aisin Gioro Puyi

Burial: Hualong Imperial Cemetery, Yi County, Hebei

House: House of Aisin-Gioro

Father: Zaifeng, Prince Chun of the First Rank

Mother: Gūwalgiya Youlan

Quotes:

- ★ For the past 40 years, I had never folded my own quilt, made my own bed, or poured out my own washing. I had never even washed my own feet or tied my shoes.

★ “So happy that all the flowers in my heart burst into full blossom.”

About:

Puyi, courtesy name Yaozhi, was the last emperor of China as the eleventh and final Qing dynasty ruler. He became the Xuantong Emperor (then spelled as Hsuan Tung Emperor) at age two in 1908 but was forced to abdicate on February 12, 1912, during the Xinhai Revolution. His era name as Qing emperor, "Xuantong", means "proclamation of unity". He later became the ruler of the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo during World War II. Puyi was a defendant at the Tokyo Trials and was later imprisoned and re-educated as a war criminal for 10 years. After his release, he wrote his memoirs (with the help of a ghostwriter) and became a titular member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. His time in prison greatly changed him, and he expressed deep regret for his actions while emperor. He died in 1967 and was ultimately buried near the Western Qing tombs in a commercial cemetery.

37. Henry Ireton



Born: 3 November 1611, Attenborough, Beeston, United Kingdom

Died: 26 November 1651, Limerick, Ireland

Spouse: Bridget Cromwell (m. 1646)

Education: Trinity College

Previous office: Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1650–1651)

Children: Bridget Bendish, Henry Ireton, Elizabeth Ireton, Jane Ireton

Siblings: John Ireton

About:

Henry Ireton was an English general in the Parliamentary army during the Wars of the Three Kingdoms, and the son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell. He died of disease outside Limerick in November 1651. Ireton emerged as one of the ablest politicians among the army leadership. He played an important part in upholding his men's interests, but declined to support their more extreme political ideas, proposing a constitutional monarchy. Ireton was appointed major-general and after the conquest of the south of Ireland, Lord President of Munster. He went over with John Cook with a brief to reform the law of Ireland, to anglicize it, and to make it a model for a new settlement of English law.

38. Henry Capell



Born: 6 March 1638

Died: 30 May 1696, Chapelizod, Dublin, Ireland

Parents: Arthur Capell, 1st Baron Capell of Hadham, Elizabeth Morrison

Grandparents: Sir Charles Morrison, 1st Baronet, Mary Hicks, Sir John Capell, Theodosia Montagu

Great-grandparents: Edward Montagu of Boughton, more

About:

Henry Capell, 1st Baron Capell of Tewkesbury KB, PC was an English politician who sat in the House of Commons between 1660 and 1692. He was then created, Baron Capell.

39. Spencer Compton



Born: 1674, Compton Wynyates

Died: 2 July 1743, St James's Square, London, United Kingdom

Education: Trinity College

Children: unknown daughter Compton

Parents: James Compton, 3rd Earl of Northampton, Mary Noel

Previous offices: Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (1742–1743), Lord President of the Council of the United Kingdom (1730 – 1742), Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom (1715 – 1727)

About:

Spencer Compton, 1st Earl of Wilmington, KG, PC was a British Whig statesman who served continuously in government from 1715 until his death. He sat in the English and British House of Commons between 1698 and 1728 and was then raised to the peerage and sat in the House of Lords. He served as the prime minister of Great Britain from 1742 until his death in 1743. He is considered to have been Britain's second prime minister, after Robert Walpole, but worked closely with the Secretary of State, Lord Carteret, in order to secure the support of the various factions making up the government.

40. Henry Pelham



Born: 25 September 1694, Laughton, United Kingdom

Died: 6 March 1754, London, United Kingdom

Nationality: British

Spouse: Lady Catherine Manners (m. 1726)

Parent(s): Thomas Pelham, 1st Baron Pelham (father)

Children: Catherine Pelham, Grace Pelham, Frances Pelham, Mary Pelham, unknown daughter Pelham

Siblings: Thomas Pelham-Holles, 1st Duke of Newcastle

Education: King's College, Cambridge Hart Hall, Oxford

Quotes:

- ★ The House of Commons is a great unwieldy body, which requires great Art and some Cordials to keep it loyal.

About:

Henry Pelham FRS was a British Whig statesman who served as Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1743 until his death in 1754. He was the younger brother of Thomas Pelham-Holles, 1st Duke of Newcastle, who served in Pelham's government and succeeded him as prime minister. Pelham is generally considered to have been Britain's third prime minister, after Robert Walpole and the Earl of Wilmington. Pelham's premiership was relatively uneventful in terms of domestic affairs, although it was during his premiership that Great Britain experienced the tumult of the 1745 Jacobite uprising. In foreign affairs, Britain fought in several wars. On Pelham's death, his brother Newcastle took full control of the British government.

Henry Pelham was born in Laughton, East Sussex, England. He was a British Whig politician, who served as Prime Minister of Great Britain from 27 August 1743 until his death. He was the younger brother of Thomas Pelham-Holles, the Duke of Newcastle, who succeeded Henry as Prime Minister. He was educated at Westminster School and Hart Hall, Oxford. In 1717, he entered Parliament for Seaford in Sussex.

41. Boudicca



- ❖ **Born:** 30 AD, Roman Britain
- ❖ **Died:** 60 or 61 AD
- ❖ **Other names:** Boudicea, Boadicea, Buddug
- ❖ **Occupation:** Queen of the Iceni
- ❖ **Spouse(s):** Prasutagus

Quotes:

- ★ I am fighting as someone like you who has lost their freedom. I am fighting for my bruised body. The gods will grant us the revenge we deserve.
- ★ I am not fighting for my kingdom and wealth now.
- ★ If you weigh well the strengths of our armies you will see that in this battle we must conquer or die.

About:

Boudica or Boudicca, also known as Boadicea or Boudicea, and in Welsh as Buddug, was a queen of the British Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the conquering forces of the Roman Empire in AD 60 or 61. According to Roman sources, shortly after the uprising failed, she poisoned herself or died of her wounds, although there is no actual evidence of her fate. She is considered a British folk hero. An estimated 70,000–80,000 Romans and Britons were killed in the three cities by those following Boudica, many by torture. Suetonius, meanwhile, regrouped his forces, possibly in the West Midlands; despite being heavily outnumbered, he decisively defeated the Britons. The crisis caused Nero to consider withdrawing all Roman forces from Britain, but Suetonius's victory over Boudica confirmed Roman control of the province. Boudica then either killed herself to avoid capture (according to Tacitus) or died of illness (according to Cassius Dio). Boudica has remained an important cultural symbol in the United Kingdom.

42. Joan of Arc



- ❖ **Born:** Domrémy-la-Pucelle, France
- ❖ **Died:** 30 May 1431, Rouen, France
- ❖ **Canonized:** 16 May 1920, Saint Peter's Basilica, Rome by Pope Benedict XV

- ❖ **Nicknames:** La Pucelle, The Maid of Orléans
- ❖ **Parents:** Jacques d'Arc, Isabelle Romée
- ❖ **Siblings:** Jean d'Arc, Pierre d'Arc, Catherine d'Arc, Jacquemin d'Arc

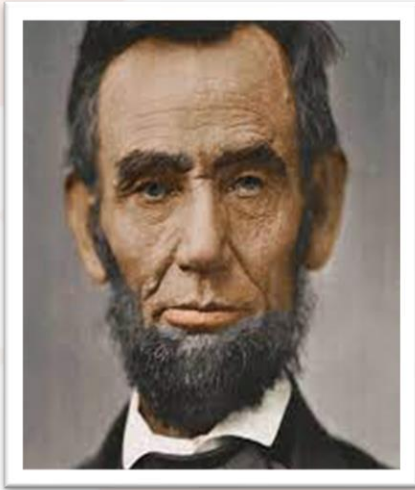
Quotes:

- ★ I am not afraid... I was born to do this.
- ★ If I am not, may God put me there; and if I am, may God so keep me.

About:

Joan of Arc nicknamed "The Maid of Orléans", is considered a heroine of France for her role during the Lancastrian phase of the Hundred Years' War, and was canonized as a saint. She was born to Jacques d'Arc and Isabelle Romée, a peasant family, at Domrémy in the Vosges of northeast France. Joan said that she received visions of the archangel Michael, Saint Margaret, and Saint Catherine of Alexandria instructing her to support Charles VII and recover France from English domination late in the Hundred Years' War. The as-yet-unanointed King Charles VII sent Joan to the siege of Orléans as part of a relief army. She gained prominence after the siege was lifted only nine days later. Several additional swift victories led to Charles VII's consecration at Reims. This long-awaited event boosted French morale and paved the way for the final French victory at Castillon in 1453. In 1456, an inquisitorial court authorized by Pope Callixtus III examined the trial, debunked the charges against her, pronounced her innocent, and declared her a martyr. In the 16th century, she became a symbol of the Catholic League, and in 1803 she was declared a national symbol of France by the decision of Napoleon Bonaparte. She was beatified in 1909 and canonized in 1920. Joan of Arc is one of the nine secondary patron saints of France. Joan of Arc has remained a popular figure in literature, painting, sculpture, and other cultural works since the time of her death, and many famous writers, playwrights, filmmakers, artists, and composers have created, and continue to create cultural depictions of her.

43. Abraham Lincoln



Born: 12 February 1809, Larue County, Kentucky, United States

Died: April 15, 1865 (aged 56), Washington, D.C., U.S.

Assassinated: 15 April 1865, Petersen House, Washington, D.C., United States

Parent(s): Thomas Lincoln, Nancy Hanks

Relatives: Lincoln family

Spouse: Mary Todd Lincoln (m. 1842–1865)

Children: Robert Todd Lincoln, William Wallace Lincoln, Edward Baker Lincoln, Tad Lincoln

Cause of death: Assassinated (gunshot wound to the head)

Resting place: Lincoln Tomb

Citizenship: American, Sammarinese (Honorary)

Quotes:

- ★ You cannot escape the responsibility of tomorrow by evading it today.
- ★ The philosophy of the schoolroom in one generation will be the philosophy of government in the next.
- ★ Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the Earth.

About:

Abraham Lincoln (February 12, 1809 – April 15, 1865) was an American lawyer and statesman who served as the 16th president of the United States from 1861 until his assassination in 1865. Lincoln led the nation through the American Civil War and succeeded in preserving the Union, abolishing slavery, bolstering the federal government, and

modernizing the U.S. economy. Lincoln was born into poverty in a log cabin and was raised on the frontier primarily in Indiana. He was self-educated and became a lawyer, Whig Party leader, Illinois state legislator, and U.S. Congressman from Illinois. Lincoln managed his own successful re-election campaign. He sought to heal the war-torn nation through reconciliation. On April 14, 1865, just days after the war's end at Appomattox, he was attending a play at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., with his wife Mary when he was fatally shot by Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Lincoln is remembered as a martyr and hero of the United States and is often ranked as the greatest president in American history.

44. Emperor Qin Shi Huang



Born: 18 February 259 BC, Handan, China

Died: 210 BC

Buried: 210 BC, Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor, Xi An

Father: King Zhuangxiang

Mother: Queen Dowager Zhao

Children: Qin Er Shi, Fusu, Princess Huating, Princess Huayang, Ying Huiman, Jianglü, Gao

Parents: King Zhuangxiang of Qin, Queen

Dowager Zhao

Siblings: Chengjiao

Grandparent: King Xiaowen of Qin

Quotes:

- ★ I am Emperor, my descendants will be numerous. From the second generation to the ten-thousandth, my line will not end.
- ★ The reason why China suffers bitterly from endless wars is because

of the existence of feudal lords and kings.

- ★ I have collected all the writings of the Empire and burnt those which were of no use.

About:

Qin Shi Huang, or Shihuangdi, was the founder of the Qin dynasty, and the first emperor of a unified China. Rather than maintain the title of "king" borne by the previous Shang and Zhou rulers, he ruled as the First Emperor of the Qin dynasty from 221 to 210 BCE. Qin Shi Huangdi, the First Qin Emperor, was a brutal ruler who unified ancient China and laid the foundation for the Great Wall. Between the fifth and third centuries B.C., a time known as the Warring States period, at least seven kingdoms battled for supremacy in east-central China. He is the creator of the first unified Chinese empire. His public works projects included the unification of diverse state walls into a single Great Wall of China and a massive new national road system, as well as the city-sized mausoleum guarded by the life-sized Terracotta Army. He ruled until his death in 210 BCE during his fourth tour of Eastern China.

45. Umar Ibn Al-Khattab



Born: 585 AD, Makkah al-Mukarramah, Saudi Arabia

Full name: Umar ibn Al-Khattāb

Assassinated: 3 November 644 AD, Medina, Saudi Arabia

Place of burial: Al-Masjid a Nabawi, Medina, Saudi Arabia

Spouse: Qurayba bint Abi Umayya (m. ?–628 AD), Atikah bint Zayd ibn Amr ibn Nufayl

Books: Letters of Hadrat Umar Farooq (R.A.A.)

Tribe Quraysh: (Banu Adi)

Father: Khattab ibn Nufayl

Mother: Hantamah bint Hisham

Religion: Islam

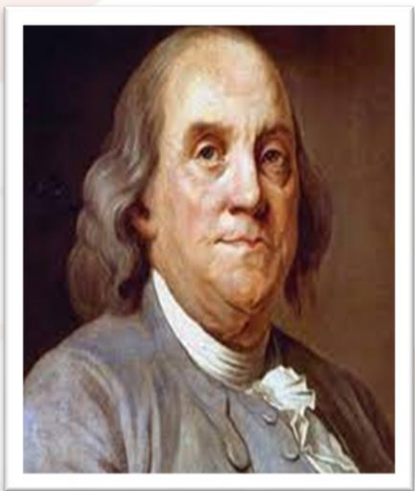
Quotes:

- ★ “No amount of guilt can change the past and no amount of worrying can change the future”
- ★ “He who does not live in the way of his beliefs starts to believe in the way he lives.”
- ★ “Acquire knowledge, and learn tranquility and dignity.”

About:

‘Umar ibn al-Khaṭṭāb, also spelled Omar, was the second Rashidun caliph, reigning from 634 until his assassination in 644. He succeeded Abu Bakr as the second caliph of the Rashidun Caliphate on 23 August 634. Umar was a senior companion and father-in-law of the Islamic prophet Muhammad. He was also an expert Muslim jurist known for his pious and just nature, which earned him the epithet al-Farooq. Umar is generally viewed by historians to be one of the most powerful and influential Muslim caliphs in history. He is revered in the Sunni Islamic tradition as a great just ruler and paragon of Islamic virtues, and some hadiths identify him as the second greatest of the Sahabah after Abu Bakr. He is viewed negatively in the Twelver Shia tradition.

46. Benjamin Franklin (1706 – 1790)



Born: 17 January 1706, Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States

Died: 17 April 1790, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States

Nationality: American

Spouse: Deborah Read (m. 1730–1774)

Nicknames: The First American, The Newton of Electricity, The patron saint of advertising, The prophet of tolerance, Water-American

Parent(s): Josiah Franklin, Abiah Folger

Quotes:

- ★ “Love your enemies, for they tell you your Faults.”
- ★ “He that falls in love with himself will have no rivals.”
- ★ “Look before, or you’ll find yourself behind.”

About:

Benjamin Franklin FRS FRSA FRSE was an American polymath who was active as a writer, scientist, inventor, statesman, diplomat, printer, publisher, and political philosopher. One of the foremost of the Founding Fathers, he helped draft the Declaration of Independence and was one of its signers, he represented the United States in France during the American Revolution, and he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Benjamin Franklin was a Founding Father and a polymath, inventor, scientist, printer, politician, freemason, and diplomat. His life and legacy of scientific and political achievement, and his status as one of America's most influential Founding Fathers, have seen Franklin honored more than two centuries after his death on the \$100 bill, warships, and the names of many towns, counties, educational institutions, and corporations, as well as numerous cultural references and with a portrait in the Oval Office.

47. Ludwig van Beethoven (1770 – 1827)



Born: December 1770, Bonn, Germany

Died: 26 March 1827, Vienna, Austria

On view: Beethoven-Haus Bonn

Baptized: 17 December 1770

Siblings: Kaspar Anton Karl, Nikolaus Johann, Ludwig Maria, Maria Margarita, Anna Maria Francisca, Franz Georg van Beethoven, and Johann Peter Anton Leym.

Parents: Johann van Beethoven, Maria Magdalena Keverich

Quotes:

- ★ 'A great poet is the most precious jewel of a nation'
- ★ 'Anyone who tells a lie has not a pure heart, and cannot make a good soup'
- ★ 'Music is a higher revelation than all wisdom and philosophy.'

About:

Ludwig van Beethoven was a German composer and pianist. Beethoven remains one of the most admired composers in the history of Western music; his works rank amongst the most performed of the classical music repertoire and span the transition from the Classical period to the Romantic era in classical music. His career has conventionally been divided into early, middle, and late periods. His early period, during which he forged his craft, is typically considered to have lasted until 1802. From 1802 to around 1812, his middle period showed an individual development from the styles of Joseph Haydn and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and is sometimes characterized as heroic. During this time, he began to suffer increasingly from deafness. In his late period, from 1812 to 1827, he extended his innovations in musical form and expression.

48. Steve Jobs



- ❖ **Born:** 24 February 1955, San Francisco, California, United States
- ❖ **Died:** 5 October 2011, Palo Alto, California, United States
- ❖ **Spouse:** Laurene Powell Jobs (m. 1991–2011)
- ❖ **Education:** Reed College (1972–1974), etc.,
- ❖ **Children:** Lisa Brennan-Jobs, Eve Jobs, Reed Jobs, Erin Sienna Jobs
- ❖ **Parents:** Abdulfattah John Jandali, Joanne Schieble Simpson, Clara Jobs, Paul Jobs

Quotes:

- ★ Great things in business are never done by one person. They're done by a team of people.
- ★ Innovation distinguishes between a leader and a follower.
- ★ Design is not just what it looks like and feels like. Design is how it works.

About:

Steven Paul Jobs was an American business magnate, industrial designer, investor, and media proprietor. He was the chairman, chief executive officer (CEO), and co-founder of Apple Inc.; the chairman and majority shareholder of Pixar; a member of The Walt Disney Company's board of directors following its acquisition of Pixar; and the founder, chairman, and CEO of NeXT. Jobs is widely recognized as a pioneer of the personal computer revolution of the 1970s and 1980s, along with his early business partner and fellow Apple co-founder Steve Wozniak.

49. Princess Diana (1961 – 1997)



Born: 1 July 1961, Sandringham, United Kingdom

Died: 31 August 1997, University Hospitals Pitié Salpêtrière - Charles Foix, Paris, France

Date of burial: 6 September 1997

Spouse: Charles, Prince of Wales (m. 1981–1996)

Children: Prince Harry, Duke of Sussex, Prince William, Duke of Cambridge

Father: John Spencer, 8th Earl Spencer

Mother: Frances Roche

Education: Riddlesworth Hall School, West Heath Girls' School, Institut Alpin Videmanette

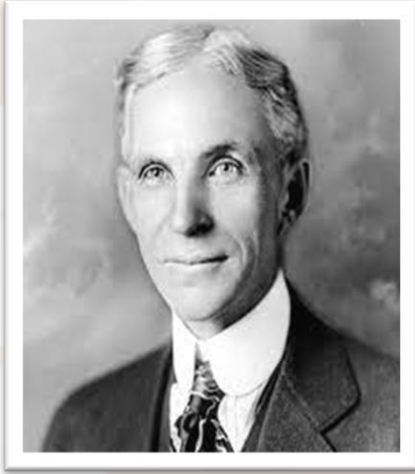
Quotes:

- ★ I don't go by the rule book... I lead from the heart, not the head.
- ★ Family is the most important thing in the world.
- ★ If you find someone you love in your life, then hang on to that love.

About:

Diana, Princess of Wales, was a member of the British royal family. She was the first wife of Charles, Prince of Wales-the heir apparent to the British throne-and mother of Prince William and Prince Harry. Diana's activism and glamour made her an international icon and earned her enduring popularity as well as unprecedented public scrutiny, exacerbated by her tumultuous private life. The Princess was initially noted for her shyness, but her charisma and friendliness endeared her to the public and helped her reputation survive the acrimonious collapse of her marriage. Considered to be very photogenic, she was a leader of fashion in the 1980s and 1990s. Diana's death in a car crash in Paris led to extensive public mourning and global media attention. Her legacy has had a deep impact on the royal family and British society.

50. Henry Ford (1864 – 1947)



Born: 30 July 1863, Springwells Township, Michigan

Died: 7 April 1947, Fair Lane, Home of Clara and Henry Ford, Dearborn, Michigan, United States

Spouse: Clara Bryant Ford (m. 1888–1947)

Education: Detroit Business Institute–Downriver

Children: Edsel Ford

Parent(s): William Ford, Mary Ford

Quotes:

- ★ Failure is simply the opportunity to begin again, this time more intelligently.
- ★ Obstacles are those frightful things you see when you take your eyes off your goal.
- ★ If everyone is moving forward together, then success takes care of itself.

About:

Henry Ford was an American industrialist, business magnate, founder of the Ford Motor Company, and chief developer of the assembly line technique of mass production. By creating the first automobile that middle-class Americans could afford, he converted the automobile from an expensive curiosity into an accessible conveyance that profoundly impacted the landscape of the 20th century. Ford was also widely known for his pacifism during the first years of World War I, and for promoting antisemitic content, including *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, through his newspaper *The Dearborn Independent*, and the book *The International Jew*.

51. Eva Peron (1919 – 1952)



Born: 7 May 1919, Los Toldos, Argentina

Died: 26 July 1952, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Nationality: Argentine

Buried: 1976, Recoleta Cemetery, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Spouse: Juan Perón (m. 1945–1952)

Parent(s): Juan Duarte (father), Juana Ibarguren (mother)

Quotes:

- ★ Charity separates the rich from the poor; aid raises the needy and sets them on the same level as the rich.
- ★ Shadows cannot see themselves in the mirror of the sun.
- ★ When the rich think about the poor, they have poor ideas.

About:

María Eva Duarte de Perón, better known as just Eva Perón or by the nickname Evita, was an Argentine actress, politician, activist, and philanthropist who served as First Lady of Argentina from June 1946 until her death in July 1952, as the wife of Argentine President, Juan Domingo Perón. She was born in poverty in the rural village of Los Toldos, in the Pampas, as the youngest of five children. In 1934, at the age of 15, she moved to the nation's capital of Buenos Aires to pursue a career as a stage, radio, and film actress. In 1952, shortly before her death from cancer at 33, Eva Perón was given the title of "Spiritual Leader of the Nation" by the Argentine Congress. Eva Perón has become a part of international popular culture, most famously as the subject of the musical Evita (1976).

52. Alexander Fleming (1881–1955)



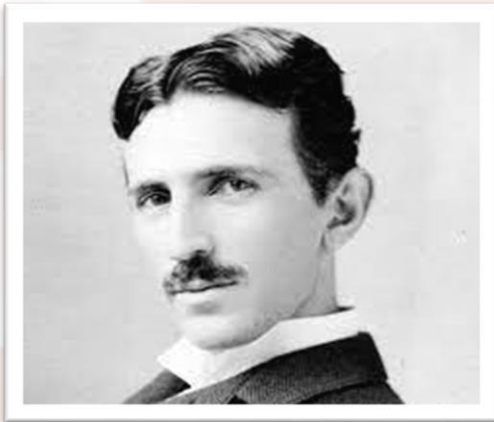
- ❖ **Born:** 6 August 1881, Darvel, United Kingdom
- ❖ **Died:** 11 March 1955, London, United Kingdom
- ❖ **Education:** Imperial College London, Saint Mary's Campus (1903–1906), Kilmarnock Academy, University of Westminster
- ❖ **Parents:** Hugh Fleming, Grace Stirling Morton
- ❖ **Spouse:** Amalia Fleming (m. 1953–1955), Sarah Fleming (m. 1915–1949)
- ❖ **Nationality:** British, Scottish
- ❖ **Siblings:** Grace Fleming, Jane Fleming, Thomas Fleming, Mary Fleming, Robert Fleming, John Fleming, Hugh Fleming
- ❖ **Awards:** Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, John Scott Legacy Medal and Premium, Albert Medal

Quotes:

- ★ The unprepared mind cannot see the outstretched hand of opportunity.
- ★ One sometimes finds what one is not looking for.
- ★ Penicillin sat on a shelf for ten years while I was called a quack.

About:

Sir Alexander Fleming FRS FRSE FRCS was a Scottish physician and microbiologist, best known for discovering the world's first broadly effective antibiotic substance, which he named penicillin. His discovery in 1928 of what was later named benzylpenicillin (or penicillin G) from the mold *Penicillium Rubens* is described as the "single greatest victory ever achieved over disease." For this discovery, he shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1945 with Howard Florey and Ernst Boris Chain. Fleming was knighted for his scientific achievements in 1944. In 1999, he was named in Time magazine's list of the 100 Most Important People of the 20th century.

53. Nikola Tesla

Born: 10 July 1856, Smiljan, Croatia

Died: 7 January 1943, The New Yorker Hotel, New York, United States

Education: Graz University of Technology (1875–1878), Gimnazija Karlovac (1870–1873)

Parents: Milutin Tesla, Đuka Tesla

Siblings: Dane Tesla, Angelina

Tesla, Milka Tesla, Marica Kosanović

Citizenship: Austrian (1856–1891), American (1891–1943)

Projects: Alternating current, high-voltage, high-frequency power experiments

Quotes:

- ★ “The scientists of today think deeply instead of clearly. One must be sane to think clearly, but one can think deeply and be quite insane.”
- ★ “Be alone, that is the secret of invention; be alone, that is when ideas are born.”
- ★ “The present is theirs; the future, for which I really worked, is mine.”

About:

Nikola Tesla was a Serbian-American inventor, electrical engineer, mechanical engineer, and futurist best known for his contributions to the design of the modern alternating current electricity supply system. He is an engineer who discovered and patented the rotating magnetic field, the basis of most alternating-current machinery. Tesla's work fell into relative obscurity following his death, until 1960, when the General Conference on Weights and Measures named the SI unit of magnetic flux density the tesla in his honor. There has been a resurgence in popular interest in Tesla since the 1990s.

54. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar (1891 – 1956)



Born: 14 April 1891, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar

Died: 6 December 1956, Delhi

Full name: Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

Education: London School of Economics and Political Science (1923), Columbia University, Elphinstone College, Elphinstone High School

Spouse: Savita Ambedkar (m. 1948–1956), Ramabai Ambedkar (m. 1906–1935)

Profession: Jurist, economist, academic politician, social reformer, anthropologist, writer.

Awards: Bharat Ratna (posthumously in 1990)

Quotes:

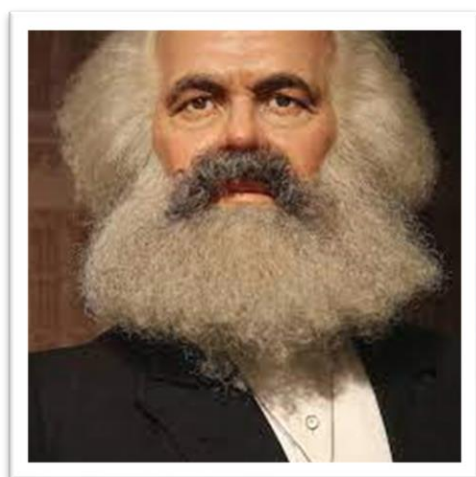
- ★ Cultivation of the mind should be the ultimate aim of human existence.
- ★ Law and order are the medicine of the body politic and when the body politic gets sick, medicine must be administered.
- ★ A great man is different from an eminent one in that he is ready to be the servant of society.

About:

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar in India's Hindu society, who later renounced Hinduism and inspired the Dalit Buddhist movement. Ambedkar served as chairman of the drafting committee of the Constitution of India, and Minister of Law and Justice in the first cabinet of Jawaharlal Nehru from 1947 to 1951. He is also referred to by the honorific Babasaheb. His later life was marked by his political activities; he became involved in campaigning and negotiations for India's independence, publishing journals, advocating political rights and social

freedom for Dalits, and contributing significantly to the establishment of the state of India. In 1956, he converted to Buddhism, initiating mass conversions of Dalits. In 1990, the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award, was posthumously conferred on Ambedkar. The salutation of Jai Bhim (lit. "Hail Bhim") was used by followers to honor him.

55. Karl Marx (1818 – 1883)



- ❖ **Born:** 5 May 1818, Trier, Germany
- ❖ **Died:** 14 March 1883, London, United Kingdom
- ❖ **Spouse:** Jenny von Westphalen (m. 1843–1881)
- ❖ **Children:** Eleanor Marx, Henry Edward Guy Marx, Laura Marx, Edgar Marx, Jenny Marx Longuet, Jenny Eveline Frances Marx
- ❖ **Nationality:** German, Prussian
- ❖ **Parents:** Heinrich Marx (father), Henriette Pressburg (mother)
- ❖ **Education:** University of Jena (1841), University of Bonn, Friedrich Wilhelm School, Humboldt University of Berlin.

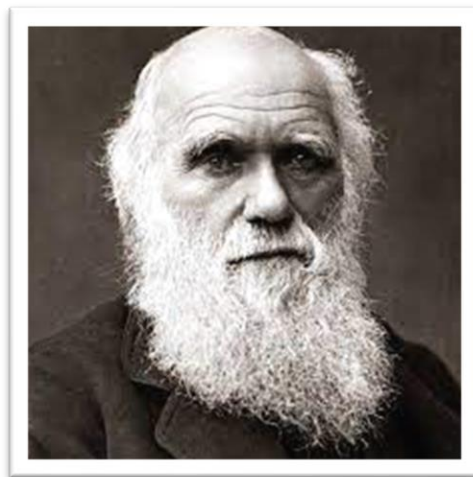
Quotes:

- ★ History repeats itself, first as tragedy, second as farce.
- ★ Nothing can have value without being an object of utility.
- ★ Workers of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains.

About:

Karl Marx was a German philosopher during the 19th century. He worked primarily in the realm of political philosophy and was a famous advocate for communism. He co-wrote 'The Communist Manifesto' and was the author of Das Kapital, which together formed the basis of Marxism. Karl Heinrich Marx was a German philosopher, a critic of political economy, economist, historian, sociologist, political theorist, journalist, and socialist revolutionary. Born in Trier, Germany, Marx studied law and philosophy at the universities of Bonn and Berlin. Marx has been described as one of the most influential figures in human history, and his work has been both lauded and criticized. His work in economics laid the basis for some current theories about labor and its relation to capital. Many intellectuals, labor unions, artists, and political parties worldwide have been influenced by Marx's work, with many modifying or adapting his ideas. Marx is typically cited as one of the principal architects of modern social science.

56. Charles Darwin (1809 – 1882)



- ❖ **Born:** 12 February 1809, The Mount House, Shrewsbury, United Kingdom
- ❖ **Died:** 19 April 1882, Home of Charles Darwin - Down House, Downe, United Kingdom
- ❖ **Parents:** Robert Darwin, Susannah Darwin
- ❖ **Awards:** Fellow of the Royal Society, Copley Medal, Wollaston Medal, Royal Medal, Doctor of Laws
- ❖ **Influenced:** Sigmund Freud, Francis Darwin, Richard Dawkins, etc
- ❖ **Education:** Christ's College Cambridge (1828–1831), University of Edinburgh Medical School, Shrewsbury School.
- ❖ **Fields:** Natural history, geology
- ❖ **Known for:** The Voyage of the Beagle, On the Origin of Species, The Descent of Man

Quotes:

- ★ A man who dares to waste one hour of time has not discovered the value of life.
- ★ A man's friendships are one of the best measures of his worth.
- ★ If the misery of the poor is caused not by the laws of nature, but by our institutions, great is our sin.

About:

Charles Robert Darwin FRS FRGS FLS FZS was an English naturalist, geologist, and biologist, best known for his contributions to evolutionary biology. His proposition that all species of life have descended from common ancestors is now widely accepted and considered a fundamental concept in science. In a joint publication with Alfred Russel Wallace, he introduced his scientific theory that this branching pattern of evolution resulted from a process that he called natural selection, in which the struggle for existence has a similar effect to the artificial selection involved in selective breeding. Darwin has been described as one of the most influential figures in human history, and he was honored by burial in Westminster Abbey. Darwin occupies an exalted place in the history of Western thought, deservedly receiving credit for the theory of evolution. In *The Origin of Species*, published in 1859, he laid out the evidence demonstrating the evolution of organisms.

57. Sir Isaac Newton (1642 – 1727)



Born: 4 January 1643, Woolsthorpe Manor House, United Kingdom

Died: 31 March 1727, Kensington, London, United Kingdom

Full name: Sir Isaac Newton

Education: Trinity College (1667–1668), Trinity College (1661–1665), The King's School (1655–1660)

Nationality: British, English

Parents: Hannah Ayscough, Isaac Newton Sr.

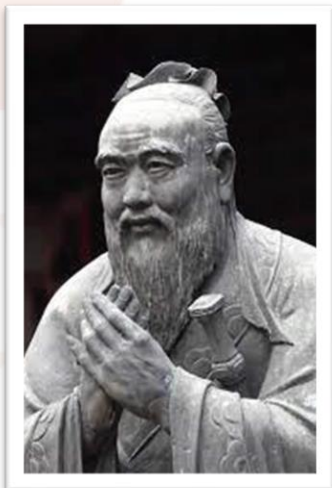
Quotes:

- ★ If I have seen further than others, it is by standing upon the shoulders of giants.
- ★ We build too many walls and not enough bridges.
- ★ To every action, there is always opposed an equal reaction.

About:

Sir Isaac Newton, President of the Royal Society (PRS) was an English mathematician, physicist, astronomer, alchemist, theologian, and author widely recognized as one of the greatest mathematicians and physicists of all time and among the most influential scientists. He was a key figure in the philosophical revolution known as the Enlightenment. He was a devout but unorthodox Christian who privately rejected the doctrine of the Trinity. Unusually for a member of the Cambridge faculty of the day, he refused to take holy orders in the Church of England. Beyond his work on the mathematical sciences, Newton dedicated much of his time to the study of alchemy and biblical chronology, but most of his work in those areas remained unpublished until long after his death. Politically and personally tied to the Whig party, Newton served two brief terms as Member of Parliament for the University of Cambridge, in 1689–1690 and 1701–1702. He was knighted by Queen Anne in 1705 and spent the last three decades of his life in London, serving as Warden (1696–1699) and Master (1699–1727) of the Royal Mint, as well as president of the Royal Society (1703–1727).

58. Confucius (551 BCE – 479 BCE)



Born: 28 September 551 BC, Lu

Died: 11 April 479 BC, Lu

Nationality: Chinese

Full name: Kong Qiu

Place of burial: Cemetery of Confucius, Jining, China

Nicknames: Extremely Sage Departed Teacher, First teacher, Laudably declarable lord ni, The great sage, The model teacher for the myriad ages

Quotes:

- ★ “It does not matter how slowly you go as long as you do not stop”.
- ★ “Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall”.
- ★ Life is really simple, but we insist on making it complicated.

About:

Confucius was a Chinese philosopher, poet, and politician of the Spring and Autumn period who was traditionally considered the paragon of Chinese sages. Confucius's teachings and philosophy formed the basis of East Asian culture and society, and continue to remain influential across China and East Asia as of today. Confucius was a Chinese philosopher, politician, and teacher whose message of knowledge, benevolence, loyalty, and virtue was the main guiding philosophy of China for thousands of years. An ancient Chinese text recorded the height of Confucius as nine feet six inches tall. Confucius's principles have a commonality with Chinese tradition and belief. With filial piety, he championed strong family loyalty, ancestor veneration, and respect of elders by their children and of husbands by their wives, recommending family as a basis for ideal government. He espoused the well-known principle "Do not do unto others what you do not want to be done to yourself", the Golden Rule.

59. Marie Curie (1867 – 1934)



Born: 7 November 1867, Warsaw, Poland

Died: 4 July 1934, Passy, France

Spouse: Pierre Curie (m. 1895–1906)

Discovered: Radium, Polonium

Awards: Nobel Prize in Physics, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, John Scott Medal, Matteucci Medal, Albert Medal, Davy Medal, Elliott Cresson Medal, Willard Gibbs Award, Actonian Prize, Benjamin Franklin Medal

Citizenship: Poland (by birth), France (by marriage)

Children: Irène Joliot-Curie, Ève Curie

Education: The Sorbonne (1903), University of Paris (1894), University of Paris (1891–1893), Curie Institute, Flying University

Quotes:

- ★ “Be less curious about people and more curious about ideas”.
- ★ Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood. Now is the time to understand more, so that we may fear less.
- ★ One never notices what has been done; one can only see what remains to be done.

About:

Marie Salomea Skłodowska Curie was a Polish and naturalized-French physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, the first person and the only woman to win the Nobel Prize twice, and the only person to win the Nobel Prize in two scientific fields. Her husband, Pierre Curie, was a co-winner on her first Nobel Prize, making them the first-ever

married couple to win the Nobel Prize and launching the Curie family legacy of five Nobel Prizes. She was, in 1906, the first woman to become a professor at the University of Paris. Marie Curie died in 1934, aged 66, at the Sancellemoz sanatorium in Passy (Haute-Savoie), France, of aplastic anemia from exposure to radiation in the course of her scientific research and in the course of her radiological work at field hospitals during World War I. In addition to her Nobel Prizes, she has received numerous other honors and tributes; in 1995 she became the first woman to be entombed on her own merits in Paris' Panthéon, and Poland declared 2011 the Year of Marie Curie during the International Year of Chemistry. She is the subject of numerous biographical works, where she is also known as Madame Curie.

60. Joseph Stalin (1879 – 1953)



- ❖ **Born:** 18 December 1878, Gori, Georgia
- ❖ **Died:** 5 March 1953, Kuntsevo Dacha
- ❖ **Full name:** Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin
- ❖ **Children:** Yakov Dzhughashvili, Vasily Dzhughashvili, Svetlana Alliluyeva, Artyom Sergeyev (adopted)

- ❖ **Parents:** Besarion Jughashvili (father), Ekaterine Geladze (mother)
- ❖ **Spouse:** Nadezhda Alliluyeva (m. 1919–1932), Kato Svanidze (m. 1906–1907)
- ❖ **Education:** Tbilisi Spiritual Seminary

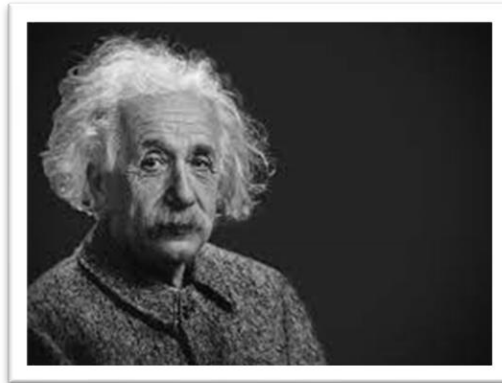
Quotes:

- ★ “The people who cast the votes don't decide an election, the people who count the votes do”.
- ★ “Education is a weapon whose effects depend on who holds it in his hands and at whom it is aimed”.
- ★ “The death of one man is a tragedy. The death of millions is a statistic”.

About:

Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin was a Georgian revolutionary and Soviet political leader who governed the Soviet Union from 1924 until his death in 1953. He held power both as General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. Joseph Stalin ruled the Soviet Union as a dictator, transforming the country from an agrarian peasant society into a global superpower. The cost was tremendous, however: Stalin was responsible for the deaths of millions of Soviet citizens. Despite initially governing the country as part of collective leadership, he ultimately consolidated power to become the Soviet Union's dictator by the 1930s. A communist ideologically committed to the Leninist interpretation of Marxism, Stalin formalized these ideas as Marxism–Leninism while his own policies are known as Stalinism.

61. Albert Einstein (1879 – 1955)



- ❖ **Born:** 14 March 1879, Ulm, Germany
- ❖ **Died:** 18 April 1955, Penn Medicine Princeton Medical Center, Plainsboro Township, New Jersey, United States
- ❖ **Spouse:** Elsa Einstein (m. 1919–1936), Mileva Marić (m. 1903–1919)
- ❖ **Education:** University of Zurich (1905), ETH Zürich (1896–1900), Alte Kantonsschule Aarau, Luitpold-Gymnasium
- ❖ **Parents:** Hermann Einstein, Pauline Koch
- ❖ **Known for:** Special relativity, Photoelectric effect, $E=mc^2$ (Mass-energy equivalence), Theory of Brownian motion, General relativity
- ❖ **Occupation:** Maritime explorer
- ❖ **Awards:** Barnard Medal (1920), Nobel Prize in Physics (1921), Copley Medal (1925), Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society (1926), Time Person of the Century (1999)
- ❖ **Fields:** Physics, philosophy

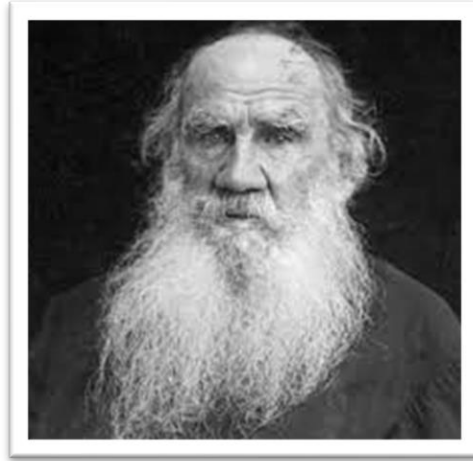
Quotes:

- ★ “If you can't explain it simply, you don't understand it well enough”.
- ★ “Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance, you must keep moving”.
- ★ “Learn from yesterday, live for today, hope for tomorrow. The important thing is not to stop questioning”.

About:

Albert Einstein was a German-born theoretical physicist, widely acknowledged to be one of the greatest physicists of all time. Einstein is best known for developing the theory of relativity, but he also made important contributions to the development of the theory of quantum mechanics. Relativity and quantum mechanics are together the two pillars of modern physics. His mass-energy equivalence formula $E = mc^2$, which arises from relativity theory, has been dubbed "the world's most famous equation". His work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics "for his services to theoretical physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect", a pivotal step in the development of quantum theory. His intellectual achievements and originality resulted in "Einstein" becoming synonymous with "genius". On the eve of World War II, he endorsed a letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt alerting him to the potential German nuclear weapons program and recommending that the US begin similar research. Einstein supported the Allies but generally denounced the idea of nuclear weapons.

62. Leo Tolstoy (1828 – 1910)



- ❖ **Born:** 9 September 1828, Yasnaya Polyana, Yasnaya Polyana, Russia
- ❖ **Died:** 20 November 1910, Lev Tolstoi, Russia
- ❖ **Spouse:** Sophia Tolstaya (m. 1862–1910)
- ❖ **Resting place:** Yasnaya Polyana
- ❖ **Occupation:** Novelist, short story writer, playwright, essayist
- ❖ **Language:** Russian

Quotes:

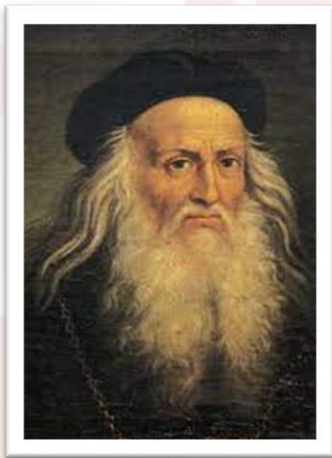
- ★ “Everyone thinks of changing the world, but no one thinks of changing himself”.
- ★ “Art is not a handicraft, it is the transmission of feeling the artist has experienced”.
- ★ “Truth, like gold, is to be obtained not by its growth, but by washing away from it all that is not gold”.

About:

Count Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy, usually referred to in English as Leo Tolstoy, was a Russian writer who is regarded as one of the greatest authors of all time. He received nominations for the Nobel Prize in Literature every year from 1902 to 1906 and for the Nobel Peace Prize in

1901, 1902, and 1909. That he never won is a major controversy. In the 1870s, Tolstoy experienced a profound moral crisis, followed by what he regarded as an equally profound spiritual awakening, as outlined in his non-fiction work *A Confession* (1882). His literal interpretation of the ethical teachings of Jesus, centering on the Sermon on the Mount, caused him to become a fervent Christian anarchist and pacifist. His ideas on nonviolent resistance, expressed in such works as *The Kingdom of God Is Within You* (1894), had a profound impact on such pivotal 20th-century figures as Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr. He also became a dedicated advocate of Georgism, the economic philosophy of Henry George, which he incorporated into his writing, particularly *Resurrection* (1899).

63. Leonardo da Vinci (1452 – 1519)



Born: 15 April 1452, Anchiano, Italy

Died: 2 May 1519, Château du Clos Lucé, Amboise, France

Periods: High Renaissance, Early renaissance, Renaissance, Italian Renaissance, Florentine painting

Full name: Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci

Series: Madonna of the Yarnwinder, Leda and the Swan

Structures: Leonardo's Rivellino

Quotes:

- ★ “There are three classes of people: those who see, those who see when they are shown, those who do not see.”
- ★ “The human foot is a masterpiece of engineering and a work of art.”
- ★ “The greatest deception men suffer is from their own opinions.”

About:

Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci was an Italian polymath of the High Renaissance who was active as a painter, draughtsman, engineer, scientist, theorist, sculptor, and architect. While his fame initially rested on his achievements as a painter, he also became known for his notebooks, in which he made drawings and notes on a variety of subjects, including anatomy, astronomy, botany, cartography, painting, and paleontology. Leonardo's genius epitomized the Renaissance humanist ideal, and his collective works compose a contribution to later generations of artists matched only by that of his younger contemporary, Michelangelo. Some of his smaller inventions, however, entered the world of manufacturing unheralded, such as an automated bobbin winder and the machine for testing the tensile strength of wire. He made substantial discoveries in anatomy, civil engineering, hydrodynamics, geology, optics, and tribology, but he did not publish his findings and they had little to no direct influence on subsequent science.

64. Indira Gandhi (1917 – 1984)



Born: 19 November 1917, Allahabad, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India (present-day Prayagraj, India)

Died: 31 October 1984 (aged 66), New Delhi, India

Monuments: Shakti sthal

Cause of death: Assassination (Ballistic trauma)

Spouse(s): Feroze Gandhi (m. 1942; died 1960)

Children: Rajiv Gandhi, Sanjay Gandhi

Parent(s): Jawaharlal Nehru (father), Kamala Nehru (mother)

Education: Visva-Bharati University (dropped out), Somerville College, Oxford (dropped out)

Awards: Bharat Ratna (1971), Bangladesh Freedom Honour (2011)

Quotes:

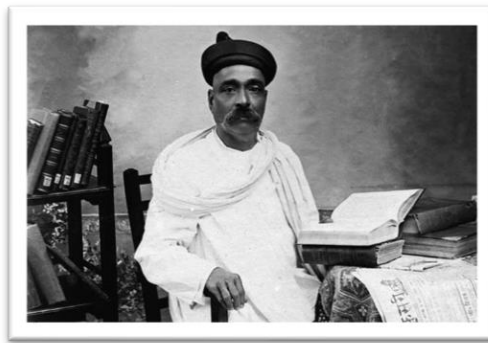
- ★ “The power to question is the basis of all human progress.”
- ★ “There are two kinds of people, those who do the work and those who take the credit. Try to be in the first group; there is less competition there.”
- ★ “Forgiveness is a virtue of the brave.”

About:

Indira Priyadarshini Gandhi was an Indian politician and a central figure of the Indian National Congress. She was the 3rd prime minister of India and was also the first and, to date, only female prime minister of India. Gandhi was the daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru, the 1st prime minister of India. She served as prime minister from January 1966 to March 1977 and again from January 1980 until her assassination in October 1984, making her the second longest-serving Indian prime

minister after her father. In 1999, Indira Gandhi was named "Woman of the Millennium" in an online poll organized by the BBC. In 2020, Gandhi was named by Time magazine among the world's 100 powerful women who defined the last century.

65. Bal Gangadhar Tilak



- ❖ **Born:** 23 July 1856, Chikhali
- ❖ **Died:** 1 August 1920, Mumbai
- ❖ **Nickname:** Lokmanya Tilak
- ❖ **Full name:** Keshav Gangadhar Tilak

Quotes:

- ★ "Freedom is my birthright. I must have it."
- ★ "The problem is not the lack of resources or capability, but the lack of will."
- ★ "If God is put up with untouchability, I will not call him God."

About:

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was born in 1856 and was a remarkable freedom fighter of India. In a raging protest against the British, he created a burning flame across the nation with the slogan – "Swaraj is my birthright". He was more popular as one of the triumvirates: Lal, Bal, and Pal. To defy English rulers, Tilak built schools and published rebellious newspapers. Since people loved and respected him as one of the greatest leaders, he was called Lokmanya Tilak.

66. Charles de Gaulle (1890 - 1970)



- ❖ **Born:** November 22, 1890
- ❖ **Died:** November 9, 1970
- ❖ **Nationality:** French
- ❖ **Children:** Philippe de Gaulle, Anne de Gaulle, Elisabeth de Gaulle

Quotes:

- ★ “Politics is too serious a matter to be left to the politicians”.
- ★ “Silence is the ultimate weapon of power”.

About:

Charles Andre Joseph Marie de Gaulle was a French army officer and statesman who led Free France against Nazi Germany in World War II and chaired the Provisional Government of the French Republic from 1944 to 1946 to restore democracy in France.

67. Benito Mussolini (1883 - 1945)



Born: 29 July 1883

Died: 28 April 1945

Full name: Benito Amilcare Andrea Mussolini

Nationality: Italian

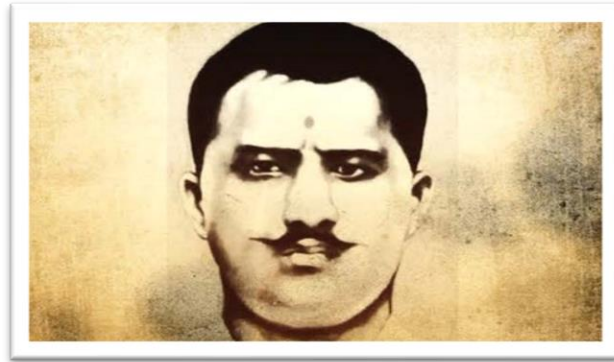
Quotes:

- ★ “It’s good to trust others but, not to do so is much better”.
- ★ “All within the state, nothing outside the state, nothing against the state”.

About:

Benito Amilcare Andrea Mussolini was an Italian politician and journalist who founded and led the National Fascist Party. Benito Mussolini (July 29, 1883–April 28, 1945) served as Italy’s 40th prime minister from 1922 to 1943. As a close ally of Adolf Hitler during World War II, he is considered a central figure in the birth of European fascism. In 1943, Mussolini was replaced as prime minister and served as the head of the Italian Social Republic until his capture and execution by Italian partisans in 1945.

68. Ram Prasad Bismil



- ❖ **Born:** 11 June 1897, Shahjahanpur
- ❖ **Died:** 19 December 1927, Gorakhpur Jail, Gorakhpur
- ❖ **Nationality:** British Raj
- ❖ **Organization:** Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
- ❖ **Books:** Musings from the Gallows: Autobiography of Ram Prasad Bismil, Kranti Geetanjali, Nij Jeevan Ki Ek Chhata, Atmakatha
- ❖ **Parents:** Moolmati, Murlidhar

Quotes:

- ★ “I believe, I will be reborn again, to serve my motherland again.”

About:

Like Shahid Bhagat Singh, Ram Prasad Bismil was also a memorable young revolutionary who martyred for his country. Born in 1897, Bismil was one of the respectable members of the Hindustan Republican Association with Sukhdev. He was also involved in the notorious Kakori train robbery because of which the British government sentenced him to death.

69. George H. W. Bush (1924 - 2018)



Born: 12 June 1924

Died: 30 November 2018

Nationality: American

Parents: Prescott Bush, Dorothy (Walker) Bush

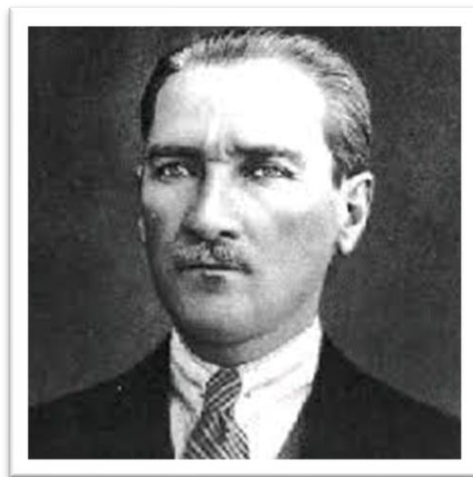
Quotes:

- ★ “I have opinions of my own, strong opinions, but I don't always agree with them”.
- ★ “We know what works. Freedom Works. We know what's right. Freedom is right”.

About:

George W. Bush, America's 43rd President (2001-2009), was transformed into a wartime President in the aftermath of the airborne terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, facing the “greatest challenge of any President since Abraham Lincoln.”

70. Mustafa Kemal Ataturk (1881 - 1938)



- ❖ **Date of birth:** 1881
- ❖ **Died:** 10 November 1938
- ❖ **Previous offices:** President of Turkey (1923–1938)

Quotes:

- ★ “A man who doesn't think differently from his time and environment can't grow beyond his time and environment”.
- ★ “The supreme guide in life is knowledge”.

About:

Kemal Ataturk was a Turkish field marshal, revolutionary statesman, author, and the founding father of the Republic of Turkey, serving as its first president from 1923 until he died in 1938. He undertook sweeping progressive reforms, which modernized Turkey into a secular, industrializing nation.

71. Nikita Khrushchev (1894 - 1971)



- ❖ **Born:** 15 April 1894
- ❖ **Died:** 11 September 1971
- ❖ **Nationality:** Russian, Soviet

Quotes:

- ★ “If you live among wolves you have to act like a wolf”.
- ★ “Economics is a subject that does not greatly respect one's wishes”.

About:

Nikita Khrushchev was a Russian and former Soviet politician who served as the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1953 to 1964 and as chairman of the country's Council of Ministers from 1958 to 1964. During his rule, Khrushchev stunned the communist world with his denunciation of Stalin's crimes and embarked on a policy of de-Stalinization with his key ally Anastas Mikoyan. He sponsored the early Soviet space program and the enactment of relatively liberal reforms in domestic policy.

72. Adolf Hitler (1889 - 1945)



Born: 20 April 1889

Died: 30 April 1945

Nationality: German

Cause of death: Suicide by gunshot

Citizenship: Austrian (1889–1925), Stateless (1925–1932), German (1932–1945)

Parent(s): Alois Hitler, Klara Pölzl

Awards: Iron Cross First Class, Iron Cross Second Class, Wound Badge

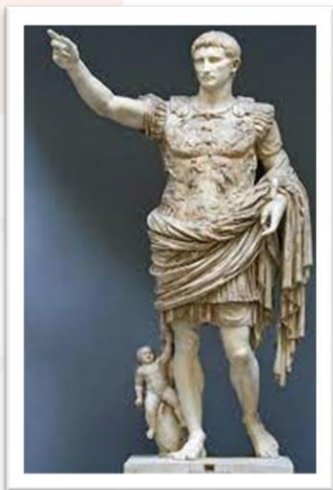
Quotes:

- ★ “Do not compare yourself to others. If you do so, you are insulting yourself.”
- ★ “When diplomacy ends, War begins.”

About:

Adolf Hitler was an Austrian-born German politician who was the dictator of Germany from 1933 until he died in 1945. He rose to power as the leader of the Nazi Party, becoming the chancellor in 1933 and then assuming the title of Führer und Reichskanzler in 1934. During his dictatorship, he initiated World War II in Europe by invading Poland on 1 September 1939. He was closely involved in military operations throughout the war and was central to the perpetuation of the Holocaust, the genocide of about six million Jews, and millions of other victims.

73. Augustus (63 BC - 14 AD)



Born: 23 September 63 BC, Palatine Hill, Rome, Italy

Died: 19 August 14 AD, Nola, Italy

Parents: Gaius Octavius (Father), Julius Caesar (adoptive Father)

Full name: Gaius Octavius Thurinus

Children: Julia the Elder, Nero Claudius Drusus

Nationality: Roman

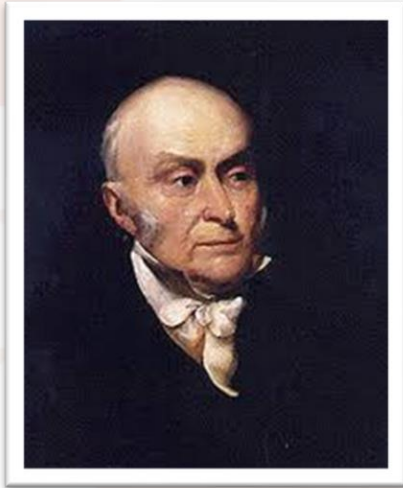
Quotes:

- ★ "If you want the rainbow, you have to deal with the rain."
- ★ "Whatever is done well enough is done quickly enough."
- ★ "Practice, the master of all things."

About:

Caesar Augustus, also known as Octavian, was the first Roman emperor, reigning from 27 BC until his death in AD 14. His status as the founder of the Roman Principate (the first phase of the Roman Empire) has consolidated a legacy as one of the most effective leaders in human history. The reign of Augustus initiated an era of relative peace known as the Pax Romana. The Roman world was largely free from large-scale conflict for more than two centuries, despite continuous wars of imperial expansion on the Empire's frontiers and the year-long civil war known as the "Year of the Four Emperors" over the imperial succession. Originally named Gaius Octavius, he was born into an old and wealthy equestrian branch of the plebeian gens Octavia. His maternal great-uncle Julius Caesar was assassinated in 44 BC and Octavius was named in Caesar's will as his adopted son and heir; as a result, he inherited Caesar's name, estate, and the loyalty of his legions.

74. John Quincy Adams (1767 - 1848)



Born: 11 July 1767

Died: 23 February 1848

Nationality: American

Parents: John Adams, Abigail Smith

Education: Harvard University (AB, AM)

Occupation: Politicianlawyer

Resting place: United First Parish Church

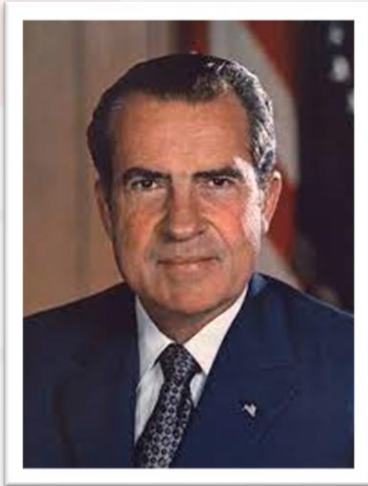
Quotes:

- ★ “Always vote for principle, though you may vote alone.”
- ★ “I am a warrior, so that my son may be a merchant, so that his son may be a poet.”

About:

John Quincy Adams was an American statesman, diplomat, lawyer, and diarist, who served as the 6th president of the United States from 1825 to 1829. He previously served as the 8th United States Secretary of State from 1817 to 1825. During his long diplomatic and political career, Adams also served as an ambassador, and as a member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives representing Massachusetts. He was the eldest son of John Adams, who served as the second U.S. president from 1797 to 1801, and First Lady Abigail Adams. Initially a Federalist like his father, he won election to the presidency as a member of the Democratic-Republican Party, and in the mid-1830s became affiliated with the Whig Party.

75. Richard Nixon (1913 - 1994)



Born: 9 January 1913

Died: 22 April 1994

Spouse: Pat Nixon

Children: Julie Nixon Eisenhower, Tricia Nixon Cox

Vice presidents: Spiro Agnew (1969–1973), Gerald Ford (1973–1974)

Nationality: American

Quotes:

- ★ “Those who hate you don't win unless you hate them, and then you destroy yourself”.
- ★ “I can take it. The tougher it gets, the cooler I get”.

About:

Richard Nixon was the 37th President of the United States, serving from 1969 to 1974. He was a member of the Republican Party, a representative, and senator from California, and served as the 36th vice president from 1953 to 1961. His five years in the White House saw the end of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, détente with the Soviet Union and China, the first manned moon landings, and the establishment of the Environmental Protection Agency. Nixon's second term ended early when he became the only president to resign from office, following the Watergate scandal.

76. Otto von Bismarck (1815 - 1898)



Born: 1 April 1815

Died: 30 July 1898

Nickname: Iron Chancellor

Full name: Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck

Nationality: German, Prussian

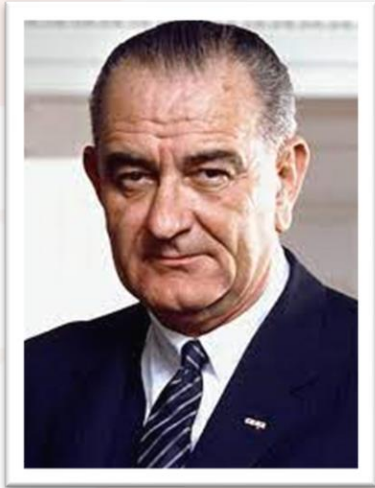
Quotes:

- ★ “Laws are like sausages, it is better not to see them being made”.
- ★ “Never believe anything in politics until it has been officially denied”.

About:

Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck was a conservative German statesman and diplomat. From his base in the upper-class of Junker landowners, Bismarck rose rapidly in Prussian politics. He masterminded the unification of Germany in 1871 and served as its first chancellor until 1890, in which capacity he dominated European affairs for two decades. He had served as the chancellor of the North German Confederation from 1867 to 1871 and alongside the office of chancellor of Germany; he was Prussia's minister-president and the minister of Foreign Affairs from 1862 to 1890. Before his rise to the executive power, Bismarck was the Prussian ambassador to France and Russia and served in both houses of the Prussian Parliament.

77. Lyndon B. Johnson (1908 - 1973)



Born: 27 August 1908

Died: 22 January 1973

Spouse: Lady Bird Johnson

Presidential term: 22 November 1963 – 20 January 1969

Vice president: Hubert Humphrey (1965–1969)

Quotes:

- ★ “Yesterday is not ours to recover, but tomorrow is ours to win or lose”.
- ★ “Peace is a journey of a thousand miles and it must be taken one step at a time”.

About:

Lyndon Baines Johnson, often referred to by his initials LBJ, was an American educator and politician who served as the 36th president of the United States from 1963 to 1969. He had previously served as the 37th vice president from 1961 to 1963 under President John F. Kennedy. A Democrat from Texas, Johnson also served as a U.S. representative, U.S. senator, and the Senate's majority leader. He holds the distinction of being one of the few presidents who served in all elected offices at the federal level.

78. Alexander the Great (356 BC - 323 BC)



Born: July 356 BC

Died: June 323 BC

Full name: Alexander III of Macedon

Parents: Philip II of Macedon, Olympias

Children: Alexander IV of Macedon,
Heracles of Macedon

Nationality: Greek, Macedonian

Quotes:

- ★ “I am not afraid of an army of lions led by a sheep; I am afraid of an army of sheep led by a lion”.
- ★ “Remember upon the conduct of each depends on the fate of all”.

About:

Alexander III of Macedo, commonly known as Alexander the Great, [a] was a king of the ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon. He succeeded his father King Philip II to the throne at the age of 20 and spent most of his ruling years conducting a lengthy military campaign throughout Western Asia and North-eastern Africa. By the age of thirty, he had created one of the largest empires in history, stretching from Greece to north-western India. He was undefeated in battle and is widely considered to be one of history's greatest and most successful military commanders.

79. Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821)



- ❖ **Born:** 15 August 1769, Ajaccio, France
- ❖ **Died:** 5 May 1821, Longwood, Saint Helena, British Empire
- ❖ **Parents:** Carlo Buonaparte, Letizia Ramolino
- ❖ **Spouse:** Marie Louise, Duchess of Parma (m. 1810–1821), Empress Josephine (m. 1796–1810)
- ❖ **Nationality:** French

Quotes:

- ★ “Never interrupt your enemy when he is making a mistake”.
- ★ “If you want a thing done well, do it yourself.”
- ★ “A soldier will fight long and hard for a bit of colored ribbon”.

About:

Napoleon Bonaparte was a French military and political leader who rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led several successful campaigns during the Revolutionary Wars. He was the de facto leader of the French Republic as First Consul from 1799 to 1804. As Napoleon I, he was Emperor of the French from 1804 until 1814 and again in 1815. Napoleon dominated European and global affairs for more than a decade while leading France against a series of coalitions in the

Napoleonic Wars. He won most of these wars and the vast majority of his battles, building a large empire that ruled over continental Europe before its final collapse in 1815. He was one of the greatest military commanders in history, and his wars and campaigns are studied in military schools worldwide. Napoleon's political and cultural legacy has endured, and he has been one of the most celebrated and controversial leaders in world history.

80. C. Rajagopalachari



Born: 10 December 1878, Thorapalli

Died: 25 December 1972, Chennai

Nicknames: CR, Mango of Krishnagiri, Rajaji

Education: Presidency college (autonomous), Bangalore Central University (1894), Bangalore University

Awards: Bharat Ratna

Quotes:

- ★ Do not demand love. Begin to love. You will be loved.
- ★ You must learn how to marry and live a married life.“
- ★ “Do not demand love. Begin to love. You will be loved. It is the law and no statute can alter it. If we do not follow the law and let the law die with the teacher, we shall become accomplices to the murderer. But if follow the law with our hearts, [Bapu] will live with us and through us.”

About:

Born in 1878, C Rajagopalachari was a lawyer by profession but later joined the Indian National Congress in 1906 to become a respected Congress representative. He was a devoted follower of Mahatma Gandhi and defended a revolutionary P. Varadarajulu Naidu. He also actively participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement led by Lajpat Rai.

81. Gustavus Adolphus (1594 - 1632)

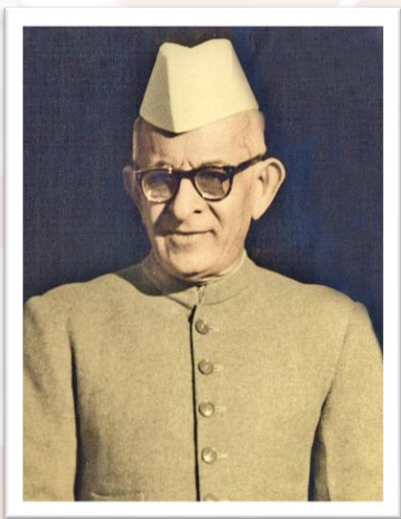
- ❖ **Born:** 9 December 1594
- ❖ **Died:** 6 November 1632
- ❖ **Full name:** Gustavus Adolphus the Great
- ❖ **Children:** Christina, Queen of Sweden, Gustav of Vasaborg, Prinsessan Kristina Augusta
- ❖ **Buried:** 22 June 1634, Riddarholmen Church, Stockholm, Sweden
- ❖ **Nationality:** Swedish

Quotes:

- ★ “The devil is very near at hand to those who, like monarchs, are accountable to none but god for their actions”.

About:

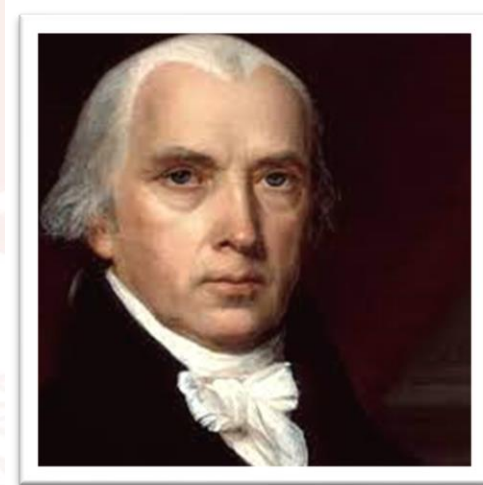
Gustavus Adolphus, also known in English as Gustav II Adolf or Gustav II Adolph, was King of Sweden from 1611 to 1632 and is credited for the rise of Sweden as a great European power (Swedish: Stormaktstiden). During his reign, Sweden became one of the primary military forces in Europe during the Thirty Years' War, helping to determine the political and religious balance of power in Europe. He was formally and posthumously given the name Gustavus Adolphus the Great by the Riksdag of the Estates in 1634.

82. K. M. Munshi (1887 - 1971)**Born:** 30 December 1887, Bharuch**Died:** 8 February 1971, Mumbai**Full Name:** Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi**Education:** The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda**Books:** Lomaharshini, Prithivivallabh, Lopamudra, MORE**Children:** Girish Munshi, Jagadish Munshi, Usha Raghupathi, Lata Munshi, Sarla Sheth**Organizations founded:** Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan**Quotes:**

- ★ Patience is the highest offering and the Lord loves to receive it.
- ★ I am very weak, Govinda'. 'No, you are not. Strength will come to you only through a struggle with weakness. ", said Krishna.
- ★ Krishna placed a finger on his chin. 'Eldest, when you have reached a certain eminence, you must be ready to reach out to a higher eminence; otherwise, you will be torn to pieces,' he said.

About:

Born in 1887, K.M. Munshi established Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan and emerged as a strong freedom fighter as he participated in Salt Satyagraha and Quit India movement with Mahatma Gandhi. He also joined the Swaraj Party and Indian National Congress. He was a strong follower of Sardar Patel, Gandhi, and Sayajirao Gaekwad and was also arrested many a time for his freedom protests.

83. James Madison (1751 - 1836)

- ❖ **Born:** 16 March 1751
- ❖ **Died:** 28 June 1836
- ❖ **Spouse:** Dolley Madison (m. 1794–1836)
- ❖ **Education:** Princeton University (1769–1771)
- ❖ **Vice presidents:** George Clinton (1809–1812), Elbridge Gerry (1813–1814)
- ❖ **Children:** John Payne Todd
- ❖ **Nationality:** American

Quotes:

- ★ “If Tyranny and Oppression come to this land, it will be in the guise of fighting a foreign enemy”.
- ★ “The advancement and diffusion of knowledge is the only guardian of true liberty”.

About:

James Madison Jr. was an American statesman, diplomat, expansionist, philosopher, and Founding Father who served as the 4th president of the United States from 1809 to 1817. He is hailed as the "Father of the Constitution" for his pivotal role in drafting and promoting the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights. He co-wrote The Federalist Papers, co-founded the Democratic-Republican Party, and served as the 5th Secretary of State from 1801 to 1809 under President Thomas Jefferson.

84. Eleanor Roosevelt (1884 - 1962)



Born: 11 October 1884

Died: 7 November 1962

Children: 6 including Franklin, Anna, Elliott, James, and John

Parent(s): Elliott Bulloch Roosevelt, Anna Rebecca Hall

Spouse: Franklin D. Roosevelt

Nationality: American

Quotes:

- ★ “The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams”.
- ★ “A woman is like a teabag - you can't tell how strong she is until you put her in hot water”.

About:

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt was an American political figure, diplomat, and activist. She served as the first lady of the United States from 1933 to 1945, during her husband President Franklin D. Roosevelt's four terms in office, making her the longest-serving first lady of the United States. Roosevelt served as United States Delegate to the United Nations General Assembly from 1945 to 1952. President Harry S. Truman later called her the "First Lady of the World" in tribute to her human rights achievements.

85. Abdul Hafiz Mohamed Barakatullah



Born: 7 July 1854, Bhopal

Died: 20 September 1927, San Francisco, California, United States

President: Mahendra Pratap

Other Name: Mohammed Barkatullah
Bhopali

About:

Abdul Hafiz Mohamed Barakatullah was born in 1854 known with his honorific as Maulana Barkatullah and has uniquely fought for the

nation's freedom. He fought from outside India, with fiery speeches and revolutionary writings in leading newspapers, for the independence of India. He was a co-founder of Ghadar Party was operated overseas from San Francisco. Being an overseas revolutionary, he took pen as a fighting weapon and published blazing articles in England's leading daily to incite the fire of Independence. He died in San Francisco in 1927 and was buried at Sacramento City Cemetery California.

86. Patrice Lumumba (1925 - 1961)



Born: 2 July 1925

Assassinated: 17 January 1961

Spouse: Pauline Opango

Children: Francois Lumumba, Juliana Amato Lumumba, Guy-Patrice Lumumba, Roland Lumumba

Nationality: Congolese

Quotes:

- ★ "A minimum of comfort is necessary for the practice of virtue".
- ★ "No one is perfect in this imperfect world".

About:

Patrice Emery Lumumba was a Congolese politician and independence leader who served as the first prime minister of the independent Democratic Republic of the Congo (then Republic of the Congo) from June until September 1960. He played a significant role in the transformation of the Congo from a colony of Belgium into an

independent republic. Ideologically an African nationalist and pan-Africanist, he led the Congolese National Movement (MNC) party from 1958 until he was assassinated.

87. Herbert Hoover (1874 - 1964)



Born: 10 August 1874

Died: 20 October 1964

Full name: Herbert Clark Hoover

Spouse: Lou Henry Hoover

Quotes:

- ★ “Older men declare war. But it is the youth that must fight and die”.
- ★ “Peace is not made at the council table or by treaties, but in the hearts of men”.

About:

Herbert Clark Hoover was an American politician and engineer who served as the 31st president of the United States from 1929 to 1933 and a member of the Republican Party, holding office during the onset of the Great Depression. Before serving as president, Hoover led the Commission for Relief in Belgium, served as the director of the U.S. Food Administration, and served as the third U.S. secretary of commerce.

88. Robert the Bruce (1274 - 1329)



- ❖ **Born:** 11 July 1274
- ❖ **Died:** 7 June 1329
- ❖ **Full name:** Robert I
- ❖ **Nationality:** Scottish

Quotes:

- ★ "Historians in England will say I am a liar. But history is written by those who have hanged heroes"

About:

Robert I, popularly known as Robert the Bruce, was King of Scots from 1306 to his death in 1329. Robert was one of the most famous warriors of his generation and eventually led Scotland during the First War of Scottish Independence against England. He fought successfully during his reign to regain Scotland's place as an independent kingdom and is now revered in Scotland as a national hero.

89. William Pitt the Younger (1759 - 1806)



Born: 28 May 1759

Died: 23 January 1806

Nationality: British

Parents: William Pitt, 1st Earl of Chatham,
Lady Hester Grenville

Quotes:

- ★ “Necessity is the plea for every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves.”

About:

William Pitt the Younger was a prominent Tory statesman of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. He became the youngest prime minister of Great Britain in 1783 at the age of 24 and the first prime minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as of January 1801. He left office in March 1801 but served as prime minister again from 1804 until his death in 1806. He was also Chancellor of the Exchequer for all of his time as prime minister. He is known as "the Younger" to distinguish him from his father, William Pitt, 1st Earl of Chatham, who is customarily referred to as "William Pitt the Elder" (or less commonly, simply "Chatham") and had previously served as prime minister.

90. Spencer Perceval (1762 - 1812)



Born: 1 November 1762

Assassinated: 11 May 1812

Place of burial: St Luke's Church, Charlton

Children: John Thomas Perceval, Jane Perceval

Nationality: British

Quotes:

★ “I have nothing to say to the nothing that has been said.”

About:

Spencer Perceval KC was a British statesman and barrister. He was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from October 1809 until his assassination in May 1812. Perceval is the only British prime minister to have been assassinated, and the only solicitor-general or attorney-general to have become prime minister.

91. George Canning (1770 - 1827)



Born: 11 April 1770

Died: 8 August 1827

Place of burial: Westminster Abbey,
London, United Kingdom

Nationality: British

Quotes:

- ★ “I can prove anything by statistics except the truth”.
- ★ “I called the New World into existence, to redress the balance of the Old”.

About:

George Canning FRS was a British Tory statesman. He held various senior cabinet positions under numerous prime ministers, including two important terms as Foreign Secretary, finally becoming Prime Minister of the United Kingdom for the last 118 days of his life, from April to August 1827.

92. Jose Tomas Ovalle (1787 - 1831)

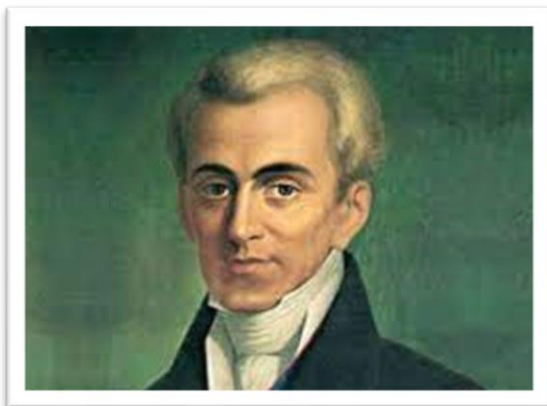


- ❖ **Born:** 21 December 1787
- ❖ **Died:** 21 March 1831
- ❖ **Nationality:** Chilean
- ❖ **Education:** Royal University of San Felipe
- ❖ **Children:** Francisco Javier Ovalle, Rafael Ovalle Bezanilla
- ❖ **Spouse:** Rafaela Bezanilla

About:

Jose Tomas Ovalle y Bezanilla was a Chilean political figure. He served twice as provisional president of Chile. He was born in Santiago, the son of Vicente María Ovalle Guzmán and of María del Rosario Bezanilla y Noriega. He studied in the Convictorio Carolino and law at the Universidad de San Felipe, where he obtained his doctorate in both laws in 1809. He married his cousin, Rafaela Bezanilla Bezanilla on April 1, 1812, and had eleven children. Ovalle was twice elected deputy for Santiago (1823 and 1824–1825), supplementary senador (1824), Vice president of the Provincial Assembly of Santiago, and was a delegate to the Plenipotentiaries Congress of 1830, being elected vice president.

93. Ioannis Kapodistrias (1776 - 1831)



- ❖ **Born:** 11 February 1776
- ❖ **Assassinated:** 9 October 1831
- ❖ **Education:** University of Padua
- ❖ **Parents:** Antonios Maria Kapodistrias, Adamantine Gonemis
- ❖ **Education:** University of Padua (1795–1797)
- ❖ **Nationality:** Greek

Quotes:

- ★ “Victory shall be ours, but has to be in our hearts only the Greek sentiment. Anyone ready to listen servilely to the foreign [powers] is a traitor”.

About:

Count Ioannis Antonios Kapodistrias, sometimes anglicized as John Capodistrias, was a Greek statesman who served as the Foreign Minister of the Russian Empire and was one of the most distinguished politicians and diplomats of Europe.

94. Casimir Pierre Perier (1777 - 1832)



Born: 11 October 1777

Parents: Marie-Charlotte Pascal

Place of burial: Pere Lachaise Cemetery,
Paris, France

Spouse: Marie-Cecile Loyer

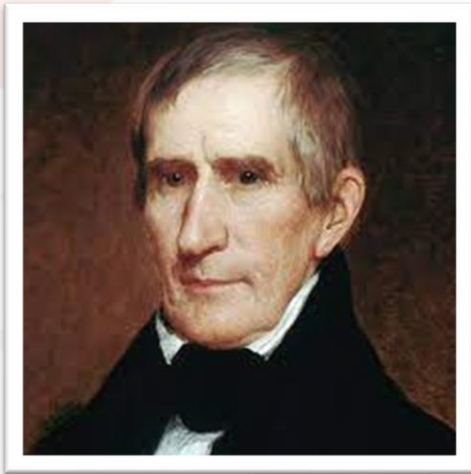
Died: 16 May 1832

Nationality: French

About:

Casimir-Pierre Perier was a prominent French banker, mine owner, political leader, and statesman. In business, through his bank in Paris and ownership of the Anzin Coal Co. in the Department of Nord, he contributed significantly to the economic development of France in the early stages of industrialization.

95. William Henry Harrison (1773 - 1841)



Born: 9 February 1773

Died: 4 April 1841

Nicknames: Old Tippecanoe, The Cincinnatus of the West, Tippecanoe, Washington of the West

Vice president: John Tyler

Quotes:

- ★ “There is nothing more corrupting, nothing more destructive of the noblest and finest feelings of our nature, than the exercise of unlimited power”.
- ★ “The chains of military despotism once fastened upon a nation, ages might pass away before they could be shaken off”.

About:

William Henry Harrison was an American military officer and politician who served as the 9th president of the United States in 1841. Harrison died just 31 days after his inauguration and had the shortest presidency in U.S. history.

96. Philippe Guerrier (1757 - 1845)



Born: 19 December 1757

Died: 15 April 1845

Presidential term: 3 May 1844 – 15 April 1845

Nationality: Haitian

About:

Jean-Jacques Louis Philippe Guerrier, Duke of L'Avance, Count of Mirebalais was a career officer and general in the Haitian Army who became President of Haïti on May 3, 1844. He died in office on April 15, 1845. A respected soldier, Guerrier had successfully commanded the southern black army during the Haitian Revolution. After Haiti became independent, he retired from active service and became a plantation owner. King Henry I gave him the hereditary title of Duke of l'Avancé and Earl of Mirebalais.

97. Dwight Eisenhower (1890 - 1969)



Born: 14 October 1890, Denison, Texas, United States

Died: 28 March 1969, Walter Reed National Military Medical Center, Bethesda

Spouse: Mamie Eisenhower

Nationality: American

Presidential term: 20 January 1953 – 20 January 1961

Nicknames: Duckpin, General Ike, Ike, Kansas Cyclone, Little Ike

Quotes:

- ★ “A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both”.
- ★ “Plans are nothing; planning is everything”.
- ★ “In preparing for battle I have always found that plans are useless, but planning is indispensable”.

About:

Dwight David "Ike" Eisenhower was an American military officer and statesman who served as the 34th president of the United States from 1953 to 1961. During World War II, he served as Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in Europe and achieved the rare five-star rank of General of the Army.

98. Chittaranjan Das



Born: 5 November 1870, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Died: 16 June 1925, Darjeeling

Nickname: Deshbandhu

Title: “Deshbandhu” (Friend of the Nation)

Parents: Nistarini Devi, Bhuban Mohan Das

Quotes:

- ★ We stand then for freedom because we claim the right to develop our own individuality and evolve our own destiny along our own lines, unembarrassed by what Western civilization has to teach us and unhampered by the institutions which the West has imposed.
- ★ When I make a friend then I realize what is life.
- ★ A life without a friend is the worst and a friend is the only one who can solve all your problems.

About:

Born in 1870, Chittaranjan Das was a lawyer by profession and the real founder of the Swaraj Party. Famous as Deshbandhu, he also took part in the Indian National Movement. As a law practitioner, he successfully defended Aurobindo Ghosh who was charged with a said crime by the British. Subhash Chandra Bose was mentored by Chittaranjan.

99. Margaret Thatcher (1925 - 2013)



- ❖ **Born:** 13 October 1925
- ❖ **Died:** 8 April 2013
- ❖ **Nationality:** British
- ❖ **Nicknames:** Attila the Hen, Iron Lady, Maggie
- ❖ **Children:** Margaret thatcher, Carol Thatcher

Quotes:

- ★ “You may have to fight a battle more than once to win it”.
- ★ “Plan your work for today and every day, and then work your plan”.

About:

Margaret Hilda Thatcher, Baroness Thatcher, LG, OM, DStJ, PC, FRS, HonFRSC, was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990 and Leader of the Conservative Party from 1975 to 1990. The longest-serving British prime minister of the 20th century, she was the first woman to hold that office.

100. Queen Isabella I of Castile (1451 - 1504)



Born: 22 April 1451

Died: 26 November 1504

Spouse: Ferdinand II of Aragon

Parents: John II of Castile, Isabella of Portugal,
Queen of Castile

Nationality: Spanish

Quotes:

- ★ “The distance is great from the firm belief to the realization from concrete experience.”

About:

Isabella I was Queen of Castile from 1474 until she died in 1504, reigning over a dynastically unified Spain jointly with her husband, King Ferdinand II of Aragon. She was Queen of Aragon after Ferdinand ascended in 1479. Together they are known as the Catholic Monarchs.

101. Queen Victoria (1819 - 1901)



Born: 24 May 1819

Died: 22 January 1901

Full name: Alexandrina Victoria

Nationality: United Kingdom

Spouse: Albert, Prince Consort

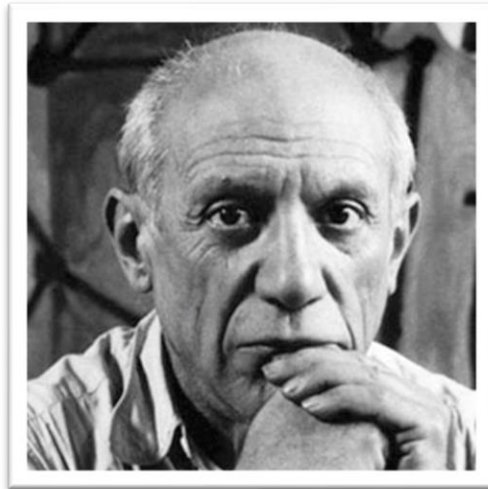
Quotes:

- ★ “Great events make me quiet and calm; it is only trifles that irritate my nerves.”
- ★ “We are not interested in the possibilities of defeat. They do not exist.”

About:

Victoria was Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20 June 1837 until her death in 1901. Known as the Victorian era, her reign of 63 years and seven months was longer than any previous British monarch.

102. Pablo Picasso (1881 - 1973)



- ❖ **Born:** 25 October 1881
- ❖ **Died:** 8 April 1973
- ❖ **Education:** San Fernando Fine Art Royal Academy
- ❖ **Nationality:** Spanish
- ❖ **Awards:** Lenin Peace Prize

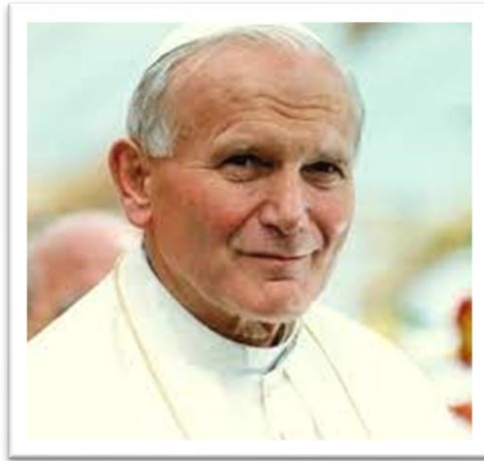
Quotes:

- ★ “It took me four years to paint like Raphael, but a lifetime to paint like a child”.
- ★ “Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once we grow up”.

About:

Pablo Ruiz Picasso was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, and theatre designer who spent most of his adult life in France. Regarded as one of the most influential artists of the 20th century, he is known for co-founding the Cubist movement, the invention of constructed sculpture, the co-invention of collage, and for the wide variety of styles that he helped develop and explore. Among his most famous works are the proto-Cubist *Les Femmes d'Alger (O.J. Version O)* (1911), and *Guernica* (1937), a dramatic portrayal of the bombing of Guernica by German and Italian air forces during the Spanish Civil War.

103. Pope John Paul II (1920 - 2005)



- ❖ **Born:** 18 May 1920
- ❖ **Died:** 2 April 2005
- ❖ **Full name:** Karol Jozef Wojtyła
- ❖ **Parents:** Emilia Kaczorowska, Karol Wojtyła
- ❖ **Nationality:** Polish

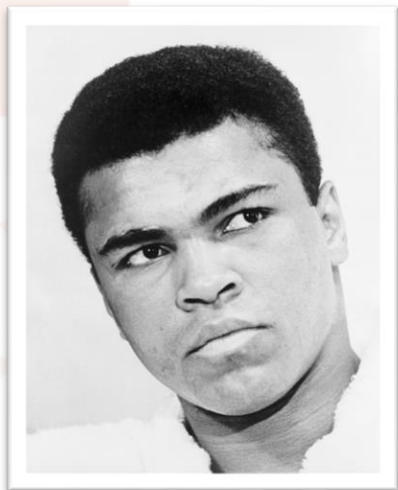
Quotes:

- ★ “A person’s rightful due is to be treated as an object of love, not as an object for use”.
- ★ “The future starts today, not tomorrow”.

About:

Pope John Paul II was the head of the Catholic Church and sovereign of the Vatican City State from 1978 until his death in 2005. He was elected pope by the second papal conclave of 1978, which was called after John Paul I, who had been elected in August to succeed Pope Paul VI, died after 33 days. Cardinal Wojtyla was elected on the third day of the conclave and adopted the name of his predecessor in tribute to him. Born in Poland, John Paul II was the first non-Italian pope since Adrian VI in the 16th century and the second-longest-serving pope in modern history.

104. Muhammed Ali (1942 - 2016)



Born: 17 January 1942

Died: 3 June 2016

Nationality: American

Education: Central High School (1958)

Total fights: 61

Quotes:

- ★ “A man who views the world the same at fifty as he did at twenty has wasted thirty years of his life”.
- ★ “The man who has no imagination has no wings”.

About:

Muhammad Ali was an American professional boxer, activist, entertainer, poet, and philanthropist. Nicknamed The Greatest, he is widely regarded as one of the most significant and celebrated sports figures of the 20th century and is frequently ranked as the greatest heavyweight boxer of all time. In 1999, he was named Sportsman of the Century by Sports Illustrated and the Sports Personality of the Century by the BBC.

105. Boris Yeltsin (1931 - 2007)



Born: 1 February 1931

Died: 23 April 2007

Spouse: Naina Yeltsina

Nationality: Russian

Quotes:

- ★ “You can build a throne with bayonets, but you can't sit on it for long”.
- ★ “A man must live like a great brilliant flame and burn as brightly as he can. In the end he burns out. But this is far better than a mean little flame”.

About:

Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin was a Russian and former Soviet politician who served as the first President of the Russian Federation from 1991 to 1999. He was a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1961 to 1990. He later stood as a political independent, during which time he was viewed as being ideologically aligned with liberalism and Russian nationalism.

106. Emperor Constantine



- ❖ **Born:** 27 February c. 272, Naissus
- ❖ **Died:** 22 May 337 AD, Nicomedia
- ❖ **Full name:** Flavius Valerius Constantinus
- ❖ **Parents:** Constantius Chlorus, Helena
- ❖ **Nationality:** Byzantine, Roman

Quotes:

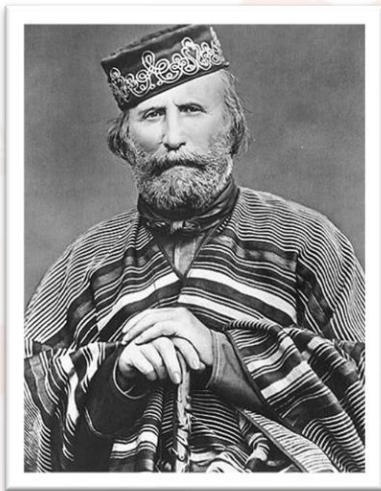
- ★ “With Free minds, all are to worship their Gods.”
- ★ “Thinking is the great enemy of perfection. The habit of profound reflection, I am compelled to say, is the most pernicious of all the habits formed by civilized man.”

About:

Constantine I, also known as Constantine the Great, was a Roman emperor reigning from 306 to 337. Born in Naissus, Dacia Mediterranea, he was the son of Flavius Constantius (a Roman army officer born in Dacia Ripensis who had been one of the four emperors of the Tetrarchy). His mother, Helena, was Greek and of low birth. Constantine served with distinction under the Roman emperors Diocletian and Galerius. He began by campaigning in the eastern provinces (against barbarians, and the

Persians) before he was recalled in the west (in 305 AD) to fight alongside his father in Britain. After his father's death in 306, Constantine became emperor; he was acclaimed by his army at Eboracum (York, England). He emerged victorious in the civil wars against emperors Maxentius and Licinius to become the sole ruler of the Roman Empire by 324.

107. Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807 - 1882)



Born: 4 July 1807

Died: 2 June 1882

Nationality: Italian

Full name: Joseph Marie Garibaldi

Quotes:

★ "We shall meet again before long to march to new triumphs".

About:

Giuseppe Maria Garibaldi was an Italian general, patriot, revolutionary and republican. He contributed to Italian unification and the creation of the Kingdom of Italy. He is considered one of the greatest generals of modern times and one of Italy's "fathers of the fatherland", along with Camillo Benso, Count of Cavour, Victor Emmanuel II of Italy, and Giuseppe Mazzini. Garibaldi is also known as the "Hero of the Two Worlds" because of his military enterprises in South America and Europe. Garibaldi was a follower of the Italian nationalist Mazzini and embraced

the republican nationalism of the Young Italy movement. He became a supporter of Italian unification under a democratic republican government.

108. Oliver Cromwell (1599 - 1658)



- ❖ **Born:** 25 April 1599
- ❖ **Died:** 3 September 1658
- ❖ **Nickname:** Old Ironsides
- ❖ **Spouse:** Elizabeth Cromwell

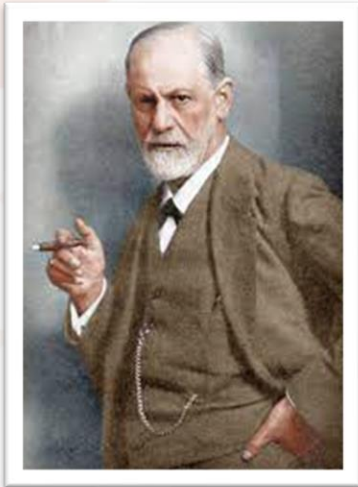
Quotes:

- ★ “Do not trust to the cheering, for those very persons would shout as much if you and I were going to be hanged.”
- ★ “He who stops being better stops being good.”

About:

Oliver Cromwell was an English general and statesman who, first as a subordinate and later as Commander-in-Chief, led armies of the Parliament of England against King Charles I during the English Civil War, subsequently ruling the British Isles as Lord Protector from 1653 until his death in 1658. He acted simultaneously as head of state and head of government of the new republican commonwealth.

109. Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939)



Born: 6 May 1856

Died: 23 September 1939

Parents: Amalia Freud, Jacob Freud

Nationality: Austrian

Quotes:

- ★ “Being entirely honest with oneself is a good exercise”.
- ★ “Civilization began the first time an angry person cast a word instead of a rock”.

About:

Sigmund Freud was an Austrian neurologist and the founder of psychoanalysis, a clinical method for treating psychopathology through dialogue between a patient and a psychoanalyst. Freud was born to Galician Jewish parents in the Moravian town of Freiberg, in the Austrian Empire. He qualified as a doctor of medicine in 1881 at the University of Vienna. Upon completing his habilitation in 1885, he was appointed a docent in neuropathology and became an affiliated professor in 1902. Freud lived and worked in Vienna, having set up his clinical practice there in 1886. In 1938, Freud left Austria to escape Nazi persecution. He died in exile in the United Kingdom in 1939.

110. Mother Teresa (1910 - 1997)



Born: 26 August 1910

Died: 5 September 1997

Full name: Anjeze Gonxhe Bojaxhiu

Awards: Nobel Peace Prize, Bharat Ratna, Order of the Smile and many more.

Quotes:

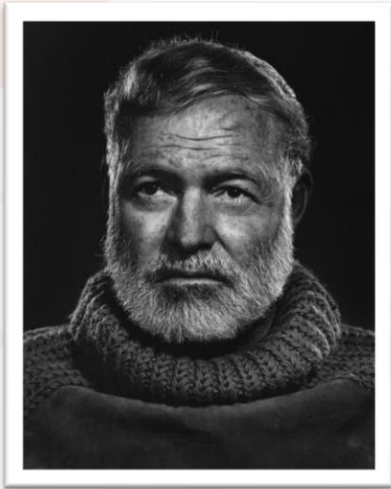
- ★ "Spread love everywhere you go. Let no one ever come to you without leaving happier".
- ★ "If you can't feed a hundred people, then feed just one".

About:

Mother Mary Teresa Bojaxhiu was honored in the Catholic Church as Saint Teresa of Calcutta was an Albanian-Indian Roman Catholic nun and missionary. She was born in Skopje (now the capital of North Macedonia), then part of the Kosovo Vilayet of the Ottoman Empire. After living in Skopje for eighteen years, she moved to Ireland and then to India, where she lived for most of her life.

In 1950, Teresa founded the Missionaries of Charity, a Roman Catholic religious congregation that had over 4,500 nuns and was active in 133 countries as of 2012. The congregation manages homes for people who are dying of HIV/AIDS, leprosy, and tuberculosis. It also runs soup kitchens, dispensaries, mobile clinics, children's and family counseling programs, as well as orphanages and schools. Members take vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, and also profess a fourth vow – to give "wholehearted free service to the poorest of the poor."

111. Ernest Hemingway (1899 - 1961)



Born: 21 July 1899

Died: 2 July 1961

Nationality: American

Awards: Nobel Prize in Literature, Bronze Star Medal, Pulitzer Prize for Fiction

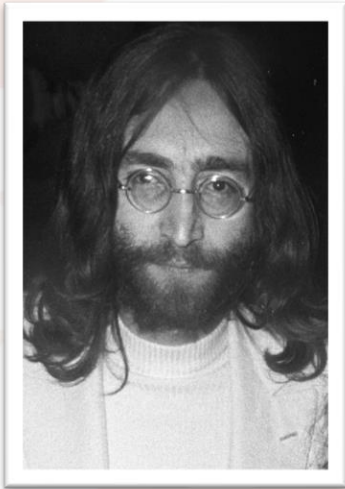
Quotes:

- ★ “The world breaks everyone, and afterward, some are strong at the broken places”.
- ★ “But man is not made for defeat. A man can be destroyed but not defeated”.

About:

Ernest Miller Hemingway was an American novelist, short-story writer, journalist, and sportsman. His economical and understated style - which he termed the iceberg theory - had a strong influence on 20th-century fiction, while his adventurous lifestyle and his public image brought him admiration from later generations. Hemingway produced most of his work between the mid-1920s and the mid-1950s, and he was awarded the 1954 Nobel Prize in Literature. He published seven novels, six short-story collections, and two nonfiction works. Three of his novels, four short-story collections, and three nonfiction works were published posthumously. Many of his works are considered classics of American literature.

112. John Lennon (1940 - 1980)



Born: 9 October 1940

Assassinated: 8 December 1980

Children: Sean Lennon, Julian Lennon

Nationality: British

Quotes:

- ★ “Reality leaves a lot to the imagination”.
- ★ “Life is what happens while you are busy making other plans”.

About:

John Winston Ono Lennon was an English singer, songwriter, musician, and peace activist who achieved worldwide fame as the founder, co-songwriter, co-lead vocalist, and rhythm guitarist of the Beatles. Lennon was characterized by the rebellious nature and acerbic wit in his music, writing, and drawings, on film, and in interviews. His song writing partnership with Paul McCartney remains the most successful in history.

113. Haile Selassie (1892 - 1975)



Born: 23 July 1892

Died: 27 August 1975

Full name: Ras Tafari Makonnen

Nationality: Ethiopian

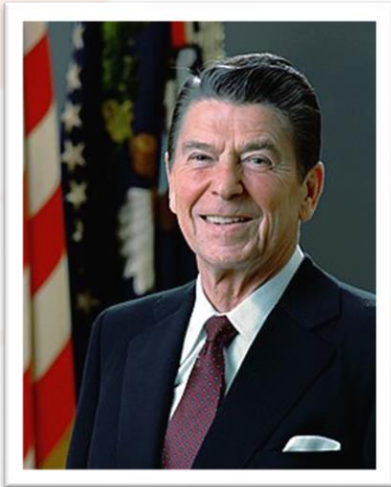
Quotes:

- ★ “Throughout history, it has been the inaction of those who could have acted; the indifference of those who should have known better; the silence of the voice of justice when it mattered most; that has made it possible for evil to triumph”.

About:

Haile Selassie was Emperor of Ethiopia from 1930 to 1974. Prior to his coronation, he had been the Regent Plenipotentiary of Ethiopia from 1916. He is a defining figure in modern Ethiopian history, and the key figure of Rastafari, a religious movement in Jamaica that emerged shortly after he became emperor in the 1930s. He was a member of the Solomonic dynasty which claims to trace lineage to Emperor Menelik I, supposedly the son of King Solomon, and Makeda the Queen of Sheba.

114. Ronald Reagan (1911 - 2004)



Born: Ronald Wilson Reagan February 6, 1911 Tampico, Illinois, U.S.

Died: June 5, 2004(aged93) Los Angeles, California, U.S.

Birth Name: Ronald Wilson Reagan

Children: Maureen and Michael.

Party: Republican Party

Presidential term: 20 January 1981 – 20 January 1989

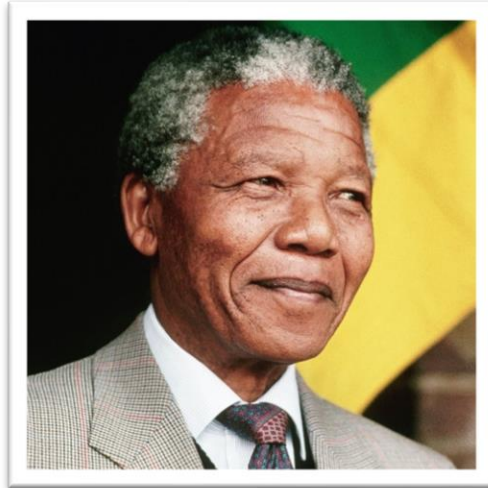
Vice president: George H. W. Bush (1981–1989)

About:

Ronald Reagan had quite a prolific career, having catapulted from a Warner Bros. contract player and television star, into serving as president of the Screen Actors Guild, the governorship of California (1967-1975), and lastly, two terms as President of the United States (1981-1989). Ronald Wilson Reagan was born in Tampico, Illinois, to Nelle Clyde (Wilson) and John Edward "Jack" Reagan, who was a salesman and storyteller. His father was of Irish descent, and his mother was of half Scottish and half English ancestry.

A successful actor beginning in the 1930s, the young Reagan was a staunch admirer of President Franklin D. Roosevelt (even after he evolved into a Republican), and was a Democrat in the 1940s, a self-described 'hemophiliac' liberal. He was elected president of the Screen Actors Guild in 1947 and served five years during the most tumultuous times to ever hit Hollywood. The House Un-American Activities Committee investigations of Hollywood (which led to the jailing of the "Hollywood Ten" in the late '40s) sowed the seeds of the McCarthyism that racked Hollywood and America in the 1950s.

115. Nelson Mandela (1918 - 2013)



- ❖ **Born:** 18 July 1918, Mvezo, South Africa
- ❖ **Died:** 5 December 2013, Houghton Estate, Johannesburg, South Africa
- ❖ **Party:** South African Communist Party
- ❖ **Awards:** Nobel Peace Prize, Bharat Ratna, Nishan-e-Pakistan, The Nobel Peace Prize 1993, Residence at the time of the award: South Africa
- ❖ **Occupation:** Activist, politician, philanthropist, lawyer
- ❖ **Nickname(s):** Madiba, Dalibunga

Quotes:

- ★ It always seems impossible until it's done.
- ★ Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.
- ★ There is no passion to be found playing small - in settling for a life that is less than the one you are capable of living.

About:

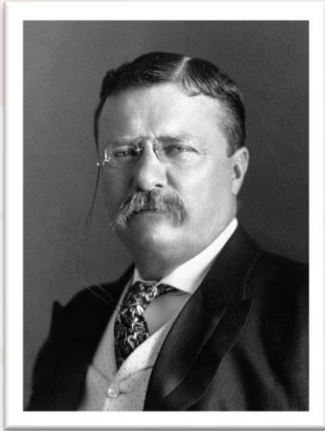
Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was a South African anti-apartheid

revolutionary, political leader and philanthropist who served as the first president of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was the country's first black head of state and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election. Son of a chief, Nelson Mandela studied law and became one of South Africa's first black lawyers. Early in the 1950s he was elected leader of the youth wing of the ANC (African National Congress) liberation movement. When the country's white minority government prohibited the ANC in 1960, Mandela became convinced that armed struggle was inevitable. Inspired by the guerrilla wars in Algeria and Cuba, he organized a military underground movement that engaged in sabotage. In 1962 he was arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment for high treason and conspiracy against the state.

During his imprisonment, Mandela became a rallying point for South Africa's oppressed, and the world's most famous political prisoner.

Nelson Mandela shared the Peace Prize with the man who had released him, President Frederik Willem de Klerk, because they had agreed on a peaceful transition to majority rule.

116. Theodore Roosevelt (1858 - 1919)



Born: 27 October 1858, Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site, New York, United States

Died: 6 January 1919, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Cove Neck, New York, United States

Children: Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Alice Roosevelt Longworth,

Nicknames: Haroun-al-Roosevelt, T.R., Teddy, Teedie

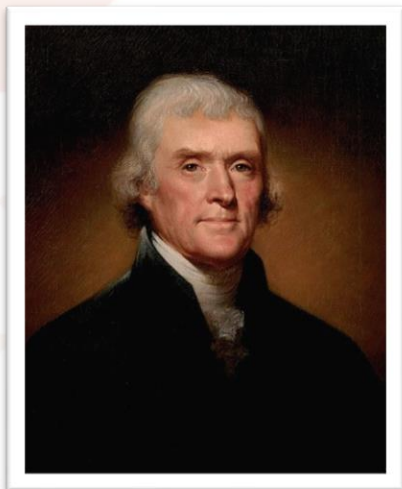
Quotes:

- ★ “It is hard to fail, but it is worse never to have tried to succeed.”
- ★ “Nothing in the world is worth having or worth doing unless it means effort, pain, difficulty... I have never in my life envied a human being who led an easy life. I have envied a great many people who led difficult lives and led them well.”
- ★ “The only man who never makes mistakes is the man who never does anything.”

About:

Theodore Roosevelt Jr., often referred to as Teddy or his initials T. R., was an American politician, statesman, conservationist, naturalist, historian, and writer who served as the 26th president of the United States from 1901 to 1909. Roosevelt relished the power of the office and viewed the presidency as an outlet for his unbounded energy. He was a proud and fervent nationalist who willingly bucked the passive Jeffersonian tradition of fearing the rise of a strong chief executive and a powerful central government. “I believe in a strong executive; I believe in the power,” he wrote to British historian Sir George Otto Trevelyan. “While President, I have been President, emphatically; I have used every ounce of power there was in the office.... I do not believe that any President ever had as thoroughly good a time as I have had, or has ever enjoyed himself as much.”

117. Thomas Jefferson (1743 - 1826)



Born: April 13, 1743, Shadwell, Virginia, British America

Died: July 4, 1826 (aged 83) Charlottesville, Virginia, U.S.

Spouse(s): Martha Wayles (m. 1772; died 1782)

Parents: Peter Jefferson (father), Jane Randolph (mother)

Education: College of William & Mary (BA)

Quotes:

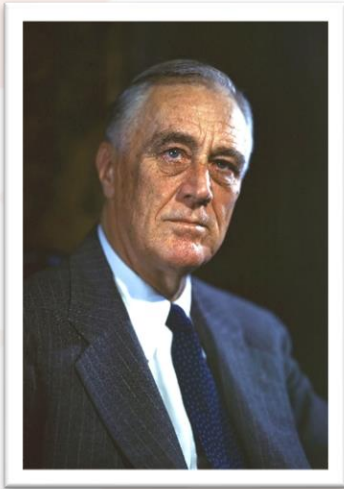
- ★ "I cannot live without books."
- ★ "Honesty is the first chapter of the book wisdom."
- ★ "I'm a greater believer in luck, and I find the harder I work the more I have of it."

About:

Thomas Jefferson was an American statesman, diplomat, lawyer, architect, philosopher, and Founding Father who served as the third president of the United States from 1801 to 1809.

His first political work to gain broad acclaim was a 1774 draft of directions for Virginia's delegation to the First Continental Congress, reprinted as a "Summary View of the Rights of British America." Here he boldly reminded George III that, "he is no more than the chief officer of the people, appointed by the laws, and circumscribed with definite powers, to assist in working the great machine of government... " Nevertheless, in his "Summary View" he maintained that it was not the wish of Virginia to separate from the mother country. But two years later as a member of the Second Continental Congress and chosen to draft the Declaration of Independence, he put forward the colonies' arguments for declaring themselves free and independent states.

118. Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882 - 1945)



Born: 30 January 1882, Hyde Park, New York, United States

Died: 12 April 1945, Little White House Historic Site, Georgia, United States

Full name: Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Presidential term: 4 March 1933 – 12 April 1945

Spouse: Eleanor Roosevelt (m. 1905–1945)

Vice presidents: John Nance Garner (1933–1941), Henry Agard Wallace (1941–1945), Harry S. Truman (1945)

Quotes:

- ★ “Happiness lies in the joy of achievement and the thrill of creative effort”.
- ★ “There are many ways of going forward, but only one way of standing still”.
- ★ “The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today”.

About:

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, often referred to by his initials FDR, was an American politician and attorney who served as the 32nd president of the United States from 1933 until his death in 1945.

119. Chandra Shekhar Azad (1906 - 1931)



Born: 23 July 1906, Bhavra

Died: 27 February 1931, Chandrashekhar Azad Park

Full name: Chandrashekhar Tiwari

Nickname: Azad

Education: Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith

Parents: Sitaram Tiwari, Jagrani Devi

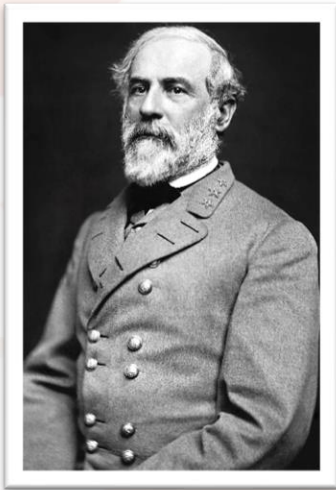
Quotes:

- ★ “Don’t see others doing better than you, beat your own records every day because success is a fight between you and yourself.”
- ★ “I believe in a religion that propagates freedom, equality, and brotherhood.”
- ★ “If your blood does not rage, it is water that flows in your veins.”

About:

Chandra Shekhar Azad was born in 1906 and was a close associate of Bhagat Singh in the struggle for freedom. He was also a part of the Hindustan Republican Association and the most fearless and challenging freedom fighter against British rulers. During a skirmish with British soldiers, after killing many enemies he shot himself with his Colt pistol. He swore he would never be captured alive by those Britishers.

120. Robert Edward Lee (1807 - 1870)



Born: 19 January 1807, Stratford Hall, Stratford, Virginia, United States

Died: 12 October 1870, Lexington, Virginia, United States

Spouse: Mary Anna Custis Lee (m. 1831–1870)

Children: George Washington Custis Lee, Robert E. Lee Jr.,

Grandchildren: George Bolling Lee, Anne Carter Lee, Mary Custis Lee

Siblings: Henry Lee IV, Sydney Smith Lee, Charles Carter Lee,

Parents: Henry Lee, Anne Hill Carter Lee

Quotes:

- ★ I can only say that I am nothing but a poor sinner, trusting in Christ alone for salvation.”
- ★ “In all my perplexities and distresses, the Bible has never failed to give me light and strength.”
- ★ “What a cruel thing is war: to separate and destroy families and friends, and mar the purest joys and happiness God has granted us in this world; to fill our hearts with hatred instead of love for our neighbours, and to devastate the fair face of this beautiful world.”

About:

Robert Edward Lee was an American Confederate general best known for his service to the Confederate States of America during the American Civil War, during which he was appointed the overall commander of the Confederate States Army.

121. Bipin Chandra Pal (1858 - 1932)



Born: 7 November 1858, Habiganj District, Bangladesh

Died: 20 May 1932, Kolkata

Books: The Soul of India: A Constructive Study of Indian Thoughts & Ideals

Parents: Ramchandra Pal, Narayani Devi

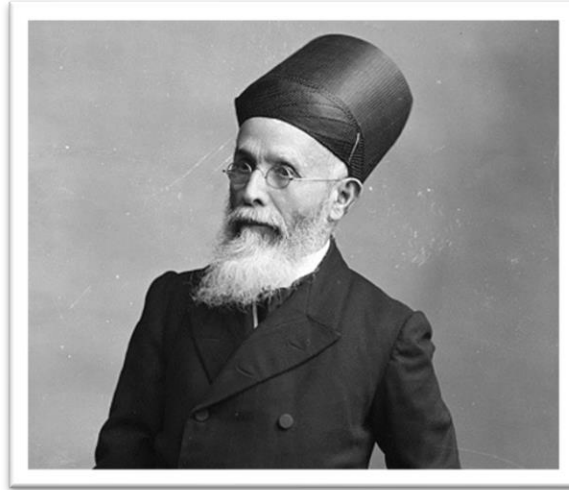
Education: St. Paul's Cathedral Mission College, Presidency University

Spouse: Birajmohini Devi (m. 1891), Nriyakali Devi (m. 1881)

About:

Bipin Chandra Pal, born in 1858 was a substantial part of the Indian National Congress. He is an unforgettable revolutionary. He encouraged the abandonment of foreign goods. He formed an association with Lala Lajpat Rai and Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a Lal-Pal-Bal trio, and together he executed many revolutionary activities for the country.

122. Dadabhai Naoroji (1825 - 1917)



- ❖ **Born:** 4 September 1825, Navsari
- ❖ **Died:** 30 June 1917, Mumbai
- ❖ **Organizations founded:** Indian National Congress, Zoroastrian Trust Funds of Europe, National Congress, London Indian Society
- ❖ **Parents:** Naoroji Palanji Dordi, Manekbai Naoroji Dordi
- ❖ **Education:** Mumbai University (MU), Elphinstone College

Quotes:

- ★ Be united, persevere, and achieve self-Government, so that the millions now perishing by poverty, famine, and plague may be saved, and India may once more occupy her proud position of yore among the greatest and civilized nations of the world".
- ★ She made me what I am.

About:

Dadabhai Naoroji was born in 1825 and is accountable for establishing the Indian National Congress. He is also one of the prominent activists to have joined the non-violence independent movement. He criticized in one of his books about British colonialism in India as being equivalent to stealing wealth from the country.

123. Benazir Bhutto (1953 – 2007)



Born: 21 June 1953, Karachi, Pakistan

Spouse: Asif Ali Zardari (m. 1987–2007)

Assassinated: 27 December 2007, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

Children: Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, Bakhtawar Bhutto Zardari, Aseefa Bhutto Zardari

Education: Lady Margaret Hall (1973–1977)

Movies: Insha'Allah Democracy, Bhutto, Our Own Private Bin Laden, Benazir Bhutto: Daughter of Power, Those 70 Days

Quotes:

- ★ "Democracy is the best revenge."
- ★ "I dream ...of a world where we can commit our social resources to the development of human life and not to its destruction."
- ★ "I think leadership is very much predicated on the capacity to absorb defeat and overcome it."

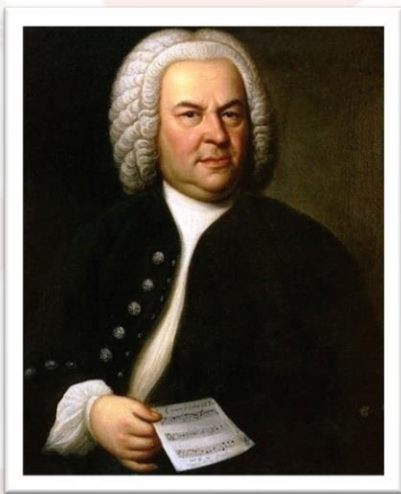
About:

Benazir Bhutto was a Pakistani politician who served as the 11th and 13th prime minister of Pakistan from 1988 to 1990 and from 1993 to 1996. She was the first woman to head a democratic government in a Muslim majority country. In autumn 1973, Bhutto relocated to the United Kingdom and began studying for a second undergraduate degree, in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics, at Lady Margaret Hall, University of Oxford. After three years, she received a second-class degree.

Bhutto became the first female Prime Minister in a Muslim-majority country, as well as Pakistan's second nationally elected Prime Minister. At 35 years old, she was the youngest elected leader in the Islamic world, the world's youngest Prime Minister, and the youngest female Prime Minister ever elected.

Benazir Bhutto left a deeply polarizing legacy. Her career has been celebrated as a triumph for women in the Muslim world and for the global fight against Islamic extremism. At the same time, she has been accused of corruption and bad governance. Her efforts and struggle to champion democracy remain a lasting legacy that is deeply respected among her rivals. Several universities and public buildings in Pakistan bear Benazir Bhutto's name, while her career influenced a number of activists, including Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Malala Yousafzai.

124. J.S. Bach (1685 – 1750)



Full Name: Johann Sebastian Bach

Born: 31 March 1685, Eisenach, Germany

Died: 28 July 1750, Leipzig, Germany

Famous As: Composer

Nationality: Roman

Children: Johann Christian Bach, Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach.

Spouse: Anna Magdalena Bach (m. 1721–1750), Maria Barbara Bach (m. 1707–1720)

Quotes:

- ★ "The aim and final end of all music should be none other than the glory of God and the refreshment of the soul."
- ★ "It is the special province of music to move the heart."
- ★ "I play the notes as they are written, but it is God who makes the music."

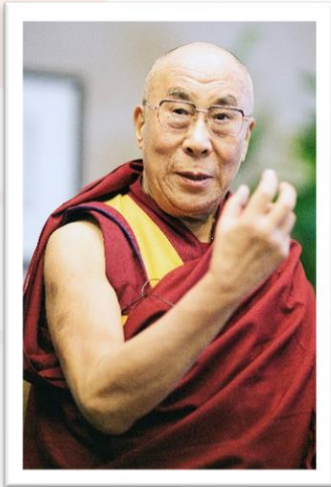
About:

Johann Sebastian Bach was a German composer and musician of the late Baroque period. He is known for his orchestral music such as the Brandenburg Concertos; instrumental compositions such as the Cello Suites; keyboard works such as the Goldberg Variations and The Well-Tempered Clavier; organ works such as the Schubler Chorales and the Toccata and Fugue in D minor, and vocal music such as the St Matthew Passion and the Mass in B minor. Since the 19th-century Bach Revival, he has been generally regarded as one of the greatest composers in the history of Western music. His music was further popularised through a multitude of arrangements, including, the Air on the G String and "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring", and of recordings, such as three different box sets with complete performances of the composer's oeuvre marking the 250th anniversary of his death.

Bach's eyesight began to weaken from 1749. Subsequently, he had his eyes operated on, first in March 1750 and then again in April 1750. Eventually, he died on 28 July 1750, at the age of 65, as a consequence of these unsuccessful operations.

During his lifetime, Bach received little appreciation and was not adequately paid. For 150 years, his legacy remained forgotten until the beginning of the nineteenth century. Today, he is remembered as one of the greatest composers of all time.

125. 14th Dalai Lama 1935 (age 86 years)



Born: 6 July 1935 (age 86 years), Taktser, China

Full name: Lhamo Thondup

Residence: McLeod Ganj

Siblings: Jetsun Pema, Tenzin Choegyal, Lobsang Samden, Tsering Dolma, Gyalo Thondup, Thubten Jigme Norbu

Influenced by: Gautama Buddha, Mahatma Gandhi

Awards: Nobel Peace Prize, German Media Prize

Quotes:

- ★ “Share your knowledge. It is a way to achieve immortality.”
- ★ “Once a year, go somewhere you’ve never been before.”
- ★ “When we feel love and kindness towards others, it not only makes others feel loved and cared for, but it also helps us to develop inner happiness and peace.”
- ★ “If you want others to be happy, practice compassion. If you want to be happy, practice compassion.”
- ★ “Sleep is the best meditation.”

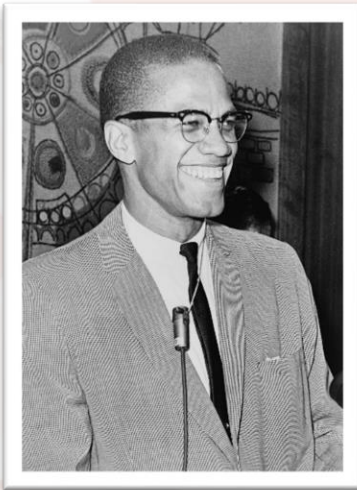
About:

The 14th Dalai Lama, known as Gyalwa Rinpoche to the Tibetan people, is the current Dalai Lama, the highest spiritual leader of Tibet, and a retired political leader of the nation. He was one of seven siblings to survive childhood and one of the three reincarnated Rinpoches in the same family. His eldest sister Tsering Dolma was sixteen years his senior and was a midwife to his mother at his birth. In October 2008 in Japan, the Dalai Lama addressed the 2008 Tibetan violence that had erupted and that the Chinese government accused him of fomenting. He responded that he

had "lost faith" in efforts to negotiate with the Chinese government and that it was "up to the Tibetan people" to decide what to do.

The Dalai Lama has voiced his support for the Campaign for the Establishment of a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly, an organization that campaigns for democratic reformation of the United Nations, and the creation of a more accountable international political system.

126. Malcolm X (1925 – 1965)



Real Name: Malcolm Little

Born: 19 May 1925, Omaha, Nebraska, United States

Died: February 21, 1965 (aged 39)

Cause of death: Assassination

Spouse: Betty Shabazz (m. 1958–1965)

Children: Malikah Shabazz, Qubilah Shabazz, Gamilah Lumumba Shabazz, Ilyasah Shabazz, Malaak Shabazz, Attallah Shabazz

Quotes:

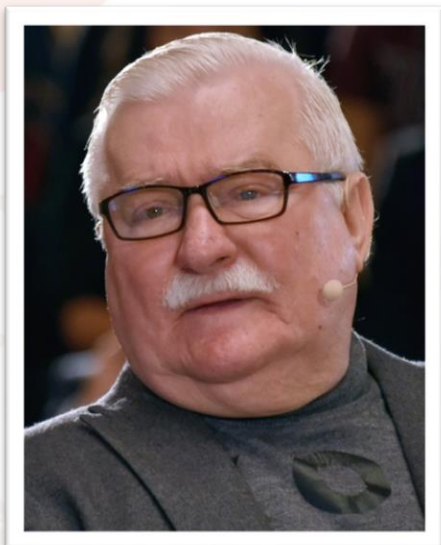
- ★ "Power never takes a back step – only in the face of more power."
- ★ "A man who stands for nothing will fall for anything."
- ★ "You don't have to be a man to fight for freedom. All you have to do is to be an intelligent human being."
- ★ "Education is the passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today."

About:

Malcolm X was an African-American Muslim minister and human rights activist who was a prominent figure during the civil rights movement. A spokesman for the Nation of Islam until 1964, he was a vocal advocate for black empowerment and the promotion of Islam within the black community. Malcolm's autobiography, which he worked on for two years with writer Alex Haley, was published in November 1965. The Black Power Movement highlighted black pride and was made to promote black values. The Black Power Movement lasted from the late 1960s to the early 1970s. Next, many organizations were named in honor of Malcolm X, including the Malcolm X Society and Malcolm X Liberation University in Durham, North Carolina. Malcolm X also converted a very famous boxer, Cassius Clay, to the Nation of Islam. Cassius Clay later changed his name to a more well-known Muhammad Ali.

It was during a meeting of the Congress of Racial Equality in Cleveland in April 1964, that Malcolm X delivered perhaps his most famous speech, "The Ballot or the Bullet." It addressed the sharp racial divide and religious isolation of the time.

127. Lech Walesa (age 78 years)



Born: 29 September 1943 (age 78 years), Popowo, Poland

Spouse: Danuta Wałęsa (m. 1969)

Children: Jarosław Wałęsa, Przemysław Wałęsa, Bogdan Wałęsa,

Awards: Nobel Peace Prize, Presidential Medal of Freedom

Grandchild: Lea Wałęsa

Books: August 1980, *The Struggle and the Triumph*, Wałęsa

Works: 630 works in 1,116 publications in 13 languages and 14,143 library holdings

Quotes:

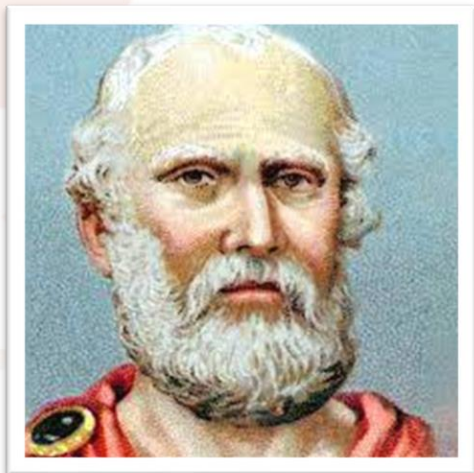
- ★ “It is hardly possible to build anything if frustration, bitterness and a mood of helplessness prevail.”
- ★ “I'm lazy. But it's the lazy people who invented the wheel and the bicycle because they didn't like walking or carrying things.”
- ★ “I must tell you that the supply of words on the world market is plentiful, but the demand is falling.”

About:

Lech Wałęsa is a Polish statesman, dissident, and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, who served as the President of Poland between 1990 and 1995. After winning the 1990 election, Wałęsa became the first democratically elected President of Poland since 1926 and the first-ever Polish President elected in the popular vote. The charismatic leader of millions of Polish workers, he went on to become the president of Poland (1990–95). He received the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1983.

Wałęsa, the son of a carpenter, received only primary and vocational education and in 1967 began work as an electrician at the huge Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk.

128. Plato (424 - 348 BC)



Born: 428/427 or 424/423 BC
Athens, Greece

Died: 348/347 BC (age c. 80)
Athens, Greece

Parents: Ariston of Athens,
Perictione

Notable ideas: Platonic philosophy,
Innatism, Theory of forms, Idealism

Quotes:

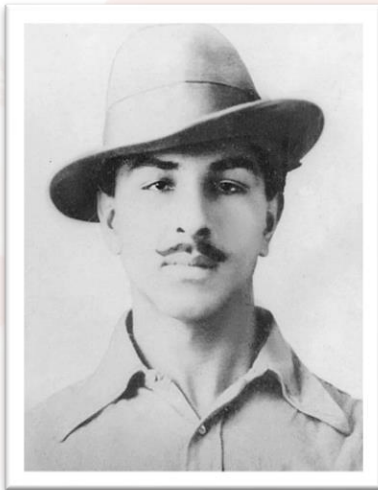
- ★ “Only the dead have seen the end of war.”
- ★ “Never discourage anyone...who continually makes progress, no matter how slow.”
- ★ “The measure of a man is what he does with power.”

About:

Plato is, by any reckoning, one of the most dazzling writers in the Western literary tradition and one of the most penetrating, wide-ranging, and influential authors in the history of philosophy. An Athenian citizen of high status, he displays in his works his absorption in the political events and intellectual movements of his time, but the questions he raises are so profound and the strategies he uses for tackling them so richly suggestive and provocative that educated readers of nearly every period have in some way been influenced by him, and in practically every age there have been philosophers who count themselves Platonists in some important respects. He was not the first thinker or writer to whom the word “philosopher” should be applied. But he was so self-conscious about how philosophy should be conceived, and what its scope and ambitions properly are, and he so transformed the intellectual currents with which

he grappled, that the subject of philosophy, as it is often a conceived-a rigorous and systematic examination of ethical, political, metaphysical, and epistemological issues, armed with a distinctive method - an be called his invention. Few other authors in the history of Western philosophy approximate him in depth and range: perhaps only Aristotle (who studied with him), Aquinas, and Kant would be generally agreed to be of the same rank.

129. Bhagat Singh (1907 - 1931)



Born: 28 September 1907, Banga, Pakistan

Died: 23 March 1931, Lahore Central Jail, Lahore, Pakistan

Education: National College, Lahore, National College of Arts, Dayanand Anglo-Vedic Schools System

Siblings: Bibi Amar Kaur, Bibi Shakuntla, Kultar Singh, Rajinder Singh, Kulbir Singh, Bibi Parkash Kaur, Jagat Singh, Ranbir Singh

Parents: Vidyavati, Sardar Kishan Singh Sandhu

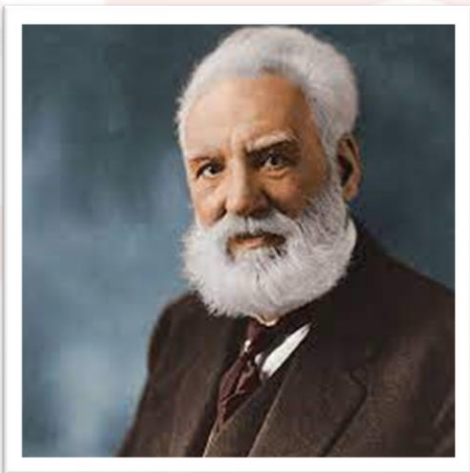
Quotes:

- ★ “Life is live its own..others help is needed in funerals only”.
- ★ “Merciless criticism and independent thinking are the two necessary traits of revolutionary thinking.”.
- ★ “I am a man and all that affects mankind concerns me.”

About:

Bhagat Singh was quite a famous revolutionary and also controversial Freedom Fighters of India as he became a proud martyr for his country. He was born to a Sikh family of freedom fighters in 1907 in Punjab. He was therefore a born patriot and joined the non-Cooperation movement in 1921. He formed the “Naujawan Bharat Sabha”, to instill patriotism in the youth of Punjab. Chauri-Chaura Massacre changed him and made him extreme in his fight for freedom.

130. Alexander Graham Bell (1847 – 1922)



Eliza Grace Symonds Bell

Awards: NAS Member (1883), Albert Medal (1902), John Fritz Medal (1907), Elliott Cresson Medal (1912)

Quotes:

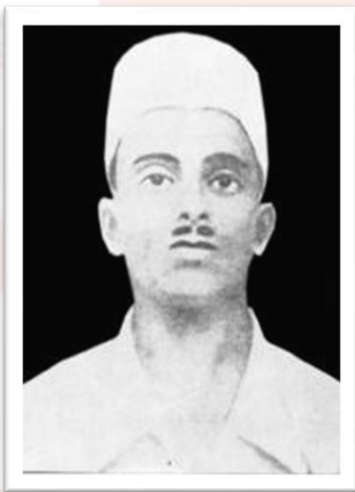
- ★ “America is a country of inventors, and the greatest of inventors are the newspaper men”.
- ★ “The nation that secures control of the air will ultimately control the world”.

- ★ “Neither the Army nor the Navy is of any protection, or very little protection, against aerial raids”.

About:

Alexander Graham Bell was a Scottish-born inventor, scientist, and engineer who is credited with inventing and patenting the first practical telephone. He also co-founded the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1885.

131. Sukhdev (1907 - 1931)



Born: 15 May 1907, Ludhiana

Died: 23 March 1931, Lahore, Pakistan

Parents: Ralli Devi, Ramlal Thapar

Education: National College of Arts, National College, Lahore

Children: Madhu Sehgal

About:

Born in 1907, Sukhdev was a valiant revolutionary and an integral member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. He worked closely with his associates Bhagat Singh and Shivram Rajguru. He was said to be involved in killing British officer John Saunders. Unfortunately, he was arrested and martyred along with Bhagat Singh and Shivaram Rajguru at the age of 24.

132. John Locke (1632-1704)



Born: 29 August 1632, Wrington, United Kingdom

Died: 28 October 1704, High Laver, United Kingdom

Education: Oxford University (B.A., 1656; M.A., 1658; M.B., 1675)

Era: 17th-century philosophy

Parents: Agnes Keene, John Locke

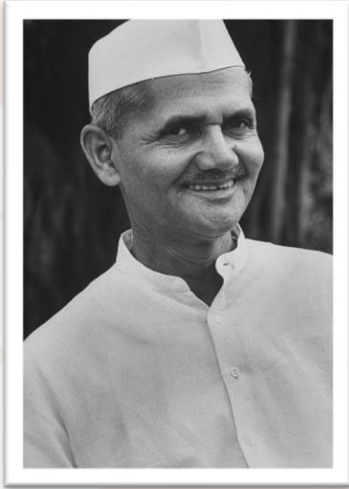
Quotes:

- ★ “Parents wonder why the streams are bitter, when they themselves poison the fountain.”
- ★ “Revolt is the right of the people.”
- ★ “No man’s knowledge here can go beyond his experience.”

About:

John Locke was an English philosopher and physician, widely regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers and commonly known as the "Father of Liberalism". Considered one of the first of the British empiricists, following the tradition of Sir Francis Bacon, Locke is equally important to social contract theory. His work greatly affected the development of epistemology and political philosophy. His writings influenced Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and many Scottish Enlightenment thinkers, as well as the American Revolutionaries. His contributions to classical republicanism and liberal theory are reflected in the United States Declaration of Independence. Internationally, Locke’s political-legal principles continue to have a profound influence on the theory and practice of limited representative government and the protection of basic rights and freedoms under the rule of law.

133. Lal Bahadur Shastri



Born: 2 October 1904, Mughalsarai

Died: 11 January 1966, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Books: Selected Speeches of Lal Bahadur Shastri, June 11, 1964, to January 10, 1966

Education: Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith (19Harish Chandra Postgraduate College

Quotes:

- ★ “We believe in peace and peaceful development, not only for ourselves but for people all over the world.”
- ★ “The preservation of freedom is not the task of soldiers alone. The whole nation has to be strong.”
- ★ “We have now to fight for peace with the same courage and determination as we fought against aggression.”

About:

Lal Bahadur Shastri was born in 1904 in UP. He received the title “Shastri” Scholar after he completed his study at Kashi Vidyapeeth. As a silent yet active freedom fighter, he participated in the Quit India movement, Civil Disobedience movement, and Salt Satyagrah movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. He also spent many years in Jail. After the independence, he graced the position of Home Minister and later became Prime Minister of India in 1964.

134. Louis Daguerre (1787–1851)



- ❖ **Born:** 18 November 1787, Corneilles-en-Parisis, France
- ❖ **Died:** 10 July 1851, Bry-sur-Marne, France
- ❖ **Spouse:** Louise Georgina Arrow-Smith (m. 1810–1851)
- ❖ **Known for:** Invention of the daguerreotype process
- ❖ **Parents:** Anne Antoinette Hauterre, Louis Jacques Daguerre

Quotes:

- ★ “I have seized the light. I have arrested its flight.”

About:

Louis Daguerre was a French artist and photographer, recognized for his invention of the eponymous daguerreotype process of photography. He became known as one of the fathers of photography. Though he is most famous for his contributions to photography, he was also an accomplished painter and a developer of the diorama theatre.

135. Simon Bolivar (1783 – 1830)



- ❖ **Born:** 24 July 1783, Caracas, Venezuela
- ❖ **Died:** 17 December 1830, Quinta de San Pedro Alejandrino, Santa Marta, Colombia
- ❖ **Nickname:** The Liberator
- ❖ **Full name:** Simón José Antonio de la Santísima Trinidad Bolívar y Ponte Palacios y Blanco
- ❖ **Spouse:** María Teresa del Toro Alayza (m. 1802–1803)
- ❖ **Nationality:** Bolivian, Peruvian, Venezuelan

Quotes:

- ★ "A people that loves freedom will, in the end, be free."
- ★ "A state too expensive in itself...ultimately falls into decay."
- ★ "Slavery is the offspring of darkness."

About:

Simon Bolivar (1783–1830) was a Venezuelan military and political leader who was instrumental in helping Latin American countries achieve independence from the Spanish Empire. During his lifetime, Bolivar became known as 'El Libertador' by helping countries such as Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia all achieve independence. Bolivar acted as a political dictator, but to some extent helped lay the foundations of democracy in Latin America. From 1819 to 1830 he served as president of the Hispanic-American republic known as Gran Colombia.

136. Rene Descartes (1596 – 1650)



Born: 31 March 1596, Descartes, France

Died: 11 February 1650, Stockholm, Sweden

Nationality: French

Parents: Joachim Descartes, Jeanne Brochard

Siblings: Anne Descartes, Jeanne Descartes, Pierre Descartes, Joachim Descartes

Quotes:

- ★ “Conquer yourself rather than the world.”
- ★ “Doubt is the origin of wisdom”.
- ★ “It is not enough to have a good mind; the main thing is to use it well.”

About:

Rene Descartes was a French philosopher, mathematician, and scientist who invented analytic geometry, linking the previously separate fields of geometry and algebra. He spent a large portion of his working life in the Dutch Republic, initially serving the Dutch States Army of Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, and the Stadtholder of the United Provinces. One of the most notable intellectual figures of the Dutch Golden Age, Descartes is also widely regarded as one of the founders of modern philosophy and algebraic geometry.

137. Michelangelo (1475 – 1564)



Born: 6 March 1475, Caprese Michelangelo, Italy

Died: 18 February 1564, Rome, Italy

Full name: Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni

Place of burial: Basilica of Santa Croce in Florence, Florence, Italy

Siblings: Giovan Simone Buonarroti Simoni

Quotes:

- ★ "As you give out so shall you receive."
- ★ "It is well with me only when I have a chisel in my hand."
- ★ "Where I lack words I shall supply with deeds."

About:

Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni known simply as Michelangelo, was an Italian sculptor, painter, architect and poet of the High Renaissance. Born in the Republic of Florence, his work had a major influence on the development of Western art, particularly in relation to the Renaissance notions of humanism and naturalism. He is often considered a contender for the title of the archetypal Renaissance man, along with his rival and elder contemporary, Leonardo da Vinci. Given the sheer volume of surviving correspondence, sketches, and reminiscences, Michelangelo is one of the best-documented artists of the 16th century and several scholars have described Michelangelo as the most accomplished artist of his era.

138. Pope Urban II (1042 – 29 July 1099)



Born: Lagery, France

Died: 29 July 1099, Rome, Italy

Full name: Eudes of Chatillon

Parents: Gui I de Chatillon

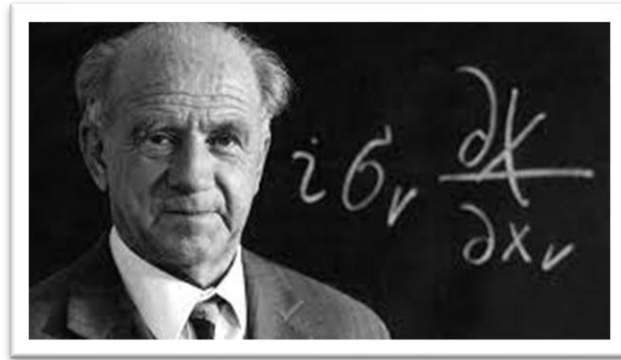
Quotes:

- ★ “Let those who once fought against brothers and relatives now rightfully fight against barbarians.”
- ★ “He that taketh not his cross and followeth after me, is not worthy of me.”

About:

Pope Urban II (1035 – 1099) was Pope and head of the Roman Catholic Church from 1088 to 1099. In 1096, he gave a speech exhorting Christians to go on a ‘Holy Crusade’ to regain the Holy Lands from Muslim rulers. Promising the pardon of sins, righteous conduct and the wealth of the Holy Lands, Christian knights from across Europe heeded his call, leading to two centuries of conflict in the Holy Land and radically changing European and middle-eastern history.

139. Werner Heisenberg (1901–1976)



- ❖ **Born:** 5 December 1901, Würzburg, Germany
- ❖ **Died:** 1 February 1976, Munich, Germany
- ❖ **Spouse:** Elisabeth Heisenberg (m. 1937–1976)
- ❖ **Parents:** Annie Wecklein, August Heisenberg

Quotes:

- ★ “There are things that are so serious that you can only joke about them.”
- ★ “The reality we can put into words is never reality itself.”

About:

Werner Heisenberg was born on 5th December, 1901, at Würzburg. He was the son of Dr. August Heisenberg and his wife Annie Wecklein. His father later became Professor of the Middle and Modern Greek languages at the University of Munich. It was probably due to his influence that Heisenberg remarked when the Japanese physicist Yukawa discovered the particle now known as the meson and the term “mesotron” was proposed for it, that the Greek word “mesos” has no “tr” in it, with the result that the name “mesotron” was changed to “meson”.

140. St. Augustine (354 – 430)



- ❖ **Born:** 13 November 354 AD, Thagaste
- ❖ **Died:** 28 August 430 AD, Ruins of Hippo (Hippo Regius), Annaba, Algeria
- ❖ **Movies:** Ten Minutes Older: The Cello
- ❖ **Parents:** Saint Monica, Patricius Aurelius

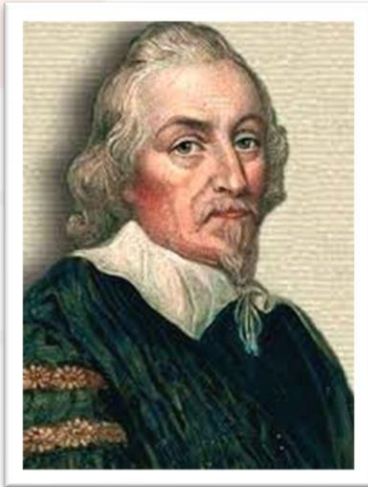
Quotes:

- ★ “The world is a book, and those who do not travel read only a page.”
- ★ “God loves each of us as if there were only one of us.”
- ★ “Complete abstinence is easier than perfect moderation.”

About:

St. Augustine, also called Saint Augustine of Hippo, original Latin name Aurelius Augustinus, bishop of Hippo from 396 to 430, one of the Latin Fathers of the Church and perhaps the most significant Christian thinker after St. Paul. Augustine’s adaptation of classical thought to Christian teaching created a theological system of great power and lasting influence. His numerous written works, the most important of which are Confessions (c. 400) and The City of God (c. 413–426), shaped the practice of biblical exegesis and helped lay the foundation for much of medieval and modern Christian thought. In Roman Catholicism he is formally recognized as a doctor of the church.

141. William Harvey (1578 – 3 June 1657)



Born: 1 April 1578 Folkestone, Kent, England

Died: 3 June 1657 (aged 79) Roehampton, London, England

Nationality: English

Known for: De Motu Cordis, 1628 (translated as Anatomical Account of the Circulation of the Heart and Blood in 1928) on systemic circulation

Quotes:

- ★ “Doctrine once sown strikes deep its root, and respect for antiquity influences all men.”
- ★ “Good God! how should the mitral valves prevent the regurgitation of air and not of blood?”
- ★ “Civilization is only a series of victories against nature.”

About:

Harvey's key work was *Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus* (Anatomical Exercise on the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals), published in 1628, with an English version in 1653. Harvey's greatest achievement was to recognize that the blood flows rapidly around the human body, being pumped through a single system of arteries and veins, and to support this hypothesis with experiments and arguments. There had been suggestions, both within the European tradition (by 16th-century Spanish physician Servetus) and within the Islamic tradition (by 13th-century Muslim physician Ibn al-Nafīs) of a “lesser circulation,” whereby blood circulated from the heart to the lungs and back, without circulating around the whole body.

142. Ernest Rutherford (1871 – 1937)



- ❖ **Born:** 30 August 1871, Brightwater, New Zealand
- ❖ **Died:** 19 October 1937, Cambridge, United Kingdom
- ❖ **Spouse:** Mary Georgina Newton (m. 1900–1937)
- ❖ **Awards:** Nobel Prize in Chemistry, Copley Medal, Matteucci Medal
- ❖ **Nationality:** British, New Zealand

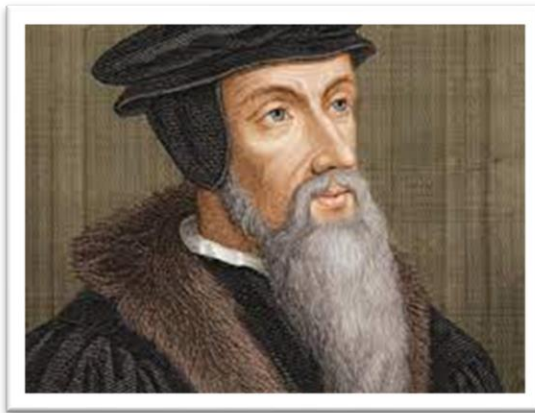
Quotes:

- ★ “All science is either physics or stamp collecting.”
- ★ “If your experiment needs a statistician, you need a better experiment.”
- ★ “Gentlemen, we have run out of money. It's time to start thinking.”

About:

Ernest Rutherford, in full Ernest, Baron Rutherford of Nelson, (born August 30, 1871, Spring Grove, New Zealand-died October 19, 1937, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England), New Zealand-born British physicist considered the greatest experimentalist since Michael Faraday (1791–1867). Rutherford was the central figure in the study of radioactivity, and with his concept of the nuclear atom he led the exploration of nuclear physics. He won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1908, was president of the Royal Society (1925–30) and the British Association for the Advancement of Science (1923), was conferred the Order of Merit in 1925, and was raised to the peerage as Lord Rutherford of Nelson in 1931.

143. John Calvin (1509 – 27 May 1564)



- ❖ **Born:** 10 July 1509, Noyon, France
- ❖ **Died:** 27 May 1564, Geneva, Switzerland
- ❖ **Spouse:** Idelette Calvin (m. 1540–1549)
- ❖ **Parents:** Gérard Cauvin, Jeanne le Franc

Quotes:

- ★ “There is no worse screen to block out the Spirit than confidence in our own intelligence.”
- ★ “The torture of a bad conscience is the hell of a living soul.”
- ★ “Man's nature, so to speak, is a perpetual factory of idols.”

About:

John Calvin was a French theologian, pastor and reformer in Geneva during the Protestant Reformation. He was a principal figure in the development of the system of Christian theology later called Calvinism, including its doctrines of predestination and of God's absolute sovereignty in the salvation of the human soul from death and eternal damnation. Calvinist doctrines were influenced by and elaborated upon the Augustinian and other Christian traditions. Various Congregational, Reformed and Presbyterian churches, which look to Calvin as the chief expositor of their beliefs, have spread throughout the world.

Calvin was a tireless polemicist and apologetic writer who generated much controversy. He also exchanged cordial and supportive letters with many reformers, including Philipp Melancthon and Heinrich Bullinger. In addition to his seminal Institutes of the Christian Religion, Calvin wrote commentaries on most books of the Bible, confessional documents, and various other theological treatises.

144. Gregor Mendel (1822 – 1884)



Born: 20 July 1822, Hynčice, Vražné, Czechia

Died: 6 January 1884, Brno, Czechia

Full name: Gregor Johann Mendel

Parents: Anton Mendel, Rosine Mendel

Known For: Scientist, friar, and abbot of St. Thomas' Abbey who gained posthumous recognition as the founder of the modern science of genetics.

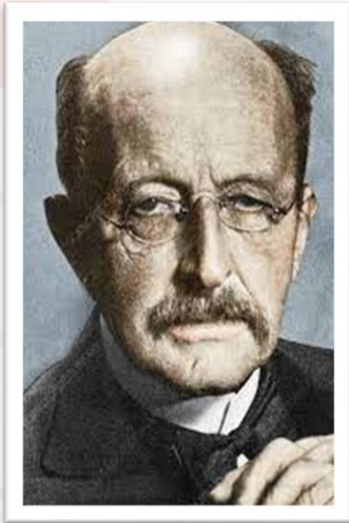
Quotes:

- ★ "To live without experiencing some shame and blushes of admiration would surely be a wretched life."
- ★ "I am convinced that it will not be long before the whole world acknowledges the results of my work."

About:

Gregor Johann Mendel was an Austrian monk whose studies of the inheritance of traits in pea plants helped to lay the foundation for the later development of the field of genetics. He is often called the "father of genetics." His studies showed that there was particulate inheritance of traits according to basic laws of inheritance. The significance of Mendel's work was not recognized until the turn of the twentieth century.

145. Max Planck (1858 – 1947)



Born: Max Karl Ernst Ludwig Planck 23 April 1858 Kiel, Duchy of Holstein

Died: 4 October 1947 (aged 89) Göttingen, Lower Saxony, Bizone, Allied-occupied Germany

Spouse(s): Marie Merck (m. 1887; died 1909) Marga von Hosslin (m. 1911)

Awards: Nobel Prize in Physics for his quantum theory (1918), Foreign Associate of the National Academy of Sciences (1926), Lorentz Medal (1927), Copley Medal (1929), Max Planck Medal (1929), Goethe Prize (1945)

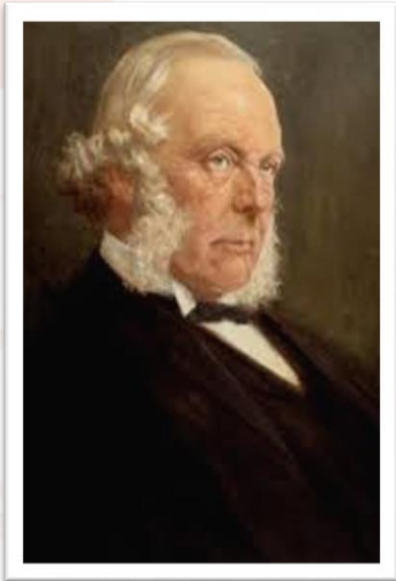
Quotes:

- ★ “When you change the way you look at things, the things you look at change.”
- ★ “Science advances one funeral at a time.”
- ★ “Experiment is the only means of knowledge at our disposal. Everything else is poetry, imagination.”

About:

Max Planck, in full Max Karl Ernst Ludwig Planck, (born April 23, 1858, Kiel, Schleswig [Germany]-died October 4, 1947, Göttingen, Germany), German theoretical physicist who originated quantum theory, which won him the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1918.

146. Joseph Lister (1827 – 1912)



Born: 5 April 1827 Upton House, West Ham, England

Died: 10 February 1912 (aged 84) Walmer, Kent, England

Nationality: English, British

Spouse(s): Agnes Lister (nee Syme)

Parent(s): Joseph Jackson Lister, Isabella Harris

Known for: Surgical sterile techniques

Awards: Royal Medal (1880), Cameron Prize for Therapeutics of the University of Edinburgh (1890), Albert Medal (1894), Copley Medal (1902)

Quotes:

- ★ “I am a believer in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity.”
- ★ “I trust I may be enabled in the treatment of patients always to act with a single eye to their good.”

About:

Joseph Lister, in full Joseph Lister, Baron Lister of Lyme Regis, also called (1883-97) Sir Joseph Lister, Baronet, British surgeon and medical scientist who was the founder of antiseptic medicine and a pioneer in preventive medicine. While his method, based on the use of antiseptics, is no longer employed, his principle-that bacteria must never gain entry into an operation wound-remains the basis of surgery to this day. He was made a baronet in 1883 and raised to the peerage in 1897.

147. Nikolaus August Otto (1832 – 1891)



- ❖ **Born:** 10 June 1832 Holzhausen an der Haide
- ❖ **Died:** 26 January 1891 (aged 58) Cologne
- ❖ **Nationality:** German
- ❖ **Occupation:** Engineer
- ❖ **Known for:** Internal combustion engine
- ❖ **Spouse(s):** Anna Gossi

About:

Nikolaus August Otto was a German engineer who developed an effective internal combustion engine. Otto's development of a four-stroke engine significantly reduced the weight and increased the power of a petrol engine, making petrol-powered cars a realistic proposition and alternative to steam power. It ushered in a new era of the automobile, which changed life for millions in the Twentieth Century. Nikolaus Otto was born 14 June 1832 in Holzhausen an der Haide, Germany. After leaving school he gained work as a grocery salesman selling colonial goods, such as coffee, tea, and sugar.

148. Francisco Pizarro (1471 – 1541)



Born: 16 March 1478, Trujillo, Spain

Died: 26 June 1541, Lima, Peru

Spouse: Quispe Sisa

Nickname(s): Apu ("chief" in Quechua) or Machu Capitan ("Old Captain" in Quechua)

Parents: Francisca Gonzalez Mateos, Gonzalo Pizarro y Rodríguez

Quotes:

★ "Prepare your hearts as a fortress, for there will be no other."

About:

Francisco Pizarro, (born c. 1475, Trujillo, Extremadura, Castile-died June 26, 1541, Lima), Conquistador who seized the Inca empire for Spain. In 1510 he enrolled in an expedition of exploration in the New World, and three years later he joined Vasco Núñez de Balboa on the expedition that discovered the Pacific. He made two voyages of discovery down the Colombian coast (1524–25, 1526–28) and continued his explorations southward, naming the new territory Peru. In 1531 he set sail for Peru with his 4 brothers, 180 men, and 37 horses. He soon encountered emissaries of the Inca emperor, Atahualpa, and arranged a meeting. There his men slaughtered the emperor's unarmed retainers and took him hostage. After accepting a rich ransom for Atahualpa's release, Pizarro had him garroted. He spent the rest of his life consolidating Spain's hold on Peru. He founded Lima (1535), where he was killed by fellow Spaniards he had betrayed.

149. Hernando Cortes (1485 – 1547)



Born: Hernando Cortés de Monroy y Pizarro Altamirano 1485 Medellín, Castile

Died: December 2, 1547 (aged 61–62) Castilleja de la Cuesta, Castile

Nationality: Castilian

Spouse(s): Catalina Suarez (m. 1516; died 1522) Juana de Zuniga (m. 1529)

Known for: Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire, the Spanish conquest of Honduras

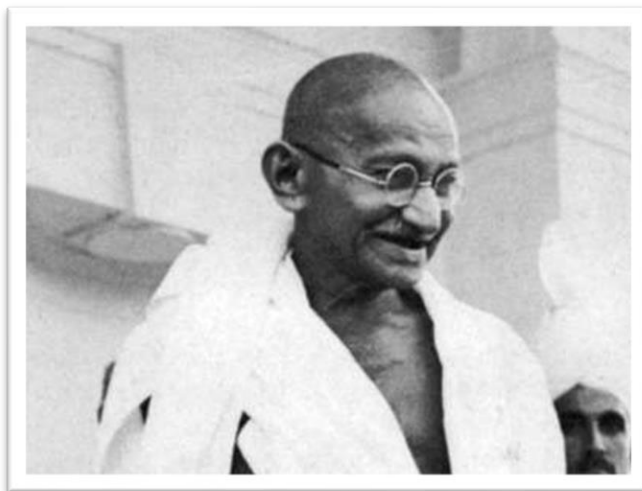
Quotes:

- ★ “We Spaniards know a sickness of the heart that only gold can cure.”
- ★ “He travels safest in the dark night who travels lightest.”

About:

Hernán Cortés, in full Hernán Cortés, marqués del Valle de Oaxaca, also called Hernando Cortés or Fernando Cortés, Cortés also spelled Cortéz, (born 1485, Medellín, near Mérida, Extremadura, Castile [Spain]-died December 2, 1547, Castilleja de la Cuesta, near Sevilla), Spanish conquistador who overthrew the Aztec empire (1519–21) and won Mexico for the crown of Spain.

150. Mahatma Gandhi (1869 - 1948)



- ❖ **Born:** 2 October 1869, Porbandar
- ❖ **Died:** 30 January 1948, New Delhi
- ❖ **Full name:** Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- ❖ **Spouse:** Kasturba Gandhi (m. 1883–1944)

Quotes:

- ★ “Be the change that you wish to see in the world.”
- ★ “Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever.’
- ★ “The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others.”

About:

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 2nd October 1869 and was entitled “Father of Nation” and Mahatma Gandhi because of his great deeds. Married to Kasturba at 13, he studied law in London and went to South Africa for a practice where racial discrimination towards some Indians inspired him to fight for human rights. Later, after watching the status of India ruled by Englishmen, Gandhi fiercely joined the freedom fight. He took “DandiKuch” on his barefoot to relieve tax on salt and led several non-violence movements against Britishers in efforts for freedom.

151. Subhash Chandra Bose (1897 -1945)



- ❖ **Born:** 23 January 1897, Cuttack
- ❖ **Died:** 18 August 1945, Taipei, Taiwan
- ❖ **Spouse:** Emilie Schenkl (m. 1937–1945)
- ❖ **Education:** Scottish Church College (1918), Presidency University
- ❖ **Parents:** Janakinath Bose, Prabhavati Bose

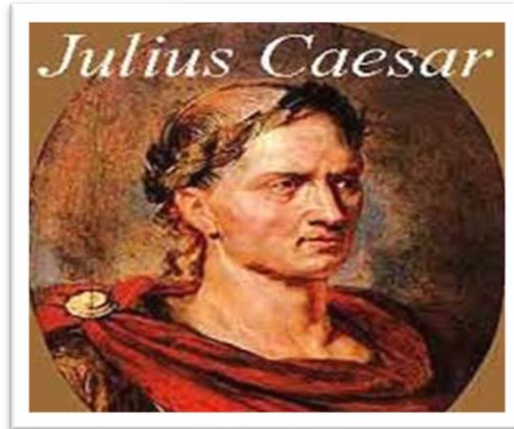
Quotes:

- ★ “No real change in history has ever been achieved by discussions.”
- ★ “The secret of political bargaining is to look more strong than what you really are.’
- ★ “Freedom is not given - it is taken.”

About:

Famous with the title Netaji, Subhas Chandra Bose was born in 1897 in Orissa. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre potentially shook him and made his return to India from England in 1921. He joined Indian National Congress and was a part of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Since he wasn't content with the Non-Violence method of freedom as promoted by Gandhi Ji, he went to Germany for help and eventually formed Indian National Army (INA) and Azad Hind Government.

152. Julius Caesar (100 BC – 44 BC)



- ❖ **Born:** 12 July 100 BC Rome, Italy
- ❖ **Died:** 15 March 44 BC (aged 55) Rome, Italy
- ❖ **Cause of death:** Assassination (stab wounds)
- ❖ **Spouse(s):** Cossutia (disputed), Cornelia (m. 84 BC; d. 69 BC), Pompeia (m. 67 BC; div. 61 BC), Calpurnia (m. 59 BC)
- ❖ **Parent(s):** Gaius Julius Caesar and Aurelia
- ❖ **Years:** 81–45 BC
- ❖ **Awards:** Civic Crown

Quotes:

- ★ “I came, I saw, I conquered.”
- ★ “I had rather be first in a village than second at Rome.’
- ★ “It is better to create than to learn! Creating is the essence of life.”

About:

Julius Caesar, in full Gaius Julius Caesar, (born July 12/13, 100? BCE, Rome [Italy]-died March 15, 44 BCE, Rome), celebrated Roman general and statesman, the conqueror of Gaul (58–50 BCE), victor in the civil war of 49–45 BCE, and dictator (46–44 BCE), who was launching a series of political and social reforms when he was assassinated by a group of nobles

in the Senate House on the Ides of March. Caesar changed the course of the history of the Greco-Roman world decisively and irreversibly. The Greco-Roman society has been extinct for so long that most of the names of its great men mean little to the average, educated modern person. But Caesar's name, like Alexander's, is still on people's lips throughout the Christian and Islamic worlds. Even people who know nothing of Caesar as a historic personality are familiar with his family name as a title signifying a ruler who is in some sense uniquely supreme or paramount—the meaning of Kaiser in German, tsar in the Slavonic languages, and qayşar in the languages of the Islamic world.

153. William the Conqueror (1028 – 1087)



Born: about 1028, Falaise, Duchy of Normandy, Kingdom of France

Died: 9 September 1087 (aged about 59), Priory of Saint Gervase, Rouen, Duchy of Normandy

Spouse: Matilda of Flanders (m. 1051/2; died 1083)

Father: Robert the Magnificent

Mother: Herleva of Falaise

Quotes:

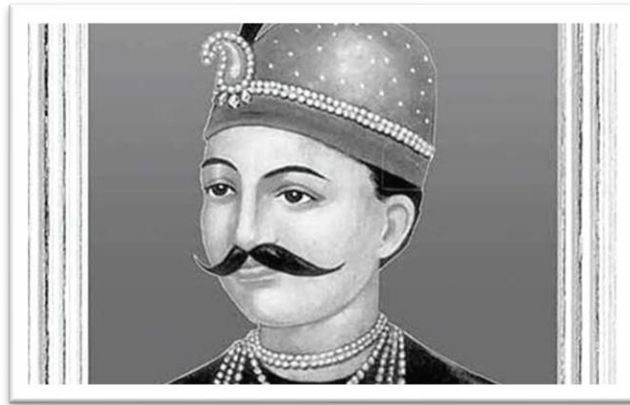
- ★ “The only thing neutral in war is war itself: it fucks both winners and losers alike.”

About:

William I, byname William the Conqueror or William the Bastard or William of Normandy, French Guillaume le Conquérant or Guillaume le

Bâtard or Guillaume de Normandie, (born c. 1028, Falaise, Normandy [France]-died September 9, 1087, Rouen), duke of Normandy (as William II) from 1035 and king of England (as William I) from 1066, one of the greatest soldiers and rulers of the Middle Ages. He made himself the mightiest noble in France and then changed the course of England's history by his conquest of that country.

154. Tantia Tope



- ❖ **Born:** 1814, Yeola
- ❖ **Died:** 18 April 1859, Shivpuri
- ❖ **Full name:** Ramachandra Pandurang Tope
- ❖ **Nationality:** Indian
- ❖ **Other name:** Ramachandra Panduranga
- ❖ **Parents:** Pandurang Rao Tope, Rukhmabai

About:

Tantia Tope was born in 1814 and became one of the great classic Indian rebellions in 1857. He led a group of soldiers and to fight and end the dominance of the British. A firm follower of Nana Sahib, he served as General and continued his fight despite extreme circumstances. Tania made General Windham leave Kanpur and was involved in reinstating Rani Lakshmi to Gwalior.

155. Edward Jenner (1749 – 1823)



Born: 17 May 1749, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, England

Died: 26 January 1823 (aged 73), Berkeley, Gloucestershire, England

Known for: Smallpox vaccine, Vaccination

Quotes:

- ★ “The deviation of man from the state in which he was originally placed by nature seems to have proved to him a prolific source of diseases”.
- ★ “The highest powers in our nature are our sense of moral excellence, the principle of reason and reflection, benevolence to our creatures and our love of the Divine Being.”

About:

Edward Jenner, English surgeon and discoverer of vaccination for smallpox. Jenner was born at a time when the patterns of British medical practice and education were undergoing gradual change. Slowly the division between the Oxford- or Cambridge-trained physicians and the apothecaries or surgeons-who were much less educated and who acquired their medical knowledge through apprenticeship rather than through academic work-was becoming less sharp, and hospital work was becoming much more important.

156. Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen (1845 – 1923)



Born: Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, 27 March 1845 Lennep, Kingdom of Prussia, German Confederation

Died: 10 February 1923 (aged 77), Munich, Bavaria, Germany

Known for: Discovery of X-rays, Magnetolectric effect, Dielectric elastomer EAPs

Awards: Matteucci Medal, Rumford Medal, Elliott Cresson Medal, Barnard Medal, Nobel Prize in Physics

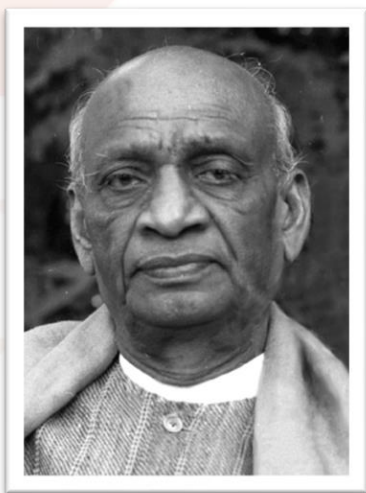
Quotes:

- ★ “The physicist in preparing for his work need three things, mathematics, mathematics, and mathematics.”
- ★ “It seemed at first a new kind of invisible light. It was clearly something new, something unrecorded.”
- ★ “There is much to do, and I am busy, very busy.”

About:

Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen was born on March 27, 1845, at Lennep in the Lower Rhine Province of Germany, as the only child of a merchant in, and manufacturer of, cloth. His mother was Charlotte Constanze Frowein of Amsterdam, a member of an old Lennep family which had settled in Amsterdam. When he was three years old, his family moved to Apeldoorn in The Netherlands, where he went to the Institute of Martinus Herman van Doorn, a boarding school. He did not show any special aptitude, but showed a love of nature and was fond of roaming in the open country and forests. He was especially apt at making mechanical contrivances, a characteristic which remained with him also in later life. In 1862 he entered a technical school at Utrecht, where he was however unfairly expelled, accused of having produced a caricature of one of the teachers, which was in fact done by someone else.

157. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (1875 - 1950)



Born: 31 October 1875, Nadia

Died: 15 December 1950, Mumbai

Full name: Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel

Nicknames: Bismarck of India, Strong (Iron) Man, Sardar, Iron Man Of India

Awards: Bharat Ratna

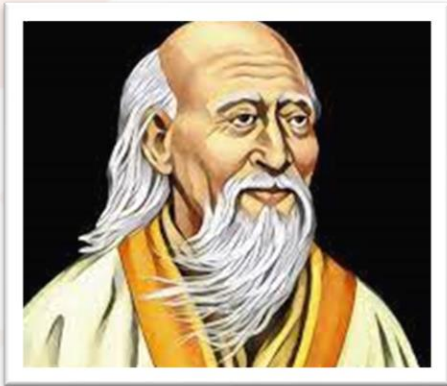
Quotes:

- ★ “Religion is a matter between the man and his Maker.”
- ★ “Manpower without Unity is not a strength unless it is harmonized and united properly, then it becomes a spiritual power.”
- ★ “Today we must remove distinctions of high and low, rich and poor, caste or creed.”

About:

Most brave and epic from a young age, Vallabhbhai Patel was born in 1875 and earned the title ‘Sardar’ after his heroic contribution in Bardoli Satyagrah. Due to his brave endeavors, he eventually began to be regarded as ‘the iron man of India.’. Sardar Patel was originally a lawyer but he withdrew from law and joined the freedom fight to represent India against British rulers. He became the Deputy PM of India after the independence and dedicated himself to integrating princely states into the Union of India.

158. Lao Tzu



Born: 571 BCE Chujen village, State of Chu; or modern Luyi, Henan

Died: Unknown, 5th-century BC

School: Taoism

Children: Li Zong

Region: Chinese philosophy

Grandchild: Li Tong

Quotes:

- ★ “The journey of a thousand miles begins with one step.”
- ★ “To the mind that is still, the whole universe surrenders.”
- ★ “He who knows does not speak. He who speaks does not know.”

About:

Laozi, (Chinese: “Master Lao” or “Old Master”) original name (Wade-Giles) Li Er, deified as Lao Jun, Tai Shang Lao-Jun, or Tai Shang Xuan Yuan Huangdi, also called Lao Dun or Lao Dan, (flourished 6th century BCE, China), the first philosopher of Chinese Daoism and the alleged author of the Daodejing, a primary Daoist writing. Modern scholars discount the possibility that the Daodejing was written by only one person but readily acknowledge the influence of Daoism on the development of Buddhism. Laozi is venerated as a philosopher by Confucians and as a saint or god in popular religion and was worshipped as an imperial ancestor during the Tang dynasty (618–907).

159. Ashoka (260 – 232 BC)



- ❖ **Born:** 304 BCE, Pataliputra, Mauryan Empire (adjacent to present-day Patna, Bihar, India)
- ❖ **Died:** 232 BCE (aged c. 71 – 72), Pataliputra (modern-day Patna), Bihar, India
- ❖ **Spouses:** Devi (Sri Lankan tradition), Karuvaki (own inscriptions), Padmavati (North Indian tradition), Asandhimitra (Sri Lankan tradition), Tishyaraksha (Sri Lankan and North Indian tradition)
- ❖ **Dynasty:** Maurya
- ❖ **Father:** Bindusara
- ❖ **Mother:** Subhadrangi or Dharma
- ❖ **Religion:** Buddhism

Quotes:

- ★ “Let all listen, and be willing to listen to the doctrines professed by others.”
- ★ “It is forbidden to decry other sects; the true believer gives honor to whatever in them is worthy of honor.”

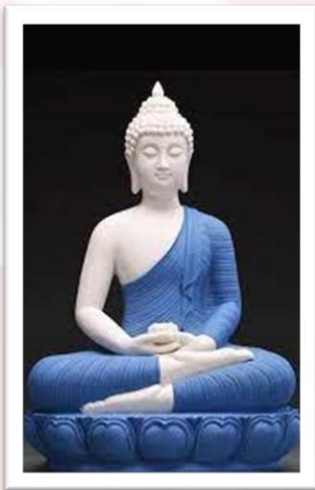
About:

Ashoka, also spelled Asoka, last major emperor of the Mauryan dynasty of India. His vigorous patronage of Buddhism during his reign (c. 265–238 BCE; also given as c. 273–232 BCE) furthered the expansion of

that religion throughout India. Following his successful but bloody conquest of the Kalinga country on the east coast, Ashoka renounced armed conquest and adopted a policy that he called “conquest by dharma”

In order to gain wide publicity for his teachings and his work, Ashoka made them known by means of oral announcements and by engravings on rocks and pillars at suitable sites. These inscriptions-the rock edicts and pillar edicts (e.g The lion capital of the pillar found at Sarnath, which has become India’s national emblem), mostly dated in various years of his reign-contain statements regarding his thoughts and actions and provide information on his life and acts. His utterances rang of frankness and sincerity.

160. Buddha



Born: 563 BCE or 480 BCE, Lumbini Province, Nepal

Died: 483 BCE or 400 BCE, Kushinagar

Full name: Siddhartha Gautama

Parents: Suddhodana, Maya Devi

Known for: Founder of Buddhism

Quotes:

- ★ “A disciplined mind brings happiness.”
- ★ “Do not dwell in the past, do not dream of the future, concentrate

the mind on the present moment.”

★ “The mind is everything. What you think you become.”

About:

Gautama Buddha, popularly known as the Buddha (also known as Siddhattha Gotama or Siddhartha Gautama or Shakyamuni), was an ascetic, a religious leader, and teacher who lived in ancient India. He is regarded as the founder of the world religion of Buddhism and revered by Buddhists as an enlightened being. He taught for around 45 years and built a large following, both monastic and lay. His teaching is based on his insight into the arising of suffering or dissatisfaction and its ending—the state called Nirvana. The Buddha was born into an aristocratic family in the Shakya clan but eventually renounced lay life.

161. Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1780 - 1839)



Born: 2 November 1780

Died: 27 June 1839 (aged 58)

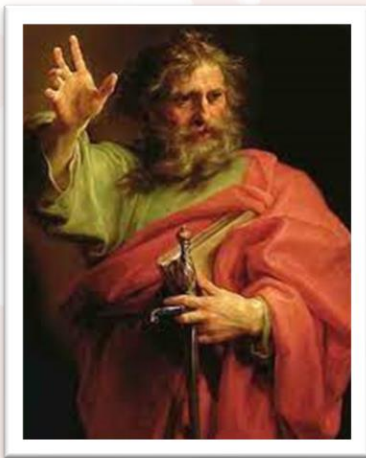
Parents: Sardar Maha Singh, Mother Raj Kaur

About:

Maharaja Ranjit Singh, also known as the “Lion of Punjab” or “Sher-e-Punjab,” was the first Maharaja of the Sikh Empire, which controlled the northwest Indian subcontinent in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Afghan invasions, chronic infighting among Punjab's numerous sovereign kingdoms, and the impending prospect of British expansion had left the province politically unstable, economically weak, and religiously divided by the time Ranjit Singh was born in 1780. All of this changed with the ascension of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. During his rule, Punjab and Northwest India experienced a golden era. Though a devout Sikh who spearheaded an effort to repair his religion's main sites, notably the Harmandir Sahib or "Golden Temple" in Amritsar, he also went to considerable pains to protect religious freedom inside his borders. People from all walks of life, religions, and castes were engaged in his empire's modernized army and administration. Infrastructure was renovated, trade was opened and developed, and the arts flourished under his rule.

162. Saint Paul



Born: 5 AD, Tarsus, Turkey

Died: 64/67 AD, Rome, Italy

Nickname: Saul of Tarsus

Occupation: Christian missionary

Quotes:

- ★ "Hope does not disappoint."
- ★ "We walk by faith, not by sight."
- ★ "Do not be conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your minds."

About:

Paul is commonly known as Paul the Apostle and Saint Paul was a Christian apostle (although not one of the Twelve Apostles) who spread the teachings of Jesus in the first-century world. Generally regarded as one of the most important figures of the Apostolic Age, he founded several Christian communities in Asia Minor and Europe from the mid-30s to the mid-50s AD. According to the New Testament book Acts of the Apostles, Paul was a Pharisee; he participated in the persecution of early disciples of Jesus, possibly Hellenised diaspora Jews converted to Christianity, in the area of Jerusalem, prior to his conversion.

163. Ts'ai Lun

- ❖ **Born:** 57 AD, Leiyang, Hengyang, China
- ❖ **Died:** 121 AD, Luoyang, China
- ❖ **Known for:** Development of paper and papermaking
- ❖ **Occupation:** Eunuch court official

About:

Cai Lun formerly romanized as Ts'ai Lun was a Chinese eunuch court official of the Eastern Han dynasty. Cai Lun was born in Guiyang Commandery (modern-day Leiyang, Hunan province) in the Eastern Han dynasty (25–220 CE). His exact year of birth is unknown; estimates include c. 50, c. 57, and c. 62. Other than being born into a poor family, virtually nothing is known of his early life.[19] Guiyang was a southern commandery, where Han Chinese had immigrated for hundreds of years to plant and cultivate rice. Legends suggest there was a pool near his home, south of which was a stone mortar that Cai would later use for papermaking. He is traditionally regarded as the inventor of paper and the modern papermaking process. Although early forms of paper had existed since the 3rd century BCE, he occupies a pivotal place in the history of paper due to his addition of tree bark and hemp ends, which resulted in the large-scale manufacture and worldwide spread of paper.

164. Christopher Columbus (1451 - 1506)

**Born:** 1451, Genoa, Italy**Died:** 20 May 1506, Valladolid, Spain**Parents:** Domenico Colombo, Susanna Fontanarossa**Spouse:** Filipa Moniz Perestrelo**Occupation:** Maritime explorer

Quotes:

- ★ “The sea will grant each man new hope, and sleep will bring dreams of home.”
- ★ “Tomorrow morning before we depart, I intend to land and see what can be found in the neighborhood.”
- ★ “It is easy to discover what another has discovered before.”

About:

Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer and navigator who completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean, opening the way for the widespread European exploration and colonization of the Americas. His expeditions, sponsored by the Catholic Monarchs of Spain, were the first European contact with the Caribbean, Central America, and South America. The name Christopher Columbus is the Anglicisation of the Latin Christophorus Columbus. Scholars generally agree that Columbus was born in the Republic of Genoa and spoke a dialect of Ligurian as his first language. He went to sea at a young age and traveled widely, as far north as the British Isles and as far south as what is now Ghana.

165. Louis Pasteur (1822 - 1895)



Born: 27 December 1822, Dole, France

Died: 28 September 1895, Marnes-la-Coquette, France

Parents: Jean Joseph Pasteur, Jeanne Etiennette Roqui

Known for: Created the first vaccines for rabies, Cholera vaccine, Anthrax vaccines
Pasteurization

Awards: Legion of Honor Grand Cross (1881), Rumford Medal (1856), Foreign Member of the Royal Society (1869), Copley Medal (1874), Albert Medal (1882)

Fields: Biology, Microbiology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics

Quotes:

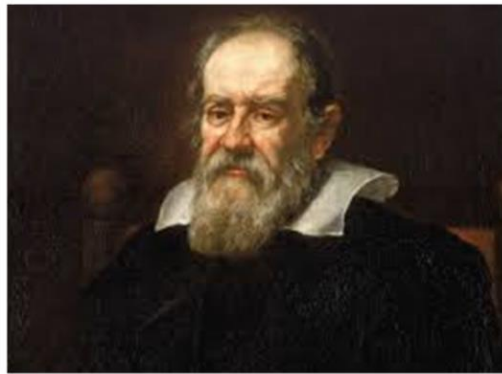
- ★ “The more I study nature, the more I stand amazed at the work of the Creator. Science brings men nearer to God.”
- ★ “Science knows no country, because knowledge belongs to humanity, and is the torch which illuminates the world.”
- ★ “To know how to wonder and question is the first step of the mind toward discovery.”

About:

Louis Pasteur was a French chemist and microbiologist renowned for his discoveries of the principles of vaccination, microbial fermentation, and pasteurization. His research in chemistry led to remarkable breakthroughs in the understanding of the causes and preventions of diseases, which laid down the foundations of hygiene, public health, and much of modern medicine. His works are credited with saving millions of lives through the development of vaccines for rabies and anthrax. He is regarded as one of the founders of modern bacteriology and has been

honored as the "father of bacteriology" and as the "father of microbiology". Early in his career, his investigation of tartaric acid resulted in the first resolution of what are now called optical isomers. His work led the way to the current understanding of a fundamental principle in the structure of organic compounds. He was the director of the Pasteur Institute, established in 1887, until his death, and his body was interred in a vault beneath the institute.

166. Galileo Galilei (1564 - 1642)



- ❖ **Born:** 15 February 1564, Pisa, Italy
- ❖ **Died:** 8 January 1642, Arcetri, Italy
- ❖ **Parents:** Vincenzo Galilei, Giulia di Cosimo Ammannati
- ❖ **Known for:** Analytical dynamics, Heliocentrism, Kinematics, observational astronomy
- ❖ **Full name:** Galileo di Vincenzo Bonaiuti de' Galilei
- ❖ **Fields:** Physics, Astronomy, Engineering, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics

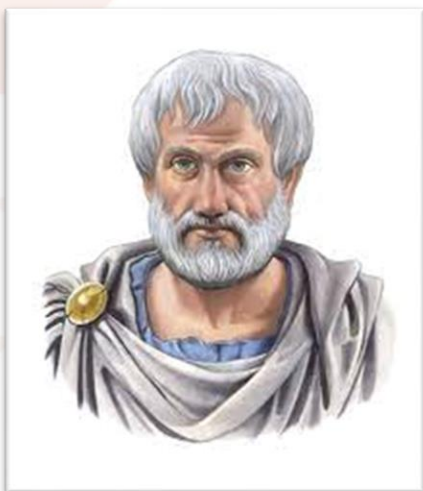
Quotes:

- ★ “You can't teach anybody anything, only make them realize the answers are already inside them.”
- ★ “The laws of nature are written by the hand of God in the language of mathematics.”
- ★ “I've loved the stars too fondly to be fearful of the night.”

About:

An astronomer, physicist, and engineer, sometimes described as a polymath, from Pisa, in modern-day Italy. Galileo has been called the "father" of observational astronomy, modern physics, the scientific method, and modern science. Galileo studied speed and velocity, gravity and free fall, the principle of relativity, inertia, projectile motion, and also worked in applied science and technology, describing the properties of pendulums and "hydrostatic balances". He invented the thermoscope and various military compasses and used the telescope for scientific observations of celestial objects. His contributions to observational astronomy include the telescopic confirmation of the phases of Venus, observation of the four largest satellites of Jupiter, observation of Saturn's rings, and analysis of sunspots.

167. Aristotle



Born: 384 BC, Stagira, Greece

Died: 322 BC, Chalcis, Greece

Notable students: Alexander the Great, Theophrastus, Aristoxenus

Known for: Aristotelian philosophy, Syllogism, Theory of the soul, Virtue ethics

Fields: Physics, Ethics, Poetry, Psychology, Aesthetics

Quotes:

- ★ “Knowing yourself is the beginning of all wisdom.”
- ★ “Happiness is the meaning and the purpose of life, the whole aim, and end of human existence.”
- ★ “Educating the mind without educating the heart is no education at all.”

About:

Aristotle was born in the city of Stagira in Northern Greece. His father, Nicomachus, died when Aristotle was a child, and he was brought up by a guardian. At seventeen or eighteen years of age he joined Plato's Academy in Athens and remained there until the age of thirty-seven (c. 347 BC). Shortly after Plato died, Aristotle left Athens and, at the request of Philip II of Macedon, tutored Alexander the Great beginning in 343 BC. He established a library in the Lyceum which helped him to produce many of his hundreds of books on papyrus scrolls. he was the founder of the Lyceum, the Peripatetic school of philosophy, and the Aristotelian tradition. His writings cover many subjects including physics, biology, zoology, metaphysics, logic, ethics, aesthetics, poetry, theatre, music, rhetoric, psychology, linguistics, economics, politics, meteorology, geology, and government.

168. Euclid



Born: c. 325 BC

Died: c. 270 BC, Alexandria, Egypt

Notable students: Alexander the Great, Theophrastus, Aristoxenus

Known for: Euclidean geometry, Euclid's Elements, Euclidean algorithm

Fields: Mathematics

Quotes:

- ★ “The laws of nature are but the mathematical thoughts of God.”
- ★ “Better balance, less pain, and less restless leg syndrome.”
- ★ “A prime number is one (which is) measured by a unit alone.”

About:

Euclid sometimes called Euclid of Alexandria to distinguish him from Euclid of Megara, was a Greek mathematician, often referred to as the "founder of geometry" or the "father of geometry". He was likely born around 325 BC, although the place and circumstances of both his birth and death are unknown and may only be estimated relative to other people mentioned with him. His Elements is one of the most influential works in the history of mathematics, serving as the main textbook for teaching mathematics (especially geometry) from the time of its publication until the late 19th or early 20th century. In the Elements, Euclid deduced the theorems of what is now called Euclidean geometry from a small set of axioms. Euclid also wrote works on perspective, conic sections, spherical geometry, number theory, and mathematical rigor.

169. Moses



- ❖ **Born:** Goshen (Lower Egypt), Ancient Egypt
- ❖ **Died:** Mount Nebo, Moab
- ❖ **Parents:** Amram (father), Jochebed (mother), Pharaoh's daughter (adoptive mother)
- ❖ **Known for:** Prophet

Quotes:

- ★ "Our journey is just beginning."
- ★ "I have been a stranger in a foreign land."
- ★ "Never leave fish to find fish."

About:

Moses is considered the most important prophet in Judaism and one of the most important prophets in Christianity, Islam, the Druze faith, the Baha'i Faith, and other Abrahamic religions. According to both the Bible and the Quran, Moses was the leader of the Israelites and lawgiver to whom the authorship, or "acquisition from heaven", of the Torah (the first five books of the Bible) is attributed. Moses is seen as a legendary figure, whilst retaining the possibility that Moses or a Moses-like figure existed in the 13th century BCE. Rabbinical Judaism calculated the lifespan of Moses corresponding to 1391–1271 BCE; Jerome suggested 1592 BCE, and James Ussher suggested 1571 BCE as his birth year.

170. Shih Huang Ti (259 BC - 210 BC)



Born: 18 February 259 BC, Handan, China

Died: 10 September 210 BC

Parents: King Zhuangxiang of Qin, Queen Dowager Zhao

Other names: Qin Shi Huang

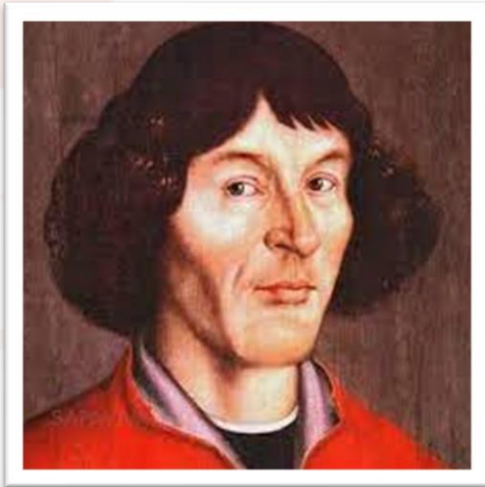
Quotes:

- ★ "I am Emperor, my descendants will be numerous. From the second generation to the ten-thousandth, my line will not end."
- ★ "I have collected all the writings of the Empire and burnt those which were of no use."
- ★ "The reason why China suffers bitterly from endless wars is because of the existence of feudal lords and kings."

About:

Qin Shi Huang or Shihuangdi was the founder of the Qin dynasty and the first emperor of a unified China. Born in the Qin state as Ying Zheng or Zhao Zheng, his parents were King Zhuangxiang of Qin and Lady Zhao. The wealthy merchant Lu Buwei assisted him in succeeding his father as the ruler of Qin, after which he became King Zheng of Qin. When he was 38, the Qin had conquered all of the other Warring States and unified all of China in 221 BCE, resulting in his ascension as China's first emperor. During his reign, his generals greatly expanded the size of the Chinese state: campaigns south of Chu permanently added the Yue lands of Hunan and Guangdong to the Chinese cultural orbit; campaigns in Central Asia conquered the Ordos Loop from the nomad Xiongnu, although eventually, it would also lead to their confederation under Modu Chanyu.

171. Nicolaus Copernicus (1473-1543)



Born: 19 February 1473, Torun, Poland

Died: 24 May 1543, Frombork, Poland

Parents: Barbara Watzenrode, Nicolaus Copernicus Sr.

Fields: Astronomy, Economics, Mathematics, Medicine, Canon law, Politics

Known for: Heliocentrism, the Quantity theory of money, Gresham-Copernicus law

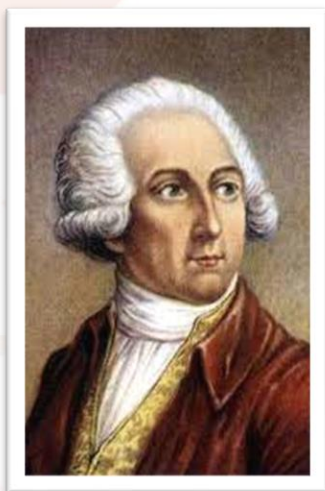
Quotes:

- ★ "Of all things visible, the highest is the heaven of the fixed stars."
- ★ "Finally we shall place the Sun himself at the center of the Universe."
- ★ "Every light has its shadow, and every shadow hath a succeeding morning."

About:

Nicolaus Copernicus was a Renaissance polymath, active as a mathematician, astronomer, and Catholic canon, who formulated a model of the universe that placed the Sun rather than Earth at its center. In all likelihood, Copernicus developed his model independently of Aristarchus of Samos, an ancient Greek astronomer who had formulated such a model some eighteen centuries earlier. Copernicus was born and died in Royal Prussia, a region that had been part of the Kingdom of Poland since 1466. A polyglot and polymath, he obtained a doctorate in canon law and was a mathematician, astronomer, physician, classics scholar, translator, governor, diplomat, and economist. In 1517 he derived a quantity theory of money - a key concept in economics - and in 1519 he formulated an economic principle that later came to be called Gresham's law.

172. Antoine Lavoisier (1743-1794)



Born: 26 August 1743, Paris, France

Died: 8 May 1794, Paris, France

Full name: Antoine-Laurent de Lavoisier

Spouse: Marie-Anne Paulze Lavoisier

Known for: Acids and bases, Oxygen, Silicon, Law of conservation of mass, Thermochemistry, Hydrogen

Fields: Biologist, chemist

Quotes:

- ★ “Languages are true analytical methods.”
- ★ “Nothing is lost, nothing is created, everything is transformed.”
- ★ “Vegetation is the basic instrument the creator uses to set all of nature in motion.”

About:

Antoine-Laurent de Lavoisier also Antoine Lavoisier after the French Revolution, was a French nobleman and chemist who was central to the 18th-century chemical revolution and who had a large influence on both the history of chemistry and the history of biology. It is generally accepted that Lavoisier's great accomplishments in chemistry stem largely from his changing the science from a qualitative to a quantitative one. Lavoisier is most noted for his discovery of the role oxygen plays in combustion. He recognized and named oxygen (1778) and hydrogen (1783), and opposed the phlogiston theory. Lavoisier helped construct the metric system, wrote the first extensive list of elements, and helped to reform chemical nomenclature. He predicted the existence of silicon (1787) and discovered that, although matter may change its form or shape, its mass always remains the same.

173. James Watt (1736-1819)



- ❖ **Born:** 19 January 1736, Greenock, United Kingdom
- ❖ **Died:** 25 August 1819, Heathfield Hall
- ❖ **Parents:** Agnes Muirhead, James Watt
- ❖ **Fields:** Mechanical engineering
- ❖ **Known for:** Watt steam engine, Separate condenser, Parallel motion, Centrifugal governor.

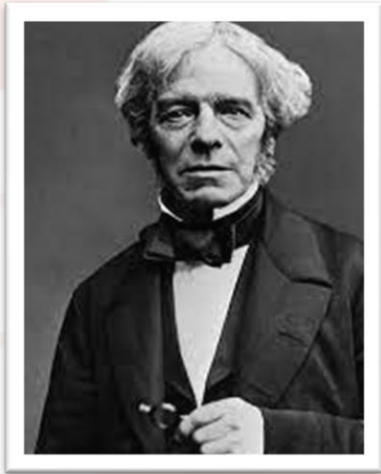
Quotes:

- ★ “It is not worth my while to manufacture in three countries only, but I can find it very worthwhile to make it for the whole world.”

About:

James Watt was a Scottish inventor, mechanical engineer, and chemist who improved on Thomas Newcomen's 1712 Newcomen steam engine with his Watt steam engine in 1776, which was fundamental to the changes brought by the Industrial Revolution in both his native Great Britain and the rest of the world. While working as an instrument maker at the University of Glasgow, Watt became interested in the technology of steam engines. He realized that contemporary engine designs wasted a great deal of energy by repeatedly cooling and reheating the cylinder. Watt introduced a design enhancement, the separate condenser, which avoided this waste of energy and radically improved the power, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness of steam engines. Eventually, he adapted his engine to produce rotary motion, greatly broadening its use beyond pumping water.

174. Michael Faraday (1791-1867)



Born: 22 September 1791, Newington Butts, London, United Kingdom

Died: 25 August 1867, Hampton Court Palace, Molesey, United Kingdom

Parents: Margaret Hastwell, James Faraday

Spouse: Sarah Barnard

Fields: Physics, Chemistry

Awards: Royal Medal (1835 and 1846), Copley Medal (1832 and 1838), Rumford Medal (1846), Albert Medal (1866)

Known for: Faraday's law of induction, Faraday balance, Faraday's laws of electrolysis

Quotes:

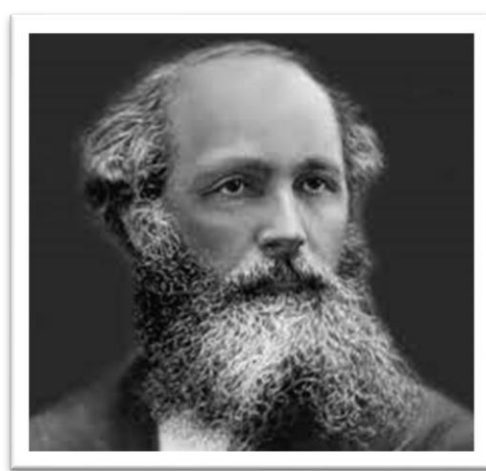
- ★ “Nothing is too wonderful to be true if it is consistent with the laws of nature.”
- ★ “Nature is our kindest friend and best critic in experimental science if we only allow her intimations to fall unbiased on our minds.”
- ★ “There’s nothing quite as frightening as someone who knows they are right.”

About:

Michael Faraday was an English scientist who contributed to the study of electromagnetism and electrochemistry. His main discoveries include the principles underlying electromagnetic induction, diamagnetism, and electrolysis. Although Faraday received little formal education, he was one of the most influential scientists in history. It was by his research on the magnetic field around a conductor carrying a direct current that Faraday established the basis for the concept of the electromagnetic field in physics. Faraday also established that magnetism

could affect rays of light and that there was an underlying relationship between the two phenomena. He similarly discovered the principles of electromagnetic induction and diamagnetism and the laws of electrolysis. His inventions of electromagnetic rotary devices formed the foundation of electric motor technology, and it was largely due to his efforts that electricity became practical for use in technology.

175. James Clerk Maxwell (1831-1879)



- ❖ **Born:** 13 June 1831, Edinburgh, Scotland, United Kingdom
- ❖ **Died:** 5 November 1879, Cambridge, United Kingdom
- ❖ **Parents:** John Clerk Maxwell of Middlebie, Frances Cay
- ❖ **Spouse:** Katherine Clerk Maxwell
- ❖ **Fields:** Physics and mathematics
- ❖ **Awards:** Rumford Medal, Smith's Prize
- ❖ **Known for:** Statistical mechanics, Maxwell's equations, Maxwell–Boltzmann statistics

Quotes:

- ★ “I have looked into most philosophical systems and I have seen that none will work without God.”
- ★ “Thoroughly conscious ignorance is the prelude to every real advance in science.”
- ★ “The only laws of matter are those that our minds must fabricate and the only laws of mind are fabricated for it by matter.”

About:

James Clerk Maxwell was a Scottish mathematician and scientist responsible for the classical theory of electromagnetic radiation, which was the first theory to describe electricity, magnetism, and light as different manifestations of the same phenomenon. Maxwell's equations for electromagnetism have been called the "second great unification in physics" where the first one had been realized by Isaac Newton. With the publication of "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field" in 1865, Maxwell demonstrated that electric and magnetic fields travel through space as waves move at the speed of light. He proposed that light is an undulation in the same medium that is the cause of electric and magnetic phenomena. The unification of light and electrical phenomena led to his prediction of the existence of radio waves. Maxwell is also regarded as a founder of the modern field of electrical engineering.

176. Martin Luther (1483-1546)



- ❖ **Born:** 10 November 1483, Eisleben, Germany
- ❖ **Died:** 18 February 1546, Eisleben, Germany
- ❖ **Parents:** Hans Luther, Margarethe Luther
- ❖ **Spouse:** Katharina von Bora
- ❖ **Notable work:** Ninety-five Theses, Luther's Large Catechism, Luther's Small Catechism.
- ❖ **Notable ideas:** Theology of the Cross, Law, and Gospel

Quotes:

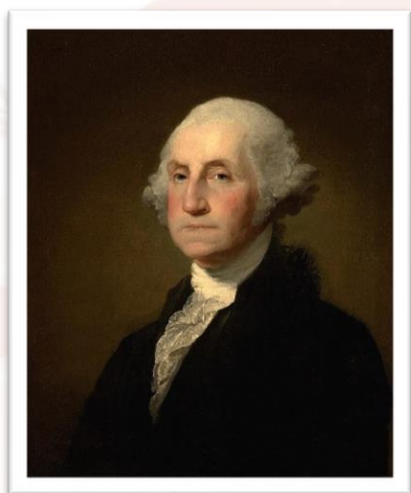
- ★ "Everything that is done in this world is done by hope."
- ★ "If you want to change the world, pick up your pen and write."
- ★ "You have as much laughter as you have faith."

About:

Martin Luther was a German priest, theologian, author, composer, former Augustinian friar, and is best known as a seminal figure in the Protestant Reformation and as the namesake of Lutheranism. Luther was ordained to the priesthood in 1507. He came to reject several teachings and practices of the Roman Catholic Church; in particular, he disputed the

view on indulgences. Luther proposed an academic discussion of the practice and efficacy of indulgences in his Ninety-five Theses of 1517. His refusal to renounce all of his writings at the demand of Pope Leo X in 1520 and the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V at the Diet of Worms in 1521 resulted in his ex-communication by the pope and condemnation as an outlaw by the Holy Roman Emperor.

177. George Washington (1732-1799)



Born: 22 February 1732, Westmoreland County, Virginia, United States

Died: December 14, 1799, Mount Vernon, Virginia, U.S.

Parents: Augustine Washington, Mary Ball Washington

Spouse: Martha Washington

Awards: Congressional Gold Medal

Quotes:

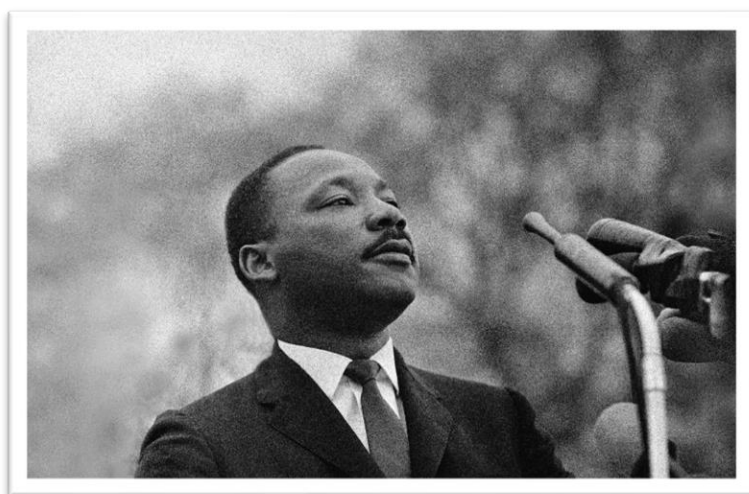
- ★ "It is better to be alone than in bad company."
- ★ "Guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism."
- ★ "Perseverance and spirit have done wonders in all ages."

About:

George Washington was an American soldier, statesman, and Founding Father who served as the first president of the United States from 1789 to 1797. Appointed by the Continental Congress as commander of the Continental Army, Washington led the Patriot forces to victory in

the American Revolutionary War, and presided at the Constitutional Convention of 1787, which established the Constitution of the United States and a federal government. Washington has been called the "Father of the Nation" for his manifold leadership in the formative days of the country.

178. Martin Luther King Jr (1929-1968)



- ❖ **Born:** January 15, 1929.
- ❖ **Died:** April 4, 1968
- ❖ **Children:** Yolanda, Martin, Dexter, Bernice
- ❖ **Parents:** Martin Luther King Sr. Alberta Williams King
- ❖ **Awards:** Nobel Peace Prize (1964) Presidential Medal of Freedom (posthumously, 1977)
- ❖ Congressional Gold Medal (posthumously, 2004)
- ❖ **Education:** Morehouse College (BA) Crozer Theological Seminary (BDiv) Boston University (Ph.D.)

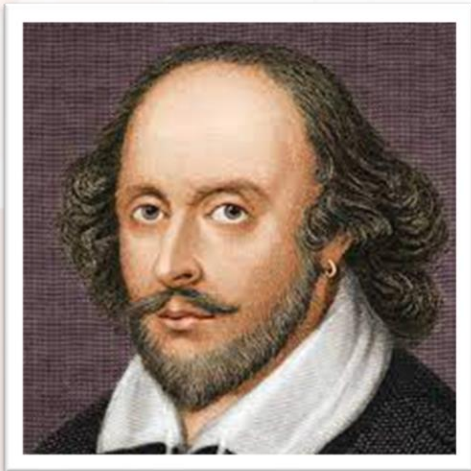
Quotes:

- ★ “The time is always right to do what is right.”
- ★ “Darkness cannot drive out darkness; only light can do that. Hate cannot drive out hate; only love can do that.”
- ★ “Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.”

About:

Globally renowned for his speech ‘I Have a Dream’ in Washington, MLK is one of the most celebrated souls across the globe and is named amongst the great leaders of the world. Just like Gandhi, he also continued his struggles through the Civil Rights Movement for the Afro-Americans. He was a firm believer in Christianity, hence, thoroughly followed non-violence.

179. William Shakespeare (1564-1616)



Born: April 1564, Stratford-upon-Avon, United Kingdom

Died: 23 April 1616, Stratford-upon-Avon, United Kingdom

Parents: John Shakespeare, Mary Arden

Spouse: Anne Hathaway

Occupation: Playwright, poet, actor

Quotes:

- ★ “Love all, trust a few, do wrong to none.”

- ★ “There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so.”
- ★ “Hell is empty and all the devils are here.”

About:

William Shakespeare was an English playwright, poet, and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's greatest dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon" (or simply "the Bard"). His extant works, including collaborations, consist of some 39 plays, 154 sonnets, three long narrative poems, and a few other verses, some of the uncertain authorship. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright. His works continue to be studied and reinterpreted.

180. John Dalton (1766-1844)



- ❖ **Born:** 6 September 1766, Eaglesfield, United Kingdom
- ❖ **Died:** 27 July 1844, Manchester, United Kingdom
- ❖ **Parents:** Deborah Greenup, Joseph Dalton
- ❖ **Awards:** Royal Medal
- ❖ **Known for:** Atomic theory; Law of multiple proportions; Dalton's Law; Daltonism

Quotes:

- ★ “It's the right idea, but not the right time.”
- ★ “This paper will no doubt be found interesting by those who take an interest in it.”

About:

John Dalton FRS was an English chemist, physicist, and meteorologist. He is best known for introducing the atomic theory into chemistry, and for his research into color blindness, sometimes referred to as Daltonism in his honor.

181. Orville Wright (1871-1948)



Born: August 19, 1871, Dayton, Ohio

Died: January 30, 1948, Dayton, Ohio

Parents: Milton Wright, Susan Catherine Koerner Wright

Occupation: Printer / publisher, bicycle retailer / manufacturer, airplane inventor / manufacturer, pilot trainer

Known for: Inventing, building, and flying the world's first successful motor-operated airplane, the Wright Flyer

Quotes:

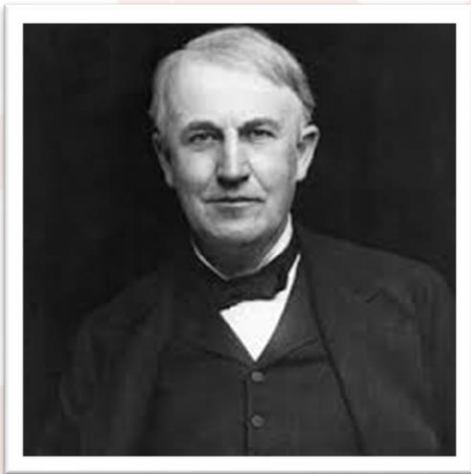
- ★ “Learning the secret of flight from a bird was a good deal like learning the secret of magic from a magician.”

- ★ “If we all worked on the assumption that what is accepted as true is really true, there would be little hope of advance.”

About:

Orville Wright was born on August 19, 1871, on 7 Hawthorn Street in Dayton, Ohio. He was the fourth child of Bishop Milton Wright and Susan Catharine Wright. Orville Wright receives the first Daniel Guggenheim Medal. The Daniel Guggenheim Medal, awarded for "great achievements in aeronautics," was established in 1928 by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics.

182. Thomas Edison (1847-1931)



Born: February 11, 1847, Milan, Ohio, U.S.

Died: October 18, 1931 West Orange, New Jersey, U.S.

Full name: Thomas Alva Edison

Occupation: Inventor, Businessman

Quotes:

- ★ “I have not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work.”
- ★ “We often miss opportunity because it's dressed in overalls and looks like work.”
- ★ “Genius is one percent inspiration, ninety-nine percent perspiration.”

About:

Thomas Alva Edison was an American inventor and businessman. He developed many devices in fields such as electric power generation, mass communication, sound recording, and motion pictures. These inventions, which include the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and early versions of the electric light bulb, have had a widespread impact on the modern industrialized world. He was one of the first inventors to apply the principles of organized science and teamwork to the process of invention, working with many researchers and employees. He established the first industrial research laboratory.

183. Antonie van Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723)

Born: 24 October 1632, Delft, Netherlands

Died: 26 August 1723, Delft, Netherlands

Full name: Antonie Philips van Leeuwenhoek

Spouse: Barbara de Mey

Fields: Microscopy, Microbiology

Quotes:

- ★ “Man has always to be busy with his thoughts if anything is to be accomplished.”
- ★ “Whenever I found something remarkable, I have thought it my duty to put down my discovery on paper, so that all ingenious people be informed thereof.”

About:

Antonie Philips van Leeuwenhoek was a Dutch businessman and scientist in the Golden Age of Dutch science and technology. A largely self-taught man in science, he is commonly known as "the Father of Microbiology", and one of the first microscopists and microbiologists. Van Leeuwenhoek is best known for his pioneering work in microscopy and for his contributions toward the establishment of microbiology as a scientific discipline.

184. William Thomas Green Morton (1819-1868)



Born: 9 August 1819, Charlton, Massachusetts, United States

Died: 15 July 1868, New York, New York, United States

Spouse: Elizabeth Whiteman

Fields: Dentistry

Known for: First use of Ether in surgical operations

Quotes:

★ "The state should, I think, be called 'anesthesia.' This signifies insensibility."

About:

William Thomas Green Morton was an American dentist and physician who first publicly demonstrated the use of inhaled ether as a surgical anesthetic in 1846. The promotion of his questionable claim to have been the discoverer of anesthesia became an obsession for the rest of his life.

185. Guglielmo Marconi (1874-1937)



Born: 25 April 1874, Palazzo Marescalchi, Bologna, Italy

Died: 20 July 1937, Rome, Italy

Full name: Guglielmo Giovanni Maria Marconi

Known for: Radio

Awards: Nobel Prize in Physics

Quotes:

- ★ “This new form of communication could have some utility.”
- ★ “Have I done the world well, or have I added a menace?”

About:

Guglielmo Giovanni Maria Marconi was an Italian inventor and electrical engineer, known for his creation of the practical radio wave-based wireless telegraph system. This led to Marconi being credited as the inventor of the radio, and he shared the 1909 Nobel Prize in Physics with Karl Ferdinand Braun "in recognition of their contributions to the development of wireless telegraphy". Marconi was also an entrepreneur, businessman, and founder of The Wireless Telegraph & Signal Company in the United Kingdom in 1897 (which became the Marconi Company). In 1929, Marconi was ennobled as a Marchese (marquis) by King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, and, in 1931, he set up Vatican Radio for Pope Pius XI.

186. Wilbur Wright (1867-1912)



Born: 16 April 1867, Millville, Indiana, United States

Died: 30 May 1912, Dayton, Ohio, United States

Parents: Milton Wright, Susan Catherine Koerner

Occupation: Editor, bicycle retailer / manufacturer, airplane inventor/manufacturer, pilot trainer.

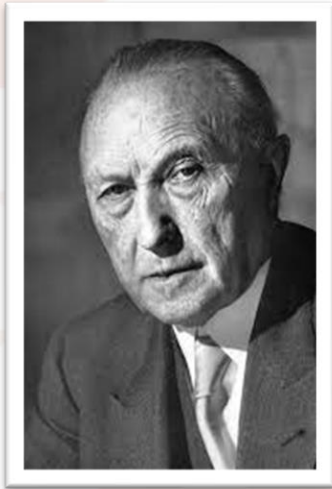
Quotes:

- ★ “The desire to fly is an idea handed down to us by our ancestors who... looked enviously on the birds soaring freely through space... on the infinite highway of the air.”
- ★ “No bird can soar in a calm.”

About:

Wilbur Wright was born on April 16, 1867, in Millville, Indiana. He was the third child of Bishop Milton Wright and Susan Wright. After his birth, the family moved to Dayton, Ohio. Bishop Wright has in the habit of bringing his sons souvenirs from his church travels. One such souvenir was a whirling top toy, that sparked the Wright Brothers' lifelong interest in flying machines. On March 1, 1889, Orville Wright began publishing the short-lived West Side News, a weekly newspaper for West Dayton. Wilbur Wright was the editor and Orville was the printer and publisher. All his life, Wilbur Wright teamed with his brother Orville to develop various businesses and enterprises. Among the Wright Brothers' various enterprises were a printing firm and a bicycle shop.

187. Konrad Adenauer (1876-1967)



Born: 5 January 1876, Cologne, Germany

Died: 19 April 1967, Rhondorf, Bad Honnef, Germany

Party: Centre Party (1906–1933), CDU (1945–1967)

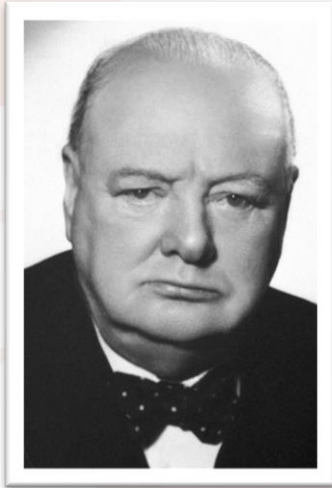
Quotes:

- ★ “History is the sum total of things that could have been avoided.”
- ★ “Only the stupidest calves choose their own butcher.”
- ★ “A thick skin is a gift from God.”

About:

Konrad Hermann Joseph Adenauer was a German statesman who served as the first chancellor of West Germany from 1949 to 1963. From 1946 to 1966, he was the first leader of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), a Christian democratic party he co-founded, which under his leadership became the dominant force in the country. A devout Roman Catholic and member of the Catholic Centre Party, Adenauer was a leading politician in the Weimar Republic, serving as Mayor of Cologne (1917–1933) and as president of the Prussian State Council (1922–1933). In the early years of the Federal Republic, he switched focus from denazification to recovery and led his country from the ruins of World War II to becoming a productive and prosperous nation that forged close relations with France, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

188. Winston Churchill (1874-1965)



Born: 30 November 1874, Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, Blenheim, Oxfordshire, England.

Died: 24 January 1965 (aged 90)

Parents: Lord Randolph Churchill, Jennie Jerome

Education: Harrow School, RMC Sandhurst

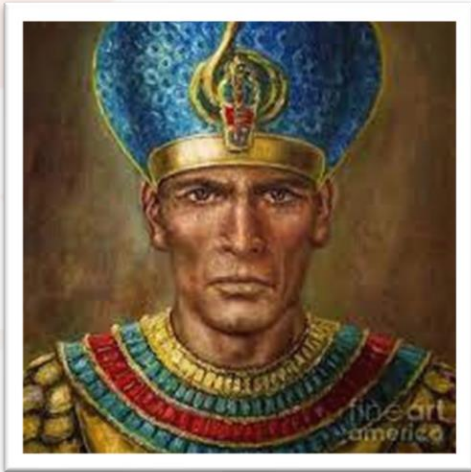
Quotes:

- ★ “Time and money are largely interchangeable terms.”
- ★ “Personally I’m always ready to learn, although I do not always like being taught.”
- ★ “It is not in our power to anticipate our destiny.”

About:

Regarded as the savior of democracy, Winston Churchill was the great mind behind the victory of Britain from the Nazis. Born in an aristocratic family, he served the national army of Britain and then, later on, became the Prime Minister in 1940. Amongst his many honors, some are being elected as a PM again in 1951, Nobel Prize in Literature, etc.

189. Ramesses II (1303 BC-1213 BC)



Born: 1303 BC

Died: 1213 BC, Pi-Ramesses, Egypt

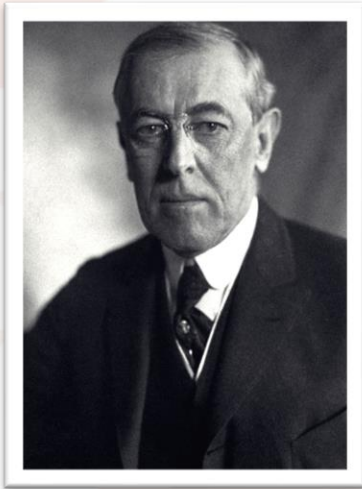
Parents: Seti I, Tuya

Predecessor: Seti I

About:

Ramesses II was the third pharaoh of the Nineteenth Dynasty of Egypt. He is often regarded as the greatest, most celebrated, and most powerful pharaoh of the New Kingdom, itself the most powerful period of Ancient Egypt. He is known as Ozymandias in Greek sources from the first part of Ramesses's regnal name, Usermaatre Setepenre, "The Maat of Ra is powerful, Chosen of Ra". He is also called Ramesses the Great. His successors and later Egyptians called him the "Great Ancestor". At age fourteen, he was appointed prince regent by his father, Seti I. Most Egyptologists today believe he assumed the throne on 31 May 1279 BC, based on his known accession date of III Season of the Harvest, day 27.

190. Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924)



Born: 28 December 1856, Staunton, Virginia, United States

Died: 3 February 1924, The President Woodrow Wilson House, Washington, D.C., United States

Party: Democratic Party

Awards: Nobel Peace Prize (1919)

Quotes:

- ★ “The man who is swimming against the stream knows the strength of it.”
- ★ “If you want to make enemies, try to change something.”
- ★ “Friendship is the only cement that will ever hold the world together.”

About:

Thomas Woodrow Wilson was an American politician and academic who served as the 28th president of the United States from 1913 to 1921. A member of the Democratic Party, Wilson served as the president of Princeton University and as the governor of New Jersey before winning the 1912 presidential election. As President, Wilson changed the nation's economic policies and led the United States into World War I in 1917. He was the leading architect of the League of Nations, and his progressive stance on foreign policy came to be known as Wilsonianism.

191. Marcus Aurelius (121AD - 180 AD)



Born: 26 April 121 AD, Rome, Italy

Died: 17 March 180 AD, Sirmium

Full name: Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus

Nickname: Verissimus

Spouse: Faustina the Younger

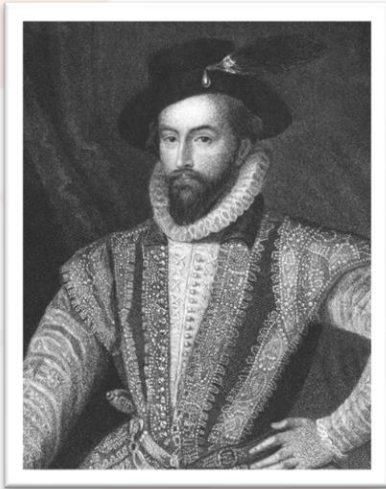
Quotes:

- ★ “Dwell on the beauty of life. Watch the stars, and see yourself running with them.”
- ★ “The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts.”
- ★ “Waste no more time arguing about what a good man should be. Be one.”

About:

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus was a Roman emperor from 161 to 180 and a Stoic philosopher. He was the last of the rulers known as the Five Good Emperors, and the last emperor of the Pax Romana (27 BC to 180 AD), an age of relative peace and stability for the Roman Empire. He served as Roman consul in 140, 145, and 161. Marcus was born during the reign of Hadrian to the emperor's nephew, the praetor Marcus Annius Verus, and the heiress Domitia Calvilla. His father died when he was three, and his mother and grandfather raised him. After Hadrian's adoptive son, Aelius Caesar, died in 138, the emperor adopted Marcus' uncle Antoninus Pius as his new heir. In turn, Antoninus adopted Marcus and Lucius, the son of Aelius. Hadrian died that year and Antoninus became emperor. Now the heir to the throne, Marcus studied Greek and Latin under tutors such as Herodes Atticus and Marcus Cornelius Fronto.

192. Sir Walter Raleigh (1552 - 1618)



Born: 22 January 1552 Hayes Barton, England

Died: 29 October 1618, London, United Kingdom

Spouse: Elizabeth Raleigh

Notable works: The Lie, What is Our Life, The Discovery of Guiana, The Historie of the World, The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd

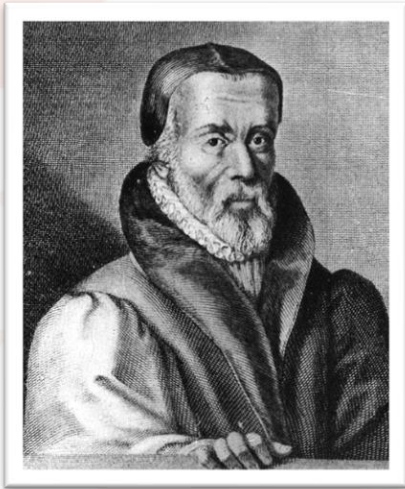
Quotes:

- ★ "It is not the truth, but opinion that can travel the world without a passport."
- ★ "Youth is the opportunity to do something and to be somebody."
- ★ "Better it were not to live than to live a coward."

About:

Sir Walter Raleigh was an English statesman, soldier, writer, and explorer. One of the most notable figures of the Elizabethan era, he played a leading part in the English colonization of North America, suppressed a rebellion in Ireland, helped defend England during the Spanish Armada, and held political positions under Elizabeth I. Raleigh was born to a Protestant family in Devon, the son of Walter Raleigh and Catherine Champernowne, and a cousin of Sir Richard Grenville and younger half-brother of Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

193. William Tyndale (1494 - 1536)



Born: 1494, Stinchcombe, United Kingdom

Died: 6 October 1536, Duchy of Brabant

Known for: Tyndale Bible

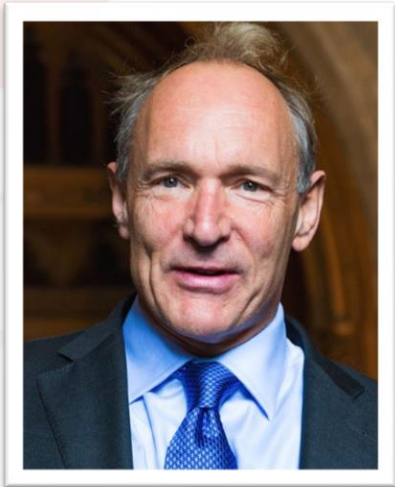
Quotes:

- ★ "Christ is with us until the world's end. Let his little flock be bold therefore."
- ★ "The Church is the one institution that exists for those outside it."
- ★ "All that I do and suffer is but the way to the reward, and not the deserving thereof."

About:

William Tyndale was a Latin scholar who became a leading figure in the Protestant Reformation in the years leading up to his execution. He is well known as a translator of the Bible into English and was influenced by the works of Erasmus of Rotterdam and Martin Luther. A number of partial English translations had been made from the 7th century onwards, but the religious foment caused by Wycliffe's Bible in the late 14th century led to the death penalty for anyone found in unlicensed possession of Scripture in English, although translations were available in all other major European languages.

194. Tim Berners-Lee



Born: 8 June 1955 London, United Kingdom

Parents: Conway Berners-Lee, Mary Lee Woods

Other names: TimBL, TBL

Awards: Turing Award (2016), Queen Elizabeth Prize (2013), Foreign Associate of the National Academy of Sciences (2009), Order of Merit (2007), ACM Software System Award (1995)

Quotes:

- ★ “We need diversity of thought in the world to face the new challenges.”
- ★ “Data is a precious thing and will last longer than the systems themselves.”
- ★ “We can't blame the technology when we make mistakes.”

About:

Sir Timothy John Berners-Lee, is an English computer scientist best known as the inventor of the World Wide Web. He is a Professorial Fellow of Computer Science at the University of Oxford and a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Berners-Lee proposed an information management system on 12 March 1989, then implemented the first successful communication between a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) client and server via the Internet in mid-November. Berners-Lee is the director of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), which oversees the continued development of the Web. He co-founded (with his then wife-to-be Rosemary Leith) the World Wide Web Foundation. He is a senior researcher and holder of the 3Com founder's chair at the MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (CSAIL).

195. Rosa Parks (1913 - 2005)



Born: 4 February 1913, Tuskegee, Alabama, United States

Died: 24 October 2005, Detroit, Michigan, United States

Parents: Leona McCauley, James McCauley

Spouse: Raymond Parks

Occupation: Civil rights activist

Quotes:

- ★ “You must never be fearful about what you are doing when it is right.”
- ★ “Memories of our lives, of our works and our deeds will continue in others.”
- ★ “Each person must live their life as a model for others.”

About:

Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was an African-American activist in the civil rights movement best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery bus boycott. The United States Congress has honored her as "the first lady of civil rights" and "the mother of the freedom movement". On December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Parks rejected bus driver James F. Blake's order to vacate a row of four seats in the "colored" section in favor of a white passenger, once the "white" section was filled. Parks was not the first person to resist bus segregation, but the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) believed that she was the best candidate for seeing through a court challenge after her arrest for civil disobedience in violating Alabama segregation laws, and she helped inspire the black community to boycott the Montgomery buses for over a year.

196. Akbar (1542 - 1605)



Born: 15 October 1542, Umarkot, Pakistan

Died: 27 October 1605, Fatehpur Sikri

Full name: Abu'l-Fath Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar

Parents: Humayun, Hamida Banu Begum

Quotes:

- ★ “Learning is a plant that grows in all climes.”
- ★ “A monarch should be ever intent on conquest, lest his neighbors rise in arms against him.”

About:

Akbar is popularly known as Akbar the Great and also as Akbar I was the third Mughal emperor, who reigned from 1556 to 1605. Akbar succeeded his father, Humayun, under a regent, Bairam Khan, who helped the young emperor expand and consolidate Mughal domains in India. With a strong personality and a successful general, Akbar gradually enlarged the Mughal Empire to include much of the Indian subcontinent. His power and influence, however, extended over the entire subcontinent because of Mughal military, political, cultural, and economic dominance. To unify the vast Mughal state, Akbar established a centralized system of administration throughout his empire and adopted a policy of conciliating conquered rulers through marriage and diplomacy. To preserve peace and order in a religiously and culturally diverse empire, he adopted policies that won him the support of his non-Muslim subjects.

197. Catherine the Great (1729- 1796)



Born: 2 May 1729, Pomeranian Dukes' Castle in Szczecin, Szczecin, Poland

Died: 17 November 1796, Winter Palace, Saint Petersburg, Russia

Spouse: Peter III of Russia

Parents: Christian August (Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst), Princess Johanna Elisabeth of Holstein-Gottorp

Quotes:

- ★ “I am one of the people who love the why of things.”
- ★ “Power without a nation's confidence is nothing.”
- ★ “I like to praise and reward in a loud voice and to scold in a whisper.”

About:

Catherine II most commonly known as Catherine the Great, was the last reigning Empress Regnant of Russia (from 1762 until 1796) and the country's longest-ruling female leader. She came to power following the overthrow of her husband, and second cousin, Peter III. Under her reign, Russia grew larger, its culture was revitalized, and it was recognized as one of the great powers of Europe. In her accession to power and her rule of the empire, Catherine often relied on her noble favorites, most notably Count Grigory Orlov and Grigory Potemkin. Assisted by highly successful generals such as Alexander Suvorov and Pyotr Rumyantsev, and admirals such as Samuel Greig and Fyodor Ushakov, she governed at a time when the Russian Empire was expanding rapidly by conquest and diplomacy.

198. Mozart (1756 - 1791)



Born: 27 January 1756, Mozart's Birthplace, Salzburg, Austria

Died: 5 December 1791, Innere Stadt, Vienna, Austria

Full name: Johannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus Mozart

Spouse: Constanze Mozart

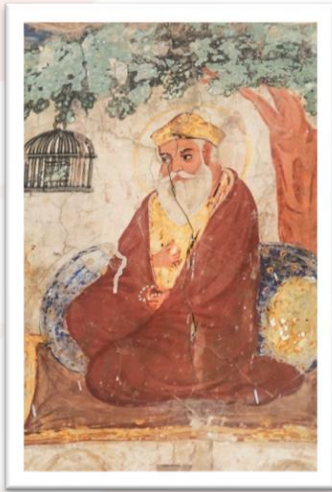
Quotes:

- ★ "I pay no attention whatever to anybody's praise or blame. I simply follow my own feelings."
- ★ "The music is not in the notes, but in the silence between."

About:

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, baptized as Johannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus Mozart, was a prolific and influential composer of the Classical period. Despite his short life, his rapid pace of composition resulted in more than 800 works of virtually every genre of his time. Many of these compositions are acknowledged as pinnacles of the symphonic, concertante, chamber, operatic, and choral repertoire. Mozart was among the greatest composers in the history of Western music, and his elder colleague Joseph Haydn wrote: "posterity will not see such a talent again in 100 years".

199. Guru Nanak (1469 - 1539)



Born: 15 April 1469, Nankana Sahib, Pakistan

Died: 22 September 1539, Kartarpur, Pakistan

Parents: Mehta Kalu, Mata Tripta

Spouse: Mata Sulakhni

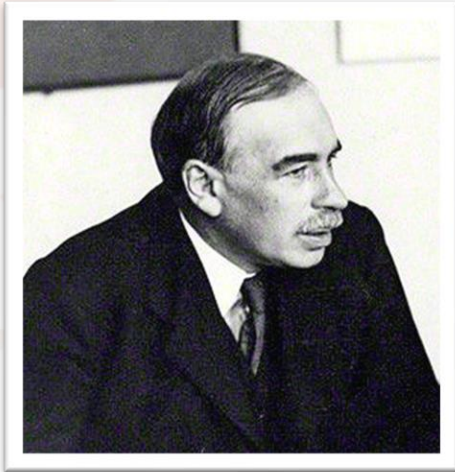
Quotes:

- ★ “Speak only that which will bring you honor.”
- ★ “He who has no faith in himself can never have faith in God.”
- ★ “The world is a drama, staged in a dream.”

About:

GuruNanak also referred to as Baba Nanak was the founder of Sikhism and is the first of the ten Sikh Gurus. His birth is celebrated worldwide as Guru Nanak Gurburab on Katak Pooranmashi. Nanak's words are registered in the form of 974 poetic hymns, or shabda, in the holy text of Sikhism, the Guru Granth Sahib, with some of the major prayers being the Japji Sahib the Asa di Var ('the ballad of hope'); and the Sidh Gosht ('discussion with the Siddhas'). It is part of Sikh religious belief that the spirit of Nanak's sanctity, divinity, and religious authority had descended upon each of the nine subsequent Gurus when the Guruship was devolved onto them.

200. John M Keynes (1883 - 1946)



Born: 5 June 1883, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Died: 21 April 1946, Sussex, United Kingdom

Spouse: Lydia Lopokova

Field: Political economy, Probability

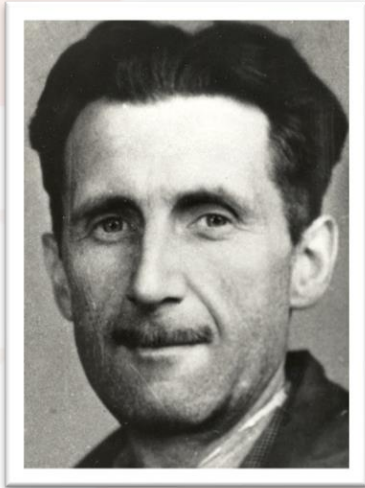
Quotes:

- ★ "It is better to be roughly right than precisely wrong."
- ★ "Words ought to be a little wild for they are the assault of thoughts on the unthinking."
- ★ "Markets can remain irrational longer than you can remain solvent."

About:

John Maynard Keynes, 1st Baron Keynes was an English economist whose ideas fundamentally changed the theory and practice of macroeconomics and the economic policies of governments. Originally trained in mathematics, he built on and greatly refined earlier work on the causes of business cycles. One of the most influential economists of the 20th century, his ideas are the basis for the school of thought known as Keynesian economics and its various offshoots.

201. George Orwell (1903 - 1950)



Born: 25 June 1903, Motihari

Died: 21 January 1950, University College Hospital, London, United Kingdom

Occupation: Novelist, essayist, journalist, literary critic

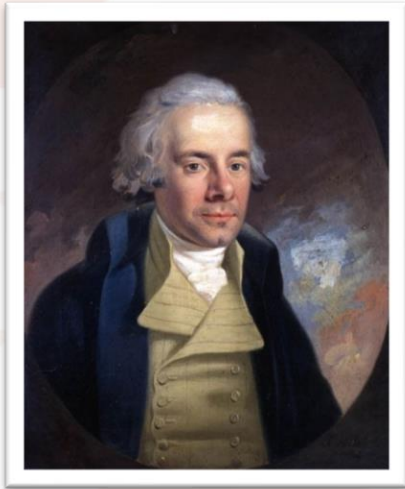
Quotes:

- ★ “Perhaps one did not want to be loved so much as to be understood.”
- ★ “In a time of deceit telling the truth is a revolutionary act.”
- ★ “All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.”

About:

Eric Arthur Blair known by his pen name George Orwell, was an English novelist, essayist, journalist, and critic. His work is characterized by lucid prose, biting social criticism, total opposition to totalitarianism, and outspoken support of democratic socialism. Orwell produced literary criticism and poetry, fiction, and polemical journalism. He is known for the allegorical novella *Animal Farm* (1945) and the dystopian novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949). His non-fiction works, including *The Road to Wigan Pier* (1937), documenting his experience of working-class life in the north of England, and *Homage to Catalonia* (1938), an account of his experiences soldiering for the Republican faction of the Spanish Civil War (1936–1939), are as critically respected as his essays on politics and literature, language and culture.

202. William Wilberforce (1759 - 1833)



Born: 24 August 1759, Kingston upon Hull, United Kingdom

Died: 29 July 1833, Cadogan Place, London, United Kingdom

Parents: Robert Wilberforce, Elizabeth Bird

Spouse: Barbara Wilberforce

Quotes:

- ★ “You may choose to look the other way but you can never say again that you did not know.”
- ★ “We are too young to realize that certain things are impossible... So we will do them anyway.”
- ★ “Let it not be said that I was silent when they needed me.”

About:

William Wilberforce was a British politician, philanthropist, and leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade. A native of Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire, he began his political career in 1780, eventually becoming an independent Member of Parliament (MP) for Yorkshire (1784–1812). In 1785, he became an evangelical Christian, which resulted in major changes to his lifestyle and a lifelong concern for reform. He headed the parliamentary campaign against the British slave trade for twenty years until the passage of the Slave Trade Act of 1807.

203. Nana Sahib (1824 - 1859)



Born: 19 May 1824, Bithoor

Died: 1859, Naimisha Forest

Full name: Dhondu Pant,

Disappeared: July 1857 (aged 33);
Cawnpore (now Kanpur), British India

Parents: Baji Rao II, Ganga Bai, Narayan Bhatt

Children: Baya Bai

About:

Nana Sahib was a significant contributor to the 1857 uprising in which he led a group of ardent rebellions. He overwhelmed the British forces in Kanpur and threatened the British camp by killing the survivors of the force. Audacious and fearless, Nana Sahib was a skilled administrator as well who prepared and led thousands of Indian soldiers.

204. Kunwar Singh (1777 - 1858)



Born: November 1777, Jagdishpur

Died: 26 April 1858, Jagdishpur

Full name: Babu Veer Kunwar Singh

Nickname: Veer Kunwar Singh

Nationality: Indian

About:

Born in November 1777, Kunwar Singh led a force of soldiers against the British in Bihar at the age of 80. Clever and deceptive, Kunwar Singh was fondly called Veer Kunwar Singh due to his intimidating bravery. He targeted British Troops with guerrilla warfare tactics and defeated British forces heavily. Kunwar Singh is always remembered for his young audacity, passion, and respectable bravery.

205. Lala Lajpat Rai (1865-1928)



- ❖ **Born:** 28 January 1865, Dhudike
- ❖ **Died:** 17 November 1928, Lahore, Pakistan
- ❖ **Nickname:** Punjab Kesari
- ❖ **Education:** Government College University, Government Higher Secondary School, Rewari
- ❖ **Parents:** Gulab Devi, Radha Krishan

About:

Lala Lajpat Rai was born in 1865 in Punjab and was informally called Punjab Kesari. A part of the Lal-Bal-Pal trio, he was one of the extremist members of the Indian National Congress. In 1920, he became a popular leader as he led the Non-Cooperation Movement and Punjab Protest against the Jalliwala Bagh incident. In a Simon Commission protest in 1928, he died from the brutal Lathi charge by the Britishers.

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