HEROES OF THE PAST

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PART II

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By

P. K. GEORGE B. A., L. T.

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PART II

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P. K. GEORGE B. A., L. T.

Price Re. 0—75

Publishers:

VIDYARTHI MITHRAM BOOK DEPOT,

BAKER ROAD, KOTTAYAM.

VIDYARTHI MITHRAM
GRADED ENGLISH BOOKS

HEROES OF THE PAST

(PART II)

By P. K. GEORGE B. A., L. T.

First Edition
October 1966

Price Re. 0—75

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Published by:
The Vidyarthi Mithram Press & Book Depot
Baker Road, Kottayam.

printed at
The Vidyarthi Mithram Press,
Y. M. C. A. Road, Kottayam.

Vidyarthi Mithram Publication No. 707

O. N. 2080 * 1000

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INTRODUCTION

Date.....

This book is an attempt to introduce to pupils in Secondary Schools a few great men of the past and to instill in them interest in studying lives of the great in the past and present. I shall consider myself amply rewarded if this book is found useful and interesting to the teacher and the taught. A few questions are given at the end of each biographical sketch. They are mainly meant to encourage silent reading and help pupils attempt written exercises.

Suggestions for improvement shall be gratefully accepted.

P. K. George.

CONTENTS

		Page
1.	Joseph Garibaldi	5
2.	Woodrow Wilson	10
3.	Roosevelt	18
4.	Noor Jehan	28
5.	Florence Nightingale	35
6.	Mahatma Gandhi	40

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JOSEPH GARIBALDI

There was no united kingdom in Italy about a hundred years ago. The kings of Piedmont and Naples, the Pope and the Emperor of Austria each ruled in his own way. The result was that



ISLAM HIGH

the people were oppressed by their harsh and despotic rule. Yet there were a few lovers of freedom. The

lessons of the French Revolution were fresh in their minds. It was their ambition to bring the ideals of freedom and equality to their own land.

Joseph Garibaldi was the most important champion of freedom. The training he had received under his father as a sailor made him work hard and brave the dangers of the sea. In the course of his voyage he met with people exiled from Italy. They fired him with ambition and determination to make Italy free of the despots. Their attempts failed and the ring leaders including Garibaldi were exiled. Garibaldi on his part found his way to South America. There he lived for fourteen years as an exile.

Those years he spent in exile were really a period of active preparation for his later life-work. He joined the side of the South American states fighting for freedom against a larger one. It was a training ground for his future struggles. He married a girl there

after his own heart. She was a spirited woman fighting shoulder to shoulder with her husband for freedom. But the noble lady was imprisoned by the enemies. She was able to rejoin her husband with great difficulty. Her faith n him was always an inspiration and her loyalty an encouragement.

Meanwhile changes for the better were taking place in Italy. The ideas of freedom and democracy were spreading rapidly. The people of Italy knew that Garibaldi would be a proper leader against the despots. The states ruled by the Pope were declared a Republic by President Mazzini. Garibaldi offered his services to him.

Unfortunately things now took a turn for the worse. France and Naples joined the opposition. The Republican army was defeated but Garibaldi was undaunted. He refused to yield. He spoke to his men. His words inspired them with courage. Four thousand men marched out with him to go away from

Italy, his wife being the first in the list. On the way she sickened and died. The enemies followed them in hot pursuit and Garibaldi had not time enough even to bury his wife.

When he was thus living in exile, the King of Piedmont gave some kind of freedom to his people and refused to obey the Emperor of Austria. The people of Naples in the meanwhile wanted to be free of their king. These developments in Italy called out Garibaldi who was living on his own form to fight for freedom.

Garibaldi invaded Sicily and defeat ed the cruel king of Naples. He then sailed for the mainland. The number of soldiers in the army increased. Without a fight he entered as a conqueror. The enemies yielded. Sicily and Naples were added to Piedmont. King Victor Emmanuel I. became the ruler.

Garibaldi lived long enough to see Italy a united nation under Emmanuel.

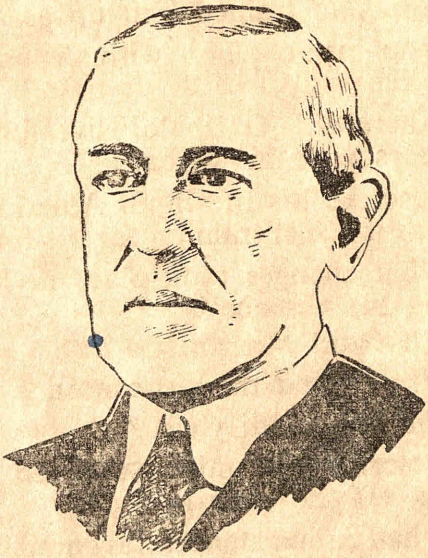
He was the essence of sincerity and utterly selfless. At last his ambition was realised, the unification of Italian states under the rule of Victor Emmanuel.

Questions

1) What was the condition in Italy a hundred years ago ?
2) Who was the champion of freedom ?
3) Who had trained him up as a sailor ?
4) Who inspired him with the ambition to make Italy free of despots ?
5) Where did Garibaldi live for fourteen years after his defeat ?
6) Describe his life in S. America ? How was it a real training for his future life ?
7) What changes took place in Italy during his absence ?
8) What did Mazzini do ?
9) Who joined the opposition ?
10) Did Garibaldi yield ?
11) Describe the misfortunes he had after he left the country ?
12) What circumstances favoured Garibaldi to enter Italy again ?
13) Who became the first ruler of united Italy ?

WOODROW WILSON

This is an age when all well meaning citizens desire for peace in the world. There lived at the most critical period of the First World War Woodrow Wilson, the President of the



United States of America. He tried to make the warring nations think as to how they could prevent wars for the

future. Some think that his career was a failure. But it is far from true.

Woodrow Wilson was born in Virginia in 1856. His father was both a professor and a Presbyterian minister. His mother was Janet Woodrow. She was the daughter of a Scottish missionary and minister. As Woodrow Wilson grew to manhood he showed signs of becoming a scholar. He read widely. His father encouraged his thirst for knowledge. He also taught him to care for the English language and to express himself easily and simply.

In 1875 Woodrow Wilson went to Princeton University. It was there that he found interest in the study of the growth of the English constitution. He also found that in England politics has always been regarded as a noble profession and that members of Parliament were honoured. It grieved him to find that in America politics had been under the control of powerful bosses They only cared for increasing their power

and making money. From that time onwards his one big ambition was to purify American public life.

In1902 Woodrow Wilson was appointed President of Princeton University. He wanted to make the university democratic by giving the rich and poor students more opportunities of coming into close contact. His ideas were bitterly opposed and his reforms were a failure. His failure at Princeton University led him to accept the post of Governor of the state of New Jersey. It was in that office that he first made his mark on America.

As Governor of New Jersey,Woodrow Wilson carried out laws to stop bribery. He restricted the action of the great Business Trusts. He was anxious that Americans should no longer be cheated by selfish and bad politicians. The people were convinced of his honesty and in 1913 they elected him President of the United States.

As President he appeared lonely and cold. He lacked genial friendliness and so failed to win over men to his side. To be brief he was not tactful in his dealings with Congress. In the end the Congress threw him over.

When the First World War began America was a neutral power. Wilson hated war. He believed in arbitration and was ready to do his services to all warring nations in the cause of peace. As the war continued there came a stage when America could not remain neutral and out of the War.

Throughout the war years Wilson struggled for peace. At the end of 1916 he asked all the warring nations to state on what terms they would make peace. He spoke to the world to be ready to ensure peace by a union of nations. Until 1917 Wilson struggled on, hoping to keep America out of the war, but when Germany began her submarine warfare America declared war against Germany. He believed

that it was America's duty to fight for the things she held dear to her heart. At the end of the war Wilson went to Europe to help to make the kind of Peace Treaty that he felt the world urgently needed.

It was in January 1918 that Woodrow Wilson laid down his famous fourteen points, as conditions of a just peace. Some of the statesmen of Europe resented this action of President Wilson to lay down the law for others. This kind of criticism was very common and explains much of the President's unpopularity.

In Oct. 1918 Germany appealed to President Wilson to arrange an Armistice. With high hopes he saw the end of the war in 1918. The one idea for which he sacrificed much was the idea of a League of Nations. Time and again, dreams of a union of nations to ensure peace have come to men of vision.

Wilson's last days were unhappy. When he returned from Europe to America he had to face intense hostility to the Peace Treaty and to the covenant of the League and when America declined to join the League, Wilson became thoroughly disheartened. Although he lived until 1924, he was a broken man. But his vision of a League of Nations to stop war did not perish.

Woodrow Wilson was an outstanding man of the age in which he lived. He was able to realise that the problem of world government and peace is the greatest problem of mankind and he did his best towards the fulfilment of his ambition. It was his successor Franklin D. Roosevelt who followed his ideal and planned a new world league for security and peace. This is known as U. N. O., United Nations Organisation.

Questions

1) When and where was Woodrow Wilson born ?
2) Who were his parents ?
3) Where did Wilson have his University education ?
4) Which subject interested him most in the University ?
5) What was his ambition ?
6) How did he try to make the University democratic ?
7) Describe his work as Governor of New Jersey ?
8) When was he elected President of the United States ?
9) What was the policy of America when the First World War broke out ?
10) For what did he struggle during the the war ?
11) What forced America to declare war against Germany ?
12) Why did he go to Europe at the end of the war ?
13) What were his attempts for peace ?
14) Did the European powers favour Wilson's Fourteen points ?

15) Why were his last days unhappy ?

16) Did his vision for a League of Nations perish with his death ?

17) Who was the President of America to follow his ideal ?

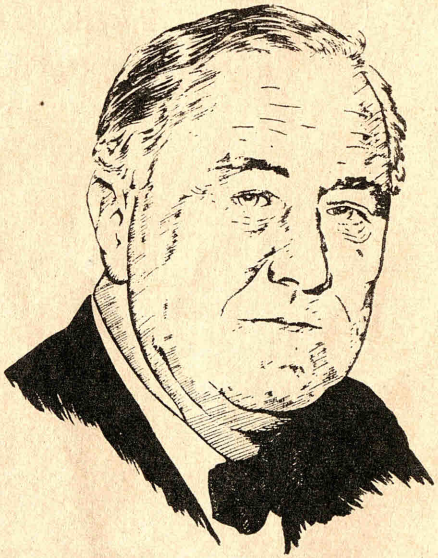
18) What is the name of the organisation for maintaining world peace ?

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FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

The only President of America who had the privilege of being elected President four times was Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He was born in his father's country house of Hyde Park in New York state on 30th January 1882.



In his early days he was rather a delicate boy. So he was sent to school

late. He was fortunate in having a wise and clever mother. His parents took him many times with them to Europe. From very early days Roosevelt loved ships and voyages. He even wished to become a sailor in American Navy. However as he grew older it was decided that it would be better for him to go to college at Harward.

As he grew to manhood Roosevelt was a tall and handsome youngster. He was good at all sports and was fond of political arguments. It was his policy to stand on the side of the common people. He could not bear to hear of injustice or poverty or suffering. These qualities made him a champion of the rights of democracy. Like his parents he was a member of the Democratic party. Most of Roosevelt's friends belonged to the Republican party, but never-the-less they were fond of him.

Not long after completing his college career, Roosevelt was married to his distant cousin Eleanor Roosevelt.

They settled down in their new home in that city called Little Old New-York. There, Franklin Roosevelt became a member of an important firm of lawyers. Later he was elected a senator in the Congress. Then he became Assistant Secretary to the Navy. Towards the close of the First World War Roosevelt came on naval business to London. His charming manners and handsome features endeared him to many English people.

By 1920 Roosevelt established a name as a lawyer with great hold on the people. In his spare time he reorganised the Boy Scout Movement in the city. His hard work badly affected his health. He became terribly ill with the disease known as 'infantile paralysis'. Gradually he recovered, but he had lost the use of his legs. It took seven years for him to get recovery from the disease. But he could never again take any active exercise except swimming.

Soon after he got well he threw himself into politics. He became Governor of New York State. People knew that he would perhaps one day become President.

The severe industrial depression and unemployment that followed the First World War affected all parts of the world and America was no exception to this. The people of America now turned to Roosevelt to save the country. They elected him President of the United States.

Roosevelt who was a friend of the common people of America gathered round him a group of able friends. They drew up plans to make the life of the ordinary folk happy.

The President tried to improve the lot of the farmers by building great dams. These not only provided cheap electricity for the farmers and manufacturers but also gave new hope to thousands of men and women who had

been without work. Roosevelt's plan to raise wages and shorten hours of work was viewed with discontent by big business men. He did not get disheartened. He began his famous talks called "Fireside Chats". In these he explained to the ordinary folk his plans. His voice became familiar to all common people.

When he was President of America for the second time he saw war clouds beginning to gather. He was for freedom and naturally was against Dictators and war. Many a time he called on European statesmen to keep peace on the continent. He would gladly have helped France and Britain against the Dictators, Hitler and Mussolini. But there was a law in America which forbade sale of arms to either side. Americans held on to that law. The President tried to bring home to his countrymen that if the cause of freedom was defeated in Europe, it would be defeated everywhere.

In June 1940 men saw the fall of France. The time for new election in America drew nigh. No President had been elected for a third time in America and no American spoke in favour of anybody doing so. To the great surprise of all and to the joy of many Roosevelt was chosen President for a third time. In 1941 the President visited the Virginian birthplace of Woodrow Wilson.

In the same year Hitler attacked Soviet Russia. To the excessive joy of all free world the President of United States of America and the Prime Minister of England met on board a ship at an Atlantic port. They drew up the Atlantic Charter. By it they pledged themselves to do everything in their power to secure freedom.

At the end of that year, without any declaration of war, Japan attacked the United States Navy. The fleet lying peacefully at anchor in Pearl Harbour was destroyed and thousands of

Americans were killed or drowned. This forced America to declare war with Japan and her ally Germany.

For a time it seemed that the Japanese would be able to carry everything before them. The German might seemed unbroken in Europe. But Roosevelt did not lose heart. He threw the whole energy of the Americans and their vast wealth into building up a great store of ships, guns and aeroplanes

Roosevelt completed sixty in 1942. People in all the allied countries sent him messages of affection and admiration. By the summer of 1942 Americans had a flood of arms of all sorts. Americans and British forces landed all on a sudden on the British coast of French North Africa. The Germans and Italians were taken completely by surprise.

Again Roosevelt and Churchill had a meeting. This time they met in the pleasant town of Casablanca. The

meeting was very cordial. They behaved as members of the same famly. Roosevelt visited many places in 1943. There were meetings with Churchill, Chiang-Kai-Shek and Marshal Stalin.

In 1945 Roosevelt was elected President of America for a fourth time. In his address to the Congress he promised to try his utmost to create a new world in which men will be free from the fear of poverty and war. A month later he met Churchill and Premier Stalin at Yalta in Crimea. The three statesmen decided to call together all representatives to a conference at San Francisco. The object of the Conference was to draw up a new charter to secure world peace. This was the birth of a new and better league of nations, known as the U. N. O.

On 25th April 1945, representatives from fortyséven nations met in San-Francisco. But the great American President had died a fortnight earlier.

He has left a noble example to all for faith, courage and hope in the midst of darkness.

Questions

1) Who was elected President of America four times ?
2) When and where was he born ?
3) To which continent did his parents take him often ?
4) What did he wish to become at first ?
5) Which class of people did he favour from his early days ?
6) To which party did he belong ?
7) Whom did he marry ?
8) When did he go over to London and on what business ?
9) How did he try to improve the lot of farmers when he become President?
10) What was the law in America regarding sale of arms ?
11) Who drew up the Atlantic Charter ? Where was it drawn up ? For what ?

12) What forced America to declare war with Japan and Germany?

13) Which leaders did Roosevelt meet during the time of the Second World War?

14) Why did the leaders decide to call together representatives to a conference at San Francisco ?

15) Was Roosevelt able to take part in the Frisco Conference ?

5422



NOOR JEHAN

Noor Jehan was the daughter of Chaja Aiass, a native of Western Tartary. He was descended from an ancient and noble but poor family. Though born into a family in financial difficulties, his parents took care to give him a liberal education. When quite a youth he fell in love with a beautiful maiden as poor as himself and married her. To provide for his young wife he turned his thoughts to India, the land flowing with milk and honey.

So Chaja Aiass sold all what he had and with the small sum of money he got, he started on his journey to India. His wife, who was soon to have a baby, was placed upon the horse he had and he walked by her side

For a time all went well. As the journey was longer than they had expected and the expenses more serious,

the small sum of money was soon expended. The couple had therefore to suffer untold difficulties. For some days they subsisted upon charity.

When they reached the borders of Tartary, there lay the great solitudes. There was no house to give them shelter and nobody to help them. They did not know what to do.

However they entered the desert and there to complete their misfortunes the wife of Aiass was prematurely confined of a daughter. For sometime the wretched ones remained where the child was born. They hoped that some travellers might pass that way and give them relief, but no one passed that way.

It was sunset. Darkness gathered quickly around. The roaring of the wild beasts could be heard in the distance. The man and wife feared danger.

Chaja Aiass therefore placed his wife on the horse. The child was then lifted up, but the mother could not

carry the little one. She could not even hold herself fast on the horse. The father was so exhausted that he could scarcely stand.

There ensued a conflict between humanity and necessity. At last they decided that the child should be left on the highway. The infant partly covered with leaves for warmth was placed under a tree. The disconsolate parents proceeded in tears.

But God has destined the little girl not to perish. The mother's heart could not bear separation from child. No sooner did she lose sight of the tree under which they had left their daughter than she gave way to grief. Throwing herself from the horse on the ground she burst into the cry. "My child! my child!" She tried to raise herself to return to her child but she fell back in a swoon. Though the husband was weak and ill he tried his best to comfort her and promised to go back for the infant. When he reached the

spot where the child had been left he saw that a black snake had coiled around the baby. He seemed to extending his fatal jaws to devour her. The father rushed forward. He cried aloud. The snake was alarmed. He returned into a hollow tree.

The man thanked God. He took the child and hurried with her to her mother. The parents talked about their child's miraculous escape from death. They thence forward believed that there was a great future before their child.

The circumstances of Aiass and his wife improved. Some travellers came on the scene. They helped the small family to reach Lahore where at that time Emperor Akbar kept his court.

Chaja Aiass was employed in Akbar's service. Mihr-ul-Nisa, his daughter grew up into a charming girl Prince Salim. Akbar's eldest son, became enamoured of her. Akbar came to know of this. Chaja Aiass was therefore forced to give his daughter in marriage

toAli Kuli Khan surnamed Sher Afghan. He was granted a jagir in Bengal (Burdwan).

In 1605 Akbar died and Jehangir became emperor of India. He desired to bring Mihr-ul-Nisa into his harem and make her his chief queen. So he sent one Kutb-ud-Din to remove Sher Afghan from his government of Burdwan. Sher Afghan refused to obey the imperial orders. In the fight that ensued both Sher Afghan and Kutb-ud-Din were killed. Mihr-ul-Nisa became a widow.

She was brought to Jehangir's harem. She lived there for four years. She was very clever at embroidery, tapestry and all kinds of needle-work. She was a rare beauty and an accomplished lady.

In 1611 she was married by Jehangir. From that time onwards she directed the complex machine of government efficiently. She had very great influence on the emperor. Her name

also appeared on the coins of the period. It is correctly stated that Noor Jehan, the Light of the World conquered Jehangir the world conquerer. By degrces the emperor left the conduct of state affairs entirely in to the hands of his talented wife. She administered the country well and won golden opinions from all the people. Under her influence Jehangir reduced drinking to a moderate amount.

Members of her family were raised to high position. Noor Jehan's daughter by Sher Afghan was given in marriage to Jehangir's youngest son Shahryar. This marriage landed Noor Jehan and Jehangir into troubles. Jehangir died in 1627. After her husband's death Noor Jehan was involved in the contest for succession. Her son in law's cause was lost. She retired into priyacy from which she never emerged.

Questions

1) Who was Noor Jehan ?
2) Who was her father ?
3) Which was his native place ?
4) Why did he leave Tartary ?
5) Where was Noor Jehan born ?
6) Why did the parents leave the child ?
7) What happened to the mother when the couple had gone some way from the child ?
8) What did the father find when he went back to his child ?
9) How was the child rescued ?
10) Describe Noor Jehan's early life and first marriage.
11) Write a paragraph about Noor Jehan's role as queen.
12) Describe the struggle for succession after Jehangir's death. What part did Noor Jehan take in it ?



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Florence Nightingale was born of wealthy English parents. Her parents brought her up in all comforts and luxuries. Their affluent circumstances enabled them to give her a good education. She possessed a kind heart and great sympathy for the suffering animal as well as man. From very early days she felt called to a life of service.

She longed to devote her whole life to caring for the sick. The profession of a nurse suited her taste. But at first her parents would not agree to this. In those days as in the case of many even at present, nurse's career was not considered noble or respectable. So it was difficult for her to get her parents' consent. They advised her to give up the idea, but she was adamant. She did not mind what rude people said about nurses. At last her

parents allowed her to have her own way.

Having resolved to become a nurse she desired to have all the training possible in those days. With this object in mind she travelled in foreign countries to see how the work in hospitals was carried on. After having had sufficient training in the field she accepted the post of Director of a Nursing Home in London. There she taught her assistants to be clear in everything and to like fresh air and open windows. Her untiring toil and fine example had a good effect on people's opinion of nursing. They found nursing an honourable work.

It was at this time that the Crimean War broke out. Hundreds of sick and wounded soldiers admitted into hospitals died for want of proper care and medical attention. News of this reached the ears of Lord Palmerston, the then Prime Minister of England. He requested Florence Nightingale

who had by this time earned good reputation for her ability as a nurse and administrator to go over to Scutari and accept the post of Superintendent of the hospital there. She accepted this call to service and reached Scutari, a place near Constantinople.

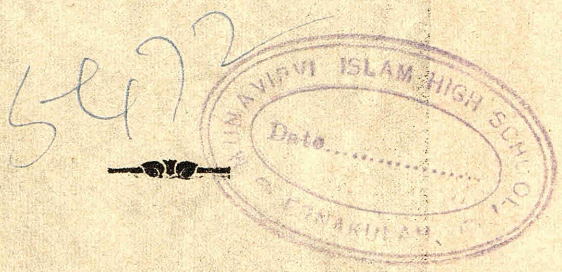
Conditions in the hospital were far from satisfactory. Vessels and clothes used in the hospital had not been properly washed. The rooms were dusty. Everything was at sixes and sevens. Patiently she began to work. Bamford the purveyor to the forces at Scutari, did not adequately supply the necessaries. This increased Nightingale's difficulties. For a time she purchased many things necessary for soldiers out of her own private purse. When she found the purveyor to be throughly indifferent she summoned the purveyor to her office and convinced him that it was his duty to purvey the hospital. She required of him hospital gowns and sheets and forced him to supply

what she wanted. She was efficient in the discharge of her duties and never allowed unnecessary rules in her way. She hated stupidity in any field. She was tactful and kind and had a high sense of responsibility. Conditions in the hospitals improved. Her fame as a Nursing Superintendent spread far and wide.

Heads of states in foreign lands sought her advice. She was willing and ready to help any country. Nurses trained by her were found very efficient. Thus owing to her labours, conditions in hospitals and training of nurses were improved. She spared no pains to organise efficient care for the sick and wounded soldiers. It was a practice with her to go to all sick beds in the hospital in her charge before she went to bed. This has earned for her the name the Lady with a Lamp. This great lady passed away at the age of ninety in 1910 A D. In a London hospital there still stands a marble figure of the Lady with the Lamp.

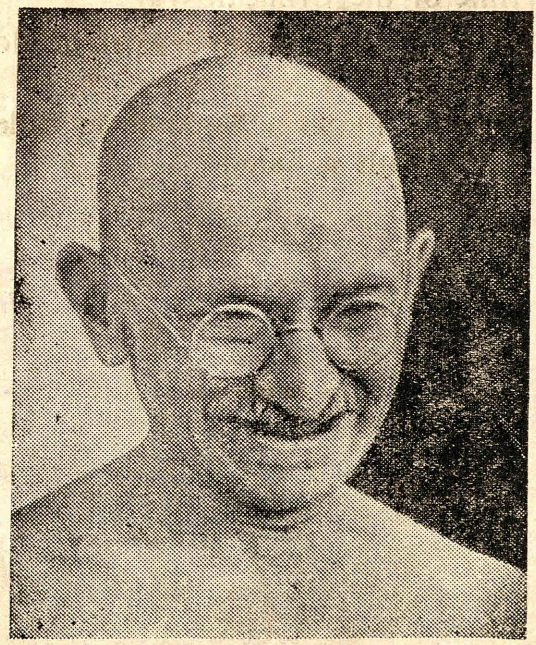
Questions

1) Who was Florence Nightingale ?
2) What was her longing in life ?
3) Why were her parents against her desire to choose a nurse's career ?
4) What did she do to get proper training as a nurse ?
5) Describe her services to England at the time of the Crimean War ?
6) Summarise the life and work of Florence Nightingale ?
7) Why is Florence Nightingale called the Lady with a Lamp ?



MAHATMA GANDHI

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in October 1869. He was the youngest son of the Dewan of Porbundar State His fathers name was Karamchand. His mother was Putlibai. He had two brothers and three sisters



His father was a man of extraordinary ability and honesty, and a strong

sense of duty was a marked quality in him. His mother was a good and pious woman. The son inherited these good qualities.

Gandhi was sent to school as soon as he was able to walk. As a boy he was very shy and so he abstained from games. The stories of Harischandra and Shravana and the religious books he read had great influence on him. He grew up with great love of truth. Even persuasion by those whom he respected could not move him to a dishonest deed

He married at the early age of thirteen. At one time he fell into bad company and took to smoking and eating meat. His wife, Kasturba, was against those bad ways. After a time he realised that she was right and he stopped those habits. He passed the Matriculation Examination in 1887. He then joined the Samaldas College in Bhavnagar. His parents wished him to go

for higher studies. He was sent to England to qualify himself for the bar. His father died soon. His brother came to his help and financed him. He became a Barrister on June 10, 1891. He first started practice in Bombay. After sometime he went to Rajkot. Dada Abdulla & Company of Porbunder then engaged him for a case in South Africa.

There he saw how the Europeans treated the Indians with scorn. This made him sorrowful. He decided to do his utmost for those in sufferings. He cut down his expenses. He used his savings for the cause of the Indians. He started a fight, but would not hurt the enemy. It was called Satyagraha. It attracted the attention of the whole world.

It was at this time that the Boer War broke out. Gandhiji helped the British. He organised the ambulance corps to serve the sick and wounded soldiers. When the Boer War ended

he decided to return to India. Many farewell meetings were arranged by the South African people. At these meeting the South Africans showered coastly gifts on him, his wife and children. These were deposited with a bank in favour of the people, to be used for public purposes, whenever the community required funds.

In his fight in South Africa, the people found him to be a leader with the spirit of service. They respected him. When he returned to India he was called 'Gandhiji'. They looked to him as the one man who could make the country free from the British yoke.

During the time of the First World War Gandhiji helped the British. They promised to make India free after the war, but did not keep the promise. So began the peaceful fight for freedom. The great weapon for Gandhiji was non-violence.

This peaceful fight worried the British. Several attempts were made

to come to terms with Gandhiji. Ever since 1920 he was the undisputed leader of the Indians. Many times he fasted. One several occasions he dad been arrested. He had hoped that India might gain independence. He never wanted a divided India. However he lived to see his motherland freed from foreign domination.

After India secured her independence there were quarrels. Hindus and Muslims had open fights. This caused bloodshed in North India. It greatly pained the Father of the Nation. He wanted Hindus and Muslims to live in India as brothers. He was a friend to all irrespective of their wealth, position, race or religion. He led a simple life and taught the people that service was its own reward.

It was this quality that brought about his tragic and premature death. A great leader and teacher was misunderstood by one of his own people On January 30th 1948, at the hour of

prayer, Gandhiji died at the hands of an assassin. His body was cremated at Raj Ghat. He was an embodiment of truth, courage, gentleness and love. His death was a great loss to all Indians. His example will, no doubt, stir people of all countries for years to come.

Questions.

1) When and where was Gandhiji born ?
2) Which books greatly influenced his life ?
3) Describe his education in India and outside.
4) Describe his work in South Africa.
5) Give an account of his work in India.
6) By what name is Gandhiji now known?
7) Describe Gandhiji's character.



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Stories You Like	0	90
Abraham Lincoln	0	90
Jawaharlal Nehru	0	90
Henry Ford	0	90
Rabindranath Tagore	0	90

STANDARD VIII

Thomas Alva Edison	1	00
Two Seers of India (Shri Sankara& Aurobindo)	1	00
Rajendra Prazad	1	00
The Light of Asia (Budha & Mahavira)	1	00
Ramayana	1	00

STANDARD IX

Alfred Nobel	1	15
Two Master Minds of the World (George Bernard Shaw & Leo Tolstoy)	1	15
Great Teachers of the World (Socrates, Plato & Aristotle)	1	15
Kalidasa	1	15
The Light of the World (Jesus Christ)	1	15

STANDARD X

William Shakespeare	1	25
Swamy Vivekananda	1	25
Two Fighters of Freedom (Joan of Arc & Sarojini Naidu)	1	25
Mahatma Gandhi	1	25
John Fitzgerald Kennedy	1	25

VIDYARTHI MITHRAM—KOTTAYAM.